Located on the southern shore of the Mediterranean, on the northwestern tip of Africa and at the gates of Europe, on the western edge of the Arab and Muslim world and the Maghreb, the Kingdom of Morocco has always been a crossroads of civilizations and today an intersection of major regional groupings. Due to its historical choice of the openness to its environment and its willingness to continue to work for a better world, Morocco has accelerated the pace of implementation of structural projects and, by drawing on its liberal orientation, has pursued its modernization at the political, economic and social levels and thus strengthening the stability of the country. Morocco has in fact undertaken a series of structural reforms in order to achieve strong and sustainable growth. Coupled with the progressive liberalization of all sectors of activity, these reforms have had positive results on the national economy.

- Liberalization of the financial sector and restructuring of public finances;
- Implementation of several sectoral development strategies that set specific goals of the different sectors and outline them in action plans and performance contracts: Tourism (VISION 2016), Commerce (RAWAJ PLAN), New Information and Communication Technologies (DIGITAL MOROCCO PLAN), Energy (NATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROGRAM), Industry (EMERGENCY PLAN 2010), Fisheries (HALIEUTIS) and Agriculture (GREEN MOROCCO PLAN);
- Improving the economic infrastructure: Megaprojects involving highways, railways, seaports and airports;
- Supporting these projects with appropriate macroeconomic policy reform: Debt reduction, maintenance of macro-equilibrium, trade liberalization, taxation adequacy, etc.

Among the main sectors of activity, agricultural and agro-industrial sector has undeniable advantages making Morocco one of the most attractive countries in terms of investment in the region.

In this context, Morocco has made considerable efforts to improve the investment environment in this sector particularly in the context of the Green Morocco Plan by improving the framework conditions and the modernization of institutional, legislative and regulatory systems regulating the economic activity and strengthening the attractiveness of the Kingdom to domestic and foreign investors. Launched in 2008, the Green Morocco Plan has put the investment at the core of its equation of development and modernization of this sector, and this through triggering a wave of massive investment, around new domestic and international investors operating in the sector, with investments created around private projects or win-win aggregations through specific and adapted Morocco Offer.

This investor guide in the agricultural sector highlights the advantages and potentials Morocco offers to investors and project owners in the agricultural, agro-industrial and para-agricultural fields, the different aspects that characterize the business climate as well as the framework conditions and the new developments of the reforms undertaken within the framework of the Green Morocco Plan.
PART 1: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONTEXT
1. Macroeconomic environment
12. Green Morocco Plan: Orientation, Strategies, and Associated Programs
13. Strengths and potentials of investment in the agricultural sector

PART 2: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR
2.1 Natural Resources
2.2 Agricultural Production Sectors
2.3 Valuation of the agricultural production

PART 3: INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT
3.1 Financial aid from the State
3.2 Insurance and financing products
3.3 Public-private partnership programs
3.4 Factors and means of agricultural production

PART 4: INSTITUTIONAL, NORMATIVE AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK
4.1 Specific legal framework for the agricultural sector
4.2 General normative and legal framework
4.3 Institutional framework

PART 5: MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS AND PRODUCTS
5.1 Domestic market
5.2 Export market
5.3 Import market

ANNEXES
REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL PLANS
ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS
USEFUL LINKS AND WEBSITES
Located at the far northwest of the African continent and 14 kilometres away from Europe by the Strait of Gibraltar, the Kingdom of Morocco is a privileged crossroads between Africa, Europe and the Arab world. Covering an area of 710,850 square kilometres, Morocco opens onto both the Atlantic to the west, with 2,934 km of coastline, and the Mediterranean Sea to the north with 52 km of coastline. This vast territory is bordered to the east with Algeria and to the south with Mauritania. This exceptional geographic location gives Morocco a role of a strategic platform, at both the politico-economic and cultural levels.

### Fact sheet on the Kingdom of Morocco

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official name</th>
<th>Kingdom of Morocco</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Rabat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>North Africa. 14 km away from Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political system</td>
<td>Social, parliamentary, Democratic and constitutional monarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of State</td>
<td>His Majesty the king Mohammed VI (20th king of the Alawite dynasty)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>Moroccan dirham (MAD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average exchange rate in March 2011</td>
<td>euro = 10,789 MAD 1 US = 9,798 MAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographic data (Forecasts):</td>
<td>Population (January 2015) : 33,656,000 inhabitants  Urban population (2015) : 55.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official languages</td>
<td>Arabic and Amazigh. Notwithstanding this, the official and administrative Documents are drawn up in Arabic and French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary languages</td>
<td>French, Spanish and English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official Religion</td>
<td>Sunni Islam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time zone</td>
<td>GMT (GMT+1 - Summer time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Conditions</td>
<td>Mediterranean in the north, Atlantic in the west and the Saharan in the south, the climate differences are explained by the influence of various factors (geographical extent, sea, desert, continentality, Canary currents, watershed exposure, …)</td>
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### Morocco in Brief

**The agricultural sector in figures**

Agriculture is an important pillar of development in Morocco. Its economic and social weight, structuring association in rural areas, and the multiplicity of its functions including the economic, social, environmental and food related aspects, make it a natural development engine.

The importance of the agricultural sector is evidenced by its significant contribution to the formation of the national GDP (15% to 40%) and job creation (40%), particularly in rural areas where agriculture is the main employer (80%) and source of income (15 million farmers).

The food industry is one of the pillars of the economy with a production value of 10 billion MAD. It is the first sector of the domestic industry and one of the best development strengths of the country (30% of added value (5% of GDP) and 12% of permanent employment except canned fish).

**A significant contribution to the formation of GDP: 19%**

**A major reservoir of employment:**

- 40% of jobs and income source for 80% of rural population

**Foreign exchange earnings through exports:**

- 18 billion euro representing 11% of the total value

Balanced coverage of the requirements of food products:

- 10% for milk and meat, 10% for vegetable crops, 60% for cereals, 43% for sugar...

**A considerable Usable Agricultural Area:**

- 8.7 million hectares of which 1.6 million hectares irrigated.

**A major hydro-agricultural infrastructure:**

- 19 dams allowing mobilization of 17.5 billion m3 of water of which 14 billion for agricultural use.

**A diversified agricultural production:**

- 1 Million hectares of olive, more than 265,000 ha of vegetable crops, 118,000 of citrus fruits, 25 million head of which 75% of sheep.
For the attraction of domestic and international investors, the strengths of the country are multiple and complementary:

- Competitive costs: the country is a competitive export platform by, among others, cost of wages and other factors of production, export costs and tax charges.
- Stable economic fundamentals: they are the result of the macroeconomic policies conducted that promote a steady growth, control of inflation and development of public debt.
- A privileged access to a strong consumer market: with free trade agreements entered into and accession to the WTO, Morocco offers investors an access to a market of nearly 60 countries, including those referred to below, representing more than one billion consumers and 60% of global GDP, European Union (EU), United States of America (USA), Turkey, Arab countries.
- Infrastructures meeting the international standards: the country has major infrastructures: major ports, including Tangier-Mediterranean, large national motorway network, good coverage by international airports, multitude of fully developed areas of economic activities, suitable levels of training, cultural awareness, proficiency of language and new technologies, commitment to entrepreneurship, adaptability to changes in activities and competitive labour costs.
- Increasingly facilitated investments: Morocco has introduced a series of measures to strengthen competition and to encourage investment: simplification of procedures for businesses, strengthening the business law, financial market development, creation of structures of regulation and control and strengthening the competitiveness of domestic economic operators.

Finally, the sectoral strategies developed by Morocco properly illustrate its ability to successfully achieve reforms and control its development. Given their importance, those adopted at the economic level are discussed below.

### Macroeconomic environment

Working continuously on the improvement of the quality of its macroeconomic environment, Morocco has engaged for decades into a vast reform process and a dynamics of continuous improvement particularly with regard to its political, social and economic aspects. At the political level, the amendments made to the constitution confirm the conviction of the political leaders and their choice of democratizing the institutions and working on the political and social development of the country. In this regard, Morocco has experienced, since independence, six constitutions promulgated respectively in 192, 190, 192, 192, 196 and 2011. The latter is rightly considered as the means to initiate a great democratic turn.

The social aspect has also experienced many changes that have been accelerated since the 2000s to improve the living conditions of the population. Thus, beyond the successive reforms of the social security system in Morocco, an ambitious revision of the Family Code was made. The human development has gained, since 2011, new momentum through the National Initiative for Human Development (INDH).

The fight against poverty, instability and insecurity has also been initiated. The funds allocated to the social sectors have consistently increased and an increase of social expenditures was recorded in recent years. The government has sought, in the field of health, to improve the situation by expanding health care supply while tackling the problematic health aspects. In addition, the Mandatory Health Insurance (AMO) has been introduced to the health sector and the Health Insurance Plan for Economically Deprived (RAMED) was generalized.

Education has, in turn, been subject to the reform governed by the «Charter for Education - Training» that aims to improve the quality and coverage of education and training, and generalize education.

Finally, regarding the economic aspect, Morocco has worked on stabilizing its macroeconomic framework, improving the business environment, strengthening the competitiveness of the productive system of the country and launching ambitious programs to develop the infrastructure and stimulate the promising sectors.

In this context, a commercial code was introduced in 1996 and has continued since to integrate macroeconomic changes experienced by the country. This was accompanied by other structural reforms such as those on corporate law, freedom of pricing and competition and consumer protection.

Moreover, financial market liberalization was undertaken in stages: unblocking of credits, institution of partial convertibility of the dirham, modernization of the banking sector and the financial market, creation of Casablanca Finance City (CFC). The latter project aims to position Casablanca and through it Morocco as a hub of finance at regional and continental level. Morocco has also conducted successfully a program of control of foreign debt and actively worked to strengthen private investment, including the attraction of foreign direct investment which was part of a perspective of boosting its economic fabric and strengthening its ties with key partners.

### Macroeconomic environment
Macroeconomic environment

NATIONAL PACT FOR INDUSTRIAL EMERGENCE (NPIE)

NPIE aims at strengthening and revitalizing the Moroccan industrial fabric and developing new sectors referred to as the 'Morocco's Global Jobs', for which the country has competitive advantages. In this context, the objectives set for 205 are as follows:

- To create 200,000 direct jobs and partially reduce urban unemployment;
- To increase the industrial GDP of 50 billion MAD;
- To generate additional export volume of 95 billion MAD;
- Increasing private investment of nearly 50 billion MAD, excluding those related to Integrated Industrial Platforms;
- Setting up the Moroccan Agency for the Investment Development (AMDI), as a body dedicated to the promotion and development of investments.

To do this, NPIE was built around the following pillars:

- Development of Morocco's Global Jobs: textiles and leather, food processing, offshoring, electronics, automotive, aerospace;
- Establishing Integrated Industrial Platforms to accommodate investments;
- Improving the competitiveness of SMEs/SMEs;
- Matching training with industry needs;
- Improving the business climate;
- Setting up the Moroccan Agency for the Investment Development (AMDI), as a body dedicated to the promotion and development of investments.

RAWAJ-VISION 200 PLAN FOR THE DOMESTIC TRADE

The Rawaj-Vision 200 program aims to develop domestic trade (supermarkets and hypermarkets, convenience stores, wholesale markets...) with a view to improving the conditions of supplying the Moroccan citizen and living standards of merchants, increasing the contribution of this sector to the national GDP and creating new job opportunities. It has set as goals for 205:

- Rebalancing of the commercial network by fostering business adaptation to the typologies of territories and encouraging new forms of distribution;
- Increasing the attractiveness of the activity through the modernization of convenience stores and commercial animation;
- Improving the quality and diversity of products by making an offer adapted to the needs of all consumers; Transversal plans were also adapted. They relate mainly to the animation of Internal Trade, Surveillance, improving the overall business environment, organization of professional representation, supporting the interprofessional organizations and strengthening consumer protection and information.

-MOROCCO EXPORT PLUS STRATEGY FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FOREIGN TRADE

Initiated in 209, the strategy 'Morocco export plus' aims at developing and promoting the foreign trade. It thus works to revitalise exports, preserve external financial balances and make gains from trade. The main objective is to double the volume of exports of goods and services, excluding phosphates and tourism, by the year 205 and to triple them by 208. To achieve these objectives, the strategy is based on three complementary levers:

- The targeting of priority sectors and products of which the offer is available and those from the sectors plans, along with the study of the long-term latter;
- The targeting of the short-term priority markets in order to consolidate the country's position in its traditional markets and the diversification towards new markets with high growth potential;
- The support of companies so as to develop internationally depending upon their ability to export.

NATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY

National energy strategy aims to establish in 200 a major electricity generation capacity from renewable energy sources, particularly solar and wind energies. It covers five key areas:

- Security of supply and availability of energy;
- Widespread access to energy at reasonable prices;
- Control of demand;
- The preservation of the environment.

The achievement of the so-called strategy is based on four complementary pillars:

- A diversified and optimized energy mix around reliable and competitive technology choices;
- The development of domestic energy resources by the rise of renewable energy;
- The exploitation of national energy efficiency potential;
- External energy market integration.

EMERGENCE PLAN 209

The performance contract is to set a development framework comprising all industrial activities, including the so-called Offshoring activities. However it does not apply to industries related to seafood products and Chemistry-Parachemistry, which are covered elsewhere. However, transversal projects related to Enterprise Competitiveness concern the whole fabric of Moroccan companies, without exception (including tourism, public building and works sector, etc.).

This performance contract aims to specify the development programs笑着了 industrial development strategy of Morocco on one hand, and to contractualize the reciprocal commitments of the state and the private sector on the other.

The performance contract revolves around three basic ideas:

- The absolute need to focus efforts of industrial recovery on the sectors for which Morocco has competitive advantages called « Morocco's Global Jobs », particularly the offshoring, automotive, aerospace, textiles and leather, electronics and agrifood, and this through dedicated development programs;
- The need to tackle the whole of the business fabric, without exception, through 4 major « Transversal Projects » set in a project to strengthen the competitiveness of SMEs, a project of business climate improvement, a project of Training and a plan of the development of new generation industrial parks, called « P2I - Integrated Industrial Platforms »;
- The need to establish an institutional organization capable of enabling the effective and efficient implementation of the programs.

The goal of the performance contract is to assign to the sector the general objectives:

- The creation of permanent industrial jobs and the reduction of urban unemployment;
- The increase of the industrial GDP;
- The reduction of the trade deficit;
- Support for industrial investment, at both the domestic and foreign level;
- The contribution to land development policy.
MACROECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The Halieutis Plan aims to make fisheries sector a sustainable growth driver for the national economy. The strategy adopted is based on three major axes:

1. **Sustainability**: To achieve a sustainable use of resources for their preservation for future generations and this through:
   - Strengthening and sharing of scientific knowledge;
   - Fisheries management on the basis of quotas;
   - The adaptation and modernization of fishing effort;
   - The development of aquaculture.

2. **Performance**: To reach a higher quality equipped and organized sector, from unloading to marketing, through:
   - Development of infrastructure and unloading equipment;
   - The construction and management of port fishing areas;
   - Strengthening the attractiveness of the facilities built;
   - The structuring and revitalization of the domestic market.

3. **Competitiveness**: Having better valorised and competitive products on the most promising markets:
   - The adaptation and modernization of fishing effort;
   - Fisheries management on the basis of quotas;
   - The increase of turnover and the improvement of living conditions and mono-craftsmen work.

**VISON 2015 IN THE CRAFTS SECTOR**

2015 vision targets the restructuring of the crafts sector and the emergence and development of a key network of producers. The goals set up on the long term are to secure the export potential with a focus on the dense European markets, and develop sales to tourists and improve the turnover achieved with the nationals. At the quantitative level, Vision 2015 aims to:

- Create 117,500 new jobs;
- Double the turnover of crafts with cultural content;
- Multiply formal exports by 10;
- Generate 4 billion MAD of additional GDP.

The implementation of this vision is based on the following policies:

- The creation of a network of dynamic companies, real craft manufactures, via the emergence of key players;
- The increase of turnover and the improvement of living conditions and mono-craftsmen work.

**NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOGISTICS COMPETITIVENESS**

Launched in 2010, the national strategy for the development of logistics competitiveness aims to optimize the flow of goods, develop the capacity of this sector and to support its growth. The main planned actions are the optimization of logistics, development of ports, industry by supporting local actors and fostering the emergence and development of a key network of logistics operators.

**DIGITAL MOROCCO STRATEGY 2020**

Digital Morocco Strategy aims at the development of the digital economy, positioning Morocco as a regional technology hub and making information technology a vector of human development, a pillar of the economy and a source of added value for other economic sectors and public administration. This strategy falls within the continuous of progress achieved for years in the field of information technology, by continuing to position Morocco as a regional hub, and it would also provide services for citizens as well as companies, especially Small and Medium enterprises.

Assessment reports were carried out to study the various new innovations in the technological sphere, in order to put the new digital strategy in tune with technological developments, through the integration of innovative concepts, including Cloud Computing, Smart Cities, the E-commerce or the development of innovative services for citizens as well as companies, especially highly qualified Human Resources (HR).

**DIGITAL MOROCCO STRATEGY 2020**

**VISION 2020 OF THE TOURISM SECTOR**

Vision 2020 of the tourism sector sets ambitious goals:

- Raising the rank of Morocco to the 20th of the world tourism destinations;
- Double the size of the sector in Morocco;
- Implementing the national and regional ambitions in this field;
- Strengthening the quality and competitiveness through, among others, highly qualified Human Resources (HR);
- Establishing a national program for innovation and tourism competitiveness;
- Supporting the emergence of integrated travel distribution players;
- Implementing the Moroccan Fund for Tourism Development (FMDT) to mobilize investment. Thus, the strategy is expected to:
  - Create 470,000 new direct jobs in the country;
  - Increase tourism revenues in order to reach 140 billion MAD in 2020;
  - Double the size of the tourism Gross Domestic Product in the national GDP so as to reach 10 billion MAD in 2020 against 6 billion MAD in 2010.

**FUNCTIONALITY**

- The implementation of e-government programs for transparent, efficient and oriented user quality public services;
- The incentive to computerize the SMEs so as to increase their productivity;
- The development of local information technology industry by supporting local actors and fostering the emergence of export-oriented clusters.
Adoption of Green Morocco Plan (PMV):

In April 2018, the Moroccan government has adopted the global strategy of the agricultural sector, entitled PMV. It aims to fully exploit the agricultural potential of the country and aspire for the next 10 to 15 years, to double the Agriculture GDP and create 15 million additional jobs, fight against poverty and improve the agricultural income from 2 to 3 times in favour of 3 million rural population as well as to increase the value of exports from 8 to 44 billion MAD for the sectors where Morocco is competitive. This is to result particularly in:

- A more sustained economic growth of the country;
- A notable improvement in exports and investment, particularly in the agricultural sector stakeholders to increase their capacity to cope with the climate change, better trade and face the challenges of water;
- A clear improvement in purchasing power and the quality / price for Moroccan consumers;
- The implementation of important financial, institutional and managerial means, in line with the scale and scope of challenges beyond the existing sectoral programs and this is to make agriculture a key area of growth of Moroccan economy;
- The challenges of sustainable development and evolution of territories, better reasoned about 15-20 years, to rebalance the long-term food deficit, secure food sovereignty and the massive acceleration of the establishment of irrigation techniques.

Partnerships take different forms:

1. The Regional Agricultural Plans (RAP) established between Regions, Chambers of Agriculture and MAPM;
2. The performance contracts (PC) of the agricultural sectors signed between the inter-professions and the representative professional organizations and MAPM;
3. The aggregation agreements signed between the State, represented by the ADA (Agency for the agricultural development) and the DRA (Regional directorate of agriculture) on one side, and on the other hand aggregator. And the aggregation contracts between aggregators and aggregated.

The first foundation is to consider agriculture as Morocco’s main growth driver for the next 10 to 15 years, through the strengthening of its contribution to national GDP, creation of employment, exports and the fight against poverty.

The second foundation is inherent in the choice of aggregation as an innovative tool of organization intended, among other things, for a better sharing of profits in the agricultural value chain, promoting the quality of agricultural inputs, skills and technologies transfer, the creation of balanced relations between small farmers and capital markets and price stability.

The third foundation is related to the adoption of agriculture for all without exclusion, through the implementation of two pillars: Pillar I focuses on modern agriculture with high added value and high productivity while Pillar II concerns solidarity agriculture located in rather unfavourable areas.

The fourth foundation promotes the attraction of private investment of around 10 billion MAD / year via Morocco offers targeted and accompanied by public assistance.

The fifth foundation is the adoption of a participatory and contractual approach as a pragmatic transactional basis for achieving the identified projects. This is then placed in the context of mobilizing all relevant stakeholders, including the administration and the organizations under the supervision of Ministry of Agriculture and Market Economies (MAPM), local and regional authorities, economic operators and their professional organizations.

The sixth foundation relates to the redesign of the sectors framework touching on many levels: real estate, the water policy, taxation and national circuit of marketing, support, monitoring and evaluation.

The seventh and final foundation osis related to the preservation of natural resources for sustainable agriculture, through:

- The implementation of projects falling within the framework of improving the resilience of agriculture to future climate change and the preservation of land and biodiversity;
- Integration of adaptation to climate change technologies in the Green Morocco Plan (PMV) projects through the dissemination of selected and certified seeds, the use of water and soil conservation techniques and fertilization of farmlands and best agricultural practices;
- Support for the development of renewable energy use in agriculture, particularly the solar, wind and biogas energies;
- The establishment of the National Irrigation Water saving program;
- Drawing up a Cultivated Soil Fertility Map for a better crop productivity at the national level;
- The National Program for the Land capability for Agriculture and a new map for efficient use of agricultural land potential
For the implementation of the Green Morocco Plan (PMV) and in relation to the above two pillars, Pillar I is perfectly consistent with the rules of the market and should result in the implementation of 911 projects, both in production and in the food industry, benefiting 562,000 farmers and this for an overall investment of 75 billion MAD.

Pillar II is related to the solidarity support of smallholder agriculture to improve the incomes of the most vulnerable farmers. In this context, it is planned to launch 65 projects known as 'social projects', for the benefit of 655,000 beneficiaries and total investment of 20 billion MAD, in order to increase the production of the plant and animal sectors of the disadvantaged areas and improve the agricultural income of the farmers concerned. Such projects are economically viable and improve the agricultural income of the farmers. In this context, it is planned to launch 55 projects, benefiting 562,000 farmers and this for an overall investment of 75 billion MAD.

The setting up of an aggregation project can be designed according to several models adapted to each sector and each region. It is based primarily on principles to optimize all or part of the value chain of a given sector and thus allow the grouping of the aggregated around aggregators with managerial and technical capabilities able to achieve the above objective. Taking into account the aforementioned parameters, the table below summarizes the various possible aggregation models:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Intervention</th>
<th>Level of the aggregator's intervention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upstream</td>
<td>Supervision and pooled means.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Total involvement in the production.</td>
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<td>Role in financing</td>
<td>Facilitator/Distributor.</td>
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<td>Direct financing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Downstream</td>
<td>Simple packaging</td>
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<td>Logistics operator, and development of a brand.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

This form of organization is based on a win-win partnership between aggregators, natural and legal persons and all other professional organizations (Economic Interest Groupings, cooperatives, associations ...), and the aggregated (small and medium farmers).

The choice of such a privileged mode of organization in the agricultural sector is dictated by the following main reasons:
1. It is an attractive and competitive solution for extending the scope of the upstream production in the face of a limited offer of rural land.
2. It allows to optimize the link between the market, productive upstream and all of the sector's value chain via the following elements:
   - The competences of aggregation, in particular, in terms of the knowledge of commercialization market and the capacity of adaptation and orientation of the production offer;
   - Establishment of a direct link between production and the market (s) of destination, thus avoiding the use of a multitude of intermediaries and excessive erosion of margins.
3. It helps to generalize the best techniques thanks to the coaching teams mobilized by the aggregator and, if necessary, the production units (nuclear farm) managed by the aggregator.
4. It works on relatively facilitating access to finance for the aggregated and to improve the conditions applied to them.
5. It allows a fair risk sharing between the aggregators and the aggregated due, among others, to the fact that the risk of production is mainly borne by the aggregated, while the risk of marketing is mainly taken by the aggregators. In addition, the use of appropriate insurances helps control these risks for both parties. The system thus defined carries several advantages for both the aggregators and the aggregated.

For the aggregators:
- Extension of the scope of activity by minimizing costs and risks;
- Securing a broader, more regular and high quality supply base in order to make significant industrial investments;
- Developing the ability to conquer new markets.

For the aggregated:
- Acquisition of new skills and technologies;
- Possibility of reconversion in sectors with high added value;
- Risk sharing with aggregators;
- Guaranteed Marketing of production...

For the consumers:
- Price stability;
- Significant improvement of the quality.

The setting up of an aggregation project can be designed according to several models adapted to each sector and each region. It is based primarily on principles to optimize all or part of the value chain of a given sector and thus allow the grouping of the aggregated around aggregators with managerial and technical capabilities able to achieve the above objective. Taking into account the aforementioned parameters, the table below summarizes the various possible aggregation models:

- Reconversion projects: Substitution of irrigated cultivated areas in sensitive areas by crops with higher added value;
- Intensification projects: productivity improvement and enhancement of existing productions;
- Diversification Projects / New: creation of complementary farm income through additional productions (saffron, honey, medicinal plants ...);

Aggregation development:
Aggregation, one of the foundations of the PMV is an innovative model of farmers organization around private actors or professional organizations and particularly allows to overcome the constraints related to the fragmentation of land structures while ensuring to the aggregated farms the opportunity to benefit from modern techniques of production and financing and access to domestic and foreign markets.

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GREEN MOROCCO PLAN: Orientations, Strategies and associated program

Thus, the various aggregation models that can be adopted are differentiated by the missions and roles of the aggregators: at the upstream level, namely, the operation section (level of intervention in coaching and pooling of production means), the funding of the aggregated (ranging from a simple facilitation or distribution of loans granted to the aggregated to a more advanced financing system, by triangulation with banks or direct financing of the aggregated) and the possible integration of nucleus farm and at the downstream level depending on the degree of integration and marketing.

As an illustration, some examples of the projects of the aggregation of agricultural sectors are given as follows:

- Cereals: Grain storage unit and / or processing;
- Legumes: storage unit and / or packaging;
- Oilseeds and organic olive: crushing unit;
- Sugar crops: processing unit;
- Table wine: packaging unit and / or processing;
- Olive: packaging unit and / or processing;
- Arboriculture and date palm: cold storage unit and / or cooling and / or processing.

- Milk: milk processing unit;
- Beekeeping: extraction unit and packaging of honey;
- Argan: extraction unit and / or processing;
- Saffron and perfume rose: packaging unit and / or cooling and / or processing.

For the operational implementation of the aggregation projects, close support is provided by ADA (the Agency for agricultural development) and DRA (Regional Directorate for agriculture) concerned. An aggregation project goes through the following key phases:

1. Prospecting Phase: Identification of an aggregation project can be carried out either in the context of the preparation of a range of projects for submission to potential aggregators or in support of a potential aggregator wishing to undertake an aggregation project for a given sector in a given region and the preliminary identification of the interested aggregated.

2. Conception Phase: It involves the preparation of the aggregation project between the DRA, the aggregator and the ADA/Agence for Agricultural Development. It allows characterizing the qualifications of the aggregator, the projected business plan, the planned investment program, the proposed interventions of the aggregator to the aggregated. Thereafter, the project is submitted to the Technical Committee Local 1 composed of representatives of Cereal Directorates of MAPM (DIAEA, RFLD and DDFP), INRA, DRA and ADA for review.

3. Phase of contracting: It is intended to clarify the obligations of the aggregator, with regard to the above questions. On this basis, an aggregation agreement is prepared between the aggregator, on the one hand and the ADA and the DRA concerned, on the other hand. It consists of direct negotiations between the aggregator and the aggregated, with the mediation of the DRA and the support of the ADA concerned. The draft contracts and agreements are submitted to the Local Technical Committee 2 for validation and approval.

After this phase, the project is submitted for validation to the Investment Committee chaired by the Minister of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries. The decision of the Investment Committee is subsequently notified to the aggregator.

4. Phase of implementation: It consists of the implementation of the aggregation project under the terms of the said agreement and aggregation contracts signed with the aggregated, particularly through the completion of the planned investment program and the implementation of operations and interventions proposed by the aggregator to the aggregated. Once the aggregation agreements and aggregation contracts are established, the validated projects are listed in a register kept by the ADA which delivers the aggregation an aggregation certificate allowing them to benefit from the specific state aid to the aggregation.

Establishment of interprofessions:

Interprofessions are bodies constituted by the professional organizations representing the sector of production, valorisation and / or marketing of agricultural products and which have as the main missions to ensure the following:

- The marketing of the sector’s products in the domestic market and abroad;
- Development of new markets and support professionals in order to market their products;
- The dissemination of information on products and markets;
- The focus on the matching of production and logistics with the demand, according to the legal framework and the rules of the market;
- The proposition and the continuation of applied research and product development programs;
- The description of the rules and specifications for quality products;
- The promotion and development of geographical and product quality indications;
- The support of professionals in the application of sanitary and phytosanitary rules related to products;
- The contribution to technical training and professionals coaching;
- Encouraging professionals to adopt rules and good practices in the preservation and protection of the environment;
- The resolution of conflicts and the establishment of agreements between professionals;

• Eggs: packaging unit and a freezing unit;
• Veal meat: lattening centre and / or a slaughterhouse;
• White meat: poultry slaughterhouse;
• Eggs: packaging unit;

• Eggs: packaging unit and a freezing unit;

ADA for review.

of MAPM (DIAEA, RFLD and DDFP), INRA, DRA and ADA 1 composed of representatives of the sector of production, valorisation and / or marketing of agricultural products and which have as the main missions to ensure the following:

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• Eggs: packaging unit;
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The signing of agreements and conventions, validated by the professional organizations, which provide for activities related to their areas and target an added value in line with the common interest and in accordance with the legislation in force.

**Development of local products**

PMV (Green Morocco Plan) adopted among its priorities the development of local products, given the real potentialities of Morocco in terms of favourable ecosystems, varied biodiversity and expertise in this area, and the cultural dimension of these products which is a part of the Moroccan heritage, and the strong social dimension of their production, often carried out in remote and disadvantaged areas.

Two major approaches were used in the marketing strategy of terror products:

- **Restriving the marketing by making improvements to production, to packaging, pricing, promotion and development of labeling;**
- **Finding the market access routes by strengthening relations between producers and distributors.**

The targeted markets are the domestic and foreign ones, including the Western Europe and the USA.

Local products should thus allow a viable and durable development of the remote or difficult to access areas.

Labeling, governed by Law No. 25 06 on Distinctive Signs of Origin and Quality (SDOQ), food and agricultural products and fishery products and its implementing regulations, is one of the variations of the aforementioned lever. It introduces three SDOQ: Protected Geographical Indication (PGI), the Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) and Agricultural Label (AL).

**Implementation of National Program for Irrigation Water Saving (PNWEI)**

The program, whose implementation is planned over the period 2008-2020 and the total cost would be about 37 billion MAD, concerns the reconversion of the existing irrigation techniques, with low efficiency, to drip irrigation, over a total area of about 550,000 ha. This area is as follows:

- **Parameters of Large Hydraulics:** 395 000 ha, including:
  - 200 000 ha in collective reconversion, related to the modernization of collective irrigation networks, to facilitate the reconversion to efficient economical irrigation techniques for water at farm level;
  - 175 000 ha in individual reconversion to farm level on the initiative of farmers.
- **Perimeters of Small and Medium Hydraulics and private irrigation:** 160 000 ha in individual reconversion. The PNWEI is designed around the following components:
  - The modernization of collective irrigation networks (Large Hydraulics);
  - Equipping the farms with drip irrigation through the grant of financial assistance from the State by the PDA (Agricultural Development Fund);
  - Support and guidance for farmers in order to value water, through the introduction of high value crops, aggregation, agricultural consulting, research / development.

The main expected benefits of PNWEI are as follows:

- The saving of a water volume of around 14 billion m³;
- The increase in the added value per m³ on average from 2.6 MAD/m³ to 5.6 MAD/m³ and the increase in domestic production and agricultural exports;
- The sustainable management of groundwater through the control of the supply of water to crops;
- Adaptation to climate change through the mitigation of water shortages;
- Reducing water pollution through the mitigation, reaching of fertilizer and better control of water supplies and fertilizers;
- Mitigation of the risk of intrusion of seawater into coastal aquifers due to the overexploitation of aquifers.

New Strategic Vision of the Agricultural Council

Developed in 200 to accompany the implementation of the Green Morocco Plan, the National strategy of the Agricultural Consulting (SNCA) is based on a new approach of consulting and coaching of actors, which is more participatory, innovative, efficient and focused around the real needs of stakeholders in the primary sector. It generally encourages all producers, particularly the farmers of the Pillar II of the PMV (small and medium farmers and ranchers, located primarily in disadvantaged regions of Morocco).

This strategy aims thus to establish a system of consulting by the year 200 that is based on the progressive empowerment and accountability of actors. The state regulates and stimulates the development of the private agricultural consulting while guaranteeing a close public service to farmers. Private actors are empowered to take over the action from the State.

The revision and redesign of the national system is made so that:

1. Going beyond the logic of the classical popularization, by providing the producers with the capacities to determine their needs, pinpoint their objectives, control their actions and, more broadly, their management processes of production units;
2. Accompanying the sector as a whole, the upstream and downstream of the production process by facilitating access to knowledge, with (i) upstream, access to information on inputs, financial services, knowledge and to knowledge related to technical, financial, organizational, and institutional innovation, and best practices and innovations from professionals themselves and (ii) downstream, access to information on the development and commercialization of products, certification, and markets….  

...
Three directing Principles guide the strategy:

• The plurality: through the involvement of actors with clear and complementary missions to ensure the coordinated implementation of structured and effective action on the one hand and the multiplicity of tools, canals and actions on the other hand;
• The adoption of a «bottom-up» approach to ensure customization of agricultural advice;
• Integration of innovative tools (virtual networks, specialized websites, radio, television, SMS, call centre, interactive kiosks...); into the national coaching and consulting system.

It revolves around three strategic axes:

• The revitalization of the role of the state:
  • Making available to actors a network of entities of close and efficient agricultural consulting and the development of a comprehensive system of knowledge management;
  • Development of the private agricultural consulting:
    • The overall system of agricultural consulting will be strengthened by a new profession of private agricultural consultants able to complete the offer for farmers and professional organizations.
  • The empowerment of farmers, chambers of agriculture and other trade organizations:
    - Professional organizations, chambers of agriculture and other trade organizations are at the heart of the system and create the necessary bridges for a useful and usable agricultural consulting.

Organizational system:

Created under the 58-12 law enacted by Dahir No. 12.67 4 Rabii I 14 4 (16 January 20 3). The National Office of the Agricultural Consulting (National Office of the Agricultural Consulting) is administered by a board of directors and managed by a Director General. It is responsible for implementing government's policy on agricultural consulting, particularly through:

1. MISSIONS

The National Office of the Agricultural Consulting is responsible for implementing government policy on agricultural consulting, particularly through:

The agricultural consulting

• Coaching the farmers in terms of consulting concerning the fight against diseases affecting plants and animals;
• Assisting and supporting farmers in their efforts to allow them to get access to the financial encouragement and assistance provided for by the legislation and regulation in force;
• Developing and applying innovative methods in agricultural consulting, including through new technologies of information and communication and audiovisual media;
• Providing agricultural consulting revolving around the gender perspective for better promotion of rural women.

The support and guidance of professional organizations

• Providing support, coaching and giving advice to professionals in agricultural production sectors concerning the techniques of production, valorisation, marketing and operators management;
• Supporting professionals in the conception and implementation of innovative agricultural projects and aggregation projects;
• Supporting the actions taken by other agricultural development actors

2. AREAS OF INTERVENTION

To facilitate access to information and knowledge, agricultural consulting services will resort to different channels and innovative materials in order to diversify the means of communication and consulting and reach the largest number of farmers through:

The establishment of new channels of agricultural consulting

• The establishment of farmer field schools (FFS);
• The organization of agricultural events and activities;
• The organization of agricultural programs with our different partners;
• The production of educational films of agricultural consulting;
• The production and distribution of agricultural consulting spots
• The production and broadcasting of programs and television and radio programs of agricultural consulting;
• Undertaking actions regarding marketing of agricultural inputs;
• Contributing with the departments of the Ministry of Agriculture to collect data related to the agricultural sector;
• Contributing to the monitoring of solidarity agriculture projects in the field.

The interface with the Training and Research

• Providing continuing training actions regarding agricultural consulting and implementing professional development programs, including agreements with professional organizations, chambers of agriculture and national institutions for education and research;
• Disseminating the results of applied research and modern methods of production and valorisation and marketing of agricultural products.

2- The revitalization of the role of the state:

• The production and broadcasting of programs and television and radio programs of agricultural consulting;
• The establishment of the institutional site of the ONCA (national office of agricultural consulting) www.onca.gov.ma;
• Establishing interactivity of kiosks;
• The making available to agricultural consultant the media (tables, GPS) to facilitate their access to agricultural information management database;
• Continuing training of agricultural consultant
  • The development of agricultural consultant skills, major axis of the intervention of the ONCA, for the execution of a multi-year training plan that meets the real needs of beneficiaries;
• Strengthening and constant monitoring of skills of public agricultural consultants.

The National Office of the Agricultural Consultant operates in a supportive environment with opportunities for partnerships and cooperation.

In line with its prerogatives, particularly regarding the support and guidance of professionals, the ONCA established partnerships agreements with key stakeholders in the agricultural consulting system to ensure complementarily and pooling of resources mobilized and / or mobilized by these actors. The ONCA also strengthens its activities by establishing a number of cooperation agreements with international organizations and bodies concerning technical cooperation projects, mainly to develop the capacity and skills of human resources and promote the use of new channels of information.
Supporting Higher Agricultural Education: Public Agricultural Higher Education is currently provided by three institutions operating under the Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries. These institutions are the Institute of Agronomy and Veterinary Hassan II in Rabat (IAV Hassan II) and the National School of Agriculture of Meknes (NAS) and the National School of Forestry engineers in Salé (ENFI).

By Decree No. 263.21 of 22 Rabita 1st 1471 (21 April 2000), these establishments are selected from those not covered by the University. They are, to date, subject to their specific legislation and the provisions of Law No. 01-00 regarding the organization of Higher Education. In accordance with Article 37 of the Act and as part of the implementation of agricultural training and research strategies launched in 2013 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries, a bill is being developed for the grouping of these establishments in a polytechnic pole of higher agricultural education. The strategic objectives of the polytechnic pole are:

- Taking advantage of the benefits granted to the university, including large missions, modalities of creation and the operation similar to those of universities;
- Providing a higher level of representation at the level of orientation and coordination bodies of higher education;
- Providing a better transparency at national, regional and international levels, of greater action capacities and a better nationality in the use of resources.

Support of research and agricultural development: Research and development programs (R&D) are conducted, particularly by INRA (the National Institute for Agricultural Research) which is the national institution whose mission is to undertake research and R & D for agricultural development. It is a decentralized institution represented at a regional level by 16 Regional Centers for Agricultural Research (CRRA) covering different agro-ecosystems and having 23 experimental fields. INRA accompanies PMV at the research and development level while IAV Hassan II, ENA and ENFI support it through basic training and training-research. The areas of R & D activities include the transverse fields and production sectors, mainly:

- The preservation of natural resources, water, soil, and plant and animal biodiversity particularly through biotechnology.
- Analysis of the integration of climate change and risk management in productivity forecasting and adaptation and resilience of production chains and livestock and rangeland systems.
- The agro-ecological characterization of the natural environment.
- The creation of varieties with high production potential and which requires less water and resistant or tolerant to diseases.
- Improving the productivity and diversification of agricultural production in the following areas:
  - Plant production: it relates to cereals, food legumes, oilseeds, fodder crops, citrus, olive, date palm, fruit trees, vegetables, tomatoes, red berries, sugar beet, argan, medicinal and aromatic plants, wines, and other Terroir products (cactus, saffron, rose, coriandre...) and organic farming.
  - Livestock production: it specifically targets the bovine, sheep, goat, camel, poultry and bees sectors and is made, it necessary, by integrating sustainable management of natural resources in the rangelands.
- The improvement of the performance of the sectors regarding the genetic enhancement and production techniques and integrated and sustainable protection techniques. This includes the management of soil fertility, water and irrigation, the fight against bianothe and abiotic plagues.
- Improving the quality of agricultural products and development of new commercial value products and local products.
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3- ORGANISATION
An organization dedicated to farmers The National Office of the Agricultural Consulting is designed to meet the agricultural consulting missions, through a regional, provincial and local organization:

- 16 Regional Directorates;
- 50 provincial services;
- 30 local Agricultural Consulting Centres

System of Knowledge Management:
It is based on a full contribution of multiple public and private actors at various levels, including:

- The centre of Pillar II resources of PMV (CRP2)
- The regional chambers of agriculture (16)
- The National Office of the Agricultural Consulting is a public service to farmers.
- Institutes of research and training, namely the National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA), the Institute for Agriculture and Veterinary Hassan II (IAV), the National School of Agriculture of Meknes (ENAM) and the National School of Forestry engineers (ENFI)
- Private actors at various levels, including: Input suppliers;
- Professional Organisations (POs) and Interprofessions (IP);
- The regional chambers of agriculture (16);
- The centre of Pillar II resources of PMV (CRP2)
- Other stakeholders such as the partners of MAPM (Central Directorates of Departments concerned, ADA…), farmers and international organizations.

The overall operation results from the distribution of responsibilities:

- The state plays a central role in defining the strategic orientations and in the planning and execution of part of the agricultural consulting: It regulates and stimulates the development of Private Agricultural Consulting while remaining guarantor of a proximity public service to farmers.
- The other public and private stakeholders ensure the exchange of information and experiences and the execution of agricultural consulting actions and accompanying farmers in their projects.

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- Improving the quality of agricultural products and development of new commercial value products and local products.

Strengthening technical education and vocational training in agriculture:
The system of technical education and vocational training in agriculture, whose purpose is the support of the deployment of PMV consists of:

- The agricultural vocational training which aims to improve the technical and competitive aspects of businesses and farms by meeting their skilled human resource needs, and qualified technician, worker and farmer needs at every level. It relies on a network of 52 institutions spread across all regions of the country and which have 24 training specialties corresponding to the priority choices of PMV.
- Technical agricultural education that aims to enable young students to open onto the agricultural environment and assimilate its social, cultural and economical particularities and to help them acquire the technical knowledge to pursue studies in agriculture. It is provided by 16 secondary schools preparing the Baccalauréat degree in Agricultural Sciences and 30 rural middle schools to ensure the education of young students to open onto the agricultural environment.
- Apprenticeship training for the social and professional integration of the rural youth who are out of school or have completed the functional literacy. It is provided by all agricultural vocational training institutions that provide annually certification of 10000 young people in 20 professions.

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Strategies and associated program

GREEN MOROCCO PLAN: Orientations, published in the official journal No. 63 4 of February 12, Enforcement decree No. 2 14.5 7 falls within the framework of expanding job opportunities for graduates of higher education and vocational training institutions of agriculture; education and vocational training institutions of agriculture; and professional federation of agricultural consultants. The law 62 12 has set as goals to:

- expand job opportunities for graduates of higher education and vocational training institutions of agriculture;
- encourage the organization of producers and production and operational consulting and vector of innovation; and professionalize the supervision activity and prepare positive change.

Thus, the law 62 12 on the organization of the agricultural sector. This law is conducted several reform projects including that of the political and the models to be followed are specified in the models of the statutes of the association and the professional federation of agricultural consultants. The application for authorization is sent to Mr. Minister of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries.

The main provisions from the legal framework are developed in the rest of the document, including, at the level of Chapter 4. In terms of the law relating to the interprofession, it works on the organization of the operators of all the components in the same sector (production, promotion and marketing) around a unified and coordinated vision. It also aims to combine the efforts of stakeholders in key areas such as coaching, research, technology and transfer, dissemination of information and promotion of products.

UPGRADING THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF AGRICULTURE

The deployment of PMV and associated structuring programs are accompanied with an upgrading of the legal framework of the agricultural sector. This is done through the revision of existing texts, when this proves necessary, and the adoption of new legislation, such as the texts relating to grants and state aid, the Public-Private Partnerships, the applied controls, authorizations and approvals required by SDQQ (Distinctive Signs of Origin and Quality) as well as the aggregation and interprofession.

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Strengths and Potentials of Investment in the Agricultural Sector

The Moroccan agriculture has always played a leading social and economic role. PMV (Green Morocco Plan), having chosen to reinforce its strengths and overcome its main endogenous disabilities, has been active in strengthening and multiplication of the assets of this sector by incorporating, among others, those following:

- Comparative advantages in several production sectors;
- The existence of agricultural and agro-industrial structures can serve as successful models such as COPAG, COSUMAR, ANOC ...
- Achieving important development for irrigation related activities directly related to that of inputs, workforce and various other factors of production;
- The tax and customs benefits granted by the State;
- Achieving important development for irrigation related to large dams and large Hydraulics, in general;
- A diversification of plant speculation resulting from the introduction of new highly profitable crops, such as fruit plantations, forage and vegetable crops, and by improving production techniques and factors;
- The domestication of new medicinal and aromatic local and exotic species;
- The competitiveness of production costs of agro-food activities directly related to the cost of inputs, workforce and various other factors of production;
- The tax and customs benefits granted by the State;
- The upward trend experienced by agricultural commodity prices on international markets;
- The domestic market, particularly through public Private Partnership projects;
- The downstream, in terms of upgrading and promotion of production and / or marketing;
- Through support activities such as agricultural supplies, research and development and agricultural consulting

The PMV foresees in fact a total investment of 17 billion MAD, over 10 years, around a Morocco Agricultural Offer. The offer in question, which shall be well targeted, is associated with incentives, like those developed in aggregation projects, specialized companies, national and international groups ... significant investment opportunities at all levels of the agricultural value chain:

- In the upstream, at the level of production and, where appropriate, through Public Private Partnership projects;
- In the downstream, in terms of upgrading and promotion of production and / or marketing;
- Through support activities such as agricultural supplies, research and development and agricultural consulting

Moreover, for greater integration of the agro industry and in order to work to strengthen the competitiveness of its businesses and increase their added value and jobs, have privileged sites to host investment for the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number of projects</th>
<th>Investment(MAD billion)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PI</td>
<td>PII</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Casablanca</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>Casablanca-Quarzazate</td>
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<td>Oued Ed-Dahab-Lagouira</td>
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<td>Doukkala-Abda</td>
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<td>Ghar El Meliana-Beni Mellal</td>
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<td>Taiz - Azzila</td>
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<td>TAGAZOUT</td>
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<td>72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taza-Tetouan-Al Hoceima</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>National total</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For production factors:

- **Drip irrigation**: + 360% From 15000 to 692000 ha
- **Fertilizer use**: + 78% From 09 to 16 million Tlies
- **Mechanization**: + 53% 55000 to 84000 Tractors

For plant material:

- **Use of seed**: + 144% De 0,7 à 18 million quintals /year
- **Use of seedlings**: + 40% + 18 million trees

The following table shows, per region, the number of main investment projects is listed in the 16 Regional Agricultural Plans established as regional version of the PMV. Such projects are included in a comprehensive perspective to increase the production levels of the identified sectors, improve the quality levels of the identified sectors, improve the quality and conditions of production marketing, increase the number of projects planned at the level of Pillar I and Pillar II of the PMV and specifies the investments required for their implementation and for achieving the projected transversal actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number of projects</th>
<th>Investment(MAD billion)</th>
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<td>34</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>National total</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>545</td>
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</table>
Characteristics of the Agricultural Sector
With an area of almost 8.7 million hectares, the UAA is highly benefiting from a wealth of agro-climatic systems that allow it to produce a wide range of agricultural products. The importance of the area occupied by cereal crops as well as fallow crops as illustrated in the following graph shows tremendous opportunities for intensification and crop substitution at the national level.

To change this situation, the Green Morocco Plan (PMV) predicted the increase of productivity of cereal crops and a partial reconversion of land towards more creative value added uses, particularly those of fruit arboriculture. This choice is faced by the importance of profitability differentials between sectors. In fact, while cereals occupy almost 65% of the UAA, they will participate in the agricultural GDP only up to 19%. On the other hand, vegetable cropping, with only 3% of the UAA, contributes nearly 13% of the agricultural GDP. However, the use of the land is largely determined by the climate. In fact, nearly 80% of the country is dry or desert areas with an average annual rainfall not exceeding 20 mm and less than 10% is found in the sub-humid and humid zones, with average annual rainfall exceeding 50 mm.

CLIMATE

Morocco is characterized by a very different climate according to the areas. It is in fact temperate in the coastline while there desert climate in the south and east of the country. Thus, the climate is marked by several shades of difference: Mediterranean in the north, oceanic in the west, continental in the interior and Saharan in the south. In addition, the climate varies with the seasons.

The peculiar geographical position of Morocco also gives it a range of varied bioclimates, ranging from humid and subhumid in the saharian and desert areas, to the arid, semi-arid and the high mountain climate in the Rif, the Middle and High Atlas where altitudes are exceeding respectively 250 m, 300 m and 400 m. Therefore, rainfall decrease generally from north to south and is only more important on the mountains where they reach 200 mm in the Rif. They are less than 10 mm in the pre-Saharan and Saharan regions. The minimum annual average temperatures range from 5 °C to 15 °C depending on the region with negative absolute minima particularly in mountainous regions and those nearby. Temperatures can reach 45 °C in the centre of the country and exceed 50 °C in the interior of the Saharan regions.

WATER RESOURCES

Morocco has natural advantages which ensure good water availability: a large Atlas water tower, perennial rivers like the Oum Erbia, the Sebou, Moulaya, the Tensift and significant groundwater. However, the hydrological situation of the country is influenced by an annual irregularity and very marked interannual rainfall variability and heterogeneity of their spatial distribution.

Furthermore, the available hydraulic potential is estimated at 22 billion m³, with 18 billion m³ from surface water and 4 billion m³ from groundwater. For the mobilization of resources, Morocco has built 13 water transfer systems and 19 large dams, of which 17 shown in the following table, are intended solely for agricultural use, with a total storage capacity of nearly 17.5 billion m³.
Although it only concerns 16% of the UAA, irrigation is the main user of water in Morocco (80% of mobilized water). The potential of irrigable land amounts to 1,664,000 ha of which 1,364 million ha of perennial irrigation and 300,000 ha of seasonal and spate irrigation. Moreover, the total area equipped for irrigation has reached 1,458,100 hectares, of which 1,016,700 hectares of areas developed by the State. This is the result of significant public investments in irrigation schemes and which has thus represented between 43% and 77% of public investment allocated to agriculture during the decades of 190, 190 and 190. In this regard, it is noteworthy that in the period 195-207, Morocco has invested almost 33 billion MAD for achieving the water management in agriculture, more than 87% in areas of Large Hydraulics.

The main types of irrigation prevailing in Morocco are as follows:

Large Hydraulics: corresponding to a perennial irrigation potential of 880,000 ha, it relates to nine major areas: Moulouya Loukkos, Gharb, Doukkala, Haouz, Tadla, Souss-Massa, Tafilalet and Ouarzazate. Irrigation water comes mainly from dams. The water management in agriculture and management of irrigation infrastructure are entrusted to the Regional Office for Agricultural Development.

Small and Medium Hydraulics: it covers an irrigable potential assessed at 484,000 ha of perennial irrigation and 300,000 ha of seasonal irrigation and spate irrigation. It involves a significant number of areas spread over almost all the national territory and whose area can vary from tens to thousands of hectares.

The layout of the Small and Medium Hydraulics is provided by the State by involving the beneficiaries through a participatory approach.

Private irrigation: the water management in agriculture achieved by the private sector covers nearly 441,430 ha. The given graph, below, shows the distribution of cultivable land recorded in late 2011:

![Distribution of cultivable land (in %) (6% Rainfed, 9% Large Hydraulics, 6% Private Irrigation, 4% Small & Medium Hydraulics)](Source: L’agriculture en chiffre 2012, MAPM)

It is noteworthy that the sector of irrigated agriculture contributes on average to 45% of the agricultural GDP and nearly 98% for the production of sugar, 82% for vegetable crops. 10% for citrus, 75% for forage and 75% for milk. In addition, it provides nearly 10 million working days per year, or about 165 million jobs, of which 250,000 permanent jobs.

Morocco’s agricultural sector is characterized by the fact that some plant and animal sectors have a significant socio-economic weight.

In order to fully exploit the advantages of the Moroccan agriculture industries, governments and relevant agricultural professions agreed to undertake extensive upgrading programs. In this framework, 19 performance contracts with clear, comprehensive and coherent objectives, have been signed since 208 to implement the commitment and determination of MAPM (Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries) and professions concerned to work together for the upgrading and development of key sectors.

The data sheets, below, present particularly the baseline and the targets set, the intended axes and trends of upgrading, the investments required and the main commitments undertaken by the parties concerned.

### Natural Resources

Agricultural Production Sectors
Sectors concerned:

### Baseline data
- A covered area of 85,000 ha and an average production of 13 million t per year;
- 13,000 farm workers, 21 million working days per year, divided into 12 million in orchards and 9 million in the packaging industry;
- Oscillating citrus exports around an average of 540,000 t per year, the equivalent of 3 billion MAD currency per year.

### Goals
- Improving the competitiveness of the citrus industry;
- Achieving by the year 200 an area of 105,000 hectares and a total production of around 2.9 million t, 1.3 million t for export.

### Trends of upgrading
- Development of citrus heritage: renewal and expansion of plantations, equipping with drip irrigation system and inciting for aggregation;
- Improving the production development;
- Development of marketing through the development and promotion of exports and the restructuring of the internal market;
- Development of framework conditions in the sector: Strengthening the professional organization, strengthening research to meet the needs of the sector and strengthening training and coaching.

### Investments
- Total investment: 9 billion MAD
- The main commitments of the State:
  - Contribution to the determination of the action plans for the sector;
  - Support for plantation programs, setting up drip irrigation system and production development;
  - Revision of the incentives framework related to the market diversification and financing of export promotion campaigns;
  - Contribution to the development of research-development and training.

### Period covered

### Signatories representing the profession: Citrus Producer in Morocco (CPM), Maroc Fruit Board (MFB) and Fresh Fruit (FF).

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### Olive

### Baseline data
- With around 680,000 hectares, it represents over 55% of the national tree space;
- Sector participating in up to 5% in the formation of the agricultural GDP and up to 15% in national food exports;
- 100,000 permanent jobs for around 400,000 farms;
- Large and medium farms representing about 6% of the total and an average productivity between 15 to 25 t / ha;
- Traditional sector with nearly 16,000 Maasras for a capacity of 170,000 t;
- Modern sector of transformation of olives with 70 crushing units, with a total capacity of about 700,000 t.

### Goals
- Extending olive cultivation over an area of 1.22 million hectares against 680,000 hectares in 2009, so as to achieve an olive production of 2.5 million t by 2020 against 700,000 t in 2009;
- Increasing domestic consumption of olive oil and table olives to reach respectively 4 kg / person / year and 5 kg / person / year;
- Enhancing export volumes to reach ultimately 120,000 t of olive oil and 150,000 t in table olives;
- Creating additional 200,000 permanent jobs.

### Trends of upgrading
- Development of production and quality according to an integrated model;
- Ensuring a strong and sustainable Recovery;
- Improving the framework conditions of the sector.

### Investments
- Total investment: 2.95 billion MAD
- The main commitments of the State:
  - Introduction of a legal framework for the aggregation that preserves equity between aggregators and aggregated;
  - Doubling the amount of the investment premium for drip irrigation links, irrigation line other than drip irrigation and Sefert;
  - Encouragement of exports of olive oil by granting aid from 200 MAD / t for a period of 10 years.

### The main commitments of the profession:
- Achievement of olive productivist aggregation projects launched by the Government;
- Equipment of olive orchards with irrigation systems, 136,000 ha;
- Rehabilitation of olive trees on a surface of 300,000 ha and 2.0% increase in the crushing capacity to reach 2.2 million t / year;
- Significant improvement in price / quality ratio.

### Data on the signed performance contract
- Signatories representing the profession: Moroccan Inter Professional Federation of the Olive (INTERPROLIVE).
**Data from**

**Baseline data**
- An activity which contributes between 20 to 60% to the formation of agricultural income for over 1.4 million inhabitants;
- A covered area of about 48,000 ha for a total number of 4.8 million palm trees;
- A national palm grove one of the richest in the world, with over 2,000 varieties;
- Challenges related to the treatment of the devastating effects of cycles of drought and various diseases.

**Goals**
- Creating new plantations outside palm groves for 17,000 ha;
- Rehabilitating and restoring 48,000 ha of existing palm groves;
- Producing 160,000 t and 185,000 t of dates in 2019 and 2020 against 90,000 t in 2018;
- Strengthening national availabilities of vitro plants to increase the average production to 300,000 t between 2019 and 2020;
- Valorising a total tonnage of 110,000 t in 2019, nearly 70% of production expected by 2020, 70,000 t of packaged fresh dates, 20,000 t of processed products and 20,000 t of animal feed;
- Developing exports to reach 5,000 t in 2019 and 10,000 t against negligible quantities in 2018.

**Trends of upgrading**
- Enhancement of production capacity of strains and vitro plants of date palm;
- Engagement in sustainable development paths, improving quality and upgrading of production;
- Improving the framework conditions of the sector.

**Investments**
Total investment: 7.7 billion MAD

**The main commitments of the State**
- Supporting with 10% of the costs of the installation of new greenhouses through the FDA (Agricultural Development fund);
- Conducting studies for the mobilization of irrigation water in the Souss-Massa-Draa region and supporting water-saving irrigation systems;
- Marketing support and export promotion through the negotiation of agreements with partner countries;
- Establishment of the inter profession of vegetables, supervising and training of producers.

**The main commitments of the profession**
- Creation of a greenhouse expansion program on an area of 12,400 ha;
- Rationalizing the use of irrigation water over an area of 28,000 ha. The ultimate goal is to generalize the drip irrigation system to 100% of the early season areas;
- Valorisation of production through the adoption of quality certification systems at the level of production and packaging, as well as through the upgrading of existing packing stations;
- Conducting a feasibility study on the marketing prospects for both export and domestic market;
- Improving productivity and quality of vegetable production through strengthening the supervision and coaching of producers.

**Data on the signed performance contract**
Signatories representing the profession: Moroccan Inter professional Federation (FIMD).
### Baseline

**Baseline data**
- An annual turnover of 600 million MAD against a potential turnover of 27 billion MAD;
- A main pillar for the upgrading of the agricultural sector through the dissemination of advances in genetics and effective fight against diseases.

### Goals

**Goals**
- Improving utilization of certified seeds for all plants to achieve 45% for cereals, 10% for legumes, 31% for fodder and 10% for sugar beets, sugar cane and maize;
- Increasing the share of national production of certified seeds, mainly for vegetable crops.

### Trends of upgrading

**Trends of upgrading**
- Strengthening and securing seed multiplication capacity;
- Development and improvement of marketing conditions and research programs;
- Harmonisation of regulations and tightening controls;
- Making efforts for the control of the sector and the organization of the profession.

### Investments

**Investments**
- Total investment: 75 million MAD

### The main commitments of the State

**The main commitments of the State**
- Assisting in the implementation of the aggregation projects laid out in the Regional Agricultural Plans as well as major seed projects;
- Development and improvement of the conditions of storage and marketing;
- Assigning a total budget of 10 million MAD to support the seed sector;
- Strengthening the research and programs of protection of national plant genetic resources;
- Creation of a national technical Seed centre;
- Mobilizing an additional envelope of 75 million MAD for Training and Research.

### The main commitments of the profession

**The main commitments of the profession**
- Encouraging national and international investors to invest in the sector;
- Realisation of investments needed to strengthen storage and packaging capacity;
- Harmonization of regulations with international standards;
- Support for activities related to assessment tests.

### Data on the signed performance contract

**Data on the signed performance contract**
- Signatories representing the profession: Moroccan Association of Seed Multipliers (AMMS) and Moroccan Association of Seeds and Plants (AMSP).

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### Fruit trees

**Baseline data**
- Occupied total area of more than 265,000 ha;
- Average annual production of around 884,000 t;
- A wide range of tree species (almond, apple, apricot, plum, peach and nectarine) occupying more than 95% of the national area;
- Exports relating particularly to early peaches, nectararies, apricots and plums;
- Nearly 165,000 permanent jobs;
- A characterized value chain, in upstream, by a wide range of tree species, and a production sector dominated by extensively managed plantations, and as to the downstream, by valorisation units consisted essentially of cold storage warehouses, processing units and packing stations.

### Goals

**Goals**
- Expanding the area of tree species targeted by the performance contract over nearly 60,000 ha to raise the national area to 325,000 ha by 2020;
- Intensifying the existing plantations over an area of 63,000 Ha;
- Conducting a fruit production of around 16 million t per year against 884,000 t in 201;
- Production of 20 million certified seedlings by 2020;
- Enhancing tonnages exported to 50,000 t by 2020;
- Creating 40,000 new permanent jobs to reach 205,000 jobs by 2020.

### Trends of upgrading

**Trends of upgrading**
- Development of production and quality according to an integrated model;
- Development of a strong and sustainable valorisation;
- Development and promotion of exports;
- Improvement of the framework conditions of the sector.

### Investments

**Investments**
- Total investment: 102 billion MAD

### The main commitments of the State

**The main commitments of the State**
- Strengthening of the R & D;
- Financial contribution and close local support;
- Establishment of financial incentives within the framework of the FDA;
- Implementation of the provisions governing arboricultural sector;
- Promotion of the sector;
- Strengthening the technical supervision of producers.

### The main commitments of the profession

**The main commitments of the profession**
- Development of aggregation projects;
- Development of the arboreal heritage;
- Protection against weather conditions;
- Improvement of the performance of existing orchards;
- Strengthening the professional organization and R & D;
- Sanitation of the domestic market and export promotion.

### Data on the signed performance contract

**Data on the signed performance contract**
- Signatories representing the profession: Moroccan Federation of Arboriculture Development (FEDAM).
Perfume Rose

Baseline data

• In the Dades Valley, the rose occupies 320 km as hedges or fences around agricultural plots, about 80 ha, or nearly 8% of the cultivated agricultural land.
• The average annual production of fresh roses is 2000 t.
• Morocco comes in third among global producers of perfume roses after Bulgaria and Turkey.
• On average, a kilogram shall be 20 fresh roses. Getting 1 kg of essential oil requires 4 t of fresh roses.
• Three existing processing units of industrial type and other artisanal units. Quantities processed industrially are estimated at 1000 t of fresh roses.

Goals

• Repopulating and densifying 200 ha over the existing 800 ha;
• Increasing the area reserved to the cultivation of the rose of 400 ha, rising to 1200 ha;
• Increasing the production to 4800 t/year of fresh rose instead of the present 2000 t;
• Increasing the quantity processed to reach 3800 t/year instead of the present 1000 t;
• Increasing the annual quantities exported as follows:
  - Essential oil: 10 kg to 20 kg;
  - Concrete: from 250 kg to 500 kg;
  - Rose water: 10 t to 30 t.

Trends of upgrading

• Development of production and quality improvement;
• Improving the sector framework conditions;
• Improving condition of valorisation, marketing and promotion of the rose.

Investments

Total investment : 10 million MAD

The main commitments of the State

• Encouraging the production of quality seedlings;
• Implementing collective water managements in agriculture including the development of séguias, diversion weirs and watertightness of canals;
• Development and implementation of programs of mentoring, awareness and training aiming to the appropriation of optimal management orchards techniques;
• Strengthening research and development work;
• Strengthening marketing actions of the rose products.

The main commitments of the profession

• Encouragement for the establishment of nurserymen multipliers;
• Raising awareness of farmers to use quality bulbs;
• Raising awareness of farmers to the establishment of water-saving irrigation systems in plots;
• Strengthening of training and mentoring programs;
• Knowledge and technology transfer;
• Strengthening marketing activities of the rose products.

Data on the signed performance contract

Signatories representing the profession: Inter professional Federation of Moroccan Rose Perfume (FIMAROSE).

Saffron

Baseline data

• The Moroccan saffron production, estimated at 3 t/year, representing about 1% of world production is nearly 250 t/year;
• Saffron is exported to the EU, with a value of 35 million MAD in 2019, mainly to Spain (61%), Switzerland (36%), France (12%), the Italy and other countries (8%).

Goals

• Increasing the area reserved for the cultivation of saffron to go from 60 ha to 1500 ha by 2020;
• Improving the production of saffron to reach 9 t/year by 2020;
• Increasing the quantity processed and packaged to reach 6 t/year instead of 009 t;
• Increasing the quantity exported to reach 6 t/year.

Trends of upgrading

• Development of production and quality improvement;
• Improving the sector framework conditions;
• Improvement of the conditions of valorisation, marketing and promotion of Saffron.

Investments

Total investment : 10 million MAD

The main commitments of the State

• Encouraging the production of quality bulbs;
• Achievement of collective water management in agriculture involving digging wells / boreholes, their junction to the grid and their pumping equipment in equipment, storage basins and water supply facilities to the parcels;
• Strengthening of training and mentoring programs;
• Strengthening research and development work;
• Strengthening of marketing actions of saffron products.

The main commitments of the profession

• Encouragement for the establishment bulbs multipliers;
• Awareness of farmers to use quality bulbs;
• Raising awareness of farmers to the establishment of water-saving irrigation systems in plots;
• Strengthening of training and mentoring programs;
• Knowledge and technology transfer;
• Strengthening of marketing actions saffron products.

Data on the signed performance contract

Signatories representing the profession: Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of Saffron (FIMASAFRAN).
**Argan**

**Baseline data**

- The argan forest covers an area of 800,000 ha of forest area and includes approximately 21 million argan trees.
- The occupied space along the Atlantic coast from Safi to Tiznit in continental penetration up to Taroudant to the East. Argan isolated colonies are also found in the Northeast of Morocco, on the side of Oujda, in the mountains of Beni Snassen.

- The argan forest is the second forest species in the country

**Goals**

- Rehabilitating 200,000 ha of argan forest;
- Domesticating the argan tree and spreading its cultivation in modern management over 5,000 ha;
- Increasing the production of argan oil to 10,000 t/year by 20,000 instead of 40,000 t/year;
- Implementing projects of Pillars I and II for a modern and efficient promotion and valorization of the products of the argan tree;
- Defending the uniqueness of ‘Morocco Label’ of the argan tree and all its products and derivatives on the international market.

**Trends of upgrading**

- Emergence of an integrated R & D competence pole dedicated to the argan tree;
- Sustainable development of the production and quality according to an integrated model preserving the argan forest and its natural resources;
- Development of a strong and sustainable valorisation;
- Improving the sector framework conditions.

**Investments**

Total investment: 2,81 billion MAD

**The main commitments of the State**

- Endowment of the argan sector with the infrastructures necessary to promote a proximity and local research;
- Development and implementation of a research program dedicated to the sector of the argan;
- Establishment of an information system on the argan;
- Improving the performance of the existing argan forest;
- Mobilization of water resources;
- Development of intensive argan poles;
- Development of R & D specific to the argan tree;
- Transfer of technology and support…

**The main commitments of the profession**

- Installation of modern argan plantations;
- Establishment of an information system on the argan;
- Improving the performance of the existing argan forest;
- Strengthening the argan interprofession;
- Strengthening the supervision and mentoring of producers…

**Data on the signed performance contract**

Covered period: 201 - 2020.

Signatories representing the profession: Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of the chain of Argan (FIKASTANE) and National Federation assigned the use of Argan.

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**Cereals**

**Baseline data**

- The sector occupies a major place in the agricultural economy:
  - Major agronomic and economic importance: 75% of the UAA, excluding the fallow, 10 to 20% of the agricultural GDP with strong fluctuations depending on rainfall and about 70% of agricultural imports (Nearly 8 billion MAD).
  - Major social weight for a fragile network of producers: predominant cultivation for almost all of the farms.
  - Paramount importance in consumption:
    - Very high Human consumption with home consumption reaching almost 30% of the volumes produced;
    - Strong contribution to the animal consumption resulting in very marked interdependence between cereal crops and livestock.

**Goals**

- Achieving, by 200, a cereal production base of around an average 7 million t per year for an area of about 42 million ha;
- Raising the turnover to 20 billion MAD by the year 2020;
- Reducing imports from 15% to 20%.

**Trends of upgrading**

- Productivist redesign of the upstream of the sector around the aggregation;
- Development of the cereal mid-stream;
- Restructuring of the downstream of the sector;
- Gradual revision of the regulatory mechanisms and supervision of the sector.

**Investments**

Total Investment: 26 billion MAD

**The main commitments of the State**

- Development of productivist and social aggregation projects (Pillars I and II of the Green Morocco Plan);
- Support for the generalization of the use of high performance inputs and mechanization;
- Promoting the emergence of 2 to 3 Cereal mid-stream operators at national level;
- Development of agricultural insurance and R & D;
- Consolidation and sectoral restructuring of industrial milling;
- Support for the upgrade of the second processing;
- Establishment of a commodities exchange.

**The main commitments of the profession**

- Realization of productivist projects;
- Support for the emergence of mid-stream actors;
- Upgrading of the second processing;
- Contribution to the process of revision of the compensation system within the sector;
- Organization of all distribution networks throughout the value chain;
- Animation, technical coaching and training of actors in the cereal sector;
- Mobilisation of resources for the development of the profession.

**Data on the signed performance contract**

Covered period: 2009 - 2020

Signatories representing the profession: the Federation Interprofessionnelle de cereals activities (FICA).
### Agricultural Production Sectors

#### Organic Production

**Baseline data**
- Cultivated area for the season 2010-11: 380 ha and production of 4000 t;
- Area of spontaneous plantations: nearly 818700 ha, mainly represented by the argan forest (400000 ha), aromatic and medicinal plants (200000 ha) and cactus (200000 ha);
- Exports: 900 T, 835 T of fresh products and 70 T of processed products;
- Employment: 9 million working days;
- Contribution to foreign currency through exports: 10 million MAD.

**Objectives**
- Achieving a total area of 40000 ha for a plant production of 400000 t (including 60000 t for export) and livestock production of 8500 t;
- Creating 9 Million of workdays which is equivalent to 35000 permanent jobs;
- Generating a total amount in foreign currency equivalent to 80 million DH;
- Increasing the consumption of organic products at the domestic market level.

** Investments**
- Development of the research-development component;
- Improvement of the conditions of valorisation, marketing and promotion of organic products in the domestic market;
- Development and promotion of the export sector;
- Improvement of the framework conditions of the sector.

**Data on the signed performance contract**
*
**Covered period:** 2011-2020
**Signatories representing the profession:** Moroccan Industries Association of biological productions.

### Trend of Upgrading

**The main commitments of the State**
- Strengthening and developing programs of research-development and transfer of technology;
- Marketing support in the domestic market;
- Support for export promotion;
- Establishment of a legislative and regulatory framework governing organic production;
- Encouraging the production and export;
- Training and technical assistance for professionals;
- Upgrading the professional organization.

**Main commitments of the profession**
- Development of research - development programs aimed at increasing productivity, compression of production costs and improving the quality and competitiveness;
- Promotion of marketing in the domestic market;
- Development of research-development programs aimed at increasing productivity, compression of production costs and improving the quality and competitiveness;
- Establishment of an insurance against the effects of natural disasters;"
Ressources Naturelles

Agricultural Production Sectors

Goals

• Promotion of consumption.
• Improvement of the marketing conditions;
• Revitalization of the professional organization;
• Implementation of research – development programs;
• Modernization of the valorisation equipment;
• Development of aggregation projects;
• Levelling of rice fields;
• Creation and maintenance of tracks.

Total investment : 2 0 million MAD

Trends of upgrading

• Improving the framework conditions of the sector.
• Modernization of the industrial equipments;
• Improving the profitability of the crops;
• Improving the conditions of the domestic rice market.
• Encouraging the aggregation;
• Promotion of consumption;
• Support for the research -development;
• Upgrading of the valorisation units;
• Subsidy for warehousing;
• Support for the use of seeds and harvesting equipment;
• Levelling of rice fields;
• Average imports of 4 700 t / year
• Average Exports of rice: 2 000 t / year
• Downstream: Existence of six rice mills installed in the Gharb and Loukkos, of which five operational ones
• Creation of 15000 working days / year, of which 450 000 working days in downstream
• Direct revenue for 25 000 farmers
• Production: 50 000 t
• Average area sown in the last 5 years: 6 500 ha / year
• Production: 50 000 t
• Direct revenue for 25 000 farmers
• Creation of 15000 working days / year, of which 450 000 working days in downstream
• Average area sown in the last 5 years: 6 500 ha / year
• Average Exports of rice: 2 000 t / year
• Average imports of 4 700 t / year

Data on the signed performance contract


Signatories representing the profession: Interprofessional Rice National Federation (IRNF).

The main commitments of the profession

The main commitments of the State

Investments

Baseline data

Sugar

Signatories representing the profession: Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of Sugar (FIMASUCRE).


The main commitments of the profession

The main commitments of the State

Investments

Baseline data

Sugar

The main commitments of the profession

The main commitments of the State

Investments

Baseline data

Sugar

Agricultural Production Sectors
**Agricultural Production Sectors**

**Milk sector**

- A national milk production which was raised from 17 billion litres in 2009 to 23 billion litres in 2013;
- A sector that creates 490,000 permanent jobs;
- Low productivity of milk, all breeds of approximately 180 kg / cow / year.

**Goals**

- Improving the conditions of access to milk and dairy products for the consumers to reach 30 to 40 g / day / capita by 2020;
- Achieving self-sufficiency in dairy raw material;
- Creation of 40,000 permanent jobs;
- Development of milk production to reach 4.5 billion litres by 2020;
- Implementation of the generalized identification of cattle;
- Improvement of the sector framework conditions.

**Investments**

- Total investment: 12 billion MAD, of which 2 billion contribution from the state.
- Improving the sector framework conditions.
- Development of the downstream of the milk sector by supporting the creation of new projects;
- Productivist redesign of the upstream of the dairy industry around the aggregation, including support for the development of models of poultdouves farms;
- Development of the downstream of the milk sector by supporting the creation of new projects;
- Productivist redesign of the upstream of the dairy industry around the aggregation, including support for the development of models of poultdouves farms;
- Creation of 40,000 permanent jobs.

**Trends of upgrading**

- Production which goes to from 440,000 t of meat and eggs 3.1 billion in 2009, to 495,000 t of meat and 45 billion eggs in 2020;
- A consumption per capita and per year of 159 kg of meat and 16 eggs in 2020;
- The investments made in the area of nearly 10 billion MAD in 2020;
- A turnover of 29.8 billion MAD in 2020;
- A job creation of around 36,000 jobs, with 11,000 direct jobs in Production units and 25,000 indirect jobs in the circuits of distribution and marketing.

**Data on the signed performance contract**


**Signatories:**
- Representing the profession: Interprofessional Federation of Poultry Sector (FISA);
- Government: Ministry of economy and finance;
- Ministry of Agriculture and Maritme Fisheries.

**Baseline data**

- The sector is characterized by the existence of two production modes: traditional farm production and intensive modern production, representing respectively 13% and 87% of national production;
- Production which goes to from 440,000 t of meat and eggs 3.1 billion in 2009, to 495,000 t of meat and 45 billion eggs in 2020;
- A consumption per capita and per year of 159 kg of meat and 16 eggs in 2020;
- The investments made in the area of nearly 10 billion MAD in 2020;
- A consumption per capita and per year of 159 kg of meat and 16 eggs in 2020;
- A turnover of 29.8 billion MAD in 2020;
- A job creation of around 36,000 jobs, with 11,000 direct jobs in Production units and 25,000 indirect jobs in the circuits of distribution and marketing.

**Goals**

- Ensuring food security in Morocco of animal protein;
- Modernisation of animal farming units, Installation of valorisation structures of poultry products and development of aggregation and integration models;
- Creation of new 14,000 jobs from now up to the year 2020;
- Improving the efficiency of the sector’s competitiveness and supply on the market;
- Diversification of poultry production through the development of alternative animal farming to reach 11% of the total production, that is, 160,000 t by 2020;
- Increasing the exported quantities of poultry products from 40 t in 2020 to 4,400 t in 2020.

**Investments**

- Total investment: 3,762 billion MAD, of which 70 million contribution from the state.
- Improving the sector framework conditions.
- Strengthening of modern poultry farming, development of models of aggregation and integration and development of poultry products;
- Improving the sector framework conditions.
- Increasing the exported quantities of poultry products from 40 t in 2020 to 4,400 t in 2020.

**Data on the signed performance contract**


**Signatories:**
- Representing the profession: Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of Milk (FIMALAIT);
- Government: Ministry of economy and finance;
- Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries.
Agricultural Production Sectors

Camel sector
Baseline data

- Number of camels amounting to about 220,000 heads in 203, 80% of herds exists in the southern provinces of the Kingdom;
- Concentrated animal farming lands mainly in the southern provinces of Guelmim-Essmara, Laayoune Boujdour Sakia Al Hamra and Oued Ed-Dahab Lagouira;
- A camel farming activity having great importance at the economic, social, cultural and tourism levels.
- Development of production lines to reach 4,860 t of meat and 10,200 t of milk by 2013;
- Promotion of investment and job creation;
- Encouragement of the valorisation of camel productions and introduction of labels to improve animal farmers’ incomes;
- Improving the productivity and quality of milk and camel meat;
- Improvement of health conditions of the camel herds;
- Support and guidance for farmers in the framework of professional organizations for the upscale of the camel industry.

Investments
Total investment: 72 million MAD, of which 40 million contributions from the state.

The main commitments of the State
- Improvement of camel farming and production conditions.
- Improvement of general conditions of production;
- Development of camel farming industry.
- Support and guidance for farmers in the framework of professional organizations for the upgrade of the camel production and marketing system.
- Improvement of health conditions of the camel herd;
- Improving the productivity and quality of milk and camel meat;
- Encouraging the valorisation of camel productions and introduction of labels to improve animal farmers’ incomes;
- Development of camel commercialisation industry.

The main commitments of the professional organizations
- Development of the sector through the creation and equipment of milk collection centres, supporting integrated projects of collection and valorisation of camel milk, development of camel commercialisation market, the construction of two quarantine centres, range management and organization of fairs and livestock competitions;
- Promotion of the sector through:
  - Investment Promotion;
  - Improving the productivity and competitiveness of the sector;
  - Contribution to rural development and improvement of farmers’ incomes;
  - Promoting the quality of camel products;
  - Contribution to rural development and improvement of farmers’ incomes;
  - Encouraging the valorisation of camel productions and introduction of labels to improve animal farmers’ incomes;
  - Development of production lines to reach 4,860 t of meat and 10,200 t of milk by 2013;
  - A camel farming activity having great importance at the economic, social, cultural and tourism levels.

The main commitments of the profession
- Development of the animal farming projects and projects of production, marketing and valorisation of meat and milk of camels;
- Strengthening of the professional organization;
- Promotion of employment;
- Upgrading of the producers;
- Increasing the level of productivity and consumption;
- Organization of markets for the sale of camels;
- Promoting the quality of camel products.

Data on the signed performance contract
Signatories:
- Representing the profession: Regional chambers of agriculture of 3 regions:
  - Laayoune Boudjair Sakia Al Hamra
  - Oued Ed-Dahab Lagouira
  - Guelmim Essmara
- Government: Ministry of economy and finance
- Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries

Beeskeeping
Baseline data

- Significant honey resources (forests of eucalyptus, citrus and roseacca, forage crops ...), providing the potential to produce more than 5,000 t of honey per year;
- The numbers of hives that rose from 370,000 hives (200,000 traditional and 120,000 modern) in 200 to 528,000 hives (175,000 traditional and 353,000 modern) in 2013;
- An economic importance shown by the production of 4,500 t of honey and 30 t of wax in 203.

The main commitments of the State
- Promoting the investment and the creation of 40,000 new jobs;
- Encouraging the valorisation of bee products for better added value (local terroir products, labelling ...);
- Increasing the productivity and competitiveness of the sector;
- Contribution to rural development and improvement of farmers’ incomes;
- Promoting the quality of bee products;
- Development of pollination services;
- Guaranteeing the durability and sustainability of production systems and the preservation of environmental and biodiversity balance.

The main commitments of the profession
- Development of modern productive apiarium units, social aggregation and valorisation of bee products;
- Improving the sector framework conditions.

Investments
Total investment: 148 billion MAD, of which 38 million contributions from the state.

The main commitments of the profession
- Promotion Development to reach 16,000 t in 2013;
- Stabilising the number of hives;
- Guaranteeing the durability and sustainability of production systems and the preservation of environmental and biodiversity balance.
- Improvement of health conditions of the camel herd;
- Improving the productivity and quality of milk and camel meat;
- Encouraging the valorisation of camel productions and introduction of labels to improve animal farmers’ incomes;
- Development of camel commercialisation industry.

The main commitments of the profession
- Production Development to reach 16,000 t in 2013;
- Increasing the investments for the creation of beekeeping units of production and valorisation;
- Creation of 4,000 new jobs;
- Promotion of consumption and quality of bee products;
- Upgrading the interprofession and human resources.

Data on the signed performance contract
Signatories:
- Representing the profession: Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of Beeskeeping
- Government: Ministry of economy and finance
- Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries
Red meat

**Baseline data**
- A self-sufficiency in red meat up to 98% of consumption;
- A production which increased from 386,000 t in 2008 to 490,000 t in 2013;
- A national consumption of red meat rising from 8.2 kg/person/year in 2008 to 14.2 kg/person/year in 2013;
- A significant infrastructure: private slaughterhouse and approved intercommunal slaughterhouse, 12 municipal slaughterhouses, 31 cutting units and 50 establishments of meat-based products processing;
- An annual turnover of around 25 billion MAD.

**Goals**
- Integration of the sector into the international economic environment;
- Encouragement of investment and the creation of new jobs;
- Promoting quality through improving the technical and health conditions of production, processing, marketing and transportation of meat and meat-based products;
- Contribution to rural development and improving animal farmers income;
- Increasing the production of the red meat industry and ensure the country’s supply of animal protein.

**Trends of upgrading**
- Development of the upstream of the sector:
  - Support for genetic improvement;
  - Development of modern units of farming of cattle, sheep and goats.
- Development of the downstream of the sector:
  - Increasing the production and consumption;
  - Support for the development and marketing of live animals and meat.

**Investments**
- Total investment: 5 billion MAD, of which 1.45 billion contributions from the state.

**The main commitments of the state**
- At the upstream sector: Support within the framework of the FDA (Agricultural Development Fund) for the installation of livestock units, achieving programs for genetic improvement of sheep and goats, production of crossbred calves and investment in animal farming units.
- At the downstream sector: supporting the valorisation and marketing of animals and meat (souks, slaughterhouses, cutting and distribution units)
- Contribution to the achievement of the programs of quality promotion and consumption of meat
- Contribution to the implementation of the programs of R&D
- Support for the implementation of training programs in zoopole

**The main commitments of the profession**
- Production Development to reach 612,000 t in 2020
- Implementation of genetic improvement programs (sheep, goats and cattle)
- Strengthening investments in the production and valorisation structures;
- Creation of additional jobs estimated at more than 80,000 jobs;
- Reduction of production costs of about 10 to 15%;
- Improvement of the market organization conditions and establishment of appropriate information systems.

**Data on the signed performance contract**
- Signatories:
  - Representing the profession: Interprofessional Federation of Red Meat (FIVIAR)
  - Government: Ministry of Interior
  - Ministry of economy and finance
  - Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries
Local Products and Labelling

In the implementation of the development strategy of the local products, the programs and actions below are currently being implemented:

- Development of the upstream through:
  - Training of production stakeholders for the consolidation of the achievements and the improvement of the conditions of production, valorization and diversification of products according to the standards of good practice and applicable regulations related to quality and health safety
  - Strengthening the organization of production stakeholders
  - The development of the value chain through the upgrade focused on support and direct backing to producer groups
  - The development of the tourism market for the local products through the implementation of an integrated development program with three-year action plans.

- The establishment of fair aggregation partnerships:
  - Development of quantitative supply and improving the qualitative offer of products;
  - Establishment of aggregation partnerships for solidarity marketing of products;
  - Launching of an aid and coaching program for upgrading groups and cooperatives.

- Creation of regional logistics hubs close to the producers:
  - Launching of pilot projects of logistics hubs in Meknes, Al Hoceima and Agadir.
  - Establishment of unique contact points with the aggregators and supermarkets across the massification of flows.

- Establishing agreements with supermarkets and hypermarkets:
  - Facilitating access to modern distribution networks;
  - Helping the cooperatives to gain market shares through active promotion of local products.

- Construction of multi channel institutional campaigns to establish the reputation of local products to the general public on the national and international market.

- Continuing the efforts regarding the labelling of agricultural and fishery products.

In addition, since the entry into force of Law No. 25/06 and its implementing regulations, the number of labelled products whose orders of recognition are published in the Official Journal amounts to 27; these labelled products are as follows:

- the Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) ‘Olive Oil Tyout - Chiadma’ registered by Tyout cooperative of production and marketing of olive oil in the region of Marrakech-Tensift El Haouz.
- the PGI ‘Clementine of Berkane’ registered by the Association of Protected Geographical Indication of Clementine of Berkane in the oriental region.
- the PDO ‘Saffron Taliouine’ registered by the Regional Council of Souss Massa Draa in the region of Souss Massa Draa.
- the PGI ‘Dates Majhoul of Tafilalet’ registered by the Oasis Tafilalet Association for the valorisation of terroir Products and Promotion of Organic Agriculture in the region of Meknes-Tafilalet.
- the Agricultural Label (AL) ‘Suckling Lamb’ registered by the National Sheep and Goats Association;
- the PGI ‘Prickly Pear All Baamranne’ registered by the Economic Interest Group (EIG) Cactus Ait Baamranne in the regions of Souss Massa Draa and Guesmem-Essmara;
- the PDO ‘Rose Kelâat M’Gouna-Dades’ registered by the Regional Office of Agricultural Development of Quarzazate in Souss Massa Draa;
- the PGI ‘Dates Aziza Figha’ registered by the Agricultural Cooperative El Massira in the eastern region;
- the PGI ‘Pomegranate Sefri Ouled Abdellah’ registered by the Abdliya Association for the Production and Marketing of Ouled Abdellah Pomegranates in the region of Taliouine.
- the PGI ‘Goat Cheese Chefchaouen’ registered by the National Sheep and Goats Association in the region of Tanger Tétouan.
- the PGI ‘Prickly Pear All Baamranne’ registered by the Economic Interest Group (EIG) Cactus Ait Baamranne in the regions of Souss Massa Draa and Guesmem-Essmara.
- the PDO ‘Rose Kelâat M’Gouna-Dades’ registered by the Regional Office of Agricultural Development of Quarzazate in Souss Massa Draa;
- the PGI ‘Dates Aziza Figha’ registered by the Agricultural Cooperative El Massira in the eastern region;
• The PGI “Extra Virgin Olive Oil Ghmat Aylane” registered by the Aylane Association for the Development of terroir products of rural districts Ouikra, Gharai Tamaazout and in the region of Marrakech-Tensift-Al Haouz.
• The GI “Dates Boufeggoug” registered by the Economic Interest Group Mountji Al Ait Aboukhal in Doukkala Abda region.
• The GI “Nuts of Azilal” registered by the Ait Bouguemmez Agricultural Cooperative of Agricultural Producers in the Tadla Azilal region.
• The GI “Dates Jihel Draa” registered by the National Dates Producers Federation (FENAPROD) in the regions of Souss Massa Draa and Guelmim-Essemara.
• In addition, two products are currently being labelled; they are:
  • The GI “Essential Oil of the Oriental Rosemary” registered by the Regional Directorate of Water and Forests and Desertification Control of the Oriental in the Oriental region;
  • The GI “Dried Rosemary Leaves Oriental” filed by the Al Khozama Cooperative of Aromatic and medicinal plants, and the Economic Interest Group “Women of the Rif” in the region of Tanger Tétouan.

Region

Oued Eddahab - Lagouira
Layouine-Boujdour - Saka
Guelmim - Es-Smara
Sous - Massa - Draa
Chakou - Ouargla
Marrakech - Tensift - Al Haouz
Oriental

Some key products

• L’frik, L’frik cheese and meat of camels
• Couscous, milk, cheese and meat of camels
• Prickly pear, cactus, dates, milk, dates
• Dates, almond, honey, saffron, rose, argan products, prickly pear Saint Ammar, laurel, aromatic and medicinal plant (AMP), banana of Tami and lamb meat Saghir and Slaoua.
• Orange, rosemary, honey, coriander, table olive and AMP
• Cactus Khasima, Pomegranate Shnour, truffle, wines of Oued El Maleh, argan products, olive oil, mint felouia, verbena of Gmil, okra of Alouidane, citrus limenta of Marrakech, fennel, cumine, azembou, honey and almonds of Hha and walnut of Atlas
• Rosemary honey, meloid, date AZZAA Boustid. Taffels, Genovese of Bethane, lamb meat Beni Guit, aromatic and medicinal plants, olive oil of Oued Eddahab and Oued El-Oued, goat cheese of Tafoghalte and essential oil of rosemary

Region

Grand Casablanca
Rabat - Salé - Zemmour - Zlar
Doukkala - Abda
Tadla - Azilal
Meknes - Tafilalet
Fes - Boulemane
Taza - Taounate - Al Hoceima
Tangier-Tetouan

Some key products

• Dates, almond, extra fine green bean of Tafoghalte, truffle, lavender, kid meat of Tamahdit, flavoured couscous and honey
• Capers of Safi, white truffle, fig oil, feij. Doukkal grapes and argan products.
• Argan products, prickle pear Medjool and Hellebore and the pepper of Oued El-Meich.
• Magical grapes, extra fine green bean of Safi, truffle, lavender, kid meat of Tamahdit, flavoured couscous and honey
• Cherry of Ain Leuh, kid honey of Rich, lamb and meat of Tamahdit, Dates Majhouj, olive of Dj Zerhoura, Apple of Mosty, Grapes of Koroonche and green arome of Agouira.
• Olive oil onin Guisgu, lump of M'Issouk, watermellon, honey, essence of Immouzouar fig, Chaani and apples.
• Almond, caper, prickly pear Delbaria, green pea of Al Khemis, fig of Ait Hocima, fig of Bouadlal and arguin, and medicinal plants.
• Olive oil, fig, honey, samet or grape extract, goat cheese and aromatic and medicinal plants.
Distribution of cold storage warehouses according to capacity and use:

Cereal storage units:

- Post harvest units
  - Refrigerated warehouses: In 2010, the total number of cold storage warehouses was around 50 units spread over the entire country, with a marked concentration in the Grand Casablanca (25%), the Sous-Massa-Draa (16%), the Middle Atlas (11%) and the Oriental (7%). The distribution of these warehouses according to their use and the installed capacity, in tonnage and volume, is as shown in the following table.

- Grain traders hold almost 90% of the capacity; the remainder is held by the cooperatives.

- Packing stations:
  - Morocco has more than 20 packing stations distributed according to their use, as follows:

Food Industries:

The sector of food industry is highly diversified in Morocco. The applicable classification of economic activities contains in this sector the industries related to beverages, fruits and vegetables, meat, fish, milk, fats, flours and groats, cereals, animal feed, tobacco and other food products. At this level, the segmentation below which is based on an integrated vision of the value chain around the 1st and 2nd processing, may be adopted to distinguish six key areas and more than 20 industries:

- Meat industry:
  - Butcher’s meat production;
  - Poutry meat production;
  - Industrial preparation of meat products;
  - Fruit and vegetable industry:
    - Processing and preserving of fruits;
    - fruit and vegetable juice Preparation;
    - Processing and preserving of potato;
    - Vegetables:
      - Preparation of vegetables;
      - Transformation and preserving of vegetables;
      - Processing and preserving of fruits.

- Dairy industry:
  - Production of liquid milk and fresh products;
  - Butter manufacturing;
  - Cheese making;
  - Manufacture of other dairy products;
  - Ice Manufacturing;
  - Meat Industry:
    - Poultry meat production;
    - Butcher’s meat production;
    - Production of starch products;
    - Industrial Manufacture of bread and fresh pastry;
    - Rusks, biscuits and preserved pastry;
    - Production of pasta and similar pastes.

- Sugar products:
  - Chocolate and confectionery.
  - Other food industries:
    - Industry of fats;
    - Processing of tea and coffee;
    - Manufacture of condiments and seasonings;
    - Manufacturing of Food suitable for children and health constraints.

Some branches are characterized in terms of size by a large number of small units, such as flour manufacturing industry (modern pastries), while others are relatively concentrated, such as sugar, oils and seeds. Regarding the marketing, certain branches (fruits and vegetables, fish ...) target the foreign market, while others (fats industry, dairy industry, grain processing, beverages ...) are exclusively oriented towards the domestic market. The branch of fruits and vegetables is dominated by the activity of preservation, followed by juices and tomato-based preparations. Large food companies are either large national groups or foreign companies. The key figures of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and New Technologies showing the multi-year development of this sector are given in the table below, in billion MAD:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Investment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>81.6</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Moreover, according to the same source, the food industry has over 2000 companies and employs an average of nearly 80,000 people, three-quarters of them are permanent employees. The employment of women in this category represents nearly 35% of the total workforce. However, a study conducted by...
Sectors of national staple commodities: They give rise to voluntarist sectoral plans for:

- Increasing the transformation capacities of the existing stakeholders to support the growth of the animal livestock and dairy productions.
- The liberalization of slaughter and the development of modern distribution to support the development of meat sectors.
- Support for the creation of new large integrated projects.

Intermediary sectors: The SME competitiveness program of these sectors hinges on the reduction of tariffs on imported inputs and semi-finished products and the modernization of the regulation and standards applied on the products in order to ensure their quality and safety.

The National Pact for Industrial Emergence gives rise to a set of concrete measures and a clear commitment on the part of the State. Those measures below are related to agricultural sectors:

- Measure 44: Establishing a "Morocco Offer" to the attention of domestic and foreign investors in export sectors related to the Green Morocco Plan;
- Measure 45: Implementing the necessary efforts to canvass the leading players in the export sectors and draw on the competences, including those of the sector, to sell Investors Morocco offer;
- Measure 46: Establishing an offer of infrastructures and services in conformity with the highest international standards in the agropoles;
- Measure 47: Deploying a promotion plan on the target categories containing plan of canvassing of targeted contractors, business meetings with their buyers both in Morocco and in the target countries, a program of participation in events and trade shows as well as actions of public relations and communication particularly with specialized media;
- Measure 48: Establishing a meat plan, through two key actions: the liberalization of slaughter and the development of modern distribution of meat and the promotion and support for the implementation of integrated projects.

Complementary measures of support are envisaged. These measures include a program of specific training and the development of six agropoles.

**Agropoles:**

Within the framework of the implementation of the PMV (Green Morocco Plan) and the National Pact for Industrial Emergence and in order to provide an appropriate framework for the integration of the value chain of food industry, improve the productivity of the sectors and ensure a better valorisation of the agricultural production, a program was adopted for the installation of 6 «agropoles». In its first phase, and as shown in the map below, six agropoles are planned for the period 2009-2015; they are distributed in Meknes, Berkane, Tadla, Agadir, Hasou et Gharb. These agropoles offer an attractive framework for national and international industry, characterized by better access to land at a competitive price, services, means of production and to markets as well as a better pooling of resources.

Each agropole presents an offer of complete value and consists of the following elements:

- An area of agro-industrial activities where exist the food production companies;
- An area of logistics and services which includes banks, insurance companies, catering and other services.
- An area of intermediary logistics to support the development of six agropoles.
- A pole of research-development and food quality control where laboratories falling under the agencies under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries (National Institute of Agricultural Research 'INRA', National Office for Health Security of Food Products 'ONSSA', Autonomous Establishment of Exports Control and Coordination 'EACCE' ...) and common areas are to be built.
Investment Environment
Universal Subsidy Scheme:
This scheme targets, according to the area of intervention, the following purposes:

- **Water management in agriculture and land improvements**:
  - Promoting water saving through the adoption of irrigation techniques which help save water.
  - Improving productivity and water valuation.
  - Promoting access for small farmers to drip irrigation techniques.

- **Subsidies in the plant sector**:
  - Improving agricultural equipment utilization rate per hectare.
  - Achievement of the targets of the Green Morocco Plan (PMV) regarding the mechanization.
  - Improving access for small farmers to state aid.

- **Expansion of crops (date palm, olive, citrus, early vegetables ...)**
- **Increasing production of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables**.
- **Improving performance of valorisation units**.
- **Modernisation of the agro-industrial sector**.
- **Improving performance of value-added units**.
- **Promoting the valorisation of agricultural and local ‘terroir’ products**.

**Subsidies in the livestock sector**:
- **Improving performance of meat and dairy breeds**.
- **Modernisation of red meat, poultry and dairy farms**.
- **Improvement of productivity of livestock (milk, meat, honey ...)**.

**Development of the downstream of the sectors of milk and red meat**.
- **Valorisation of animal products**.

Moreover, the applicant must file, before an investment is made, in duplicate, a pre-approval application file or an application for agreement in principle, with the competent one stop source. The latter then conducts the verification of the presence of all the required documents. If the file is complete, a receipt of the application deposit (numbered and dated) is delivered to the applicant only after verification. Incomplete applications are returned to the applicant with a receipt stating the missing documents.

Complete applications are registered by the one-stop Shop and transmitted to the technical service concerned of the DPA (Provincial Directorate of Agriculture) or the ORMVA (Regional Office of Agricultural Development) for review and monitoring of the implementation of the investment on the promises. If the investment is eligible for the subsidy of FDA (Agricultural Development Fund), a certificate of approval is established by the DPA.

The overall time limit for handling the applications are as follows:

- **20 Business Days for projects of Category 1 (drip irrigation or supplemental irrigation, land development, livestock building construction, installation of anti-hail nets ...)**
- **12 Business Days for projects of category 2 (citrus and olive trees planting, producing of breeding cattle and sheep, acquisition of breeding goats and camels ...)**
- **5 Business Days for the agreement in principle for the acquisition of agricultural equipment and animal farming equipment**.

Then the subsidy application files, meeting the required conditions, must be handed over within the predefined deadlines, ranging depending on the case from 6 months to 30 months. These are then dealt with by the DPA or ORMVA until the releasing of the aid within an overall time limit set at 30 Business Days.

**Scheme of specific aid to aggregation projects**:
Subsidies from the state to the aggregation projects are of three types:

- **Grants related to irrigation and agricultural equipment**:
  These grants may be awarded to both the aggregator and the aggregated for investments related to the production and the surface subject of the aggregation project.

- **Grants related to valorisation units**:
  This grant is intended for aggregators and developers of aggregation projects in order to work on a better product valorisation made by the aggregated and aggregators themselves.

- **Lump sum grants**:
  These subsidies, aimed at encouraging the aggregation, allow to contribute to the financing of actions undertaken by the aggregators in favour of the aggregated, especially those related to the professional organization, supervision and access to new agricultural technologies. The amount varies from 10 to 5000 MAD / ha for the plant sector, and from 26 to 90 MAD / head and from 70 to 7500 MAD / tonne for animal sectors. The tables below give, by way of illustration, examples of subsidies granted to agricultural investments.
## Aid to water management in agriculture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operations</th>
<th>Subsidy rate (% of cost) and ceilings</th>
<th>Except aggregation and more than 5 ha</th>
<th>Except aggregation and less than 5 ha</th>
<th>Aggregation projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drip irrigation projects</td>
<td></td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digging and casing of wells or boreholes</td>
<td></td>
<td>36000 MAD/ha</td>
<td>45000 MAD/ha</td>
<td>45000 MAD/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply and installation of water pumping equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of water storage ponds for irrigation</td>
<td></td>
<td>36000 MAD/ha</td>
<td>45000 MAD/ha</td>
<td>45000 MAD/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply and installation of head station equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply and installation of irrigation water supply and distribution pipes</td>
<td></td>
<td>16000 MAD/ha</td>
<td>20000 MAD/ha</td>
<td>20000 MAD/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Storage basins</td>
<td></td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Aid for farm equipment with agricultural machinery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Machinery</th>
<th>Except aggregation</th>
<th>Aggregation projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subsidy rate (% of cost)</td>
<td>Ceiling of subsidy (MAD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subsidy rate (% of cost)</td>
<td>Ceiling of subsidy (MAD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm tractor</td>
<td>72 000</td>
<td>96 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working equipment and maintenance of tractor-moved soil</td>
<td>17 000</td>
<td>22 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working equipment and maintenance of power harrowed soil</td>
<td>72 000</td>
<td>96 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment of spreading organic matters</td>
<td>48 000</td>
<td>64 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment of supplying and spreading of mineral matters</td>
<td>19 000</td>
<td>26 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeding equipment (single or combined), and planting material</td>
<td>48 000</td>
<td>67 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phytosanitary treatment equipment for plants</td>
<td>62 000</td>
<td>84 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phytosanitary treatment equipment for other crops other than plants</td>
<td>28 000</td>
<td>39 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combine harvester</td>
<td>20% 208 000</td>
<td>30% 312 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straddle tractors for olive harvest</td>
<td>30% 480 000</td>
<td>40% 640 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Aid for farm equipment with agricultural machinery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operations</th>
<th>Rate and amount of subsidy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planting and creating of orchards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosaceae fruit planting</td>
<td>60% of seedlings purchase price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosaceae fruit planting</td>
<td>3,500 to 17,000 MAD/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date palm</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating homogeneous olive orchards</td>
<td>4,000 to 11,000 MAD/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creation of new citrus plantations</td>
<td>4,000 to 5,000 MAD/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion and diversification of agricultural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus exports by land and sea</td>
<td>50 MAD / t for all quantities exported exceeding the volumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50 MAD / t for quantities exported exceeding the volumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50 MAD / t for quantities exported excluding Russia, the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>European Union, excluding Ukraine, excluding China and the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arabian Gulf countries in excess of the volumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50 MAD / t for the quantities exported exceeding the volumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50 MAD / t for the quantities exported excluding Russia, the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>European Union, excluding Ukraine, excluding China and the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arabian Gulf countries in excess of the volumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of livestock buildings</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern cattle stable</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional stable</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats and sheep farm</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- covered fettered</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- A loose housing</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Modern</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Traditional</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Financial Aid

Aid to animal sectors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operations</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Amount or ceiling of subsidy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production of selected breeding of pure breed</td>
<td>70 to 80</td>
<td>of sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of sheep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition of livestock equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crusher</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blender</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock feed unit attached to the farm</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flail forage harvester</td>
<td></td>
<td>13,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 row maize harvester</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 row maize harvester</td>
<td></td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self propelled maize harvester</td>
<td></td>
<td>42,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artificial insemination equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,000 to 6,000 MAD/Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System of cooling of livestock buildings</td>
<td></td>
<td>18,000 to 120,000 MAD/Unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Construction of livestock buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operations</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Ceiling of subsidy (MAD/housed head)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modern cattle stable</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- covered fettered</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- A loose housing</td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional</td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats and sheep farm</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Modern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Traditional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Aid to units of valorisation of aggregation projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of project</th>
<th>Rate of subsidy</th>
<th>Ceiling of subsidy (in MAD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seed aggregation project around a packing station</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregation Project around a grain storage unit</td>
<td></td>
<td>3200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus aggregation project around a packing station</td>
<td></td>
<td>4750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive aggregation project around a complex including a crushing unit and a bottling plant in rainfed and / or irrigated land</td>
<td></td>
<td>2100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive aggregation project around a canning unit</td>
<td></td>
<td>760.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project of aggregation of vegetable crops around a packaging unit</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2480.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project of aggregation of vegetable crops around a complex including a packaging unit and unit of freezing</td>
<td></td>
<td>1980.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project of aggregation of dates around a packaging station</td>
<td></td>
<td>2240.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project of aggregation of dates around a refrigeration unit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project of aggregation of the dairy industry around a valorisation unit</td>
<td></td>
<td>2400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project of aggregation of red meat around a complex including a butts fattening centre, a slaughterhouse and cutting room</td>
<td></td>
<td>3470.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table of lump sum subsidies to aggregation projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of agricultural aggregation project</th>
<th>Amount of lump sum subsidy in MAD/ha or head or tonne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citrus aggregation project around a unit of packaging and / or processing</td>
<td>1500 MAD/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive aggregation project around a crushing unit</td>
<td>Rainfed: 450 MAD/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigated: 1100 MAD/ha</td>
<td>Bour: 250 DH/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive aggregation project on a unit of canned olives</td>
<td>Rainfed: 20 MAD/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigated: 60 MAD/ha</td>
<td>1500 MAD/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit farming aggregation project around a unit of cold storage and / or packaging and / or processing</td>
<td>1500 MAD/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table wine aggregation project around a packaging unit</td>
<td>1500 MAD/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date palm Aggregation Project around a unit of packaging and / or cold storage and / or processing</td>
<td>3000 MAD/ha or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000 MAD /80 palm</td>
<td>3500 DH/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project of aggregation of vegetable crops around a cold storage unit</td>
<td>3500 MAD /ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project of aggregation of vegetable crops around a unit of packaging and / or processing</td>
<td>3500 MAD /ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project of aggregation of vegetable crops around a complex including a packaging unit and unit of freezing</td>
<td>3500 MAD /ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregation project of winter cereals (durum wheat, soft wheat, barley) around a unit of grain storage and / or processing</td>
<td>Rainfed: 400 MAD /ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigated: 50 MAD /ha</td>
<td>550 DH/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregation project of irrigated spring cereals (rice, maize) around a unit of grain storage and / or processing</td>
<td>Rice : 800 MAD /ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize : 550 MAD /ha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project of aggregation of legumes on a storage unit and / or packaging</td>
<td>500 MAD /ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oiled crop aggregation project on a crushing unit</td>
<td>1955 MAD /T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project of aggregation of sugar crops on a processing unit</td>
<td>500 MAD /ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Financial Aid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of agricultural aggregation project</th>
<th>Amount of lump sum subsidy in MAD/ha or head or tonne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project of aggregation of cereal seed on a packaging unit</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project of aggregation of organic citrus on a packaging unit</td>
<td>2 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic olive tree aggregation Project on a crushing unit</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project of aggregation of organic vegetable crops around a packaging unit</td>
<td>4 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project of aggregation of the argan tree around a unit of extraction and / or processing</td>
<td>3 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saffron aggregation project around a unit of packaging and / or cold storage and / or processing</td>
<td>5 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project of aggregation of perfume rose around a unit of processing and / or packaging</td>
<td>5 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project of aggregation of bowine red meat around a centre of fattening and/or slaughterhouse</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project of aggregation of goat or sheep red meat around a centre of fattening and/or slaughterhouse</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project of aggregation of camel red meat around a centre of fattening and/or slaughterhouse</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow milk aggregation project around a dairy processing unit</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat milk aggregation project around a dairy processing unit</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregation project of camels milk around a dairy processing unit</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white meat aggregation project on a poultry slaughterhouse</td>
<td>1 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs aggregation project around an egg packaging unit</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A beekeeping aggregation Project around a unit of extraction and packaging of honey (honey house)</td>
<td>7 500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, the exhaustive list of subsidies granted to different investments is detailed in the manual of the Agricultural Development Fund (FDA-April 2015), which is available directly on the site MAIPM (ministry of agriculture): www.agriculture.gov.ma or the site of ADA: www.ada.gov.ma

### Procedure for approval of agricultural aggregation projects

Prior to the completion of an agricultural project aggregation, the aggregator file an application of prior approval of his agricultural aggregation project to the Regional Directorate of Agriculture concerned, accompanied by a file containing the following documents:

1. Identification of the aggregator:
   - For natural persons, copy of the Identity card;
   - For legal persons, copies of the articles of association.

2. A letter stating the technical and management capabilities of the aggregator;

3. A sheet stating the sector concerned by the agricultural aggregation project, the location of the said project (the intervention areas targeted by the project, the location and the capacity of the valorisation unit subject to project), and the nature of interventions of the aggregator towards the aggregated;

4. The business plan of the agricultural aggregation project;

5. The list of the aggregated to be associated with the agricultural aggregation project with their identification including forename and surname, the number of the National Identity Card, the Province and the Rural Commune where exists the farm of the aggregated subject to the agricultural aggregation project;

6. A copy of the proposed agricultural aggregation contract signed between the aggregator and the aggregated.

A Technical Committee chaired by the Regional Director of Agriculture or his representative shall review and give its opinion on the approval of the project.

After approval of the agricultural aggregation project, the aggregator shall file with the Regional Directorate of Agriculture interested by the aggregation agricultural project:

- The final list of aggregated;
- A copy of each agricultural aggregation contract established with the aggregated, together with a copy of their identity card and a document to identify and locate the farm subject to the aggregation contract;
- His written commitment to realize the agricultural aggregation project, as approved, accompanied with the validated project file. These documents must be signed and authenticated by the aggregator.

The Regional Directorate of Agriculture concerned by the agricultural aggregation project shall verify these documents and their conformity. It establishes the list of the approved aggregated whose farms are located within the scope of its jurisdiction and sends the said list to the Agency for Agricultural Development.

Each approved agricultural aggregation project and for which all necessary formalities are completed, the Agency for Agricultural Development establishes agricultural aggregation certificates.
The agricultural aggregation certificates of the aggregators and the aggregated are transmitted to the Regional Directorate of Agriculture concerned for their delivery to the aggregator and the aggregated against an acknowledgement of receipt.

Procedure for granting subsidies related to agricultural aggregation

State Financial Aid is granted to agricultural aggregation projects as:

1) A subsidy with preferential rates for investments made regarding the acquisition of agricultural machinery and / or equipment in irrigation water saving systems or supplemental irrigation systems;
2) Lump sum subsidy to encourage agricultural aggregation for assistance and technical support from the aggregator towards the aggregated to achieve the goals set in the Agricultural aggregation project concerned.

1. Subsidy with preferential rates for investments

The grant with preferential rates related to irrigation and agricultural machinery is granted to farmers (aggregators or aggregated) on the basis of an application filed with the competent services of the Regional Directorate of Agriculture of the place of the farm concerned, together with the agricultural aggregation certificate.

This grant is paid in two tranches:

• The first tranche: calculated on the basis of rates and ceilings set in the context of the universal. This tranche is paid upon obtaining the agricultural aggregation certificate;
• The second tranche: calculated on the basis of rates and ceilings related to the agricultural aggregation projects, diminished from the amount granted in the first tranche. This tranche is paid at the end of the first year of delivery by the aggregated, from their production to the aggregator, based on a final discharge given to this end by the said aggregator.

2. Lump sum subsidy for the encouragement of the agricultural aggregation

Regarding the lump sum grant, it is paid in three tranches on the basis of lists of the aggregated provided annually by the aggregator and approved by the relevant services, over the first three years of delivery of the production of the agricultural aggregation project in question as follows:

• 1st tranche: 1/3 at the end of the first year of delivery of production by the aggregated;
• 2nd tranche: 1/3, at the end of the second year of delivery of production by the aggregated;
• 3rd tranche: 1/3, at the end of the third year of delivery of production by the aggregated.

To this end, during the first three years of implementation of the project, the aggregator annually provides a lump sum grant of encouragement of the aggregation proportional to the areas of the farms or number of livestock. Applications are not in any case to be deferred to the following year.

The file of application of the lump sum subsidy consists of the following documents:

• lump sum subsidy application
• A copy of the register held mandatorily by the aggregator in conformity with a predefined model. The register must be nominative and retrace in particular the quantity delivered by the aggregated, the awarded prices, delivery dates and proof of payment with a recapitulative situation of the tonnage delivered by the aggregator.

The release of the lump sum subsidy is made at the end of each of the timelines set on the basis of a finding made by the competent services of the Regional Directorate of Agriculture regarding the following:

• The average yield observed in a representative sample of the aggregated
• The realisations in terms of production collected by the aggregator at the level of the valorisation unit found at the registry level.

The DRA rules, in terms of the abovementioned finding, on the number of the aggregated who delivered their production to the valorisation unit contained in the register held by the aggregator and delivers to him a certificate of the production collected by the aggregated.

Finally, on the basis of the certificate of the collected production issued to the aggregator, DRA makes a decision to award the relevant tranche of the lump sum grant. This decision, duly signed by the Regional Director of Agriculture or his deputy is sent to the concerned Regional Bank of ‘Credit Agricole’, which shall release the financial assistance to the recipient.
Financial Aid

Bank Financing:
The funding commitments of the Green Morocco Plan made by the Moroccan banks under specific agreements signed to this effect involving significant amounts, as shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Amount provided in MAD billion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attijariwata Bank Group</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groupe Crédit Agricole du Maroc Group</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groupe Banque Populaire Group</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crédit du Maroc</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Société Générale Morocco</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To do this, financing formulas and solutions have been specifically developed. These relate in particular to the financing of farms mainly through:

- The financing of inputs;
- Advances on crops;
- The financing of the collection, processing, marketing and/or export of products;
- Agricultural credit savings covering the financing of operating cycles;
- Short-term credits, taking different forms: harvest loans, overdraft facilities, bank overdrafts;
- The funding of various other operating expenses;
- Investment Funding, including:
  - The provision of equipment loans;
  - The development of specific formulas for the purchase of agricultural machinery;
  - Integrated solutions of financing comprising in addition to traditional financing, services and/or other support mechanisms undertaken also by banks or other stakeholders (government, aggregated ...).

Finally, the currently proposed bank financing products should see a significant evolution, in the medium term, to integrate the changes made.
Alternative financing methods:
The interventions of private investors and other financiers and donors for funding the Green Morocco Plan projects can take several forms:
- The adopted positioning;
- The prearranged procedures;
- The expected IRR;
- The upper and lower ceilings of contribution per project;
- The duration of the investment...

Financial Aid

- Joint ventures combining multiple stakeholders with a view to an alliance building on their strengths.
- Direct funding of the aggregated by aggregators;
- Leasing;
- Supplier credits associated with the input financing;
- The duration of the investment...

Crop insurance:
1. Climate comprehensive for cereal, legume and oilseed crops.

The insurance contract, developed by MAMDA insurance company, is open to farmers whose production involves cereal crops, soft wheat, durum wheat, barley and maize; legumes crops, beans, lentils, peas, chickpea and haricot and the oilseed crops of rapeseed and sunflower.

This insurance covers the following risks: drought, hail, frost, high winds, sandstorms and excess water. Climate comprehensive insurance products extend to all rural districts of the Kingdom.

Farmers will be able to subscribe to guarantee levels specified below depending on the zone where the insured parcel is located, area and kind of ensured crop:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone Guarantee level</th>
<th>Eligible area</th>
<th>Kinds of crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zone 1: Unfavorable in rainfed</td>
<td>60 MAD ha</td>
<td>All of the areas Cereals and legumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 2: Moderately favorable in rainfed</td>
<td>90 MAD ha</td>
<td>All of the areas Cereals and legumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 1: 1,450 MAD ha</td>
<td>Area Greater than or equal to 10 ha</td>
<td>All kinds of insurable crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2: 2,900 MAD ha</td>
<td>Area Greater than or equal to 10 ha</td>
<td>All kinds of insurable crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3: 4,350 MAD ha</td>
<td>Area Greater than or equal to 20 ha</td>
<td>Soft wheat, durum wheat, maize, rapeseed and sunflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 4: 6,800 MAD ha</td>
<td>Area Greater than or equal to 10 ha</td>
<td>Soft wheat, durum wheat, maize, rapeseed and sunflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 5: 8,000 MAD ha</td>
<td>Area Greater than or equal to 10 ha</td>
<td>Soft wheat, durum wheat, maize, rapeseed and sunflower</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Zone 3: Favorable in rainfed and irrigated area

The insured plot should be located in one of the provinces covered by the Guarantee Program.

The guaranteed compensation amount of 3,000 MAD/ha in case of disaster has been established in order to cover part of the cost of inputs and reduce the vulnerability of small farmers in difficult weather conditions.

It should be clarified that the irrigated plots and oilseed crops are insurable at levels 1, 2, 3, and additional levels regardless of the areas where they are located.

The irrigated plots are not covered against drought risk.

The States contribution is paid from the FDA’s own resources through the Natural Calamities Fund, to the account of the insurance company.

2. Fruit growing Climate comprehensive guarantee program

- Insurable Productions: pome rosaceae (apple, pear and quince), stone rosaceae (apricot, plum, peach, nectarine and cherry), Citrus, Olive, Almond, Pomegranate and Fig Tree.
- Covered risk: Hail, Frost, The winds, the Chergui, the high temperatures, the excess water.
- Territorial coverage: guarantee program covers the major areas with capability for fruit growing.
- Membership Requirements: The guarantee agreement «Fruit Tree growing climate comprehensive» is marketed by MAMDA insurance company, to open to any farmer whose kind of crop to be guaranteed is part of the list of eligible covered crops.
- The guaranteed plot should be located in one of the provinces covered by the Guarantee Program.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of crop</th>
<th>Subscription period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>From January 1 to June 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pear</td>
<td>From January 1 to May 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quince</td>
<td>From January 1 to May 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricot</td>
<td>From January 1 to April 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plum</td>
<td>From January 1 to April 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach and nectarine</td>
<td>From January 1 to April 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry</td>
<td>From January 1 to May 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus</td>
<td>From January 1 to June 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive</td>
<td>From January 1 to June 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almond</td>
<td>From January 1 to May 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomegranate</td>
<td>From January 1 to May 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig</td>
<td>From January 1 to May 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Capital guaranteed (MAD) = Capital guaranteed by Ha (MAD / ha) x guaranteed Area (Ha)
- Capital cannot exceed the ceiling set below by crop type:
- Amount of contributions: Contribution (MAD) = Capital guaranteed (MAD) x Subsidized contribution rate (%)
- Rate of subsidy to contribution: adjusted in accordance with the guaranteed area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Ceiling guaranteed of capital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apple and pear</td>
<td>34500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quince</td>
<td>19500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone rosaceae (apricot, plum, peach, nectarine and cherry)</td>
<td>13700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus : small fruits</td>
<td>35000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus : Oranges</td>
<td>28700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainfed olive</td>
<td>3400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigated olive (density &lt;25 seedlings/ha)</td>
<td>7600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive (density &gt;= 25 seedlings/ha)</td>
<td>11500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainfed almond</td>
<td>5700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigated almond (density &lt; 30 seedlings/ha)</td>
<td>8600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigated almond (density &gt;= 30 seedlings/ha)</td>
<td>15000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomegranate</td>
<td>15600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainfed fig</td>
<td>2100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigated fig</td>
<td>5700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Amount of contributions: Contribution (MAD) = Capital guaranteed (MAD) x Subsidized contribution rate (%)
- Rate of subsidy to contribution: adjusted in accordance with the guaranteed area.
- Rate of subsidy to contribution: adjusted in accordance with the guaranteed area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Range of Subsidy rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citrus</td>
<td>Min. 3.6% Max. 7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosaceae</td>
<td>2.7% 7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almond</td>
<td>2.7% 7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive</td>
<td>2.7% 7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomegranate</td>
<td>2.7% 7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig</td>
<td>2.7% 7.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A discount of 15% on the contribution rate will be given to areas equipped with anti hail net and / or a frost-fighting wind machine.

3. The major private insurance products

- **Fire insurance**
  - Straw and fodder fire
    - It guarantees the reimbursement of damages caused by fire to straw and fodder, whether they are contained in a building or are put in stooks. It also covers fire damages caused to neighbours and third party.
  - **Fire of vehicle and agricultural machinery**
    - This insurance covers all of the damage caused by fire to: Tractors, Harvesters, Sugar cane harvesting machines and any self-propelled machine used for agricultural work. It also covers all damages caused to third parties’ crops.

- **Crop Fire Insurance**
  - It covers the damages caused by fire to the crops in stocks or on the stump.
  - **Subsidy from the state (% of the contribution amount)**
    | Area                              | Subsidy from the state |
    |-----------------------------------|------------------------|
    | ≤20 ha                            | 70%                    |
    | 20 ha < Greater ≤ 50 ha           | 60%                    |
    | Greater than 50 ha                | 50%                    |

- **Hail insurance**
  - It covers the production of the farmer against the quantitative and qualitative losses caused by the mechanical action of the impact of hailstones on crops on the stump.
  - The hail insurance ensures total value of crops (fruit or grains) of which the contribution is calculated at a rate that is expressed in% depending on the type of crop as well as the district in which the farm is located.
Livestock mortality insurance

Insurance of “livestock mortality” is intended to protect farmers against unexpected events that can cause the death of their herd. It compensates them for the death of bovine or equine species after the following events: Accident, servicing, Pregnancy, farrowing, Electrocution and drowning, or Slaughter authorized by MAMDA insurance company either by the health authorities, slaughter by order of a veterinarian, death during an emergency operation made to save the animal, the death of the animal insured during transport (less than 50 Km from the animal farm)...

Agro-industrial comprehensive insurance

This insurance provides a complete formula of guarantees reserved to professionals of agro-industrial and refrigeration units (flourmills, oil mills, storage warehouses,) in order to protect themselves against fire, theft, water damage and civil liability.

Civil liability insurance

This product guarantees to the insured effective protection against the financial consequences of civil liability he may incur, by reason of personal, material and immaterial damages caused to third parties by an accident arising from the action:

• Of their farm staff or other persons under their custody and supervision
• Of their buildings, animals, equipment, and facilities

Farm personal accident insurance

Its purpose is to guarantee the payment of compensation to policyholders in the event of accidental death, personal injury, incapacities or disabilities following accidents in their professional and private lives.
Public-Private Partnership Program

Operation Framework:
The operation of the public-private partnership on the state private domain farmlands aims to the mobilization of national and foreign private capitals for the execution of agricultural projects which allows an optimal valorisation of these lands by contributing to the job creation in rural areas.

Within the framework of this partnership, the Moroccan government provides investors, for a long-term contract, with agricultural lands with reasonable rents. The partner on his/her part undertakes to implement the project subject to his/her offer and to take responsibility for the workers attached to the land.

Methods of implementation:
The partnership operation is implemented through calls for tender launched by the ADA (Agency for Agricultural Development) upon the availability of a cleared land.

Any natural or legal person, whether they are Moroccan or foreign ones, presenting satisfactory references with regards to the technical and financial aspects in the field of agriculture and / or in the sectors related to agriculture (agricultural inputs, production, marketing, processing, distribution, etc.) and / or activities related to rural development, can participate in the tender. References in other sectors are also taken into account to rural development, can participate in the tender.

The successful tenderer shall meet, before the signing of the partnership agreement, the following main criteria:

• Production of a topographical plan of the land comprising the project assigned, carried out by an authorized topographic firm and validated by the Directorate of State Domains.
• The provision of a bank security to secure payment of the equivalent of an annual rental fee.
• The establishment of a bank security for securing the investments planned at the level of land subject of the project, equivalent to:
  - 5% of the total amount of the investment projected in the offer for the means and large agricultural projects
  - 25% of the total amount of the investment projected in the offer for small agricultural projects
• The receipt of payment by the partner of the amount of the first annual rent.
• A bank debit authorization of rent accompanied by a certificate of RB (bank identifier code).

Evaluation of offers:
The selection of tenderers is operated by a technical inter-ministerial committee, chaired by the Agency for Agricultural Development (Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries) and composed of representatives of the following departments:
  • Ministry of Interior
  • Ministry of Economy and Finance
  • Moroccan Agency for Investment Development.

The evaluation of the offers is done according to the following criteria:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>GPA</th>
<th>MPA</th>
<th>PPA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Technical references</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial coherence of the project</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of investment</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregation</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of upstream-downstream integration</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since 203 a new approach for the implementation of PPP projects has been adopted for boosting private investment. It revolves around the following actions:

• Launching tenders by the Agency for Agricultural Development (ADA) upon the availability of cleared state land
• Adapting the specifications sheet to:
  - Ensure the prior visit of land by the tenderer;
  - Take into consideration the references in sectors other than agriculture provided that the tenderer surrounds him/herself by an agricultural expertise;
  - Follow the directions of the regional agricultural plan for the region hosting the project;
  - Reverse upwards the scores assigned to the references of the tenderer and the coherence of the project and reduction of the score assigned to the investment.
• Simplifying the procedure
  - Shortening of time limits;
  - Withdrawing the specifications sheet: Freely and directly from the ADA website;
  - Reducing the number of documents required and their specification in the regulation signed by the tenderer;
• Matching supply to small farmers
  - Reduction of the tender bond for smaller projects;
  - Reduction of investment security deposit at 1% of the amount of investment
  - Adapt supply to small farmers
  - Reduction of the bid for small projects guarantee
  - Reduction of the surety to secure investment to 1% of the amount of the investment
• Ensuring a new governance
• Supporting the partners through action plans

25 years and from the 12th year for the lease duration of 17 years.

Rent:
The annual rent is fixed beforehand by the administration for each project prior to the launch of the operation and is increased by 10% every 5 years.
Delegated management in the service of irrigation water (PPP in irrigation):

Since its launch in 2008, within the framework of the Green Morocco Plan, the irrigation PPP program has involved the examination of delegated management feasibility:

- existing irrigation perimeters for their modernization and improvement of their management on 600,000 ha;
- New hydro-agricultural development projects, and;
- Projects of backup of irrigation in areas with high potential for agricultural production.

The first achieved PPP project is that of citrus perimeter of Sebt El Guerdane in the Souss Massa region. The project, since its inauguration in 2009 by His Majesty the King, is subject to the monitoring of farm performance and demonstrates satisfactory results of PPP in irrigation with a better efficiency of the irrigation water service management (97% as network yield and 90% as collection performance).

The second achieved PPP project involves co-financing, conception, construction and operation of irrigation infrastructure in the coastal area between Azemmour and Bir Jdid over 320 ha. The delegation agreement was signed in 2003 and the works of construction of irrigation infrastructures will begin in the second half of 2005 after the completion of the sales campaign.

Other projects will emerge, in the short term, within the framework of the PPP in irrigation especially for operating the perimeter of Dar Khrofa (21,000 ha), the extension and modernization of lot 1 of Ghadira on 42,800 ha and irrigation of the plain of Sais on 30,000 ha.

Sea water desalination projects:

Another program on the desalination of sea water for irrigation, is also introduced. This has a particular importance given its direct contribution to the achievement of the Green Morocco Plan’s objectives, through support to the development of agricultural production with high added value, as well as limiting environmental impacts generated by the over-exploitation of groundwater resources (continued decline in the water table in some areas, increased water stress ...).

As an illustration, MAPM (Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries) launched in February 2005 Call for Expression of Interest for the selection of the private partner to devise, build and operate, and co-finance, for a period of 30 years, the desalination and irrigation infrastructure over 13,600 ha in the plain of Ouhda (Region of Souss Massa Draa).

A second project of PPP in irrigation by desalination has been identified in the region of Oued Ed-Dahab Lagouira on an area of 200 ha. The structuring of the project study will be launched once the real estate base will be identified by MAPM.

Public-Private Partnership Program

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Factors and means of agricultural production

Leasing of agricultural land:

1. Procedures of Lease of agricultural land from private owners:

Any investor, whether s/he be a natural or legal person and Moroccan or foreign, can conclude leases of agricultural land from private owners for any duration that suits him/her, except in the case of land located within the demarcated irrigation perimeters. Within the said perimeters, leases are in fact governed by the provisions of Articles 32 to 34 of Dahir No. 1-69-25 forming the Agricultural Investment Code.

The investor can then rent a farm property from a private owner for the duration s/he wishes, except in irrigation perimeters where the duration cannot be less than one rotation cycle of crops. The leasehold may be offered.

2. Conditions and periods of growth:

A period of growth is defined as any period where the climate favours simultaneously two conditions: the first relates to the fact that the amount of water available to plants exceeds half of the value of evapotranspiration. The second is inherent in the average daily air temperature which should be above 5°C. Thus, the duration of the growth period determines the species and varieties suitable for cultivation in a defined region.

In this regard, the Moroccan climate is characterized by a simple period of growth that is variable and its length changes depending on the capacity of soil to store water for plants and regions. During drought years, it reached a fraction of the observed duration during the normal years. Moreover, for Moroccan soil, the available water capacity ranges from less than 20 mm for the thin soils and 10 mm for very deep soils. For this, maps of agricultural capability of land are available from INRA. They cover 6 000 000 hectares, for the main crops in Morocco. For example, the comparison between the different soil species shows that wheat yields are higher than barley yields in high cereal potential areas and in parts of semi-arid areas. Barley, on the other hand, more efficiently dries and mountainous areas.

Technological choices:

Genetic advances and new varieties developed by INRA seek a significant increase in productivity and resistance to adverse weather conditions. Appropriate technological packages are then offered for sectors specified below in order to achieve the above objectives: These also result in investment opportunities which take into account an improved agri-food valorisation.

• Grain sector: the establishment of a range of one hundred and sixteen productive varieties adapted to different agro-ecological zones and resistant to major diseases and pests. For example, genetic progress for durum wheat has helped achieve an annual average gain of 28%.
• Olives sector: creation of four sunflower varieties adapted to agro-ecological conditions of production areas and two varieties of COZLA with low erucic acid rapeseed.

Cereal potential yield:

The maps of potential yield of wheat, barley and triticale were based on the yields obtained in tests conducted to establish the national catalogue of varieties of cereals. The yield levels achieved in tests without irrigation are considered as the potential ones. These yields vary greatly depending on the period of growth and the recorded precipitation.

For example, the comparison between the different cereal species shows that wheat yields are higher than barley yields in high cereal potential areas and in parts of semi-arid areas. Barley, on the other hand, more efficiently dries and mountainous areas.
Sector of animal production: five main breeds of sheep have been compared under similar animal farming conditions. Databases related to zootechnical performance and carcass characteristics have been prepared and have proved significant productivity gains in the cross.

Soil fertilization:
Maps of cultivated soil fertility are being generalized over the national territory as part of a project involving MAPM, INRA, OCP Group, IAV and National school of agriculture (ENA). Based on an architecture combining a Geographic Information System (GIS) with a decision-making tool, the drawn up dynamic maps provide, with free access to the public, both useful information and advice related to crop fertilization.

Wage costs:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guaranteed minimum wage (SMAG)</th>
<th>Guaranteed minimum wage (SMIG)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60.63 MAD / J</td>
<td>11.70 MAD / H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Salaries and social security charges:
- Minimum wages guaranteed in Morocco in the agricultural sector (SMAG: guaranteed minimum agricultural wage) and the industrial sector (SMIG: guaranteed minimum interprofessional wage) and social security charges associated with it are as follows:
- Seniority incentive:
  - 2 years: 5%
  - 5 years: 10%
  - 12 years: 15%
  - 20 years: 20%
  - 25 years: 25%

Social security:
- Employee’s contribution: 4.29%
- Employer’s contribution: 8.60% / 16.60%

Factors and means of agricultural production:

Commitment of direct production costs:
The direct production costs concern mainly the inputs, workforce, energy, and if that is the case, water for irrigation. The following elements provide the indications for pre-evaluation of certain costs.

Salaries and social security charges:
Minimum wages guaranteed in Morocco in the agricultural sector (SMAG: guaranteed minimum agricultural wage) and the industrial sector (SMIG: guaranteed minimum interprofessional wage) and social security charges associated with it are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wage costs</th>
<th>Agricultural sector</th>
<th>Industrial sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guaranteed minimum wage (SMAG)</td>
<td>60.63 MAD / J</td>
<td>11.70 MAD / H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Social security:
- Employee’s contribution: 4.29%
- Employer’s contribution: 8.60% / 16.60%

Factors and means of agricultural production:

The SMAG and the SMIG are applied mainly to workers with no special qualification. For other competences, wages are negotiable and depend largely on the required profiles. Use of electricity costs:

A green tariff scale is applied to operators engaged in farming activity recognized by a certificate issued by the competent services of MAPM (ministry of agriculture and maritime fisheries). The tariffs so applied, VAT included, are shown, for information only, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tariff options</th>
<th>Fixed premium kW/Year in MAD</th>
<th>Price by kWh in MAD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>Summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very long use</td>
<td>2116,13</td>
<td>0.5956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average use</td>
<td>952.26</td>
<td>1.1737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short use</td>
<td>423.23</td>
<td>1.7518</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further details, it is appropriate to contact the local commercial department of the National Electricity Office or get further details on their official website at: www.one.org.ma

Cost of using the irrigation water:
The pricing of irrigation water in Morocco is governed by the provisions of the Code of agricultural investments. The tariffs applied in Large Hydraulics perimeters are as follows:

For further details, it is appropriate to refer to the following website: www.fertimap.ma
**Factors and means of agricultural production**

**Oil and Gas Products:**

The prices applied in Morocco for petroleum products, including the diesel fuel, are determined by the state, on the basis of international quotation, but with the intervention of the compensation fund for their regulation. For gas products and with the exception of butane cylinders of different weights are determined by the state. The prices applied in Morocco are liberalized but are indexed to international quotations since the country imports the majority of its needs in this field.

**Road and motorway transport:**

The road network under the responsibility of the State includes, in addition to concessioned motorways, networks of national, regional and provincial roads. The Ministry of Equipment and Transport (MET), as manager of the aforementioned network, ensures its construction and maintenance. The said network is composed, according to the major categories, of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>National Roads</th>
<th>Regional Roads</th>
<th>Provincial Roads</th>
<th>Total Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paved</td>
<td>9,806</td>
<td>8,855</td>
<td>16,365</td>
<td>35,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-paved</td>
<td>1,445</td>
<td>1,324</td>
<td>19,392</td>
<td>22,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11,251</td>
<td>10,179</td>
<td>35,657</td>
<td>56,836</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This distribution shows that about 62% of the network is made up of paved roads. In addition, over the last two decades, it has witnessed a considerable increase so as to improve the service of the population. The rate related therein has gone up from 36% in early 1990 to over 68% in early 2012. For more information, especially with regards to the road maps of Morocco and the distances between the main cities of the Kingdom, it is appropriate to refer to the institutional website MET: http://www.mtpnet.gov.ma.

In a different context, the execution and management of the Moroccan motorway network fall under the jurisdiction of the national company of Morocco’s highways (ADM). The motorway network is quite developed in the country. It covers 1,417 km connecting the major cities of the country (Rabat - Tangier, Rabat - Fès, Rabat - Casablanca - Marrakech - Agadir and Fès - Oujda). In addition, national and regional development ambitions and the importance of ensuring the smooth transportation of goods and people led to the acceleration of the pace of implementation of the highway program in order to reach 1,900 km by the year 2015.

This presentation of the network being made, it is important to note that road transport ensures over 70% of freight traffic, excluding phosphates transported exclusively by railway (before the running of the pipeline being currently under execution), and 95% of passenger traffic. The road traffic recorded, in 2011, a growth of +10% to reach a national index number of traffic of 66 million vehicles x km/d.

Finally, concerning the base price per kilometric tonne for the transport of goods, it is around 0.40 MAD / t / km. This rate may be subject to change depending on the distances and the condition of roads to take.

**Rail transport:**

The railway network of Morocco has more than 2,109 km of railway lines including 1,509 km with single track and 600 km with double track. This network also includes 864 km of service track and 110 km of special branch lines connecting various companies to the national rail network. In addition to transporting passengers (29.6 million passengers in 2010), the National Office of Railways (ONCF) provides mainly the transport of phosphates, minerals, chemicals and fertilizers. In 2010, freight traffic was around 25,125 t.

ONCF runs, since 2005, a major investment program for the upgrade of train traffic plan and putting on an extra train on some railway lines. The scales for the transport of goods at low speed with full wagon load vary from 0.269 MAD / t to 0.404 MAD / t. These prices are to be increased by a fixed fee and VAT. The fixed fee provided for in the general conditions of application of general tariffs High Speed (HS) and low-speed (LS), is set, barring subsequent modification, respectively at 12.75 MAD / t for complete wagon load shipments and 25,125 MAD / t for retail shipments.

Furthermore, Morocco has embarked on an ambitious high-speed train development program which will connect the city of Tangier to Marrakech. This project, initiated in 2004, involves the construction of a network of 1,500 km. Initially, two high-speed lines are to be started in 2015. The first, in the north, will link Tangier to Casablanca in 2013 and the second, in the south, will link Marrakesh to Casablanca by the year 2015.
Air transport:
The airport infrastructure in the country has 27 airports. Over the period 2007-2012, a program, of nearly 10 MAD billion, for its development and modernization continues. It aims to increase the capacity of the national traffic system and expansion of the major airports in the country. It is the National Office of Airports (ONDA), as a public manager of the national airport infrastructure and air navigation services, which is responsible for executing the said program.

The air cargo tariff is set from Casablanca according to the nature, weight and destination of the goods. In addition, the exporter defrays the expenses of ancillary services (responsibility and registration expenses), whose scales are, for information only, as follows:

- 0 - 45 kg : 100 MAD/kg;
- 46 - 100 kg : 125 MAD/kg;
- 101 - 250 kg : 150 MAD/kg;
- 251 - 500 kg : 185 MAD/kg;
- 501 - 1000 kg : 240 MAD/kg;
- 1001 - 2500 kg : 340 MAD/kg;
- > 2500 kg : 0.20 MAD/kg.

Sea transport:
With a coastline of about 3500 km, Morocco has acquired over the years an important and diverse port infrastructure with currently more than 30 ports, of which nearly half are for polyvalent use. Therefore, the port of Tangier-Mediterranean (Tangier-Med I), completed in 2011, is one of the largest ports in the Mediterranean. It makes Morocco a crossroads of Europe, Asia and America. A second container port Tangier-Med II, which is currently under construction, aims to strengthen the capacity of Tangier-Med I. Both ports have a total capacity of more than eight million containers.

Knowing that prices are fully liberalized, the cost of shipping from Casablanca to the European Union is around MAD 1,2 thousand and to the United States of America and Canada MAD 1,5 thousand / t.

Other data on transport infrastructure in Morocco are available on the official website of the MET: www.mtpnet.gov.ma/
INSTITUTIONAL, NORMATIVE AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK
CODE OF AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT:
The investment in the agricultural sector is specifically governed by Dahir No. 1 69-25 of 10 Jumada I 137 (25 July 199) as subsequently amended and completed, which forms the Agricultural Investment Code. This code defines the benefits that farmers can receive from the State in the form of technical and financial assistance and the obligations which are thereby incumbent upon them.

In terms of common provisions, the government support could lead to:
- Bonuses and subsidies;
- Long-, medium- and short-term loans depending on the nature of operations;
- The technical and material aid of public services and particularly those of the government authority in charge of agriculture.

The specific provisions stipulated by the aforementioned Code relate in particular to:
- The development of agricultural land in the irrigation areas, according to operating standards that take into account the capability of soils and economic imperatives, and this with reference to the crop rotation plan, cultivation technique, regulation of irrigation methods and discipline in the use of water as well as the introduction of adequate animal speculation in order to enhance crop production and develop private investment in this sector. The General Tax Code has instituted new tax provisions and benefits for the agricultural sector:
  - Permanent Exemption for small farmers who achieve a turnover of less than 5 million MAD;
  - Taxation of VAT at a reduced rate of 7% to 10% or 14% for certain specific products;
  - Exemption from VAT on imports of goods and farm equipment, live animals of pure breed, fertilizers, plant material;
  - Exonation de la TVA avec droit à déduction du matériel destiné à une usage exclusivement agricole: engrais, produits phytosanitaires, matériels agricoles, matériels d’irrigation;
  - Imposition de la TVA à taux réduit de 7% de 10 % ou de 14% pour certains produits spécifiques;
  - Permanence de la TVA à l’importation de produits et matériel agricole, animaux vivants de race purs, engrais, matériel vétégétal...

HEALTH CONTROL OF LIVE ANIMALS, ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN AND ANIMAL FEED:

Procedure of control of animal products and animal feed:
Control of animal products, animal by-products and animal feed is made by the veterinary services following under the ONSSA (National Agency for sanitary safety of food products) in accordance with the laws and regulations in force particularly:
- The aforementioned Law 2607 on the health safety of food and its implementing texts;
- The Dahir of 24 Shawwal 1377 (8 October 197) relating to the health and quality control of animal products and products of animal origin and the texts for its application;
- The law No. 1393 promulgated by Dahir No. 183-108 1405 (5 October 199) regarding the prevention of Fraud on goods and texts for its application.

The action of the veterinary services falling under the authority of ONSSA results particularly in:
- The prior authorization and / or licence by the ONSSA of the facilities of handling, treatment, processing, packaging, storage and distribution as well as the food transport equipments.
- Health control of the conditions in which primary products, food products and animal feed are handled, treated, processed, packed, packaged, transported, stored, distributed, displayed for sale and those reserved for export.
- Registration of samples of animal products or products of animal origin, and animal feed within the framework of the control and monitoring plans laid out by ONSSA in the different animal sectors and this at the level of production facilities, import and sales outlets.
- Direct reports when it comes to foodstuffs health control operations, including conformity control of their labelling and their presentation in the sales outlets and this in accordance with the regulation in force,

Control actions are taken by the veterinary services materialized by the seizure and suspension from sale, when it comes to damaged, fraudulent and toxic goods, or whose quality is questionable and this in accordance with the regulation in force.
Prior authorization or licence of institutions:
The authorization or licence in terms of the health of establishments and food businesses and animal feed is delivered prior to the marketing of these products.
The application for authorization or licence in terms of health should be sent to the local veterinary service of the location of the unit.
Licence for quarantine stations for the quarantine of animals (cattle, sheep, goats, horses):
The health licence for quarantine stations for the quarantine of certain animal species (cattle, sheep, goats) for import or export (horses) is issued by the Veterinary Services falling under the National Agency for sanitary safety of food products (ONSSA). The constitution of the application for licence and deadlines to be compiled with are specified in the codes of procedures in force, available on the website of the ONSSA at the heading Import / Export www.onssa.gov.ma
Veterinary-sanitary controls on import and export:
The import of live animals and products of animal origin including fishery products and animal products, products of animal origin, animal by-products and animal feed, is subject to the law of food and Decree No. 2 10-4-3 of Shawal 142 (6 September 20 0) issued for the application of certain provisions of Law No. 2 8 - 07 on the health safety of food products.
This control is performed at the border inspection posts, whose list is fixed by joint ordinance of the Minister of Agriculture and Agricultural Development and the Minister of Finance and Foreign Investment No. 1726 96.
The practical procedures for the importation of the abovementioned animals and products are specified at the website of ONSSA under the heading Import / Import / export www.onssa.gov.ma
It should be noted that there is at the level of the Veterinary Services falling under the National Agency for sanitary safety of food products (ONSSA) for this control is conducted at the level of the Directorates of Control and Quality (DCQ) and Border Inspection posts (BIP) for dealing with his file.
This control is performed at the border inspection posts, whose list is fixed by joint ordinance of the Minister of Agriculture and Agricultural Development and the Minister of Finance and Foreign Investment No. 1726 96.

Authorisation of poultry units:
Authorization of poultry units is governed by:
• Law No. 49 - 99 relating to the health protection of poultry farms, the control of the production and marketing of poultry products, promulgated by Dahir No. 1-2 11-91 rabii I 14 4 (13 June 20 0) and Decree No. 04 684 2 of 27 December 20 04.
• The ordinance of the Minister for Agriculture, Rural Development and Maritime Fisheries No. 2127 05 of 15 December 20 05 laying down the health requirements for poultry farms and hatcheries.
• The order of the Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Maritime Fisheries No. 2127 05 of 15 December 20 05 laying down the health requirements for poultry farms and / or hatcheries.
• The order of the Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Maritime Fisheries No. 2127 05 of 15 December 20 05 laying down the minimum distances to be respected between a poultry farm and another, or between a poultry farm and hatchery or between two hatcheries.

The procedures for granting the authorization for the exercise of the activities of poultry farming, hatching eggs and poultry transport means are available on the website of the ONSSA (heading animal health) and available at the level of the provincial veterinary services of ONSSA.

Physical control is intended to check the health of animals and product safety and their compliance with the regulatory health requirements (for example: Labelling for products and clinical status for animals).
This control is carried out on a sample representative of each batch of imported animals and products in order to perform the necessary checks in accordance with procedures and regulation in force.
The use of analytical investigations according to the approach of health risk analysis is related to the nature of the imported goods. To this end, the controller carries out sampling for analytical investigations to verify the conformity of the goods with health requirements in force.

Authorisation of poultry units:
Authorization of poultry units is governed by:
• Law No. 49-99 relating to the health protection of poultry farms, the control of the production and marketing of poultry products, promulgated by Dahir No. 1-211-91 rabii I 14 4 (13 June 2002) and Decree No. 04-684-2 of 27 December 2004.
• The ordinance of the Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Maritime Fisheries No. 2124-05 of 15 December 2005 setting the documents comprising the license application for the exercise of poultry farming activities, brooding of eggs, transport and distribution of live poultry as well as for the creation of egg processing or packing centres or, poultry slaughterhouses, plants of cutting, processing, packaging, meat freezing and marketing of these meats and table eggs.
• The ordinance of the Minister for Agriculture, Rural Development and Maritime Fisheries No. 2125-05 of 15 December 2005 laying down the health requirements to be met by the marketed day-old chicks.
• The order of the Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Maritime Fisheries No. 2127-05 of 15 December 2005 laying down common and specific health and hygiene requirements to be met by premises, equipment and operation of poultry farms and / or hatcheries.
• The order of the Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Maritime Fisheries No. 2129-05 of 15 December 2005 laying down the minimum distances to be respected between a poultry farm and another, or between a poultry farm and hatchery or between two hatcheries.

The procedures for granting the authorization for the exercise of the activities of poultry farming, hatching eggs and poultry transport means are available on the website of the ONSSA (heading animal health) and available at the level of the provincial veterinary services of ONSSA.
CONFORMITY AND HEALTH CONTROLS OF PLANT PRODUCTS AND PRODUCTS OF PLANT ORIGIN:

Conformity and health control of plant products and products of plant origin is governed by the following laws and regulations including:

1. The law 28 07 regarding the health safety of food goods fraud and the texts for its application;
2. The law 17 88 related to the period of validity of food products and its implementing texts in application of such texts, the action of control services of plant products and its implementing texts in application; the application file and the deadlines are specified in the existing procedures code related to the location of the food establishment or company.

These controls consist of:

- Checking the conformity of the products to be exported and checking if they match the documents submitted;
- Physically inspecting the goods and their packaging;
- Verifying the conformity of the labelling and presentation;
- Identifying the goods and checking if they correspond to the documents submitted;
- Physically inspecting the batch or batches of the products and their packaging;
- Checking the conformity of the products to be exported with the requirements of the regulation in force of the destination country.

In this context, the sampling is carried out in the presence of the exporter or his representative. For import control application, the operator or his representative must show up at the concerned local service of ONSSA (DCQ or BIJF) for dealing with his file. Sanitary and conformity control during import includes three successive phases.

1. Documentary control:

It is a systematic control which involves the checking of the content and form of import files (health certificates or documents and any other documents accompanying the goods imported in Morocco).

2. A physical and identity control:

Ce contrôle consiste en:
- Identifying the goods and checking if they correspond to the documents submitted;
- Physically inspecting the goods and their packaging;
- Verifying the conformity of the labelling and presentation.

3. An analytical control:

This control is carried out on a sample representative of each batch of imported goods in order to perform the necessary checks in accordance with the regulation in force.

The use of analytical investigations according to the approach of health risk analysis is related to the nature of the imported goods.

To this end, the inspector shall take samples for analytical investigations to verify the conformity of the goods with health requirements in force.

The sampling is carried out in the presence of the importer or his representative and if necessary a customs agent.

Health and conformity control of food products of plant origin during export:

This control involves the issuance, at the request of the exporter, of a health certificate certifying the quality and health safety of products destined for export. The exporter shall file an application with the local control department of plant products and products of plant origin of the location of the production facility. This application for control is accompanied by documents required by the health certification procedure for export of plant products and products of plant origin. This control involves three steps:

1. The documentary check consists in checking the conformity of the documents presented.
2. Identity and physical control that involves:
   - Identifying the batch or batches of products to be exported and checking if they match the documents presented;
   - Physically inspecting the batch or batches of the products and their packaging;
3. An analytical control:

This control consists in:
- Checking the conformity of the batches of products to be exported with the requirements of national regulation and that of the country of destination. This control takes account of the risks inherent to the product.

Health and conformity control during import is performed by the service of ONSSA falling under the Directorate of Control and Quality (DCQ) and Border Inspection Posts (BIJF) falling under the jurisdiction of the Regional Directorates of ONSSA in accordance with the laws and regulations in force. For import control, the operator or his representative must show up at the concerned local service of ONSSA (DCQ or BIJF) for dealing with his file. Sanitary and conformity control during import includes three successive phases.

1. Documentary control:

It is a systematic control which involves the checking of the content and form of import files (health certificates or documents and any other documents accompanying the goods imported).

2. A physical and identity control:

Ce contrôle consiste en:
- Identifying the goods and checking if they correspond to the documents submitted;
- Physically inspecting the goods and their packaging;
- Verifying the conformity of the labelling and presentation.

3. An analytical control:

This control is carried out on a sample representative of each batch of imported goods in order to perform the necessary checks in accordance with the regulation in force.

The use of analytical investigations according to the approach of health risk analysis is related to the nature of the imported goods.

To this end, the inspector shall take samples for analytical investigations to verify the conformity of the goods with health requirements in force.

The sampling is carried out in the presence of the importer or his representative and if necessary a customs agent.

Legal Framework Specific to the Agricultural Sector
PHYSANITARY CONTROL OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS IN BORDERS AND WITHIN THE COUNTRY

Phytosanitary control aims to prevent the introduction in the national territory of new potentially dangerous quarantine pests and limit their spread from one area to another through the verification, at the level of the border posts, of the plant health of imported plants and plant products, and through health surveillance of the crops within the country and the preservation of the quality of the export goods.

The regulations governing the actions of control of these products can be found at the website of the ONSSA, on the link: http://www.onssa.gov.ma/fr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=115&Itemid=97

Phytosanitary control procedure during the import:

Upon each import declaration, the operator or his representative must file at the service of the protection of plants against a receipt, an application for export phytosanitary certificate. The exporter is invited to submit to the nearest plant protection service, before exporting his goods, an application for export phytosanitary certificate. This application endorsed with a stamp of MAD 20, must contain all the information that may assist the inspector in the implementation of the control for the issuing of the phytosanitary certificates, namely:

- Name and address of the sender;
- Country of destination;
- Means of transport;
- Name and address of packing station;
- Goods (Description, Quantity, Type and number of packages, Origin, ...);
- Treatment conducted if there is any;
- Date set for export.

Other documents (e.g. import permit, certificate of processing, document helping in the traceability of goods ...) are required.

The inspection can take place either in the fields of production or at the packaging stations, or at the place of storage or at border posts.

This control allows checking the phytosanitary condition of the goods to be exported (lack of quarantine pests in destination countries and also other dangerous enemies) through document verification, identification and physical inspection of the goods, in accordance with the phytosanitary regulation of the importing country. Laboratory analyses and treatments can be conducted when so required.

At the end of this control, if the goods are found to comply with the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, the Service of Plant Protection concerned, issues a phytosanitary certificate consistent with the International Plant Protection Convention.

Phytosanitary control of plant nurseries:

Nursery control is performed in three steps:

- A first control is carried out following a production declaration submitted by the nurserymen to the Regional Plant Protection Service concerned to check the species and quantities reported. After this control, a control card is issued to the nurseryman;
- The second control is conducted on the whole vegetation to check the phytosanitary status of plants (absence or presence of diseases and pests);
- The third control, carried out during the uprooting of plants, aims to check the works achieved by the nurseryperson to prevent the spread of pests and parasites on the one hand, and to control the root system which could host parasites, on the other hand. If the sanitary conditions are met, a pass is issued to nurserymen evidencing a final approval of the nursery for the current year.

Control of wooden packaging units:

Any company involved in activities of manufacturing and processing of wood packaging materials (pallets, crates), destined for international trade must be approved by the National Agency for Sanitary Safety of Food Products so as to acquire the right to apply the marking of the standard 15 of the International Plant Protection convention (CIPV).

In accordance with this standard, phytosanitary certification system for wood packaging material aims for the respect and compliance with the application of the phytosanitary measures, in order to prevent the introduction or spread of pests that can harm the national plant heritage.

The phases of control and certification of packaging units involve:

- Filing with the Regional Plant Protection Service (PPS) concerned an application (PPS form) accompanied by the following documents: Certified copy of the articles of association of the company, Copy of identity card of manager, certified true copy of the certificate of ownership of the premises or lease, Legalized copy of the professional tax or the trade register, Photos of the premises and warehouses, certified true copy of the authorization of the authorities, staff list and name of the manager, technical documents of the packaging processing equipment;
- Documentary control;
- Identity and physical Control and of the unit and processing equipment (oven);
- Issuance of Certificate of Conformity.

The list of authorized wooden packaging units is available on the website of the ONSSA at the heading: Emballage en bois: www.onssa.gov.ma
CONTROL OF SEEDS:

Production, control, certification and marketing of seeds are governed by the provisions of Dahir No. 169-19 of 25 July 199, as amended by the Dahir No. 176-49 of 19 September 1997 and its implementing texts set out below.

- The 9 ordinances related to the approval of the technical regulations regarding the production, control, packaging and certification of seeds of small grain cereals, maize, legume legumes, fodder crops, oilseed crops, sunflower hybrids, industrial and fodder beet, cotton, standard vegetable seeds and potato seeds;

- Ordinance No. 966-93 of 20 April 1993, as amended by ordinance No. 3828-94 of 9 November 1994 laying down the conditions for the import of seeds and seedlings.

Seed certification aims to make available to farmers authentic and healthy certified seeds, which contributes to the improvement of agricultural production. Only the productions of the varieties listed in the official catalogue may be accepted for the controls and certification.

Agriculture No. 33 of July 16, 2013.

The control for the purpose of certification is conducted at all stages of production. It is based on controlling the descent of generations from the starting material to commercial seed. The controls carried out take place in three stages:

- controls in the field,
- controls in the laboratory,
- post-controls.

The controls in the field are carried out in accordance with the requirements of technical regulations in force, and based on the methods established by OECD Systems (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development). These checks are performed in two periods:

- The phytosanitary control which involves the verification of the technical conditions and health status of crops;
- The varietal and specific control which consists in determining impurities of other species and other varieties existing in the storaging fields. The laboratory control is carried out on samples of products certified in the field. The control is conducted according to the methods of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) and includes two types of analysis: physiological analysis (germinative capacity) and physical analysis (specific purity, specific weight, humidity, the weight of 100 grains, number of seeds of other cereal species and other plants).

Seed batches that meet the standards of controls in the field and in the laboratory stipulated in technical regulations are sealed and labelled after treatment. The labels bear the indications of the productions (species, variety, category, number, weight of the batch). They should be white for the pre-basic and basic seeds and blue for the first generation seeds and red for the second generation seeds.

The post-control is performed in accordance with the requirements of the OECD systems. It is carried out on the batches of seeds of different categories which met the certification standards in the field and in the laboratory. It is systematic for the pre-basic seeds, 20% for the first generation seeds and 10% for the second generation seeds. This control is also exercised on the consignments of imported seeds.

The technical regulations of production, control, packaging and certification are available at the following address: www.onssa.gov.ma/onssa/fr/Contrôle des semences et plants/Contrôle et certification des semences.

CONTROL OF CERTIFIED SEEDLINGS:

The technical regulations of production, control, packaging and certification are available at the following address: www.onssa.gov.ma/onssa/fr/Contrôle des semences et plants/Contrôle et certification des semences.

The use of certified seedlings ensures for farmers, varietal authenticity and health quality. The certified seedlings are produced by nurserymen who own a recognized timber yards of high performance, authentic and healthy varieties listed in the catalogue and which adapt to the Moroccan soil and climatic conditions.


- The technical regulations relating to the production, control, packaging and certification of the seedlings of olive, citrus, stone and pome Rosaceae, vine, date palm, strawberry, sugarcane, argan, saffron bulbs and fig tree.

- The order No. 96990 of April 20. 1993, as amended by Decrees No. 3828-94 of 9 November 1994 laying down the conditions for the import of seeds and seedlings.

The technical regulations specify the criteria which are needed to be in the nurseryman, the categories of plant material in multiplication (starting material, pre-basic, basic and certified), the production techniques and the various stages of control and certification.

Control of seedlings for the purpose of certification is exercised at all stages of production. It is based on certifying the descent of generations from the starting material till the certified seedling.

Control is as follows:

- control in the nursery in order to check the origin of the plant material, isolation, rotation, number of seedlings produced, the percentage of recovery, health status and varietal authenticity;

- control in the laboratory focused on screening for diseases mentioned in the technical regulations for specific for each species.

Only the recognized seedlings in the nursery and in the laboratory are certified. The latter bear a red label stating the name of the nursery, the name of the variety and batch number. The certified seedlings may be marketed only by accredited bodies in accordance with the Decision of the Minister of Agriculture No. 33 of July 16, 2013.
Variety registration: The registration of the varieties is governed by the provisions of Dahir No. 169-19 of 25 July 1979, as amended by the Dahir No. 176-42 of 19 September 1997 and its implementing texts set out below.

• Order No. 863 75 of September 22, 1979 laying down the conditions for registration of varieties in the official catalogue.
• Order No. 864 75 of September 22, 1979 amended and supplemented by Order No. 3538 13 of 4 December 2003 relating to the composition and powers of the National Committee for the Selection of Seeds and Seedlings.

The registration of varieties in the official catalogue aims to protect users by providing them with high yielding varieties adapted to soil and climatic conditions of the country.

.All of the new varieties stemming from national programmes of varietal breeding or introduced from abroad must undergo experimentation prior to the registration in the catalogue. This experiment includes two types of tests conducted in parallel:

• A control test for distinctiveness, uniformity and stability of the variety (DUS).
• Tests of agronomic and technological value (ATV).

Test results (DUS and ATV) are reviewed by technical sections. The latter submit their proposals to the National Committee for the Selection of Seeds and Seedlings; the latter submit their proposals to the National Committee for the Selection of Seeds and Seedlings (CNSSP) which will decide on the varieties to be included in the catalogue.

Plant Variety Protection: The law 9/4 related to the Protection of Plant Varieties was promulgated by Royal Decree No. 196-25 of 21 January 1979. This law complies with the provisions of the 1971 Convention of the International Union for the Protection of Varieties of Plants (UPCV). The protection of plant varieties by certificate allows:• The protection applies to varieties belonging to the major crop species, 25 years for tree species and vines and 50 years for the date palm.
• The list of new protected varieties is updated regularly and is available at the following address: www.onssa.gov.ma/onssa/fr/Controle des semences et plants/Homologation des varieties.

The list of approved establishments printing and seedling is updated regularly and is available at the following address: www.onssa.gov.ma/onssa/fr/Controle des semences et plants/Protection des obtentions vegetales.

IMPORT AND MARKETING OF SEEDS AND SEEDLINGS: The importation and marketing of seeds and seedlings are regulated by Decree No. 96-93 of 20 April 1993. This decree provides that:

• The establishment must be accredited;• The institutions must have a trade register and the means of production and / or suitable premises for the storage and preservation of seeds and seedlings;• The institutions must have a trade register and the means of production and / or suitable premises for the storage and preservation of seeds and seedlings.

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Charges for services rendered:

Charges for services rendered by ONSSA for the registration of varieties, protection of plant varieties, the granting of licences, marketing of seeds and seedlings as well as the control and certification of seeds and seedlings are subject to the payment of charges whose amounts and payment method are available on the site: www.onssa.gov.ma/onssa/fr/tarifs des prestations]

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE AGRICULTURAL PESTICIDES

The legal arsenal regulating the importation, manufacture, possession for sale, sale or distribution, even for free, of pesticide products for agricultural use is composed particularly of the following texts:

• The Decree of 2 December 197, relating to the use of pesticides and the regulations which are published in the phytosanitary index are available at the following website: http://eservice.onssa.gov.ma:802/

• The list of the approved agricultural pesticides, the list of the recognized phytosanitary companies, minutes of the meetings of the Committee on agricultural pesticides and the regulations which are published in the phytosanitary index are available at the following website: http://eservice.onssa.gov.ma/fr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=46&Itemid=38

• Circular Note related to the pharmacovigilance procedure for veterinary drugs.

The Division of Pharmacy and Veterinary Inputs is responsible, under the authority of the Director of Veterinary Services, for the control of the veterinary inputs and pharmaceuticals.

The trade, import and wholesale of veterinary drugs are regulated by the following legal arsenal:

• Dahir No. 180-30 of 17 Safar 1416 (26 December 1990) promulgating Law No. 2180 related to the private practice of veterinary medicine, surgery and pharmacy.

• Decree No. 282-51 of 29 Jamada I 1413 (15 March 1993) issued for the implementation of Law No. 2180.

• Joint Circular No. 1 / 94 related to the establishment of the applications for authorization for the marketing of medicinal products for veterinary use.

• Joint Circular No. 84 of June 7, 07 related to the Good Manufacturing Practices and Good Distribution Practices (Appendix 1, Appendix 2, Appendix 3, Appendix 4).

• Circular Note related to the pharmacovigilance procedure for veterinary drugs.

Registration and authorization of import of biocidal products used in the fields of animal husbandry and agri-food industry are made in accordance with the circular note related to the authorization of livestock biocides (disinfectants, antiseptics ..). The registration, licensing and marketing of additives of premixes and complementary feedstuffs for animal feed are governed by the following:

• Dahir promulgating Law No. 2807 relating to the sanitary safety of food and its implementing decree;

• The order of the Minister of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries No. 1490 1413 of May 32013 establishing the list and maximum levels of undesirable substances in animal feed as well as the list and the limits of the use of additives, premixes, compound feed and complementary feedstuffs reserved for the animal feed;

• The code of procedure regarding the authorization of additives of premixes and complementary feed intended for the animal feed.

The regulations governing veterinary medicines and inputs and positive lists of authorized products are available on the website of ONSSA at the following address : http://www.onssa.gov.ma/fr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=46&Itemid=38

It is thus required to obtain an approval certificate or, failing that, a sales authorization from ONSSA. Moreover, the approval and registration of agricultural pesticides is performed according to a procedure which aims to ensure efficiency, selectivity and safety of the product to be marketed. It comes after an examination having as a purpose the verification of their efficiency and safety towards humans, animals and their environment. This check can be performed, particularly by monitoring their chemical, biological, toxicological or physical performance, supplemented eventually by biological tests carried out by the authorities responsible for the protection of plants.

After study and consideration, the applications for approval and registration are submitted for an opinion to the Committee on agricultural pesticides established by Decree No. 201-133 of September 17, 201, which shall evaluate them. Approvals are then granted for a renewable period of ten years, and after review, for the same duration and this at the request of the applicants. On the other hand, the authorization for sale is granted for a period of four years which may be extended for a maximum period of two years.

Natural or legal persons wishing to carry on the business of manufacturing, importation, distribution and retail sale of agricultural pesticides must first obtain a license issued by MAPR after preliminary verification related to competence of the stakeholders and the quality of local use.

And in accordance with the 2807 law enacted by Dahir No. 110-08 of 26 Safar 1414 (11 February 2010) related to the health safety of food products, and the ordinance of the Ministry of Maritime Fisheries No. 1129 1113 of 21 Jumada I 144 (2 April 2003) regarding the register of maintenance and management of primary products of plant origin, the ONSSA ensures the establishment and control of the registers at the level of agricultural farms, showing the use of chemical and organic materials for crop management and maintenance.

The list of the approved agricultural pesticides, the list of the recognized phytosanitary companies, minutes of the meetings of the Committee on agricultural pesticides and the regulations which are published in the phytosanitary index are available at the following website: http://eservice.onssa.gov.ma:802/
REAL ESTATE SYSTEM:
The main rights which may be registered with the National Agency for Land Conservation, Land Registry and Mapping (ANCFCC), pursuant to the Article 65 of Law No. 14-07 promulgated by Dahir No. 111-17 of 25 hijra 142 (22 November 201), completing and amending the Dahir of 9 Ramadan 131 (12 August 1953) relating to land registration, involve:

- All acts and conventions inter vivos, for free or for profit;
- All minutes of execution against real property;
- All res judicata judgments ordering to constitute, transmit, declare, modify or extinguish a right in rem in immovable property;
- All leases of buildings exceeding three years;
- Any discharge or assignment of a sum worth over one year of non due rent;
- All deeds such as forced mortgage, petitory action brought to court to know the ownership of a building, court orders and right of inheritance and bequests;
- All material operations intended to change the nature, substance or extent of the property, such as construction and destruction;
- Some references relating to marital status and matrimonial regime aimed to amend the civil status of owners and holders of rights in rem encumbering the registered building.

Further details are available at the official website of the ANCFCC: www.ancfcc.gov.ma

OTHER REGULATIONS OF THE SECTOR:
There are several other regulations in the agricultural sector, particularly in terms of labelling, interprofession and animal farming, which are available at the official website of the ministry of agriculture MAPM: www.agriculture.gov.ma
The proceeds of sale or total or partial liquidation are guarantees of transfer of net profits after tax without the foreigners and the Moroccans living abroad, the for the investments made in foreign currencies by in terms of foreign exchange regulations, specifically the cost of vocational training.

To the cost of land acquisition for the execution of the localisations, for the state to bear and take care, jobs created justify it as well as for some pre-defined specific incentive measures, which can be outlined by the programs planned in this framework. In the tax field, the advantages made relate to customs duties, tax levies on imports, VAT, registration fees, professional tax, local taxes, the corporate tax, the income tax and amortization of investments in capital goods.

With regard to financial incentives, the regulation allows, if the amount of the investment or the number of stable jobs created justify it as well as for some pre-defined localisations, for the state to bear and take care, with the framework of a contract with the investor, of certain types of expenses, such as those relating to the cost of land acquisition for the execution of the project, the expenses of external services and infrastructure of vocational training.

In terms of foreign exchange regulations, specifically for the investments made in foreign currencies by the foreigners and the Moroccans living abroad, the guarantees of transfer of net profits after tax without limitation of profits to economic operators depending on the specific operations conducted. The main regulations in force, namely the Code and regulation of customs, the tariffs of customs duties and the agreements and conventions signed by the country, are directly consulted at the official website of the Directorate of Customs and Indirect Taxes (DDI) of Morocco: www.douane.gov.ma

THE PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO TAXES AND DUTIES:

The provisions applicable to taxes and duties arise from the General Tax Code (CGD) and Law No. 47-06 promulgated by Dahir No. 107-15 of 19 kaada 1428 (30 November 2007) regarding taxation of Local Collectivities (local authorities), as amended and supplemented, and its implementing regulations. These are available at the official website of the General Directorate of Taxes (DDI) of Morocco: www.taxe.gov.ma.

In this regard, it is important to note that the agricultural sector in Morocco enjoys significant tax exemptions. In this context, the foreign investors and the Moroccans residing abroad. These accounts are credited with transfer of payments due to non-residents and the free implementation of their foreign trade operations, Moroccan companies, such as those related to the export of goods without any limitation except for some products subject to the prior approval of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The provisions applicable to foreign exchange system are available on the official website of the Foreign Exchange Office of Morocco: www.oc.gov.ma

A full freedom for the execution of their investment operations in Morocco, the transfer of income generated by these investments and the transfer of the proceeds of liquidation or sale of their investments:

The convertibility for current operations made by Moroccan companies, such as those related to the free implementation of their foreign trade operations, transfer of the payments due to non-residents and foreign suppliers and having the foreign exchange needed to cover their professional expenses abroad.

In this regard, the natural or legal persons established and settled in Morocco can also carry out the import or export of goods without any limitation except for some products subject to the prior approval of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The different legal forms of companies in Morocco are:

- The Public Limited Company (SA);
- The Limited Liability Company (SARL), which may also be formed by a single member (SARL AU);
- The General Partnership (SGP);
- The joint-venture company (SP);
- The Limited Partnership (SCS) and the Company Limited by shares (SCA).

The creation of a company requires the execution of the following:

- Publication in the Official Gazette and in a newspaper of legal notices;
- Obtaining the negative certificate;
- Drawing up the articles of association;
- Drawing up of subscription forms and, where applicable, the relevant contribution;
- Freezing of the paid-up capital;
- Establishment of the declaration of subscription and payment;
- Publication in the Official Gazette and in a newspaper of legal notices;
• Filing of certificates of incorporation and execution of the registration formalities;
• Registration for the professional tax and Fiscal Identification (corporate tax, income tax and VAT);
• Registration in the Trade Register;
• Membership of CRI and declaration of existence to labour inspection.

The execution of the above procedures is facilitated by the “investors’ help desk”, established in every Regional Investment Centre (CRI). In this regard, further details can be obtained on the official website set up by the Ministry of Interior for this purpose: www.cri.ma

INCORPORATION OF A COOPERATIVE:

Cooperatives are governed by Law No. 2483 promulgated by Dahir 1-83-226 of 9 Muharram 145 (5 October 1994), determining the general status of cooperatives and the functions of the Office of the Cooperation Development (ODCO) as amended and supplemented, and its implementing regulations. The incorporation procedure comprises then the following main steps:

• Declaration of incorporation: it is drawn up and sent to the ODCO;
• Drawing up of the articles of association;
• Holding of the Constitutive General Meeting;
• Obtaining the licence of the cooperative from the ODCO on the basis of a file containing the articles of association, the minutes of the constitutive general meeting, the list of subscribers and a certificate of payment of the paid up capital. The ODCO has Regional Delegations to directgude and assist those who wish to create a cooperative.

CREATION OF AN ECONOMIC INTEREST GROUP (EIG):

Law No. 1397 promulgated by Dahir No. 199-12 of 18 Shawwal 141 (February 5, 1999) relating to the economic interest group. This is an intermediate form between a company and an association and can only have the purpose of the extension of the activities of its members enabling them to carry out joint actions while maintaining their independence. An EIG has the following characteristics:

• It is governed by a legal deed signed by its members;
• It can have a civil or commercial nature. This nature is derived from either the capacity of its members when they are all traders or non-traders, or the activity effectively carried out by the EIG when it is composed of both traders and non-traders;
• The contributions are an essential part of the creation of the EIG. In the absence of these contributions, the rights of the members arise from their predefined participation in the articles of association;
• The name of the EIG must be a name that can only be used by it and shall be indicated on the deeds and documents of the group with the term ‘EIG’;

LABOUR LAW:

Moroccan labour law, as defined in Law No. 6599 promulgated by Dahir No. 110-14 of 14 Rajab 1444 (11 September 2023) relating to the Labour Code and its implementing regulations, is characterized by its consistency with international standards set in the conventions of the United Nations and the agencies specialized in the field of labour. The protected rights of employees and the exercise thereof, inside and outside of the organization, is guaranteed, include those contained in the ratified international labour Conventions and the rights provided for by the main conventions of the International Labour Organization, which include particularly:

• Freedom of association and the effective adoption of the organizing and collective bargaining rights;
• The prohibition of all forms of work by compulsion;
• The prohibition of discrimination in employment and occupation.

Furthermore, during the procedure of settling individual or collective labour disputes, the following are taken into consideration:

• The Labour Code, the conventions and international charters ratified in the field;
• The collective agreements;
• The employment contract;
• The arbitration decisions and case law;
• The custom and usage if they are not in conflict with the provisions of the Labour Code;
• The general rules of law;
• The principles and rules of equity.

Finally, the Labour Code, supplemented, if necessary, by the statutes, provides a comprehensive framework for personnel administration, thanks to different aspects such as those set out below:

• The different forms of employment contract (fixed term contract, permanent contract, contract to perform a specified task, ANARES contract …);
• The collective employment agreement;
• Collective bargaining;
• Working conditions: working hours, protection of minors and women, health and safety …;
• Trade unions, delegates of employees, the works council and union representatives in the company, intermediation in recruitment and hiring;
• Monitoring bodies;
• The modes of settlement of collective labour disputes… Further details are contained in the official website of the government authority in charge of employment: www.emploi.gov.ma

Exigences environnementales:

The National Environment and Sustainable Development Charter was adopted on 24 April 2010 on the occasion of the celebration of the World Day of the Earth. This is part of a unifying logic, wanting to work on the following purposes:

• Focusing on the complementarities and interdependencies between environmental protection and development;
• Improving knowledge and encouraging the adoption of principles of environment protection and sustainable development;
• Promoting a cultural change in favour of responsible attitudes towards the environment;
• Defining the commitments of the Parties concerned at the national level. This charter, based on a set of values and principles (sustainable development, social progress, preservation and protection of heritage, precaution, prevention, participation, R & D, responsible production and consumption…) is supported by a legal arsenal to guarantee its effectiveness, and involves the following:
Protection and enhancement of the environment (General provisions):

The general provisions on environmental protection and enhancement arising from Law No. 1113 promulgated by Dahir No. 1-03-59 of 10 Rabii I 1444 (12 May 2003) and its implementing regulations. These regulations set out the guiding principles for the protection and management of the environment and deal with the obligations that pose a risk to the environment, and provisions to fight against pollution and nuisances. They refer also to environmental management instruments such as the norms and standards to apply, the impact studies and the development of contingency plans.

Water quality:

- Pursuant to the provisions of Law No. 1096 promulgated by Dahir No. 195-14 of 18 Rabii I 1485 (6 May 1967) on articles (3) and its implementing regulations, particularly the Decree No. 2-97-77 of 6 Shawwal 1486 (4 February 1989) relating to the standards of quality of the degree of water pollution, several water quality standards were set in order to fix the requirements which an environment must meet according to the different uses.

Waste management:

- It is governed particularly by:
  - Law No. 28.10 promulgated by Dahir No. 106-13 of 30 Shawwal 1477 (November 22, 2006) relating to the management of industrial waste, several water quality standards were in order to fix the requirements which an environment must meet according to the different uses.
  - Decree No. 2-09-2-4 of 20 Jumada I 1410 (December 8, 2009) laying down the administrative procedures and the technical requirements for controlled landfill;
  - Decree No. 2-09-25 of 22 Rajab 1411 (July 6, 2009) laying down the procedures for developing the prefectoral or provincial master plan for the management of household and similar waste and the procedure for the organization of the public inquiry related thereof;
  - Decree No. 2-09-63 of 23 Rajab 1411 (6 July 2010) laying down the procedures for developing the Regional Master Plan for the management of industrial waste, non-hazardous medical and pharmaceutical, ultimate waste, agricultural and inert and procedure to the public inquiry organization linked to this plan.

Fight against air pollution:

- It arises particularly from the Law No. 1303 promulgated by Dahir No. 12-61 of 10 Rabii I 1444 (12 May 2003) relating to the fight against pollution of the air and from the Decree No. 2-96-61 of 23 Rajab 1411 (July 6, 2010) fixing the limit values of emission, emission or discharge of pollutants into the air emitted from stationary pollution sources and the modalities of their control. Environmental impact assessment (EIA): They are governed by:
  - Law No. 12-03 relating to the impact studies;
  - Decree No. 2-04-5-3 regarding the functions and operation of the national committee and the regional committees of the EIA;
  - Decree No. 2-04-5-4 fixing the modalities of organization and conduct of the public inquiry related to the projects subject to EIA.

For further details, it is appropriate to refer to the official sites of the governmental authority of the environment: www.mem.gov.ma et www.water.gov.ma

NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK OF REFERENCE:

In general, standards help to increase the reliability and performance of the goods and services and constitute the basic reference for any certification system and control of their conformity. Moroccan standards dealing with agribusiness are structured as follows:

- Plant products:
  - Canned fruit and vegetable products;
  - Other products derived from fruit and vegetables;
  - Milk and its derivatives;
  - Other food industry products (sugar, oil, tea...)
- Meat and meat products;
- Fishery products;
- Tobacco, tobacco products and related equipment;
- Organic farming: some examples of standards are as follows:
  - NM 081.200.1999 Soft wheat - Specifications
  - NM 081.214.1990 Durum wheat - Specifications
  - NM ISO 31001-97 Meat and meat-based products - Part 1: Sampling
  - NM 080.03 Management system HACCP-requirements

STANDARDIZATION:

Standardization is the activity that involves the development of standards. It is governed by the following regulations:

- Dahir No. 170-17 of 26 Jumada I 130 (30 July 1991) related to the industrial standardization for the search for quality and productivity improvement, as amended and completed particularly by the law No. 193-21 of September 10, 1993;
- Decree No. 270-3-4 of 6 Shada’b I 130 (October 8, 1991) setting out the composition and functions of the agencies responsible for the industrial standardization, with the aim of searching for quality and productivity improvement;
- Decree No. 06-8 of 215-5 Rabii II 1444 (September 30, 1983) issued for the application of Dahir No. 70-17 of 26 Jumada I 130 (July 30, 1990) related to the industrial standardization with the aim of searching for quality and productivity improvement.

The standardization unit is composed of the poles in charge of the following sectors:

- Chemistry and Parachemistry;
- The agri-food;
- The textile and leather;
- The mechanics, metallurgy and electricity;
- The building and public works;
- The health, safety, quality and environment.

The technical works on the development of Moroccan standards are conducted by Technical Standardization Committees (TSC). It occurs in 8 major steps as shown in the following diagram.
CERTIFICATION:
Certification is the procedure by which a competent «third party» gives a written assurance that an entity (product, process, person or service) conforms to the specified requirements. This is a voluntary process that can be undertaken by any entity. In this regard, there are several types of certification:
• Certification of quality management systems (ISO 9001: 2015);
• Certification of Environmental Management Systems (ISO 14001: 2015);
• Certification of the workplace safety and health system (NM 005.81: 2015);
• Certification of industrial and agri-food products according to the Moroccan standards of corresponding specification;

ISO 22000 certification:
ISO 22000 is to date the only international standard harmonizing the management practices of food safety. It is applicable to all players in the food chain.
ISO 22000 standard is based on four main blocks closely related:
• The responsibility of management;
• The resource management;
• Planning and realization of safe products;
• Validation, verification, and improvement of the system of food safety.

HACCP Certification:
HACCP is an abbreviation of the expression «Hazard Analysis of Critical Control Points». This is a voluntary certification mark certifying that the system of the body concerned has been assessed and certified conform to the following references:
• The regulation in force;
• The NM 08.0.00 general principles: Food hygiene and HACCP; NM 08.0.01: HACCP management system - Requirements or the equivalent international ones;
• The circular related to the HACCP certification: This certification is designed for the food companies or the ones with customers or suppliers in this sector; Stakeholders in the certification when it is made by MCTNI (Ministry of Industry, Commerce and New Technologies);
• Certifying body: the Ministry of Industry which grants the certification through the Moroccan Standardization Institute (IMANOR), the latter was established by Law No. 1206 and its implementing regulations. It then resumed the activities performed in the past by the Moroccan Industrial Standardization Service (SNIMA);
• Technical Committees for Certification (TCC) : they are established by a ministerial order on a proposal from the IMANOR;
• Qualified auditors/ Verification Agents, responsible for the verification and monitoring visits;
• Accredited Testing Laboratory.
The institutional framework, as reported below, includes the Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries, as the government authority in charge of agriculture, the organizations under its supervision, each specialized according to the field of intervention and, where applicable, according to the territory concerned and the professional organizations.

### Main Professional organisations

- **FIMASUCRE**  
  Moroccan Interprofessional Sugar Federation  
  www.fimasucr.ma
- **FIMALAIT**  
  Interprofessional Federation of Poultry Sector  
  www.fimalait.org.ma
- **FISA**  
  National Federation of Milling Industry  
  www.fisa.org.ma
- **FEDAM**  
  Federation for the Development of Arboriculture in Morocco
- **FIVAR**  
  Interprofessional Federation of Red Meat
- **FCG**  
  Federation of Flats Industries in Morocco
- **INTERNPROLIVE**  
  Moroccan Interprofessional Olive Federation
- **FENIGRI**  
  National Federation of Agri-Food  
  www.fenigri.org
- **FICOPAM**  
  Federation of the preserved agricultural products industries  
  www.ficopam.ma
- **AMCEF**  
  Moroccan Association of Strawberry packers and Exporters
- **AMMS**  
  Moroccan Association of seed multipliers
- **AMSP**  
  Moroccan Association of Seeds and Seedlings

### Focus on the Agency for Agricultural Development

The Agency for Agricultural Development (ADA) plays a fundamental role, since its establishment in 2009, in achieving the strategic goals set for the agricultural sector by the year 2020, so as to ensure the continuity and integrity of the ‘Green Morocco Plan’ vision. Boosting PMV initiatives, promotion and renewal of ‘Morocco Offer’, launching concrete projects, intermediation, implementation monitoring, and management of partnerships with institutional and social investors constitute the core tasks entrusted to the ADA.

Through the role assigned to it, the ADA has positioned itself as an indispensable facilitator and guide for private and social investors and undeniable promoter of ‘the investment offer’, and ‘social offer’ characterizing the agricultural sector in Morocco.

### Other organisations

- **APFEL**  
  Moroccan Association of Producers and Producers-Exporters of Fruits and Vegetables
- **ASPEM**  
  Association of Producers of citrus fruits in Morocco
- **ASPEM**  
  Association of Producers-Exporters of vegetables and early fruits and vegetables in Morocco
- **FIMD**  
  Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of Dates
- **UNAPPSM**  
  National Union of the Associations of Producers of Sugar Fruits
- **AMABIO**  
  Moroccan Association of Organic Production sector
- **FMAP**  
  Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of Beekeeping
- **FIMA ROSE**  
  Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of Perfumed Rose
- **FIMA SAFRAN**  
  Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of Saffron
- **FIMA RGANE**  
  Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of the Argan Sector
- **FF**  
  Fresh Fruit
- **FNB**  
  Maroc Fruit Board
- **ANPCL**  
  National Federation of grain and Legumes Producers
- **FNM**  
  National Federation of Milling Industry
- **Other organisations**  
  Southern Provincial Association of Camel Breeders
Marketing of Agricultural Inputs and Products
Marketing channels in Morocco (general overview):
The marketing of products in the internal market is carried out at the following main channels:
- The hypermarkets and supermarkets: they recorded a sustained growth since the 1990s. That is why the number of hypermarkets rose from 6 in 1979 to over 200 in 2009.  
- Retail and service chains, and the franchises: they are developing rapidly from the 2000s. In addition, since 2005, the sector recorded a growth rate of more than 20% and in 2009, Morocco had nearly 30 franchise chains with over 925 sales outlets which concentrate in large cities, especially Casablanca and Rabat.  
- Merchants’ public spaces under the responsibility of the municipalities: whether concerning a wholesale markets or slaughterhouses, these spaces prevail with regard to the supplying of the local market in fruits, vegetables and meats. They have, for this purpose, a multitude of advantages.

A broad regional coverage:
- Significant volumes of transactions at the level of some wholesale markets.  
- The possibility of their concession to the private sector.  
- Channels of resellers who buy from the factories under the jurisdiction of the DPA and ORMVA. These outlets are the main supplying source of fertilizer to small farmers who do not currently operate in the large scale distribution of the fertilizers in Morocco.

Focus on agricultural supplies:  
Seed market:  
The importation and marketing of seeds is governed by the regulatory provisions particularly stipulating that the institution must be accredited, that the variety must be recorded in the official catalogue or in the provisional list, the seeds must be certified according to the OECD scheme and meet the EEC standards or be standard category for vegetable garden species and the introduction of limited quantities of new varieties for experimentation. In this regard, nearly 80 private institutions are authorized to import and market seeds in Morocco. They operate particularly in the areas of vegetable, oil and maize seeds.

Moreover, the seed sector includes a set of integrated activities, starting from Plant breeding to the marketing of the certified seed. Its main links are related to the activities of breeding, prorogation, packaging and marketing of seeds.

At the economic level, the seed sector achieve an annual average turnover of around MAD 60 million, while its potential turnover is MAD 27 billion. To remedy this situation, the previously presented performance contract was signed.

Fertilizer market:  
The liberalization of the fertilizer sector was made in Morocco in July 1990. As of that date, the interested parties can freely purchase fertilizer from the local or international market. The MAPM was assigned an as part, with the mission of monitoring and evaluation of the supplying of the domestic market through:
- The establishment, in consultation with the private operators, indicative supply programs for imported and locally manufactured fertilizers.
- Effective monitoring of this supply through periodic consultation meetings with the Sharifian Phosphate Office (OCP) and other private operators, on the one hand, and the collection of information on the availability of fertilizers in the market, conducted regularly by the external services of the MAPM, on the other hand.

As for the domestic fertilizer production, mainly dominated by the OCP group, it covers, inter alia:
- The granular compound(NPK) ternary fertilizers: 14-14-14.  
- The ammonium sulpho-phosphate (ASP): 19-38-0.  
- The diammonium phosphate (DAP): 18-46-0.  
- The mono-ammonium phosphate (MAP): 11-55-0.  
- The triple superphosphate (TSP): 45% P2O5.  
- The single super phosphate (SSP): 15% P2O5.  

Other formulas are manufactured by fertilizer distribution companies, at the request of their customers, by physical mixing of fertilizers, with or without additives. As such, these operators mainly concern nitrogen products and potash products. Other formulas of organic or mineral fertilizers, correctors of deficiencies or growth regulators, are imported with the aim of providing for some very limited needs, particularly at the level of the intensive farming.

With regard to the consumption of fertilizers, an upward trend has been registered since 2000. However, a large gap exists between the theoretical needs and the volumes of fertilizer actually used. The annual fertilizer consumption ranges in fact from 750 000 t to 1230 000 t.

The distribution of fertilizer consumption according to the crops shows a relative prevalence of citrus, vegetable crops and sugar crops. Moreover, the irrigated areas use almost 60% of the total consumption of fertilizers while rainfed agriculture, occupying much acreage, uses the rest.

As to the formulas used, the classic formulas dominate such as the granular complex ternary fertilizers. The large scale distribution of the fertilizers in Morocco is ensured by more than a dozen companies, including one particularly large company. Subsequently, their local distribution occurs via three main channels:
- Direct sales from the premises of distribution companies. They relate mainly to contract crops such as sugar beets.  
- Channels of resellers who buy from the factories and warehouses of distribution companies, and then cede them back to farmers.  
- Channels of sales outlets located at the level of work centres or centres of agricultural development (regional institutions of the MAPM) falling respectively under the jurisdiction of the DPA and ORMVA. These outlets are the main supplying source of fertilizer to small farmers who do not currently operate in the large scale distribution.

Finally, the review of the evolution of fertilizer prices highlights successive increases although the OCP
and speculation. According to the regions, methods of crop management from year to year, depending primarily on the recorded weather conditions during the last decade, the transfer of state land to the private sector and the launch of the PMV. However, as shown in the said table, the growth of imports in value remained steady since 2005, in an average of 15% per year, while in volume it is only 45% per year. Morocco is moving less and less towards the organophosphate products and more and more towards 'effective soft' products, more environmentally friendly and are used in moderate doses. The market of phytosanitary products is generally marked by important role in the distribution chain, and especially three key players: importers-distributors, wholesale distributors and retail dealers. Each one plays a very important role in the distribution chain, and especially in the extension and the advice given to farmers. Nearly 70 companies are licensed to conduct this activity in Morocco. However, this number is expected to increase, given the increase in the applications for licences under investigation. In addition, there are 60 to 60 sales outlets of phytosanitary products between wholesale distributors and retail dealers. Most are concentrated in irrigated areas or the ‘favorable climate’ zones. Finally, concerning the prices of phytosanitary products, they are generally set according to competition and the features and advantages of those products. However, it should be noted that they have generally stagnated in recent years given the strong competition in place and the proliferation of generics on the market. Market of agricultural equipment: The agricultural machinery market is very dynamic. In order to overcome the delay by Morocco in agricultural mechanization, the MAPM has adopted a set of guidelines based on: • The improvement of production techniques, via the mechanization and increasing thus the productivity of all agricultural sectors; • The development of the equipment with tractors and production equipment; • The review of standards, rates and ceilings of subsidies granted to agricultural equipment with more flexibility of the related provisions and raising some fixed ceilings; • The acceleration of the procedure of subsidy granted to the agricultural equipment and the homogenization of its application in the national territory. In this context and specifically to stimulate the purchase of agricultural equipment, a set of incentive measures are taken: • Important subsidies from the state, via the FDA; • Specific tax advantages, like the VAT exemption with de-escalability applicable to a large part of the said equipment. In addition, agreements were signed, by banks partnering with the PMV, with agricultural equipment suppliers or through their professional organizations to get specific financing offers. Finally, the agricultural equipment market enjoys a highly developed offer that is ensured by the operators, some of whom cover the national territory. The agricultural equipment particularly involves: • The wheeled and crawler tractors of different powers; • Combined harvesters; • The stationary internal combustion engines, the vertical axis pumps and the motor pumps called submersible pumps; • Simple and combined drills; • The retardators (rotary tiller), scarifiers, sweeps and rockeeders; • The fertilizer spreaders; • The planters and transplanters for tubers and seedlings; • The pick-up balers of seeds and sugar cane and beet loaders; • The mechanical appliances for spraying insecticides products • Pows; • Anti-frozen fans; • The anti-hail cannons; • The steam jet apparatus for soil disinfection; • The animal and plant genetic material; • Container for the liquid nitrogen storage and transport of frozen animal semen.
Marketing of Agricultural Products:

The agricultural market is fully liberalized. The selling prices can be followed through «Asâar», an information system set up by the MAPM in order to meet several objectives, particularly:

• Knowing, in real time, the prices of agricultural products, which allows farmers to make the arbitrages necessary to get the best price for their products;
• Compiling and disseminating information on the prices in order to help the economic operators and the government in decision-making and strategic planning of the sector.

The system tracks the prices of products daily in nine wholesale markets, 25 souks and 20 retail markets. It covered particularly broilers, red meat, table eggs, grains, legumes, animal feed and vegetables.

The elements produced by the «Asâar» system are available on the website: www.prixagriculture.org/asaar.
The export of food products represented in 20% almost 11% of the Moroccan exports.

The values associated with the main exported products are, in billion MAD, shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products / Year</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edible vegetables including oranges</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible fruits juices and concentrates</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus fruits</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preserves and preparations of fruits and vegetables</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This information is provided in late November 2014.

The main destinations of exports are those of the European Union, Russia, Japan and the United States of America.

It is also important to point out the preferential agreements between Morocco and the EU, the United States of America, Russia, Japan and the European Union.

Agricultural trade between Morocco and the EU is governed by the provisions of the Protocols 1 and 2 of the Association Agreement. These protocols have been the subject of further negotiations in 2006 that led to a new agreement signed in December 2007 by the two parties. This new agreement, which covers all agricultural products, entered into force on October 1, 2007 and is currently in its third year of application.

The liberalisation, set at the end of the transitional period of 10 years of the new agricultural agreement, does not cover the sensitive products of both parties which access is guaranteed with special treatment in the form of quotas accompanied with preferential treatment and/or with a timetable.

Free trade agreement between Morocco and the United States of America:

The free trade agreement between Morocco and the United States of America, was signed on June 20, 1996 and entered into force on March 1, 2001. In order to achieve one of its goals, namely the liberalization of agricultural trade at the bilateral level with each member of the EFTA States, provisions were introduced concerning, in particular:

- The conclusion of bilateral arrangements providing for measures to facilitate the said trade between Morocco and each of the EFTA States,
- The application of sanitary and phytosanitary regulations in a non-discriminatory manner and the non-introduction of measures capable of hindering trade.

Free Trade Agreement Morocco - Turkey:

Signed on April 07, 2004 and entered into force on January 1, 2006, the free trade agreement between Morocco and Turkey aims particularly to the gradual liberalization of agricultural trade of industrial goods between the two countries.

In agriculture, the agreement provides for an exchange of tariff concessions within the framework of reduced quotas and this for a limited number of products.

In addition, it is important to point out that despite the liberalization of access to the US market, the agricultural produce must meet certain sanitary and phytosanitary requirements and finding technical standards.

Free trade agreement between Morocco and European Free Trade Association (EFTA):

The free trade agreement Morocco - EFTA, including Liechtenstein, the Republic of Iceland, the Kingdom of Norway and the Swiss Confederation, was signed on June 19, 1979 and entered into force on March 1, 2010. In order to achieve one of its goals, namely the gradual liberalization of agricultural trade at the bilateral level with each member of the EFTA States, provisions were introduced concerning, in particular:

- The liberalisation of agricultural trade of industrial goods between the two countries.

The application of sanitary and phytosanitary regulations in a non-discriminatory manner and the non-introduction of measures capable of hindering trade.

Free Trade Agreement Morocco - EFTA:

Signed on April 25, 2004 between Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and Jordan, and entered into force on March 27, 2007, the Agadir Agreement provides, inter alia, for the free transit of goods from the countries concerned.
through total exemption from customs duties and taxes having equivalent effect with specific Pan-Euro-Med rules of origin.

Free Trade Agreement between Morocco and the United Arab Emirates
The Agreement was signed on June 25, 2011, and entered into force on July 9, 2013. The total liberalization of agricultural trade, agribusiness and Fisheries between the two countries came into effect since January 1, 2015. The products which do not benefit from preferential treatment are those:
- Made in free zones;
- Listed in the list of restrictions for reasons of health, morality and safety;
- The agricultural products subject to the preference clause with the USA under the FTA.

The rules of origin adopted are those applied within the framework of the Arab League. For some products, specific rules apply in accordance with the application circular No. 5080/233 of 12/31/2007 while for others the valuation rule of at least 40% applies.

Agreement on Facilitation and Development of Commercial exchanges between the Arab countries (Arab League)
Free Trade Agreement was signed on February 27, 191, between the Arab countries, and entered into force on January 1, 1918. The agreement provides, regarding all agricultural products, for the total exemption of import duty in Morocco and taxes having equivalent effect as of 01/01/05.

Products which do not enjoy preferential treatment are those listed in the exclusion list for reasons of health, morality and safety. The rules of origin adopted are either specific rules or valuation rules of at least 40% according to the case of the products (the specific rules are subject to the application circular No. 5080/233 of 12/31/2007).

Export procedures:
Main provisions:
- All products can be freely exported with some predefined exceptions under the provisions of Order No. 1308/1394 of April 19, 194 as it was subsequently amended and supplemented. To this end, the operator concerned draws up, except in the event of a clearly defined exemption, an exchange declaration on the document specifically reserved for this purpose.
- As for the goods subject to an export license, the letter is filed with the Department of Foreign Trade (DCCE), against receipt and submitted for opinion to the Department concerned.
- The decision to grant or deny an export license shall be notified to the applicant by the DCCE in a period not exceeding 30 days from the date of its filing. Any rejection of the application for export license must be justified. The period of validity of the export license is 3 months, and this period begins to run from the date of the approval of the DCCE.
- Furthermore, in terms of exchange regulations, the goods export operations should result in the subscription of an export deed. However, operations, below, are still to be subject to customs control and coordination, particularly Article 2 thereof, to technical control of manufacturing, packaging and export.
- Temporary export carried out within the framework of an economic customs schemes (processing abroad, temporary export, export of goods of Moroccan origin for which the amount is less than or equal to 3 KMAD made with no commercial value and without payment of a value greater than 3 KMAD);
- Export of samples without payment of a value greater than 10 KMAD;
- Export for consignment selling of products other than agricultural or craft products;
- Export carried out within a period of payment exceeding 10 days.

In addition, the exporter is required to collect and reprotect to Morocco the proceeds of his/her export within a maximum period of 10 days from the date of shipment of the goods (30 days for exports of services from the date due thereof) in accordance with the circular of the Exchange Office No. 166 of September 21, 193. Any deadline deferral of the payment of the proceeds of an export or a reduction in the value of these proceeds, for any reason whatsoever, has to be subject to an application for prior authorization which is to be submitted to the Exchange Office before the expiry of the above deadlines. In addition, so as to enable the Exchange Office to conduct the clearance of these exports, the exporter must submit periodic reports to it, along with the supporting documents.

Customs declaration of goods:
- The export of goods requires the submission, in addition to the export deed, of a customs declaration on the form «Unique Declaration of Merchandise» (DUM) to the customs office, accompanied, if necessary, with additional documents required for this purpose.

Certificate of origin:
- To benefit from the preferences stipulated by the bilateral or multilateral agreements and conventions, the exports carried out within this framework must comply with the origin criteria. The certificates of origin certifying the compliance with those criteria are drawn up on the forms provided by the ADII.

In general, a product is deemed originating from Morocco when it is wholly produced or manufactured in Morocco or if it has received a sufficient transformation or processing. The criteria of origin are defined in detail by the bilateral or multilateral agreements and conventions.

Technical Export control:
- Under the Dahir of September 1, 1914 (13 Ramadan 133), the products originating in Morocco are subject to technical control of manufacturing, packaging and export. This Dahir is supplemented and amended by Dahir No. 188-21 of 28 May 193 (6 dil Hijjah 141) promulgating Law No. 32/86 relating to the operation of the technical inspection of the Moroccan manufacturing. packaging and export.

This technical control of exports has also been subject to additional regulations, initially by Dahir No. 188-20 of 28 May 193 (6 dil Hijjah 143) promulgating Law No. 32/96 relating to the operation of the technical inspection of the Moroccan manufacturing. packaging and export.

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And secondly, on July 27, 203, the Royal Decree No. 113-70 of 18 Ramadan 144 promulgating Law No. 6112 amending and supplementing the Law No. 3186 creating the Autonomous Establishment for export control and coordination, completed this control in the following terms:

- In the first article of the law 6112, a), the Autonomous Establishment for export control and coordination is responsible for exercising the technical control of Moroccan agricultural and marine food products intended for export in accordance with the legislation and regulation in force;

- The technical controls carried out by this institution must ensure the compliance with the technical conditions provided for by the various agreements relating to exports of Moroccan agricultural and marine food products;

- The technical controls conducted by this institution must ensure that the Moroccan agricultural and marine food products meet the legislative and regulatory requirements applicable to them on the foreign markets of destination.

1. The conditions and procedures for the export sector operators under the technical control:

1.1- Export declarations:

Manufacturers, packers and shippers of products subject to the technical control may be required to make a prior declaration indicating their usual identity information and addresses. This declaration is addressed to the Director General of the EACCE.

1.2- Conditions and formalities applicable by virtue of the technical control:

Regulatory Acts may set out, after consulting the concerned agencies and services concerned and the EACCE, the special conditions of quality, packaging, packing and if applicable, of categorization, and the minimum qualities required for controlled products. These regulatory acts may also lay down special formalities to be met by the manufacturers, packers and exporters of these products.

1.3- Technical certification of factories, workshops and units manufacturing, processing, packaging or storing food products subject to technical manufacture and packaging control carried out by the EACCE.

Any natural or legal person engaged, with a purpose of sale, in the activity subject to technical control conducted by the EACCE must comply with the provisions of laws and regulations in force under this technical control, particularly those of the Order issued on 13 July, 198, regarding the certification of the locations of manufacture, processing, packaging or storages of food products intended for export.

2. Technical controls of food product shipments presented for export, customs checks and formalities:

It should be noted that the customs formalities and the verifications related thereto, applied to the flow of exports highlights involvement of technical control requirement applied by the EACCE in the headings of the Moroccan customs system entitled «Foreign Trade and exchange Control and support to other services – Technical control».

The Ministerial Order issued on September 1, 194, as amended and completed, provides that the export of Moroccan products subject to technical control of EACCE established by the aforementioned royal decrees and law is subject in all cases to prior checking customs declaration of shipment, and the issuance of a certificate of inspection by the services of the EACCE.

The customs declarations related export shipments must indicate, inter alia, the number of packages, the weight of the products presented, and if necessary, the classification category and the exact quality.

The verifications of the completeness and validity of information of customs declarations are made by authorized officers of the EACCE. The inspection certificate issued must be consistent with the corresponding customs declaration.

The customs refuse to authorize export for any shipment which has no EACCE technical inspection certificate stating the compliance of the shipment to all the provisions applicable under the technical control law and royal decrees.
The import market covers the following key food products, whose value is in MAD billion:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cereals</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edible oils and oil seeds</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk and its derivatives</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The main applicable procedures are as follows:

**Import Procedures:**

Pursuant to the provisions of article 1 of the Law No. 13 89 relating to foreign trade, as amended and supplemented, the goods are freely imported subject to the limitations stipulated by the said law or other legislation in force when it comes to the protection of morality, safety and public order, health of people or the protection of flora and fauna, the national artistic archaeological and historical heritage or the preservation of the financial position of the country. Quantitative import restrictions only concern certain specific products in accordance with the provisions of the Order No. 1308 1394 issued on April 19, 194 laying down the list of goods subject to quantitative import and export restrictions as it was subsequently amended and supplemented. Except for the aforementioned goods, all other goods are freely imported. To this end, the operator signed an import commitment on the form entitled « Import Commitment, import license, Advance Import Declaration.» The Import commitment, completed by a pro forma invoice with a predefined format is presented for domiciliation to an accredited bank chosen by the importer. After domiciliation, the bank gives the importer one copy for him and two copies, in a sealed envelope, for the customs office. The validity of import commitment is 6 months. This period begins to run from the date of debit. The import commitment enables customs clearance and the financial payment for the goods. However, the import transactions without payment (gifts of non-commercial nature, goods resulting in payments by assets legally constituted abroad, and replacement under warranty...) are exempt from the import commitment.

**Goods subject to an import license:**

Only a limited number of products is subject to the import license in accordance with the aforementioned Order of (DCCE) Department in charge of Foreign Trade, foreign investments and crafts No. 1308 94 as amended and supplemented. The import license shall be drawn up on a specific form. The period of its validity is 6 months. This period begins to run from the date of the approval of the DCCE.

**Goods subject to an advance import declaration:**

Goods imports which cause or threaten to cause serious damage to the domestic production may be subject to an advance import declaration. This is established either automatically or at the request of interested parties, as a precautionary measure, pending the implementation of the definitive measures (increase in customs duties, countervailing duty and antidumping duty...). The advance import declaration is established by a joint decision of the DCCE and the minister or ministers concerned. It is drawn up on a specific form. The duration of its validity is 9 months, renewable once. This period begins to run from the date of the joint decision of the DCCE and the minister or ministers concerned.

**Goods subject to the application for customs duty exemption:**

The application for customs duty exemption is required for the importing of the freely importable goods which are free of customs duties within the framework of the trade and tariff agreements and conventions concluded between Morocco and some countries, the products subject to tariff quotas provided for by the association and free trade agreements entered into between Morocco and the EU and Morocco and the EFTA States and the products subject to tariff quotas stipulated by the multilateral agreements. The application for customs duty exemption is submitted to the DCCE by the importers who wish to benefit from it. It is drawn up on a specific form, accompanied by a pro forma invoice. It is deposited with the department in charge of foreign trade so as to be investigated after consultation with the concerned department. Its validity period is 6 months. This period begins to run from the date of the approval of the department in charge of foreign trade.
SUMMARY OF REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL PLANS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Green Morocco Plan Vert</th>
<th>Grand Casablanca Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>USEFUL AGRICULTURAL AREA</strong></td>
<td><strong>USEFUL AGRICULTURAL AREA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IRRIGATED AREA</strong></td>
<td><strong>IRRIGATED AREA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Population</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total Population</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rural Population</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rural Population</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of farms</strong></td>
<td><strong>Number of farms</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 217 00 Ha</td>
<td>67 254 Ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 699 000</td>
<td>7 460 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 993 03</td>
<td>8 750 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 641 22</td>
<td>8 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 591 75</td>
<td>11 119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OBJECTIVE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Current Situation</strong></th>
<th><strong>Forecasts 2020</strong></th>
<th><strong>Evolution %</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area (ha)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Production (1000 T)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Area (ha)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crop Production</strong></td>
<td><strong>Grains</strong></td>
<td>41 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Truck farming</strong></td>
<td>3 120</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organic crops</strong></td>
<td>1 000</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hydropopnic crops</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,11</td>
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</table>

**Animal Production**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Headcount (1000 heads)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Production (1000 T)</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Milk</strong></td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Including pure bred</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Red meats</strong></td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White meats</strong></td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ACTION PLAN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Part I</strong></th>
<th><strong>Part II</strong></th>
<th><strong>Total</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of projects</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments (Billions DH)</td>
<td>1,8</td>
<td>0,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transversal Actions</td>
<td>0,13</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of target farmers</td>
<td>2 800</td>
<td>3 500</td>
</tr>
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**IMPACT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Current Situation</strong></th>
<th><strong>Forecasts 2020</strong></th>
<th><strong>Evolution %</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment (Millions JT)</strong></td>
<td>268</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Added Value (Millions Dh)</strong></td>
<td>36</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exportation (100 T)</strong></td>
<td>1350</td>
<td>4606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Redevelopment of localized irrigation (100 Ha)</strong></td>
<td>154</td>
<td>692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fertilizer use (Millions T)</strong></td>
<td>0,9</td>
<td>1,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Use of grain seeds (millions Qx)</strong></td>
<td>0,7</td>
<td>1,8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Areas concerned by Green Morocco Plan projects
### Chaouia-Ouardigha Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
<td>Production (1000 T)</td>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
<td>Production (1000 T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grains</td>
<td>618 700</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>569 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive trees</td>
<td>18 925</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>60 275</td>
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<tr>
<td>Truck farming (Potatoes)</td>
<td>6 500</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>8 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>2 950</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4 450</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Plan</th>
<th>Part I</th>
<th>Part II</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of projects</td>
<td>230</td>
<td></td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments (Billions DH)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of target farmers</td>
<td>9931</td>
<td>122 485</td>
<td>132 423</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment (Millions JT)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>212</td>
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<tr>
<td>Added Value (Billions DH)</td>
<td>2 851</td>
<td>6 548</td>
<td>129</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farm size (ha)</td>
<td>10 330</td>
<td>69 900</td>
<td>580</td>
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<tr>
<td>Redeployment of localised irrigation (Ha)</td>
<td>4 500</td>
<td>21 600</td>
<td>380</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fertilizer use (kg)</td>
<td>346 000</td>
<td>460 000</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Use of seeds (kg)</td>
<td>150 000</td>
<td>316 000</td>
<td>110</td>
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### Oued Eddahab-Lagouira Region

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
<td>Production (1000 T)</td>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
<td>Production (1000 T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop Production</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2 450</td>
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<tr>
<td>Animal Production</td>
<td>25</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Plan</th>
<th>Part I</th>
<th>Part II</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of projects</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments (Billions DH)</td>
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<td>0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1.59</td>
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<td>1.68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of target farmers</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>804</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment (Millions JT)</td>
<td>1.73</td>
<td>7.91</td>
<td>336</td>
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<tr>
<td>Added Value (Billions DH)</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>432</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exportation (T) (Potatoes)</td>
<td>36 000</td>
<td>196 000</td>
<td>444</td>
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<tr>
<td>Redeployment of localised irrigation (Ha)</td>
<td>6 750</td>
<td>21 750</td>
<td>222</td>
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<tr>
<td>USEFUL AGRICULTURAL AREA</td>
<td>IRRIGATED AREA</td>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>Rural Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 057 000 Ha</td>
<td>114 650 Ha</td>
<td>1 164 000</td>
<td>64</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>Current Situation *</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crop production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grains</td>
<td>349 300</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>1 035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar production</td>
<td>20 600</td>
<td>1 120</td>
<td>1 501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seasonal truck farming</td>
<td>16 000</td>
<td>3 800</td>
<td>624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring truck farming</td>
<td>2 000</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>486</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>17 000</td>
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<td>151</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cactus</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 000</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local produce (caper)</td>
<td>4 500</td>
<td>4 500</td>
<td>9 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local produce (cumin)</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>0 06</td>
<td>1 500</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal production</th>
<th>Effective (1000 t/ha)</th>
<th>Production (1000 t)</th>
<th>Effective (1000 t/ha)</th>
<th>Production (1000 t)</th>
<th>Effective (1000 t/ha)</th>
<th>Production (1000 t)</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Including pure bred</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red meats</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White meats</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local produce (Chicken belal)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0 4</td>
<td>- 1 6</td>
<td>- 3 00</td>
<td>- 300</td>
<td>- 300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local produce (honey)</td>
<td>0 07</td>
<td>0 3</td>
<td>329</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION PLAN</th>
<th>Part I</th>
<th>Part II</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of projects</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments (Billions DH)</td>
<td>4 4</td>
<td>0 4</td>
<td>4 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transversal Actions</td>
<td>5 7</td>
<td>0 2</td>
<td>5 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10 1</td>
<td>0 4</td>
<td>10 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of target farmers</td>
<td>122 633</td>
<td>33 900</td>
<td>156 533</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPACT</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment (Millions JF)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25 9</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added Value (Millions Dh)</td>
<td>4 090</td>
<td>8 700</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exportation (1) Potatoes)</td>
<td>20 000</td>
<td>413 900</td>
<td>2 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redevelopment of localized irrigation (Ha)</td>
<td>6 500</td>
<td>1 380</td>
<td>6 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizer use (Qx)</td>
<td>2 310 000</td>
<td>3 880 000</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of seeds (Qx)</td>
<td>68 110</td>
<td>225 000</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USEFUL AGRICULTURAL AREA</td>
<td>IRRIGATED AREA</td>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>Rural Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>317 000 Ha</td>
<td>447 000 Ha</td>
<td>1570 00</td>
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</table>

**OBJECTIVE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Production</th>
<th>Current Situation *</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
<td>Production (1000 T)</td>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
<td>Production (1000 T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grains</td>
<td>173 600</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>105 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive trees</td>
<td>56 000</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>120 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck farming</td>
<td>12 800</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>20 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legumes</td>
<td>40 000</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>40 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosaceous</td>
<td>4 500</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>6 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caper</td>
<td>16 800</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local produce (saffron and lavender)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0 03</td>
<td>500</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Production</th>
<th>Effectif</th>
<th>Production (1000 T)</th>
<th>Effectif</th>
<th>Production (1000 T)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area (1000 têtes)</td>
<td>Effectif (1000 têtes)</td>
<td>Production (1000 T)</td>
<td>Effectif (1000 têtes)</td>
<td>Production (1000 T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Including pure bred</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red meats</td>
<td>1 300</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1 300</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White meats</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local produce (honey)</td>
<td>0 02</td>
<td>0 3</td>
<td>1 400</td>
<td></td>
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**ACTION PLAN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part I</th>
<th>Part II</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of projects</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments (gillons DH)</td>
<td>Parts</td>
<td>7 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transversal Actions</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7 1</td>
<td>3 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of target farmers</td>
<td>31 790</td>
<td>64 950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OBJECTIVE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment (Millions JT)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added Value (Millions Dhs)</td>
<td>1 084</td>
<td>4 347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exportation (1 Potato)</td>
<td>7 300</td>
<td>25 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redevelopment of localised irrigation (Ha)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizer use (Qx)</td>
<td>320 000</td>
<td>480 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of seeds (Qx)</td>
<td>73 000</td>
<td>92 000</td>
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### Gharb Chrarda Bni Hssen Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USEFUL AGRICULTURAL AREA</th>
<th>IRRIGATED AREA</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Rural Population</th>
<th>Number of farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1140 000 Ha</td>
<td>360 000 Ha</td>
<td>3 100 00</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>28 000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OB jECTIVE</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crop Production</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grains</td>
<td>326 000</td>
<td>712</td>
<td>-39 -11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar crops</td>
<td>26 400</td>
<td>1240</td>
<td>78 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits and vegetables</td>
<td>23 600</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>139 442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus fruits</td>
<td>16 200</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>142 305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive trees</td>
<td>46 700</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>86 325</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Animal Production</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>84 293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>don’t pure bred</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red meats</td>
<td>1 400</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>44 36 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White meats</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beekeeping</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>2,2</td>
<td>83</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION PLAN</th>
<th>Part I</th>
<th>Part II</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of projects</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments (Billions DH)</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transversal Actions</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>37.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of target farmers</td>
<td>94 220</td>
<td>38 210</td>
<td>132 430</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPACT</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Guelmim-Esmara Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USEFUL AGRICULTURAL AREA</th>
<th>IRRIGATED AREA</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Rural Population</th>
<th>Number of farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>210350 Ha</td>
<td>15 000 Ha</td>
<td>452 580</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>40 720</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OB jECTIVE</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crop Production</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grains</td>
<td>38 340</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>156 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm trees</td>
<td>10 000</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>30 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cactus</td>
<td>30 000</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>67 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Animal Production</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>80 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red meats</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>10 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White meats</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>- 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beekeeping</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>- 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggs for consumption</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30 8 000 000</td>
<td>- -</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION PLAN</th>
<th>Part I</th>
<th>Part II</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of projects</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments (Billions DH)</td>
<td>0.72</td>
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<td>2.78</td>
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<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>2.08</td>
<td>2.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of target farmers</td>
<td>6 601</td>
<td>50 150</td>
<td>56 211</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPACT</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
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</table>
## Laayoune-Boujdour-Sakia Al Hamra Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USEFUL AGRICULTURAL AREA</th>
<th>IRRIGATED AREA</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Rural Population</th>
<th>Number of farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>127,500 Ha</td>
<td>16 Ha</td>
<td>256,152</td>
<td>7,7</td>
<td>4,892</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>Current Situation *</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal Production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camel's milk</td>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
<td>Production (1000 T)</td>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat's milk</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red meats</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White meats</td>
<td>2,4</td>
<td>6,4</td>
<td>168</td>
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## Marrakech-Tensift Al Haouz Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USEFUL AGRICULTURAL AREA</th>
<th>IRRIGATED AREA</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Rural Population</th>
<th>Number of farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,440,00 Ha</td>
<td>360,000 Ha</td>
<td>3,100,000</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>28,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>Current Situation *</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crop Production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grains</td>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
<td>Production (1000 T)</td>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>712,000</td>
<td>860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive trees</td>
<td>123,100</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>172,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus fruits</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>5,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricot trees</td>
<td>7,100</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>7,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cactus</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>56,000</td>
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## ACTION PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part I</th>
<th>Part II</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of projects</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments (Billions DH)</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transversal Actions</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.69</td>
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### IMPACT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment (Millions JF)</td>
<td>1,57</td>
<td>4,81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added Value (Millions DH)</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>1,683</td>
</tr>
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</table>
### Meknes-Tafilalet Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USEFUL AGRICULTURAL AREA</th>
<th>IRRIGATED AREA</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Rural Population</th>
<th>Number of farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,440,000 Ha</td>
<td>360,000 Ha</td>
<td>3,100,000</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**OBJECTIVE**

**Crop Production**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Olives</td>
<td>52,000 (ha)</td>
<td>76 (1,000 T)</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates</td>
<td>70,000 (ha)</td>
<td>76,300 (ha)</td>
<td>23,500 (ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple trees</td>
<td>12,500 (ha)</td>
<td>25 (ha)</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>2,250 (ha)</td>
<td>25 (ha)</td>
<td>2,850 (ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grains</td>
<td>191,250 (ha)</td>
<td>518 (ha)</td>
<td>3,290 (ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>12,400 (ha)</td>
<td>12,000 (ha)</td>
<td>13,750 (ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion</td>
<td>7,000 (ha)</td>
<td>262 (ha)</td>
<td>7,700 (ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>10,000 (ha)</td>
<td>10 (ha)</td>
<td>20,000 (ha)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Animal Production**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>116 (1,000 litres)</td>
<td>109 (1,000 litres)</td>
<td>119 (1,000 litres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Including pure bred</td>
<td>13 (1,000 litres)</td>
<td>- (1,000 litres)</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red meats</td>
<td>3,497 (1,000 litres)</td>
<td>3 (1,000 litres)</td>
<td>30 (1,000 litres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White meats</td>
<td>45 (1,000 litres)</td>
<td>107 (1,000 litres)</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beekeeping</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.05 (1,000 litres)</td>
<td>0.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ACTION PLAN**

- **Part I**: Number of projects 103, Investments (Billions DH) 8.61, Transversal Actions -
- **Part II**: Total 31,200, 33,000, -
- **Total**: 31,200, 33,000, 84,200

**IMPACT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment (Millions JF)</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46 (Millions JF)</td>
<td>62 (Millions JF)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Eastern Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USEFUL AGRICULTURAL AREA</th>
<th>IRRIGATED AREA</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Rural Population</th>
<th>Number of farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>730,744 Ha</td>
<td>107,334 Ha</td>
<td>19,108,000</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>104,205</td>
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</table>

**OBJECTIVE**

**Crop Production**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citrus fruits</td>
<td>14,450 (ha)</td>
<td>200 (1,000 T)</td>
<td>19,400 (ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive trees</td>
<td>59,200 (ha)</td>
<td>60 (ha)</td>
<td>119,500 (ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>2,400 (ha)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2,450 (ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm trees</td>
<td>12,500 (ha)</td>
<td>5 (ha)</td>
<td>27,500 (ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck farming</td>
<td>15,840 (ha)</td>
<td>200 (ha)</td>
<td>15,900 (ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar crops</td>
<td>4,400 (ha)</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>5,000 (ha)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Animal Production**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>36 (1,000 litres)</td>
<td>85 (1,000 litres)</td>
<td>36 (1,000 litres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Including pure bred</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red meats</td>
<td>2,982 (1,000 litres)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2,982 (1,000 litres)</td>
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<tr>
<td>White meats</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beekeeping</td>
<td>0.215 (1,000 litres)</td>
<td>1.569 (1,000 litres)</td>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ACTION PLAN**

- **Part I**: Number of projects 41, Investments (Billions DH) 5.1,
- **Part II**: Transversal Actions -
- **Total**: 23,000, 23,000, 46,000

**IMPACT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment (Millions JF)</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27 (Millions JF)</td>
<td>36 (Millions JF)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fertilizer use (Qx)**

- **Current Situation**: 308,300 Gx, 1,076,850 Gx, 35,000 Gx
- **Evolution %**: 71
### Rabat-Sale Zemmour-Zaer Region

#### Usefulness Agricultural Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Useful Agricultural Area</th>
<th>Irrigated Area</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Rural Population</th>
<th>Number of Farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>442,700 Ha</td>
<td>22,000 Ha</td>
<td>2,366,74</td>
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#### Objective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
<td>Production (1000 T)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
<td>Production (1000 T)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
<td>Production (1000 T)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grains</td>
<td>274,600</td>
<td>275,333,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olive trees</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>61,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Truck farming</td>
<td>13,100</td>
<td>16,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>7,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNM</td>
<td>1,160</td>
<td>1,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legume</td>
<td>36,100</td>
<td>4,000</td>
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</table>

#### Action Plan

- **Part I**: 58 projects, 129 investments (Billions DH), 29,500 target farmers
- **Part II**: 24 projects, 56 investments (Billions DH), 65,000 target farmers
- **Total**: 80 projects, 185 investments (Billions DH), 94,500 target farmers

#### Impact

- Employment (Millions JT): 10,787
- Added Value (Millions DH): 1,332
- Redevelopment of Localized Irrigation (Ha): 22,000
- Fertilizer use (Qx): 330,000
- Use of seeds (Qx): 62,000

### Souss-Massa-Draa Region

#### Usefulness Agricultural Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Useful Agricultural Area</th>
<th>Irrigated Area</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Rural Population</th>
<th>Number of Farms</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>540,636 Ha</td>
<td>237,880 Ha</td>
<td>3,110,00</td>
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#### Objective

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<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Area (ha)</td>
<td>Production (1000 T)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
<td>Production (1000 T)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
<td>Production (1000 T)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus fruits</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>630,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olive trees</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>23,310</td>
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<tr>
<td>Almond trees</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>6,370</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cactus</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>30,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local produce</td>
<td>47,200</td>
<td>67,800</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Action Plan

- **Part I**: 24 projects, 56 investments (Billions DH), 29,500 target farmers
- **Part II**: 12 projects, 23 investments (Billions DH), 56,000 target farmers
- **Total**: 36 projects, 79 investments (Billions DH), 85,500 target farmers

#### Impact

- Employment (Millions JT): 21,2
- Added Value (Millions DH): 5,309
- Exportation (T Potatoes): 866,000
- Redevelopment of Localized Irrigation (Ha): 47,500
- Fertilizer use (Qx): 7,188
- Use of seeds (Qx): 2,689

---

**Note**: The data provides a snapshot of agricultural statistics and objectives, including production areas, population demographics, and planned action plans. The evolution percentages indicate changes from current to forecasted data for various parameters such as area, production, and employment.
### Tadla-Azilal Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USEFUL AGRICULTURAL AREA</th>
<th>IRRIGATED AREA</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Rural Population</th>
<th>Number of farms</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>531 164 Ha</td>
<td>185 000 Ha</td>
<td>1 450 000</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1 450 000</td>
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#### OBJECTIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Area (ha)</td>
<td>Production</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1000 T)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Production</td>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area Production</td>
<td>Production</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Crop Production

- **Grains**: 62 000, 260 000, 12 000, 42 000, 30 000
- **Olive trees**: 49 600, 101 000
- **Citrus fruits**: 12 000, 210 000
- **Carob trees**: 15 000, 42 000
- **Beetroot**: 1 100, 5 900

#### Animal Production

- **Milk**: 44 000, 72 600
- **Red meats**: 62 000, 12 000
- **White meats**: 72 000, 30 000

### Tangier-Tetuan Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USEFUL AGRICULTURAL AREA</th>
<th>IRRIGATED AREA</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Rural Population</th>
<th>Number of farms</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>446 100 Ha</td>
<td>48 040 Ha</td>
<td>12 000</td>
<td>26 000</td>
<td>12 000</td>
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#### OBJECTIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Situation *</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
<td>Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1000 T)</td>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Production</td>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area Production</td>
<td>Production</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Crop Production

- **Sugar crops**: 700, 1 100
- **Petits fruits rouges**: 300, 500
- **Potatoes**: 6 400, 7 000
- **Citrus fruits**: 400, 5 000
- **Avocado trees**: 16 000, 1 500
- **Olive trees**: 70 000, 150 000
- **Fig trees**: 11 000, 21 000

#### Animal Production

- **Milk**: 144 220, 358 385
- **Including pure bred**: 33 50 14
- **Red meats**: 1 524 19 1 524 22
- **Poultry industry**: 14 48
- **Bees keeping industry**: 0.2 0.8

### ACTION PLAN

#### Tadla-Azilal Region

- **Part I**: 38 5 40 32 70
- **Part II**: 5 32 5 119
- **Total**: 42 070 38 770 80 840

#### Tangier-Tetuan Region

- **Part I**: 43 32 72
- **Part II**: 3 13 0 18
- **Total**: 46 33 15 8 115

### IMPACT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment (Millions JF)</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Production</td>
<td>Area Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1000 T)</td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Production</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Fertilizer use (Qx)**: 64 000, 1 000 000
- **Use of seeds (Qx)**: 50 000, 12 680

### IMPACT

- **Employment (Millions JF)**: 15.3 24.8 62
- **Added Value (Millions Dh)**: 1 660 6 190 273
- **Exportation (T) (Potatoes)**: 25 700 300 100 388
- **Redevelopment of localised irrigation (Ha)**: 5 100 100 589
- **Fertilizer use (Qx)**: 180 000 1 300 000 622
- **Use of seeds (Qx)**: 10 000 12 000 1 100

---

*Note: The above data is a simplified representation of the detailed information provided in the document.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USEFUL AGRICULTURAL AREA</th>
<th>IRRIGATED AREA</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Rural Population</th>
<th>Number of farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>527,400 Ha</td>
<td>53,000 Ha</td>
<td>1,810,000</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>157,614</td>
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**OBJECTIVE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Production</th>
<th>Current Situation *</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
<td>Production (1000 t)</td>
<td>Area (ha)</td>
<td>Production (1000 t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grains</td>
<td>425,000</td>
<td>510,000</td>
<td>1,060,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive trees</td>
<td>197,500</td>
<td>284,500</td>
<td>318,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Citrus fruits</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>85,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Almond trees</td>
<td>45,700</td>
<td>67,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caper</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Production</th>
<th>Effectif (1000 t)</th>
<th>Production (1000 t)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>55</td>
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<td></td>
<td>209</td>
<td>170</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Including pure bred</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red meats</td>
<td>2,190</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,190</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>63</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local produce (honey)</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.45</td>
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**ACTION PLAN**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Part II</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>Number of projects</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>1.9</td>
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<td>Transversal Actions</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of target farmers</td>
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<td>139,000</td>
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**IMPACT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Forecasts 2020</th>
<th>Evolution %</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment (Millions JT)</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Added Value (Millions DH)</td>
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<td>Exportation (t)</td>
<td>Potato</td>
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<td>Redevelopment of localised irrigation (Ha)</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>16,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fertilizer use (Qx)</td>
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<td>151,000</td>
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<td>Abbreviations and Symbols</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADA</td>
<td>Agency for Agricultural Development</td>
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<td>European Free Trade Association</td>
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<td>Moroccan Association of Seed Multipliers</td>
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<td>Moroccan Association of Seeds and Plants</td>
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<td>Regional Bank for Credit Agriculture</td>
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<td>DDAE</td>
<td>Department in charge of Foreign Trade</td>
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<td>DPA</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRA</td>
<td>Regional Directorate of Agriculture</td>
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<td>Agronomic Establishment of Control and Coordination of Exports</td>
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<td>ETP</td>
<td>Full Time Equivalent</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbr.</th>
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<td>Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Fisheries</td>
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<td>MCA</td>
<td>Millennium Challenge Account</td>
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<td>MRMA</td>
<td>Billion of Moroccan Dirham</td>
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<td>Office of Development and Cooperation</td>
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<td>ONICL</td>
<td>National interprofessional Office of Cereals and Vegetables</td>
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<td>Distinctive Signs of Origin and Quality</td>
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<td>SNIM</td>
<td>Moroccan Industrial Standardization Service</td>
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### List of the interprofession organizations of the Moroccan Agricultural Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sigle</th>
<th>Dénomination</th>
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<tr>
<td>FIPIA</td>
<td>Interprofessional Federation of Poultry Sector</td>
<td>MR. YOUSSEF ALAOUI</td>
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<td>FIMASUCRE</td>
<td>Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of Sugar</td>
<td>MR. MOHAMED FIKRAT</td>
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<td>FIVRAI</td>
<td>Interprofessional Federation of West Coast</td>
<td>MR. HAMMOU OUHELLI</td>
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<td>INTERPROLIVE</td>
<td>Intergovernmental Federation of Olive</td>
<td>MR. RACHID BENALI</td>
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<td>FIMALAIT</td>
<td>Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of Milk</td>
<td>MR. MOULAY MHAMED LOULIDITI</td>
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<td>FNIS</td>
<td>National Interprofessional Federation of Seeds</td>
<td>M. AHMED OUAYACH</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAROC-CITRUS</td>
<td>Interprofessional Federation of Citrus</td>
<td>MR. MOULAY MHAMED LOULIDITI</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAC</td>
<td>Interprofessional Federation of Cereal Activities</td>
<td>MR. AHMED OUAYACH</td>
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<td>FIMADATTES</td>
<td>Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of Dates</td>
<td>MR. BELHASSAN MOHAMED</td>
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<td>FIMAP</td>
<td>Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of Beekeeping</td>
<td>MR. ABDOULI MOHAMED</td>
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<td>FEDAM</td>
<td>Federation of Arboriculture Development in Morocco</td>
<td>MR. BOUBKER BELKORA</td>
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<td>FEMARGANE</td>
<td>Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of Argan Sector</td>
<td>MR. MOHAMED OUAASS</td>
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<tr>
<td>FIFEL</td>
<td>Interprofessional Federation of Fruits and Vegetables</td>
<td>MR. ADARDOUR EL HOUCINE</td>
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<td>TIMASAIFAN</td>
<td>Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of Saffron</td>
<td>MR. MOHAMED BELHOCINE</td>
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<td>FIMA Roses à parfum</td>
<td>Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of Perfume Rose</td>
<td>MR. JALAL CHARMIF</td>
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<td>FOILEA</td>
<td>Interprofessional Federation of Oil crops</td>
<td>M. SAMIR OUDHIDI</td>
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### List of Chambers of Agriculture in Morocco

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Tel.</th>
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<th>President</th>
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<tr>
<td>Doukkala – Abda</td>
<td>05 23 34 27 26</td>
<td>05 23 34 27 26</td>
<td>Omar EL KARDOUDI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chaouia – Ouedghira</td>
<td>05 23 40 20 47</td>
<td>05 23 40 21 60</td>
<td>Abderrahim EL ALAFI</td>
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<td>Fes – Boulemane</td>
<td>05 35 93 06 74</td>
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<td>Yassine AASHE</td>
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<td>Gharb - Chraïa - Bni Hssen</td>
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<td>05 37 37 38 59</td>
<td>Laghrarba EL GHABI</td>
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<td>Bouthia BOUSSOF</td>
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<td>05 28 77 16 31</td>
<td>05 28 77 16 31</td>
<td>Abdou Bahar CHAFAI</td>
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<td>Layoune-Boujdour-Sakia El Harrar</td>
<td>05 28 89 12 12</td>
<td>05 28 89 47 52</td>
<td>Ahmed HMAIMID</td>
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<td>05 36 40 24 91</td>
<td>05 30 51 09 51 99</td>
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<td>Rabat-Sale-Zemmour-Ziz</td>
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<td>Ali QUAIYAH</td>
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<td>Abdesslam BIYARI</td>
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<td>Taza – Al Houceima – Tabnate</td>
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<td>Mohamed ABOU</td>
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<td>Federation of Chambers of Agriculture</td>
<td>05 37 20 09 48</td>
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