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# Chapter 1

## 165

### 1.1 165.guide

Texified version of data for Morocco.

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Morocco

### 1.2 165.guide/Morocco

Morocco  
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Geography (Morocco)  
 People (Morocco)  
 Government (Morocco)  
 Government (Morocco 2. usage)  
 Economy (Morocco)  
 Economy (Morocco 2. usage)  
 Communications (Morocco)  
 Defense Forces (Morocco)

### 1.3 165.guide/Geography (Morocco)

Geography (Morocco)

=====

Location:

Northern Africa, bordering the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, between Algeria and Western Sahara

Map references: Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

446,550 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

446,300 km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

slightly larger than California

Land boundaries:

total 2,002 km, Algeria 1,559 km, Western Sahara 443 km

Coastline:

1,835 km

Maritime claims:

contiguous zone:

24 nm

continental shelf:

200 m depth or to depth of exploitation

exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

claims and administers Western Sahara, but sovereignty is unresolved; the ←  
UN

is attempting to hold a referendum; the UN-administered cease-fire has been currently in effect since September 1991; Spain controls five places of sovereignty (plazas de soberania) on and off the coast of Morocco - the coastal enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla which Morocco contests as well as the islands of Penon de Alhucemas, Penon de Velez de la Gomera, and Islas Chafarinas

Climate:

Mediterranean, becoming more extreme in the interior

Terrain:

mostly mountains with rich coastal plains

Natural resources:  
phosphates, iron ore, manganese, lead, zinc, fish, salt

Land use:  
arable land:  
18%  
permanent crops:  
1%  
meadows and pastures:  
28%  
forest and woodland:  
12%  
other:  
41%

Irrigated land:  
12,650 km<sup>2</sup> (1989 est.)

Environment:  
northern mountains geologically unstable and subject to earthquakes;  
desertification

Note:  
strategic location along Strait of Gibraltar

## 1.4 165.guide/People (Morocco)

People (Morocco)

=====

Population:  
27,955,090 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate:  
2.16% (1993 est.)

Birth rate:  
29.23 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate:  
6.56 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate:  
-1.13 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate:  
53.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth:  
total population:  
67.5 years  
male:  
65.7 years  
female:  
69.4 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate:  
3.96 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:  
noun:  
Moroccan(s)  
adjective:  
Moroccan

Ethnic divisions:

Arab-Berber 99.1%, other 0.7%, Jewish 0.2%

Religions:  
 Muslim 98.7%, Christian 1.1%, Jewish 0.2%

Languages:  
 Arabic (official), Berber dialects, French often the language of business, government, and diplomacy

Literacy:  
 age 15 and over can read and write (1990)  
 total population:  
 50%  
 male:  
 61%  
 female:  
 38%

Labor force:  
 7.4 million  
 by occupation:  
 agriculture 50%, services 26%, industry 15%, other 9% (1985)

## 1.5 165.guide/Government (Morocco)

Government (Morocco)

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Names:  
 conventional long form:  
 Kingdom of Morocco  
 conventional short form: Morocco  
 local long form:  
 Al Mamlakah al Maghribiyah  
 local short form:  
 Al Maghrib

Digraph:  
 MO

Type:  
 constitutional monarchy

Capital:  
 Rabat

Administrative divisions:  
 37 provinces and 5 municipalities\* (wilayas, singular - wilaya); Agadir, Al ←  
 , Hoceima, Azilal,  
 Beni Mellal, Ben Slimane, Boulemane, Casablanca\*, Chaouen,, El Jadida, El ←  
 Kelaa des Srarhna, Er  
 Rachidia, Essaouira, Fes, Fes\*, Figuig,, Guelmim, Ifrane, Kenitra, ←  
 Khemisset, Khenifra, Khouribga,  
 Laayoune, Larache,  
 Marrakech, Marrakech\*, Meknes, Meknes\*, Nador, Ouarzazate, Oujda,, Rabat- ←  
 Sale\*, Safi, Settata,,  
 Sidi Kacem, Tanger, Tan-Tan, Taounate,  
 Taroudannt, Tata, Taza, Tetouan, Tiznit

Independence:  
 2 March 1956 (from France)

Constitution:

10 March 1972, revised in September 1992

Legal system:

based on Islamic law and French and Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of Supreme Court

National holiday:

National Day, 3 March (1961) (anniversary of King Hassan II's accession to the throne)

Political parties and leaders:

Morocco has 15 political parties; the major ones are Constitutional Union (UC), Maati BOUABID; National Assembly of Independents (RNI), Ahmed OSMAN; Popular Movement (MP), Mohamed LAENSER; National Popular Movement (MPN), Mahjoubi AHARDANE; Istiqlal, M'Hamed BOUCETTA; Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP); National Democratic Party (PND), Mohamed Arsalane EL-JADIDI; Party for Progress and Socialism (PPS), Ali YATA

Suffrage:

21 years of age; universal

Elections:

Chamber of Representatives:

last held on 14 September 1984 (were scheduled for September 1990, but postponed until June 1993 when 27 new seats will be added); results - percent of vote by party NA; seats - (306 total, 206 elected) UC 83, RNI ← 61, MP 47, Istiqlal 41, USFP 36, PND 24, other 14

Executive branch:

monarch, prime minister, Council of Ministers (cabinet)

Legislative branch:

unicameral Chamber of Representatives (Majlis Nawab)

Judicial branch:

Supreme Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

King HASSAN II (since 3 March 1961)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister Mohamed KARIM-LAMRANI (since October 1992)

## 1.6 165.guide/Government (Morocco 2. usage)

Government (Morocco 2. usage)

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Member of:

ABEDA, ACCT (associate), AfDB, AFESD, AL, AMF, AMU, CCC, EBRD, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, OAS (observer), NAM, OIC, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNOSOM, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

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consulate general:  
 New York  
 US diplomatic representation:  
 chief of mission:  
 (vacant)  
 embassy:  
 2 Avenue de Marrakech, Rabat  
 mailing address:  
 P. O. Box 120, Rabat, or PSC 74, APO AE 09718  
 telephone:  
 [212] (7) 76-22-65  
 FAX:  
 [212] (7) 76-56-61  
 consulate general:  
 Casablanca  
 Flag:  
 red with a green pentacle (five-pointed, linear star) known as Solomon's seal in the center of the flag; green is the traditional color of Islam

## 1.7 165.guide/Economy (Morocco)

### Economy (Morocco)

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#### Overview:

The economy had recovered moderately in 1990 because of: the resolution of a trade dispute with India over phosphoric acid sales, a rebound in textile sales to the EC, lower prices for food imports, a sharp increase in worker remittances, increased Arab donor aid, and generous debt rescheduling agreements. Economic performance in 1991 was mixed. A record harvest helped real GDP advance by 4.2%. Inflation accelerated slightly as easier financial policies triggered rapid credit and monetary growth. Despite recovery of domestic demand, import volume growth slowed while export volume was adversely affected by phosphate marketing difficulties. In January 1992, Morocco reached a new 12-month standby arrangement for \$129 million with the IMF. In February 1992, the Paris Club rescheduled \$1.4 billion of Morocco's commercial debt. This is thought to be Morocco's last rescheduling. By 1993 the Moroccan authorities hope to be in a position to meet all debt service obligations without additional rescheduling. Servicing this large debt, high unemployment, and Morocco's vulnerability to external economic forces remain severe long-term problems. In 1992 Morocco embarked on a program to privatize 112 state-owned companies. A severe winter drought in 1991/92 cut back agricultural output in 1992.

#### National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$28.1 billion (1992 est.)

#### National product real growth rate:

0% (1992 est.)

#### National product per capita:

\$1,060 (1992 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):  
6% (1992 est.)

Unemployment rate:  
19% (1992 est.)

Budget:  
revenues \$7.5 billion; expenditures \$7.7 billion, including capital expenditures of \$1.9 billion (1992)

Exports:  
\$4.7 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)  
commodities:  
food and beverages 30%, semiprocessed goods 23%, consumer goods 21%, phosphates 17%  
partners:  
EC 58%, India 7%, Japan 5%, former USSR 3%, US 2%

Imports:  
\$7.6 billion (f.o.b., 1992 est.)  
commodities:  
capital goods 24%, semiprocessed goods 22%, raw materials 16%, fuel and lubricants 16%, food and beverages 13%, consumer goods 9%  
partners:  
EC 53%, US 11%, Canada 4%, Iraq 3%, former USSR 3%, Japan 2%

External debt:  
\$20 billion (1991)

Industrial production:  
growth rate 8.4%; accounts for 27% of GDP (1990)

Electricity:  
2,384,000 kW capacity; 8,864 million kWh produced, 317 kWh per capita ←  
(1992)

Industries:  
phosphate rock mining and processing, food processing, leather goods, textiles, construction, tourism

## 1.8 165.guide/Economy (Morocco 2. usage)

Economy (Morocco 2. usage)

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Agriculture:  
accounts for 16% of GDP, 50% of employment, and 30% of export value; not self-sufficient in food; cereal farming and livestock raising predominate; barley, wheat, citrus fruit, wine, vegetables, olives; fish catch of ←  
491,000  
metric tons in 1987

Illicit drugs:  
illicit producer of hashish; trafficking on the increase for both domestic and international drug markets; shipments of hashish mostly directed to Western Europe; occasional transit point for cocaine from South America destined for Western Europe.

Economic aid:  
US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$1.3 billion and an additional \$123.6 million for 1992; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$7.5 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$4.8

billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$2.5 billion; \$2.8 billion debt canceled by Saudi Arabia (1991); IMF standby agreement worth \$13 million; World Bank, \$450 million (1991)

Currency:

1 Moroccan dirham (DH) = 100 centimes

Exchange rates:

Moroccan dirhams (DH) per US\$1 - 9.207 (February 1993), 8.538 (1992), 8.707 (1991), 8.242 (1990), 8.488 (1989), 8.209 (1988)

Fiscal year:

calendar year

## 1.9 165.guide/Communications (Morocco)

### Communications (Morocco)

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Railroads:

1,893 km 1.435-meter standard gauge (246 km double track, 974 km electrified)

Highways:

59,198 km total; 27,740 km paved, 31,458 km gravel, crushed stone, improved earth, and unimproved earth

Pipelines:

crude oil 362 km; petroleum products (abandoned) 491 km; natural gas 241 km

Ports:

Agadir, Casablanca, El Jorf Lasfar, Kenitra, Mohammedia, Nador, Safi, Tangier; also Spanish-controlled Ceuta and Melilla

Merchant marine:

50 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 305,758 GRT/484,825 DWT; 10 cargo, 2 container, 11 refrigerated cargo, 6 roll-on/roll-off, 4 oil tanker, 11 chemical tanker, 4 bulk, 2 short-sea passenger

Airports:

total:

73

usable:

65

with permanent-surface runways:

26

with runways over 3,659 m:

2

with runways 2,440-3,659 m:

13

with runways 1,220-2,439 m:

26

Telecommunications:

good system composed of wire lines, cables, and microwave radio relay links ↔ ;

principal centers are Casablanca and Rabat; secondary centers are Fes, Marrakech, Oujda, Tangier, and Tetouan; 280,000 telephones (10.5 telephones per 1,000 persons); broadcast stations - 20 AM, 7 FM, 26 TV and 26 repeaters; 5 submarine cables; satellite earth stations - 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 1 ARABSAT; microwave radio relay to Gibraltar, Spain, and Western Sahara; coaxial cable and microwave to Algeria; microwave radio

relay network linking Syria, Jordan, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco

## 1.10 165.guide/Defense Forces (Morocco)

Defense Forces (Morocco)

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Branches:

Royal Moroccan Army, Royal Moroccan Navy, Royal Moroccan Air Force, Royal Gendarmerie, Auxiliary Forces

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 6,852,698; fit for military service 4,355,670; reach military age (18) annually 309,666 (1993 est.); limited conscription

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$1.1 billion, 3.8% of GDP (1993 budget)