

MOROCCO

I. PROFILE

Location	Morocco is located at the northwest of Africa. It is bordered in the north by the strait of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean sea; to the south by Mauritania; to the east by Algeria and to the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The Moroccan coast extends over 3.500 Km
Official name	Kingdom of Morocco
Area	710,850 square Kilometres
Population	29.6 millions in 2002
Capital	Rabat
Major cities	Casablanca; Rabat – Salé; Fès; Laayounen, Marrakech; Oujda; Tanger; Meknès; Agadir.
Language	Arabic; but French, Spanish and English are used in business
Currency	Dirham (MAD), divided into 100 centimes, 1US \$=10 MAD (2002)
Climate	The dominant climate is of Mediterranean nature, but it is temperate in the north-west and the West by the Atlantic ocean. Globally, the year is divided into two major periods: the rainy season lasts in principle from October to May, but starting from April and under the influence of high tropical air pressures, the weather in Morocco becomes dry and hot
Main holidays	1 st and 11 th January, 1 st and 23 rd May, 30 th July, 14 th and 20 th August, 6 th and 18 th November, Aid Al Fitr*, Aid Al Adha* and Aid Al Mouloud*, Muharram 1 st *.
Weekly day off	Saturday-Sunday
Local time	GMT.
Working hours	<p>✓ Companies and Administration: From Monday to Thursday: From 8 H 00 to 12 H 00 and 14 H 30 to 18 H 30 Friday: from 8.00 to 11.30 and 15 H to 18.30.</p> <p>✓ Banks: From Monday to Thursday from 8.15 to 11.30 and to 14.30 to 16.30 Friday from 8.15 to 11.15 and 14.30 to 16.30.</p>
Principle Growth Sectors	Tourism, Agriculture, Fishing, Chemicals, Textiles, Power Generation, Mining, Construction.

(*) Variable dates

II. ECONOMIC SECTORS

The main Moroccan economic sectors are: agriculture and fishing, manufacturing industry, energy, mining and tourism.

II.1. AGRICULTURE & FISHING

The agriculture sector includes approximately 10 million hectares of cultivable land and generates between 10 and 15 percent of GDP (including fisheries and forest activities), 40 percent of employment and 31 percent of exports. Morocco's varied landscape and irrigation potential allow for diversified production.

After experiencing rapid growth during the 1980s, Moroccan fisheries are approaching maturity in the 1990s. Fisheries are important to Morocco, employing over 100,000 people in fishing, canning, and packing, and accounting for 17 Percent of foreign commercial revenue. Future investment in fisheries will be concentrated onshore in value-added activities prior to export.

Major foreign investment opportunities in this sector include: dehydrated soups, evaporated and powdered milk and baby food; oil resins, powdered tomatoes and powdered red pepper; fish canneries and greenhouses; cheeses; baking yeast

II.2 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

With the liberalization of its economy, Morocco has strengthened market mechanisms and excluded progressively the distortions. A better distribution of resources a good equilibrium between economic activities and the improvement of productivity are reached through the application of adjusting measures.

In 1995, processing industries provided about 19 percent of Morocco's gross domestic product. The total production of processing industries maintained their growth rate of recent years. Investments increased by 26 percent in 1995 ; 92 percent were provided by the private sector.

Foreign investment represented 21% of the total investment, a 19 percent increase from the previous year. Moroccan processing industries include the following sectors: Agriculture and food, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, textiles and leather, metallurgy and machinery, electrical equipment.

Several international groups are present in Morocco.

II.3. ENERGY

The energy sector has recently experienced major reforms in the structure and regulation of the petroleum and power sectors as well as the emergence of the natural gas sector. Rural electrification remains below current needs and requires new investments.

II.4. MINING

Morocco has an established mining tradition and important activities in this field favoured by a diversified geological structure, particularly well known for its minerals. The diversity and value of exploited minerals (phosphates, base metals, precious metals, industrial metals) have enabled the Moroccan mining sector to play a key role in the national economy through its impact on the value and quantity of exports (30%) and its induced effects on the creation of jobs (47,000 employees), as well as on the basic economic and social infrastructure. The development policy pursued in the field of prospecting, promoting mineral projects, diversifying production, modernizing extraction methods, processing minerals as well as training, has given Morocco a leading position among major mining nations. The minerals exploited are very diversified: phosphates, basic metals (Cu, Pb, Zn), precious metals (gold, silver), industrial minerals (fluorine, barytes) and others (manganese, iron, cobalt, marble ...).

II.5. TOURISM

Morocco is one of the nearest tourist destinations from North America, Europe and the Middle East. Casablanca is only a fifty minutes flight from Lisbon, three hours from Rome and seven hours from Montreal. Well-established hotel, travel and recreational industries are increasingly making Morocco one of the most favoured destinations for holidays, conventions, or retirements. Morocco has made tremendous progress in building its hotel and tourist industries, however, its untapped potential still remain considerable. The government has elaborated an ambitious program aimed to exploit the country's great potential in order to attract a significantly higher number of tourists.

Efforts are not only directed toward developing additional hotel room capacity, but also improving service quality in the industry and enhancing recreational and entertainment facilities. Morocco clearly has the potential to become one of the most preferred holiday destinations.

III. INFRASTRUCTURE

III.1. ROAD NETWORK

Road transport accounts for 95% of passengers' traffic and 80% of goods' traffic; therefore, particular importance is attached to the development of the road network.

The length of that network is 64,000 Km of which more than 30,000 Km are coated.

Priority is presently given to the extension of motorways: Casablanca-Rabat-Kenitra-Larache-Tangiers, Rabat-Fez, Casablanca-Settat-Marrakech-Agadir, ...

III.2. RAILWAY NETWORK

The Office National des Chemins de Fer (ONCF) manages at present 1907 Km of railway lines of which 974 Km are electrified and 271 Km are double-way.

Two Fast Shuttle Trains services are ensured which relate Casablanca, Rabat and Kenitra, Casablanca and Rabat-Mohamed V Airport.

III.3. AIR TRANSPORT

Morocco is equipped with the necessary infrastructure for air traffic. 30 runways designed for civilian traffic, including 11 international airports, and seven domestic airports.

Twenty international airline companies and Royal Air Maroc, the national carrier, serve Morocco. An additional 30 charter flight companies also serve Morocco.

Royal Air Maroc, the national airline company, serves international and national lines.

It offers a variety of flights to all continents and links the major cities of the Kingdom.

III.4. MARITIME TRANSPORT

Morocco has 21 ports of which 9 ports are international.

In 1995, ports traffic accounted for more than 44 million tons of freight of which 18.6 million of phosphates and oil products.

III.5. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telecommunication infrastructures are an essential link for all sectors. Vast efforts have been made to develop modern telecommunication networks, based on the most advanced technologies.

Telecommunications grew by 32 percent in 1992 and 26 percent in 1993, with new services being offered to keep pace with progress in the field of telecommunications. Beyond basic services (telephone, telex and faxes) the range of new services covers: International communications, Morocco's system is linked to 228 worldwide destinations. The extension and diversification of the optic fibers and satellite networks will continue in the coming years, with plans to establish or extend links to Europe, America, The Middle East and West Africa. The reinforcement of land-based communication relays and satellite links such as Arabsat, Eutelsat and Intelsat are also planned. Telephone capacity will increase to two million lines by 1998, serving 1.8 million subscribers. The equipment program for the transmission network will increase overall communication capacities with better network securities and wider services.

Based on the privatisation experiences of several countries, Morocco intends to open the market for mobile and value-added services and privatise its fixed telephone network, thus providing opportunities to international groups.

Various services are offered, namely:

- Mobile and portable phones,
- Packet data transmittal network (Maghripac, interconnection with foreign X25 networks, connection of videotext servers),
- Internet network.

III.6. INDUSTRIAL AREAS

The public authorities have exerted major efforts as far as industrial infrastructures are concerned. This made it possible to cover the whole territory of industrial areas.

At present, 46 industrial areas exist in the whole of Morocco of which 25 (1080 hectares, that is 3270 plots) are developed and 21 are being developed over an area of 1,113 Ha divided into 3974 plots.

Four Moroccan private enterprises set up a firm dubbed "Tangier Free Zone" (TFZ) to manage and promote the Tangier free trade area.

The new firm was created by Banque Commerciale du Maroc (BCM), Banque Marocaine du Commerce Extérieur (BMCE) and the Societe Nationale d'Investissements (SNI) and the Compagnie Africaine.

The zone is part of the Tangier-Boukhalf Project that stretches over 345 hectares (ha), another 129 ha industrial zone is under construction.

The program is destined to endow investors with quality services and an adequate frame for conducting their industrial projects.

IV. CONVERSION AND TRANSFER POLICIES

- * Direct investments enjoy automatic freedom to transfer invested capital and income. This transfer is not subject to any special authorization and is done directly through the banks.
- * There are no limits to time constraints on the amount of investment revenue transferred, be they dividends, profits, vouchers, or branch profits.
- * Foreigners need no authorization to sell their investments, and funds may be freely transferred overseas.
- * Companies established in Morocco may freely access foreign technical assistance for any aspect of their operations and may transfer the necessary funds to do so. Also, foreigners, resident or not, have the right to open bank accounts in Morocco, either in foreign currencies or in convertible dirhams, and make deposits from overseas or with transferable foreign notes.
- * They can place foreign currency accounts in Moroccan banks in international financial markets. Exporters and Moroccan residents overseas can maintain convertible foreign currency accounts.
- * Moroccan businesses can now have direct access to foreign financing.

V. FINANCIAL AND BANKING SYSTEM

The Moroccan banking system is composed of Bank AL Maghrib, 15 commercial banks, several development banks and specialized financial institutions. The three largest banks account for over 63 percent of banking assets and deposits and cover 55 percent of credit.

The 1993 banking law regulates banking and credit activities. All banks must be corporations and must be incorporated in Morocco. Other than the minimum capital requirement, Central Bank regulations consist of certain liquidity, solvency and legal lending limit ratios. Credit ceilings were lifted in 1991 and were replaced by indirect monitoring by means of changes in reserve requirements and controlled access to the Central Bank rediscount window. The legal lending limit is set at 7% of net capital funds. Several of them currently offer electronic banking services to their corporate clients and a wide array of consumer banking products including credit cards, automatic teller machines, and telephone banking.

Most Moroccan banks are connected to the SWIFT global payment system allowing them quick execution of foreign currency transfers worldwide. Furthermore, banks are permitted to open foreign currency and convertible dirhams accounts to non-resident individuals and companies. They can also automatically repatriate earnings of foreign companies operating in the country.

Through the assistance of commercial banks and special financial institutions, local financing is available to foreign investors on the same basis as to Moroccan companies. In force since January

1996, credit rate liberalization had allowed companies to benefit from less expansive liquidity costs.

In summary, there are several investor considerations:

- The banking network offers a wide range of services;
- Financing is available from semi- public and private institutions;
- Opportunities exist for long-term foreign investment.

In addition to financial institutions, there are other financial intermediary institutions such as the Treasury, *Caisse Centrale de Garantie*, *Caisse Nationale de Sécurité Sociale*, insurance companies, hire purchase and leasing companies. There are also a number of private organisations which take stakes in, among others, investment and venture capital companies. One example is Moussahama, a finance company of which the European Investment Bank is a shareholder.

Other banking and financial services are available in Morocco, including loans, leasing, factoring and credit cards. Leasing is available for financing transactions involving real estate, industrial equipment, machines and vehicles.

The revival of the *Bourse de Casablanca* (Stock Exchange) forms a part of the sequence of reforms initiated in 1983. The remodelling of the tax system, the opening of the economy to foreign countries, the adoption of accounting standards and the reform of the banking system, all the result of the structural adjustment programme, constitute the foundations for the emergence of the stock exchange. This is coupled with a financing requirement on the part of the companies to be met by sources other than standard bank loans.

VI. FOREIGN TRADE REGULATIONS

VI. 1. THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF TRADE RELATIONSHIPS

- Morocco is member of the following international and regional organisations:
 - * The World Trade Organisation (W.T.O) ;
 - * The United Nations Organisation (UN);
 - * The Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) ;
 - * The Arab Maghreb Union (A.M.U) ;
 - * The Arab States League ;
 - * The Group of 77 ;
- Morocco has recently signed a new association agreement with its main trading partners: the European Union. Such an agreement notably provides for the setting up of a free trade area between both parties ;
- Several other economic and commercial co-operation agreement were signed between Morocco and most of the other African, Asian, European and American countries.

VI.2. TRADE STRUCTURE

VI.2.1. Main exported products:

- * Phosphoric acid ;
- * Rock phosphate ;
- * Fertilisers ;
- * Fish and canned fish ;
- * Citrus fruit and fruit juice ;
- * Textile and leather clothes ;
- * Vegetables and canned vegetables
- * Crustaceans and molluscs.

VI.2.2. Main imported products:

- * Petroleum and by products ;
- * Wheat ;
- * Raw materials and semi-manufactured products ;
- * capital goods;
- * Miscellaneous consumption goods ;

VI.2.3. Trading partners:

Main customers	Main suppliers
- France	- France
- Germany	- Spain
- Spain	- Germany
- United Kingdom	- Italy
- Italy	- United States of America
- India	- United Kingdom

VI.3. TRADE REGULATIONS

The 1992 law on foreign trade consecrated the principle of Free Trade between Morocco and the rest of the world. Few products only are still submitted to quantitative restrictions (negative lists).

VI.3.1. Imports regulations:

- Importers are in general compelled to register their names at the foreign trade operators files in order to be delivered an importer's card ;
- Any import operation must be subjected to an import title which can be delivered under three forms:
 - Import commitment when goods imports are duty-free ;
 - Import licence when imported goods are included in the negative list ;
 - And a prior import declaration provided for in order to safeguard national production against illicit trade practice (dumping, subventions etc).
- When imported goods benefit from tariff preferences within the framework of trade and tariff conventions, the importer must submit an application to the Ministry of Foreign Trade to obtain exemption from customs duties ;
- At all events, import titles are subjected to a domiciliation procedure with authorised bank agencies.

VI.3.2. Exports regulations:

In principle, as concerns any goods forwarding to foreign countries, export title is compulsory except by way of derogation. This title may be delivered under two forms:

- Foreign currency exchange commitment to cover duty free goods exports ;
- Import licence required to cover the forwarding of goods subjected to restrictions (negative list).
- Export title domiciliation is not compulsory.

VI.3.3. Other formalities and documents:

- Starting from 1994 in compliance with (Decree n° 2249-94), animals used in animal sub products manufacturing must be coupled with an official sanitary certificate of the country of origin;
- Likewise, cattle, poultry, eggs imports etc are submitted to sanitary and phytosanitary controls;
- As concerns packaging, ticketing rules are notably applied to pharmaceutical, food products or to canned or packaged goods and dangerous substances ;
- Other documents are also often demanded for customs clearance, customs declaration, transport title, parcels and packages list, certificate of origin and trade invoice.

VI.4. FINANCIAL REGULATIONS OF FOREIGN TRADE OPERATIONS

VI.4.1. Banking system:

- The Moroccan banking system is composed of four kinds of institutions:
 - Banque Al Maghreb which plays a pivotal role ;
 - Co-ordination and consultation organisations ;
 - Finance companies ;
 - And traditional banks which most of them are depository of exclusively private capitals, with a large number of foreign shares.
- These commercial banks play an important role at the level of international trade operations: domiciliation, financial settlement, imports files auditing, etc...

VI.4.2. Exchange system:

- Exchange regulations have been considerably relaxed in Morocco for the last two years:
 - Morocco has adopted a partial convertibility of the dirham, current trade transactions benefit from free convertibility ;
 - Foreign loans operations are no more subjected to the authorisation of the foreign exchange office (office des changes) ;
 - Exporters, non-resident businessmen and Moroccan workers abroad are authorised to open under some conditions foreign currency bank accounts.

VI.4.3. Methods and means for international settlement:

- Foreign trade operators resort to a wide range of methods of payment which vary according to business relations between trading partners:
- The most used methods of payment are:
 - Documentary credit, under its various forms ;
 - Documentary remittance ;
 - And Swift transfer or telex.
- Businessmen, non-resident in Morocco may also use foreign currency accounts open in Morocco as the quickest means of payment.

VI.5. CUSTOMS TAXATION:

After its adhesion to the GATT, Morocco introduced modifications to its customs taxation consisting of tariff barriers reduction.

VI.5.1. Applicable duties and taxes:

- Imported goods except by derogation, are subjected to the following duties and taxes:
 - Import customs duty calculated on the basis of CIF value plus lighterage whose rates are as follows:

- * Reduced rates: 2.5% and 10%;
- * Average rates: 17.5% and 25%;
- * High rates: 35% and 45%.
- Import taxation at a flat rate of 15% also calculated on the a basis of CIF value plus lighterage.
- Value added tax at the rates of 7.14 or 20% variable according to the product's nature calculated on the basis of cleared goods value.
- Some goods, such as alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks are also subjected to the payment of inland consumption tax.
- Finally, import para-fiscal tax at the rate of 0.25% has recently been established.
- At export level and within the framework of foreign trade promotion, exported goods are exempted from customs duties and assimilated taxes.

VI.5.2. Special provisions:

- The new agreement on the Free Trade Area between Morocco and the European Union has provided for the total abolition of tariff barriers between both parties.
- Likewise, tariff conventions between Morocco and some Islamic countries provide for total or partial exemptions from customs duties.

VI.6. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

- The Moroccan distribution system has for the most part kept its traditional nature: family enterprises account for the main operations.
Yet, for the last few years hypermarkets have quickly developed in the large cities such as Casablanca, Fes and Rabat.
- As concerns foreign trade operations, the major part of products are either imported by domestic enterprises (importers or wholesalers), or directly by retailers or by wholesalers and big stores.

VII. FOREIGN INVESTMENT

VII.1. OPENNESS TO FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Morocco wishes to encourage foreign investors and to provide them with the same rights and advantages as local investors. Foreign direct investment has been permitted in virtually all sectors of the economy since 1990. Investments and investment returns, whether through capital gains, dividends, interest or sales, can be freely repatriated. The objective is to establish an internationally competitive investment environment to increase foreign investment in Morocco. This will take place as a result of the reforms to the Commercial Code, Company Law, the Labour Law and, in particular, by improving the investment laws through the new Investment Charter that came into effect in January 1996.

This Investment Charter principally seeks to encourage private sector investment, both domestic and foreign, by offering systematic access to all available benefits as well as by simplifying administrative procedures.

This Charter also provides for particular incentives to be offered for large-scale projects. It also provides for the creation of a specific agency to assist investors.

The Investment Charter's objective is to encourage investment from the private sector, both domestic and international, providing automatic access to all the incentives available and simplified administrative procedures. It also contains specific incentives for large projects and makes provisions for the creation of a one-stop investment agency to assist investors.

VII.2. INCENTIVES OFFERED TO FOREIGN INVESTORS

All the benefits form part of the common law and, therefore, all sectors of business with the exception of agriculture are eligible, namely industry, craft, mining, export, tourism, property and also health, education, public works and sport etc.

Exemption from registration fees for land acquisition transactions for investment projects. Fee of 2.5% will be applied to land acquisition for urban real estate development. Capital registration fees are 0.5%. The maximum allowed exemption is 30% of the total project value and 20% of profits before taxes, considered deductible expenses. Full exemption for the first five years of patent tax. The value-added tax is applied to transactions related to industry, trade and handicrafts. The normal tax rate is set at 20%. Sales and deliveries of certain items, goods and products, as well as certain transactions and services, are subject to lower rates (7% or 14%).

VII.2.1. Tax benefits

Income and revenue

A number of measures are planned:

- Reduction in the rate of corporation tax to 35 %;
- Adjustment of the income tax scale with a ceiling rate of 41.5 %;
- Elimination of national solidarity tax rate linked to corporate tax, but relief of 25% on corporate tax liability;
- Preferential treatment in favour of exporting companies in the form of full exemption for the first five years and a 50 % exemption thereafter. The same reduction will be accorded to both craft industries and companies, which decide to set up in regions where the level of economic activity requires incentives.
- Making provisions for investments, within a limit of 20 % of the fiscal benefit before tax, with a view to financing investments in capital goods. (These provisions must not exceed 30 % of the planned investment).

Capital goods

The Investment Charter grants total exemption from VAT for on-shore investments and the import tax levy to capital goods and equipment to be kept in a blocked account for an entitlement to the exemption. These goods also benefit from an exemption of customs tariffs (PFI). These capital goods and equipment also attract a reduction of import duties to a minimum level of 2.5 % and maximum of 10%.

Legal transactions performed by enterprises

The stamp duties payable on the completion of legal formalities by enterprises is as follows:

- Total exemption of deeds of purchase of land intended for the realisation of an investment project, on condition that the project is carried out within the following 24 months;
- 50 % reduction (2.5 % instead of 5 %) on deeds of purchase of land to be used for property development;
- The setting up of companies and capital increases will only be liable to the reduced rate of 0.5 %.

Professional activities

The Charter grants total exemption from the trading licence tax and urban tax to all activities including those carried on by the professions; and all capital goods including those financed by leasing.

Local tax

Article 14 of the Investment Charter announces that the maximum rates and bases of local taxes will be simplified and brought into line.

VII.2.2 Administrative and financial measures

These are meant, principally, to provide an attractive environment for investment. In addition to the measure directed at dispensing with the certificate of conformity, the Charter plans for an agency to be set up which will be responsible for providing information to investors, assisting them and promoting investments. An investment promotion fund is planned by the Charter to enable the State to bear a proportion of the investment costs (land, professional training and external infrastructure costs) on the one hand, and on the other to finance a part of the industrial zones in the regions, which are under-equipped.

The Charter grants free convertibility and freedom to transfer revenue, profits and capital gains without limit to amount or duration.

VII.3. INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Investment opportunities: in textile, chemicals and para chemicals, leather, metallurgical, mechanical, electronic industries and products are: weaving, finishing, yarn-making, knitwear, hosiery and women's lingerie, sports and leisure articles, suits; unwoven products for use in agriculture and construction, luxury leather goods and chemical fibers; ammonia, uric acid; polyethylene, tripolyphosphates; basic metallurgy; steel-making; copper refining; industrial equipment; molds; matrixes; seeders; pulverizers; harvesters; automotive spare parts; electronics; and telecommunication facilities.

Advantages granted to investors in Tangier Free Zone:

Simplified administrative procedures: The TFZ management company is a sole counter. It receives, guides investors and acts on their behalf in carrying out all the formalities necessary for the execution of their project.

The Zone is not subjected to any foreign trade and exchange control system.

Special customs regulations: Exemption from all duties, charges and surcharges levied on the import, movement, consumption, production and /or export goods.

Taxes:

Exemption from the registration and stamp duties: for capital formation or increase and for land purchases;

Exemption from the commercial license tax during 15 years;

Exemption from the urban tax during 15 years;

Cutting down the corporate tax rate to only 10% during 15 years;

Cutting down the income tax by 80%;

Exemption from contribution to the National Solidarity Fund;

Exemption from the tax levied on corporate stocks and shares return and similar revenues for non-residents;

Cutting down the said tax to 7.5% for residents VAT exemption of foreign goods which come from the subjected territory.

VII.4. INVESTMENT AGREEMENTS

Morocco has concluded conventional trade and investment agreements with a number of developed and developing countries. These agreements have been signed with more than forty countries, twelve of them European, eleven African, eight Asian, five American and five Arab countries.

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Morocco has ties with a certain number of countries in the field of investment agreements (fiscal conventions and investment guarantee accords) as well as partnership and cooperation accords.

REGIONAL AGREEMENTS

- **Morocco-European Union Association Agreement**

The Morocco-European Union Association Agreement, which entered into effect on 1 January 1997, is part of the strengthening of the European Union's Mediterranean policy, and replaces the Co-operation Agreement of 1 November 1978 takes in force on March 2000. Concluded for an indefinite term as from, it is different from previous agreements between Morocco and the EU. Its innovations relate to the gradual setting up of a Free Trade Area in accordance with WTO rules.

The Morocco - European Union Association Agreement offers the possibility of dynamic economic integration with the European Union, particularly through partnership and foreign investment in Morocco.

- **Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA)**

The Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) signed in March 1995 between Morocco and the United States, and ratified in May 1995, constitutes the basis for new trade and investment relations between Morocco and the USA.

- **Agreements concluded in the context of inter-Arab and inter-African co-operation**

Because it belongs to a regional Arabic and African environment, Morocco has additional partnership relationships with these regions. In this context, Morocco has signed bilateral commercial and tariff agreements with the Maghreb countries (Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Mauritania), with others certain Arab countries (Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Egypt) and certain African countries (Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Burkina Faso and Guinea).

- **Free-trade declaration with the EFTA countries**

Morocco have concluded in 1997 an association agreement with the European Free Trade Association (Norway, Switzerland, Iceland and Liechtenstein).

VIII. USEFUL ADDRESSES

Organisations & Public Establishments	ADDRESS	PHONE / FAX/ E-mail/WEBSITE
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et de la Coopération	Avenue Franklin Roosevelt Rabat	Tel: + 212 37 762-841 Fax: + 212 37 764-679 or 765-508 Website : www.maec.gov.ma
Administration des Douanes et Impôts Indirects	Avenue Annakhil, Centre des Affaires, Hay Riad, Rabat	Tél : +21237 71.78.00/01 - 57.90.00 Fax: 71.78.14/15 E-Mail : adii@douane.gov.ma www.douane.gov.ma
Ministère du Commerce Extérieur	63, avenue My Youssef Rabat /	Tel: (21237) 703363 Fax: (21237) 700137 E-mail: de@mcinet.gov.ma www.mcinet.gov.ma
Ministère des Finances	Quartier Administratif, Chellah Rabat	Tel: (21237) 760147 Fax : (21237) 765068 www.mfie.gov.ma www.invest-in-morocco.gov.ma
Banque Al Maghreb (Banque Centrale)	277, avenue Mohamed V. B.P. 445 Rabat.	Tel: (21237) 763009
Centre Marocain de Promotion des Exportations CMPE	23, Bd. Girardot Casablanca	Tel.: (21222) 302210 Fax: (21222) 301793 www.cmpe.org.ma
Confédération Générale des Entreprises du Maroc	Angle avenue des FAR et rue Mohamed Errachid - Casablanca	Tel : +212 22 25 26 Fax : +212 22 25 38 39 – E-mail : cgem@cgem.ma Website : www.cgem.ma
Association Marocaine des Exportateurs	36 B, Bd d'Anfa - Résidence ANAFE , 14 éme étage - Casablanca .	Tél : +212 22 20 22 15 /261033 Fax : +(212-22) 48 41 91 E-mail: asmex@asmex.org Site web : www.asmex.org
Fédération des chambres de commerce et d'industrie du Maroc	6, Rue Erfoud - Hassan - Rabat	Tel: 212 37 - 76 70 78 Fax: 212 37 - 76 70 76
Société Tanger Free Zone	Rue Ibnou Al Mouaataz. Le Joyau 2 Belvédère Casablanca	Tel : (2122) 2 242842 / 404534 Fax : (2122) 2 242850
Office des Changes	Place Pétri, 31 - rue Lumumba B.P. 71 - Rabat	Tel: (21237) 731973 Fax: (21237) 702074