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12

EEC - MOROCCO COOPERATION AGREEMENT

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EEC-MOROCCO COOPERATION AGREEMENT

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1. SUMMARY

The main objective of the agreement between Morocco and the EEC, which was signed in Rabat on 27th April 1976, is to establish a wide area of cooperation between the two sides and contribute to Morocco's economic and social development. The agreement covers the whole area of co-operation. This includes trade, economic and technical and labour co-operation, as well as financial aid totalling 130 million European units of account (1 Eua = 4.97 dirhams).

Because the agreement is for an unlimited period it provides a basis for long-term cooperation between businessmen from both sides. It also enabled France to maintain its preferential regime for imports from Morocco.

The agreement is also dynamic in the sense that it is capable of improvement based on the principles of interdependence, equality and joint management. A Cooperation Council supervises the running of the agreement assisted by a Cooperation Committee and specialist committees. A timetable has been laid down for examining the results of the agreement and introducing improvements.

ENTRY INTO FORCE IN NOVEMBER 1978

The agreement only entered into force on 1 November 1978 after it had been finally ratified by the Parliaments of the Nine Member States and Morocco.

An interim agreement, which came into force on 1 July 1976, helped to bridge the gap between the signing of the cooperation agreement and its entry into force. However, the interim agreement only covered the trade section of the cooperation agreement. It gave substantial tariff concessions to most Moroccan agricultural exports to the EEC. It also provided free access to the Community market to all Moroccan industrial and raw material exports (including those covered by the European Coal and Steel Community) except for a few sensitive items.

In order to save time preparations were also started before the cooperation agreement came into force on the implementation of economic, financial and technical aid.

2. 1969 TRADE AGREEMENT

In October 1963, Morocco requested the opening of negotiations for an association agreement covering not only trade but also financial and technical cooperation and labour questions. The negotiations were concluded in 1969 but with a more limited agreement than originally envisaged by Morocco. The reason for this was that the European Community was still in its early days and still in the process of setting up a common agricultural policy. For a number of products of major export interest to Morocco the Community had no common market organization and could therefore not make any offers. Another complicating factor was the clash of interests between Community and Moroccan farmers over sensitive products such as wine, olive oil and citrus fruit.

Some Member States also felt it was too early to include financial, technical and labour cooperation in the agreement, especially those which already had close relations with Morocco.

Accordingly the agreement was limited to trade. But at the same time it was recognised that it represented the first step towards a wider co-operation agreement. This was eventually achieved 7 years later. In-between a complementary protocol was signed in March 1973 to adapt the 1969 agreement to take account of the entry of three new Member States to the EEC: United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark.

The aim of the 1969 agreement was to help set up a free trade area. The main provisions for EEC imports of Moroccan goods were:

- Industrial: Abolition of customs duties and quantitative restrictions on all goods except cork articles while there was a special safeguard clause for refined petroleum products.

- Agricultural: For certain products the EEC granted limited tariff reductions on olive oil, citrus fruit, dates and several other products of secondary importance. These concessions were subject to certain safeguards e.g. import calendars so as to prevent the disruption of the Community market. For products excluded from the agreement, France was allowed to maintain previous preferential arrangements.

For its part Morocco was not obliged to make reciprocal concessions but merely show greater flexibility regarding quantitative restrictions.

3. TRADE MEASURES

A. EEC - MOROCCO TRADE

In recent years the Moroccan trade balance with the EEC has slipped from the black into the red. Whereas in 1974 Morocco recorded a trade surplus of just over 120 million Eua by 1977 this has turned into a deficit of 498 million Eua in 1978.

The main reason for the steadily growing deficit is that while the value of imports doubled between 1974-77 the value of exports actually fell. Morocco's main exports are phosphates and agricultural products. Although phosphate prices rose sharply in 1973-74 they fell again. Agricultural production is extremely sensitive to the weather and a series of disappointing harvests have affected exports. At the same time the cost of imports, especially of capital goods and transport equipment essential for industrial development, have risen sharply with world inflation.

One unusual trend since 1974 is that the share of Moroccan agricultural exports to the EEC has risen at the expense of industrial exports. Between 1974-77 they rose 6% to 42.6%. Normally with industrial development the share of agricultural exports gradually falls. However, the share of farm exports in terms of total exports to all destinations fell by half between 1974-77.

Community exports to Morocco in 1977 were worth 1.5 billion Eua but this represented only about 3% of its world exports. Community exports -

mainly machines and transport equipment, manufactures and chemicals - benefit from most-favoured-nation treatment (MFN). But the Maghreb countries, including Morocco, may introduce certain import restrictions so as to encourage regional integration.

Morocco is under no immediate obligation to grant reciprocal trade concessions to the EEC. It thus has time to consolidate the present regime and can even increase tariffs so as to protect its infant industries.

The long-term objective of the agreement remains free trade but this will only be possible when the economic gap between Morocco and the Community has been reduced.

MOROCCO'S EXTERNAL TRADE WITH EEC (million Eua) 1974-77

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Exports	910.9	805.9	779.5	834.3	845.0
Imports	787.4	1045.1	1310.3	1524.3	1343.0
Trade balance	+ 123.5	239.2	- 530.8	- 690.0	- 498.0
Index 1970 = 100					
Exports	228	202	195	209	-
Imports	214	285	357	415	-
Breakdown of Exports %					
Agricultural products	36.7	39.3	45.4	42.6	-
Industrial products	63.3	60.7	54.6	57.4	-

Source: Statistical Office of EEC

BREAKDOWN OF MOROCCO'S TRADE WITH EEC 1977 (million Eua)

Product	Import (million Eua)	%	Export (million Eua)	%
Total	1,524,008	100	834,313	100
FOOD PRODUCTS	74,945	4.9	321,022	38.5
- Fruit & Vegetables			276,868	33.2
- Fish			30,827	3.7
INEDIBLE RAW MATERIALS	36,523	2.4	259,485	31.1
- Raw Fertilizers			186,552	22.4
- Non-Ferrous Metals			39,008	4.7

Product	Import (million Eua)	%	Export (million Eua)	%
BURNABLE MINERALS	43,594	2.9	2,191	0.3
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	124,357	B.2	37,440	4.5
MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS	302,905	19.9	72,7B0	8.7
MACHINES AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	778,144	51.1	7,554	0.9
of which:				
- Transport Equipment	310,699	20.4	1,275	0.2
- Non-Electric Machines	309,960	20.3	1,B91	0.2
- Machines and Electrical Appliances	157,485	10.3	4,368	0.5
OTHERS	163,540	10.6	133,841	16.0

Source: Statistical Office of EEC

B. OBJECT OF TRADE MEASURES

The object of the trade measures, according to article 8 of the agreement, is to promote trade between Morocco and the European Community and to "ensure a better balance in their trade, with a view to increasing the rate of growth of Morocco's trade, and improving the conditions of access for its products to the Community market".

The trade measures, covering both agricultural and industrial goods, took effect from 1 July 1976 under the terms of an interim agreement. With the exception of commodities covered by the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) tariff duties on imports from Morocco were abolished on this date. This means that Moroccan exports no longer have to pay the EEC's third country customs tariff which averages 6 per cent.

Moroccan exports are also from 1st January 1980, no longer subject to quantitative restrictions or measures having equivalent effect. Quantitative restrictions are annual quotas placed on the volume of imports of specified products. Measures having equivalent effect include other non-tariff barriers such as administrative procedures e.g. import documentation, as well as packaging norms etc.

C. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS (Art.12)

FREE ACCESS EXCEPT FOR PETROLEUM AND CORK PRODUCTS

Under the terms of the agreement Moroccan industrial products can enter the Community both duty and quota free. There were only two exceptions to this general rule: petroleum and cork products.

Annual duty free ceilings were fixed on imports of these two sensitive products until 31 December 1979, but have now been abolished.

Unlike tariff quotas, ceilings are a flexible tariff restriction. Once a tariff quota has been exceeded full customs duties are immediately and automatically applied by EEC Member States. However, once the volume of imports reaches the specified ceiling Member States can choose whether to restore full customs duties or to maintain the preference.

The ceilings listed below are based on present export levels. From 1 July 1978 the ceilings for cork products will be raised by 3 per cent annually and those of petroleum products by 5 per cent annually. When exports to the Community have reached 75 per cent of the ceiling then the Cooperation Council is informed. Once the ceilings have been reached then the Community may restore duties at the third country rate until the end of the year. The 1979 ceilings are as follows:

		1979 duty free ceiling (tons)	Import Duty
- REFINED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS:			
- petroleum oils	(CCT N° ex 27.10)	192,937	3.5 to 6 per cent
- petroleum gases	(CCT N° ex 27.11)		17.5 per cent
- petroleum jelly	(CCT N° ex 27.12)		
- petroleum wax	(CCT N° ex 27.13)		2 to 7
- petroleum bitumen	(CCT N° ex 27.14)		
- CORK			
- Natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips	(CCT N° 45.02)	53	8 per cent
- Natural cork articles	(CCT N° 45.03)	636	16 per cent
- Agglomerated cork and articles of agglomerated cork	(CCT N° 45.04)	2,121	16 per cent

In 1977 the EEC imported the following amounts of the above products from Morocco:

- Refined petroleum products	240 tons
- Cork	2,006 tons

The EEC may change the arrangements concerning petroleum products but only after consulting Moroccan representatives in the EEC-Morocco Joint Committee. Changes may take place under the following circumstances but in no case may they lead to a reduction in benefits:

- Adoption of a common definition of origin for petroleum products,
- Modification of the EEC common commercial policy,
- Creation of a common energy policy.

D. PROCESSED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The fixed element of charges levied on a number of processed agricultural products has been removed but the variable element is still applied (Article 14). For a list of products concerned see Annex A.

The fixed element refers to the normal industrial tariff protection given to Community producers. The variable element compensates Community producers for fluctuations between world and EEC prices of the various inputs used. For example cocoa is processed into chocolate using fats, milk and sugar: EEC sugar and milk prices are considerably higher than world prices and compensation is needed if Community producers are to remain competitive.

E. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Under the 1976 Cooperation Agreement about 80% of Moroccan agricultural exports to the Community benefit from tariff concessions ranging from 20-100% off the EEC Common Customs Tariff (CCT). This represents a significant improvement on the 1969 agreement when only about 50% of farm exports were covered.

Morocco thus enjoys privileged access to the Community market for most of its main farm exports. The other two Maghreb countries - Tunisia and Algeria - enjoy similar concessions. Other Mediterranean countries also enjoy agricultural trade benefits under the Community's global Mediterranean approach.

FRENCH MARKET

In addition to the EEC concessions, Morocco continues to enjoy privileged access to the French market under Protocol I/7 of the Rome Treaty. (For details, see French Official Journal of 8.9.76). The French give concessions to some of the products covered by the EEC - Morocco Agreement as well as about 10% which are excluded. The French concessions will eventually be phased out by which time the Moroccan exporters will have redistributed their exports more evenly throughout the Community.

SAFEGUARDS:

Because the concessions cover some highly sensitive agricultural products they are subject to certain safeguards in order to protect the interests of Community producers. These concern those products grown in the Community e.g. tomatoes, which directly compete with Moroccan products. They are often in surplus or have unstable markets. The safeguards are:

- Respect for the Community's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

  This means respecting the Community's reference prices for fruit and vegetables, etc.

- Import Calendars: Tariff reductions valid only for certain periods of the year.

- Safeguard Clause: To protect the interests of Community producers in the event of market disruption. The EEC can use this clause to suspend imports of certain sensitive products.

EEC - MOROCCO FARM TRADE

Moroccan farm exports to the EEC reached a record level of nearly 360 million Eua in 1973 representing 61.5% of total exports. With the sharp rise in phosphate prices in 1974 the relative share of farm exports suddenly fell to 37%. Since then it has slowly risen to 42.6% and exports in 1977 were close to the 1973 level.

Moroccan farm exports vary greatly from year to year because of the weather. In 1976-77 the grain harvest fell by nearly half because of severe drought and it is estimated that imports in 1977-78 amounted to nearly 2 million tons as a result. Despite a big increase in the irrigated area only 9% of farm land or 600,000 hectares is irrigated.

Citrus fruit (oranges and mandarines) is Morocco's main farm export to the EEC. Morocco is the world's second largest exporter of citrus after Spain. Other major exports are vegetables (tomatoes, early potatoes and dried leguminous vegetables), tinned fish, olives and olive oil, tinned fruit and fruit juice.

Morocco used to be largely self-sufficient in foodstuffs but drought coupled with rapid population growth has meant that it has now become a substantial food importer. In 1977 it imported 75 million Eua of foodstuffs from the EEC - mainly sugar, dairy products, fruit and vegetables and cereals. This represented about half its overall food imports.

However, it should be pointed out that Morocco still enjoyed a substantial food trade surplus of nearly 250 million Eua with the Community in 1977.

KEY FARM PRODUCTS

CITRUS FRUIT

These are Morocco's most important agricultural export to the EEC representing about 25% of the total value of its farm exports. In 1977-78, Morocco exported 127,100 tons of mandarines worth 53 million Eua and 262,000 tons of oranges worth 43 million Eua, to the Community.

The EEC is only 45% self-sufficient in citrus fruit (oranges, mandarines, clementines, and similar hybrids, lemons and grapefruit CCT N° 8.02) and the Community market is easily the most important outlet for Moroccan exports.

Under the Agreement Moroccan citrus fruit exports benefit from an 80% tariff reduction which means that they only have to pay a 3% duty. This reduction does not yet apply to lemons but this is not of importance to Morocco.

FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

These products represent nearly 20% of the total value of Moroccan agricultural exports to the Community. Under the agreement a wide range of fresh fruit and vegetables benefit from tariff concessions of 30 - 60%. Often these concessions are limited by calendars to off season periods in the Community. However, it should be pointed out that these products were not included in the 1969 agreement.

The most important Moroccan products concerned are tomatoes and early potatoes. Tomato exports were worth nearly 60 million Eua in 1977. Under the agreement they benefit from a 60% tariff concession but only during the period from November 15 to April 30.

Early potatoes, whose exports were worth 17 million Eua in 1977, benefit from a 40% tariff reduction but only between January 1 and March 31. However, when a common market organization for potatoes is agreed then the tariff concession will be raised to 50% and the calendar extended by two weeks to April 15.

OLIVE OIL

Although a significant export, earning 13 million Eua in 1977, olive oil is not nearly so important an export to Morocco as it is to Tunisia where it accounts for half the total value of farm exports. The Community is only 65% self-sufficient in olive oil and is a major outlet for Maghreb producers. In 1978 olive oil exports fell by 64 tons due to poor harvest and high domestic prices.

Under article 17 of the agreement the EEC has reduced the levy of 56 Eua per 100 kg on unrefined olive oil (CCT subheading 15.07 A II) by:

- 0.5 Eua per 100 kg (this is a trade advantage and is the same as that offered Greece)
- 20.0 Eua per 100 kg (this is an economic advantage and is granted on condition that Morocco applies an export charge of an equivalent amount)*

Refined olive oil (CCT subheading 15.07 A.1). Protection consists of a fixed and a variable element which are published regularly in the EEC Official Journal. Moroccan exports to the EEC are exempted from the fixed element.

The reduced levies only apply to olive oil entirely produced in Morocco and transported directly to the Community. They have been applied since the interim agreement came into force on 1 July 1976.

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* It consists of two equal parts. The first part has been doubled compared with the 1969 agreement. The second part may be revised annually to take account of changes in the international olive oil market. This was agreed in an exchange of letters annexed to the agreement.

As regards customs formalities, an EEC importer of Moroccan olive oil must demand an import certificate proving that the olive oil originated in Morocco. If the importer pays the Moroccan exporter (Moroccan national export office) a price which includes the tax (20 Eua per 100 kg) then he can benefit from the reduced levies as published in the EEC Official Journal. Proof that the price paid has included the export tax is provided by a bank certificate.

TINNED SARDINES

Tinned sardines are one of Morocco's major agricultural exports to the EEC amounting to nearly 15 million Eua in 1977. Nearly two thirds go to the French market.

Under article 19 of the agreement tinned sardines (CCT subheading 16.04 D) originating in Morocco may enter the Community duty free provided they respect the minimum prices operating in the Community. However, Morocco has not yet agreed to an exchange of letters with the EEC enabling article 19 to be applied. This is because it is reluctant to respect EEC minimum prices until the Community's other main suppliers such as Spain do so as well.

In the meantime provisional arrangements have been applied, initially based on the 1969 Agreement and, since 1 January 1978, on annual tariff quotas. There are two tariff quotas; the first consists of a duty free tariff quota of 14,000 tons while the second allows for the import of 6,000 tons at a duty of 10% (compared with the full duty of 25%). Each quota is divided into two parts: the first is shared among the Member States while the second acts as a Community reserve.

1979 Tariff Quotas* (tons)

	1	2
Benelux	1,700	515
Denmark	35	15
Germany	1,680	720
France	7,500	2,300
Ireland	45	20
Italy	80	80
United Kingdom	1,560	1,750
TOTAL	12,600	5,400
Reserve	1,400	600
TOTAL	14,000	6,000

* EEC Reg. N° 2861/78 in OJ N° L 343

WINE

Morrocan wine exports to the Community have fallen steadily since 1973/4 from nearly 640,000 hectolitres to 136,450 hl. in 1977/8. This represented only 2.6% of the Community's wine imports from third countries and was less than that of the other two Maghreb countries. One reason for the decline in Moroccan exports was government policy of trying to develop the production of quality wines to replace table wines.

Under article 21 of the agreement wine made from fresh grapes (CCT N° ex 22.05C) originating in Morocco enjoy an 80% tariff reduction. The import price of wine plus the customs duty levied and the MCA's must not be less than the Community reference price.

QUALITY WINES

Quality wines are defined as those entitled to a designation of origin under Moroccan law. They may be imported duty free into the Community within an annual quota of 50,000 hl. All quality wine must normally be transported in containers of not more than 2 litres capacity.

The duty free quota was first applied following an exchange of letters of 12 March 1977. The current tariff free quota applies from 1 April 1979 to 30 June 1980. It has been increased from 50,000 hl to 62,500 hl to cover a period of 15 months.

The Community's duty free tariff quota applies to the following quality wines: Berkane, Saills, Beni M'tir, Guerrouane, Zemmour, Zennata. None of these wines may have an alcoholic strength of more than 15°.

For the period up to 31 June 1980 the tariff quotas are shared among the Member States as follows:

Benelux	5,200
Denmark	3,130
Germany	6,250
France	6,250
Ireland	2,090
Italy	3,130
United Kingdom	5,200
TOTAL	31,250
Reserve	31,250
TOTAL	62,500

* EEC Reg. N° 576/79 in OJ N° L 77

The Moroccan authorities are responsible for checking the identity and quality of their wine as well as the issue of certificates of the designation of origin.

APRICOT PULP

Under article 22 of the agreement customs duties on imports of Moroccan apricot pulp (CCT N° 20.06 B II C 1 aa) are reduced by 30% within an annual tariff quota of 8,250 tons. This means that a duty of 11.9% is applied.

For 1979 the tariff quota is shared among the Member States as follows:*

	(tons)
Benelux	870
Denmark	110
Germany	2,000
France	2,220
Ireland	60
Italy	60
United Kingdom	480
TOTAL	5,800
Reserve	2,450
TOTAL	8,250

BRANS AND SHARPS

Morocco has not exported brans and sharps to the Community for 4 years. Under article 23 of the agreement the same system is used for brans and sharps (CCT N° 23.02 A II) as for olive oil except that the levy is calculated in percentage terms. A 60% reduction in the variable component of the levy is granted provided that Morocco applies an equivalent tax on its exports.

FRUIT SALAD

Under article 20 of the agreement imports of tinned fruit salad (CCT N° 20.06) orginating in Morocco benefits from a tariff reduction of 55% provided that they do not exceed 100 tons annually.

An exchange of letters dated 30 December 1978 and published in the OJ N° L 373 formally fixed the arrangements for 1979.

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* EEC Reg. N° 2858/78 in OJ N° L 343

CONCESSIONS ON MAIN EEC FARM IMPORTS FROM MOROCCO

PRODUCT	CCT HEADING	CONCESSION %	DUTY LEFT	IMPORT CALENDAR	VALUE OF IMPORTS 1977 000 Eua
Tomatoes	07.01 Ex mex 1	60	4.4	15/11-30/4	59,512
Oranges	08.02 Ex A	80	3		43,393
Olive oil	15.07 A 11	Reduced levy	See Text		13,468
Mandarines	08.02 Ex B	80	3		53,067
Preserved sardines	16.04 Ex D	100	-		14,723
Early potatoes	07.01 A 11	40	9	1/1-31/3	17,251
Grapes and Olives prepared or preserved	20.02 F	100	-		21,171
Dried leguminous	07.05 Ex B	60	1.8		13,580
		- Zero duty for quality wines - 80% reduction for table wines			
Wine	22.05 CI 11		See Text		5,672
Fruit juice	20.07 B 11	60.70	45-84		5,841
Fresh fish	Ch.3	100	-		7,514
Tinned fish	Ex 16.04	100	-		8,511
Tinned fruit salad	20.06 B	55			12,022

Source: Statistical Office of EEC

F. RULES OF ORIGIN FOR MOROCCAN GOODS

1. In the Morocco-EEC Agreement products originating in Morocco and not covered by the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy enjoy duty Free access to the Community (see page 5). In order to enjoy this advantage Moroccan products must satisfy certain conditions laid down in the second protocol to the agreement. This protocol defines the concept of "originating products" and how it should be applied (1).

   Refined petroleum products are not covered by the origin protocol and separate rules of origin apply in each EEC Member State. However, any refined petroleum product based on Moroccan crude oil will have originating status.

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(1) A further more detailed guide to the rules of origin is planned

2. Definition of an originating product

Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria and the Community for origin purposes consist of one zone.

a) Wholly obtained

A wholly obtained product is considered to be "originating" if it has been entirely produced ("wholly obtained") in the zone concerned e.g. a tomato picked from a plant growing in Morocco is an originating tomato.

b) Sufficient working or processing

A product can also be considered to be "originating" if sufficient working or processing has been carried out in the zone. Sufficient working or processing is defined as that working or processing which places the final product under a different tariff heading in the Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature than the non-originating material imported into the zone.

There are two lists of exceptions to this general rule called Lists A and B. List A states that in addition to the change in tariff heading products must also fulfill some extra conditions. On the other hand List B states that alternative conditions to the change of tariff heading may be fulfilled.

The rules in Lists A and B are either "specific rules" relating to special processes and inputs which must be used or cannot be used or else "percentage rules" specifying the maximum proportion of the value of the product which can come from outside the zone.

Some products are listed in both Lists A and B in which case the conditions of both lists must be fulfilled. If both lists refer to a percentage rule then the proportion of non-originating imported parts cannot exceed the higher percentage. In no circumstances can the two percentages be added together.

Allocation of country of origin (i.e. Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria or the Community) for a product originating in the zone is done as follows. The country of origin is that where the last working or processing is carried out provided it is more than the minimal processing outlined in (c) below. In the latter case it is the country before.

c) Minimal processing

Whether or not a change of tariff heading has taken place and the Lists A and B rule has been satisfied, more than a minimal amount of processing must take place. For example the following processes are considered as "minimal" and do not involve sufficient processing to give originating status:

I) preservation of goods during transport and storage (ventilation, spreading out, drying, chilling, placing in salt, sulphur dioxide or other aqueous solutions, removal of damaged parts and like operations).

II) simple operations such as removal of dust, sifting or screening, sorting, classifying, matching (including the making up of sets of articles), washing, painting cutting up.

III) simple mixing of products, whether or not of different kinds, where one or more components of the mixture do not meet the conditions laid down in the Protocol to enable them to be considered as originating.

IV) simple assembly of parts of articles to constitute a complete article.

d) Direct shipping or "Direct Transport"

In addition to meeting the above criteria an originating product or a product to be used in further processing must also be transported from the country of production to the country of destination without leaving the zone. This means that products may not pass through another country outside the zone unless this is necessary for geographical reasons and then subject to the following stringent conditions:

I) Nothing more than trans-shipment or temporary warehousing is involved i.e. unloading and reloading. However any process to keep the goods in good condition is allowed.

II) The goods do not "enter into the commerce of the transit country" e.g. they are not bought or sold there.

III) The goods are not put into domestic use e.g. are not cleared through customs.

IV) The goods remain under customs control in the country of transit.

Evidence must be shown that the above conditions have been met. This is normally done by presenting a through bill of lading.

There are slightly different rules for goods sent to exhibitions in other countries.

3. Export documentation

a) Originating products sent to the EEC for preference

Normally a certificate EUR.1 is used. This is issued by the customs authorities after the exporter has filled in the application forms.

If the consignment is to be sent by post, which includes parcel post, and does not exceed 1000 units of account in value (DH 4970) the exporter may choose to use a form EUR.2 which he either fills in himself or allows an authorised representative to complete. The form is then placed in the parcel and does not have to be seen by the customs of the country of export.

No document is required whatever the means of transport if the consignment is:

- less than 60 units of account in value
- contains goods destined for the personal use of the recipient, does not have any commercial purpose and quantity and represents an isolated case

b) Materials to be used for further processing in the zone

Normally a declaration is given by the exporter to his customer giving all the details necessary for the customer to see if his own final product made from the materials concerned will be able to claim originating status. However an "Information Certificate" issued by the customs authorities in the country exporting the materials can be required.

Information on the detailed application of the rules of origin can be obtained from the appropriate Moroccan authorities or from the customs administrations in the EEC Member States.

LOGICAL TREE TO ESTABLISH WHETHER A PRODUCT HAS ORIGINATING STATUS

Q 1 Is your product entirely produced in the zone?

YES - originating product

NO - Q 2

Q 2 * Are the imported parts used made in the EEC, Algeria or Tunisia?

YES - Q 3

NO - Q 4

Q 3 * Are these products entirely produced in the EEC, Tunisia or Algeria?

YES - originating product

NO - Q 4

Q 4 x Do the imported parts from outside the zone have a different 4 figure CCCN classification than the final products,

YES - Q 5

NO - Q 7

Q 5 x Is your product listed in List A?

YES - Q 6

NO - originating product

Q 6 Does your product satisfy the additional criteria set out in List A taking into account all the work done in the zone?

YES - originating product

NO - non originating product

Q 7 x Is your product listed in List B?

YES - Q 8

NO - non originating product

Q 8 Does your product satisfy the alternative criteria set out in List B taking into account all the work done in the zone?

YES - originating product

NO - non originating product

N.B.: At the head of List B in the last column is a general 5% waver for some products chapters 84 - 92, 73.37, 97.07 and 98.93

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x If your answer is YES and NO you have to follow through both the YES and NO possibilities. Only if all the answers come out to be originating product do you have one.

G. MOROCCAN IMPORT REGIME

MFN treatment

Under the Cooperation Agreement Morocco is not obliged to make reciprocal trade concessions with the EEC. Instead it will grant the Community most-favoured-nation treatment (MFN). This means that Morocco will extend to the Nine any favourable trading terms offered in subsequent agreements with other countries. The only exceptions are if Morocco forms a customs union or a free trade area with the other Maghreb countries or adopts measures in this direction. The same applies if Morocco joins or takes steps towards a larger regional group of developing countries whose aim is to promote economic integration. (Article 27)

In order to meet its own industrialisation and development needs Morocco may introduce new customs duties or quotas on Community exports. Alternatively it may increase existing duties and quotas but only after consultations have first been held in the Cooperation Council. The quotas must apply to the Community as a whole and in no case may there be discrimination between EEC Member States. (Article 28)

Anti-dumping procedure

Should either Morocco or the Community find that dumping is taking place in their trade with each other then it can take action under Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Similar action can be taken against bounties and subsidies. (Article 36)

However the matter must first be discussed in the Cooperation Council, and all necessary trade information provided so that the matter can be fully examined. Any proposed safeguard measures must be discussed by the Council. Such measures must disturb the functioning of the agreement as little as possible and be withdrawn as soon as circumstances permit.

Safeguard

In the event of serious balance of payments difficulties similar safeguard measures can be taken by Morocco or individual EEC Member States.

H. NON-DISCRIMINATION

Both Morocco and the EEC agree not to discriminate between each others citizens, companies or firms (Art. 54). However under Article 35 certain trade restrictions are allowed for reasons of public policy or public security etc. but they must not "constitute a means of arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade".

In an exchange of letters on the above two articles the Morrocan government says that "...its undertakings do not require it to repeal laws and regulations in force insofar as they remain necessary for the protection of its essential security interests. Morocco will ensure that such laws and regulations are applied in such a way as to ensure compliance with Article 51(1) of the Agreement". For its part the EEC "...expects the principles set out in the Agreement, including those in Articles 35 and 54 of the Agreement, to be put into full application."

The European Community considers in particular that the application of the principle of non-discrimination should ensure the correct and smooth application of the Agreement.

4. ECONOMIC COOPERATION

The aim of the Morocco - EEC Cooperation Agreement is to promote the economic and social development of Morocco through economic, technical and financial cooperation. This should complement the Moroccan government's own development plans and programmes and give special emphasis to regional projects.

Types of Cooperation (Article 4)

Cooperation between Morocco and the EEC can take the following forms:

- Development of economic infrastructure e.g. water and power supplies, communications etc. so as to encourage economic diversification; industrial promotion and the modernization of agriculture.

- Industrial Cooperation: the Community can help in several ways to develop Moroccan industry:

  Participate in Morocco's industrial development programmes

  Promote business contacts between Morocco and the Community both in the public and private sectors

  Facilitate the transfer of technology by arranging favourable terms for the purchase of patents, licenses, etc.

  Eliminate non-tariff barriers e.g. packaging, health and safety regulations, impeding exports to either market

- Cooperation in the fields of science, technology and the protection of the environment

- Trade Promotion: organisation of missions fairs seminars

- Help develop Morocco's Fishing Industry e.g. expansion of fishing fleet, training of fishermen, construction of fish processing factories

- Encouragement of mutually beneficial private investment through political and economic guarantees against nationalisation, tax rebates, repatriation allowances etc.

- Exchange of economic and financial information

The Cooperation Council is responsible for defining the various methods of cooperation outlined above and supervising their implementation. It can also extend the scope of cooperation. (Article 52)

Financial aid provided by the Community shall be provided in accordance with Protocol N° 1 on Technical and Financial Cooperation and take account of the possibility of triangular cooperation.

Cooperation guidelines

General objectives

At its first meeting in Luxembourg in June 1979 the EEC-Morocco Cooperation Council fixed the guidelines for cooperation in accordance with Article 5 of the Agreement. The main objectives are:

- Expansion and modernization of agriculture so as to increase Morocco's food self-sufficiency and make its agriculture more complementary to that of the EEC's.

- Development and modernisation of Moroccan industry so as to create more jobs, raise productivity, develop natural resources and improve the balance of payments situation.

- Develop basic infrastructure and expand vocational training and research schemes.

- Strengthen cooperation between European and Moroccan firms so as to encourage the transfer of technology and capital investment.

- Improve living and working conditions especially in the poorest areas.

The technical and financial cooperation will reinforce the economic cooperation under Article 4 of the Agreement. EEC aid will also be designed to encourage triangular cooperation with extra funds being provided by other sources.

Sectorial objectives

Bearing in mind the above criteria EEC aid will focus on the following sectors:

1. Industry

- Increased local processing of raw materials
- Increased production of primary products e.g. food that can be substituted for imports
- Modernization and development of industries to diversify and increase exports
- Development of small and medium sized labour intensive industries.

2. Agriculture

- Increased farm production
- Diversification of exports, modernisation of transport and storage facilities
- Development of fishing industry through cooperation with the EEC

3. Basic infrastructure

- Improved energy, transport, tourism, industrial and rural development infrastructure in order to achieve general cooperation objectives

4. Training and technical assistance

- Aid in identifying and preparing projects as well as other areas where lack of trained staff risks delaying development programmes

5. TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL COOPERATION

As stated in Article 1 of Protocol N°1 of the Agreement, the object of Community financial aid is to contribute towards Morocco's economic and social development.

Amount and duration of aid

The aid totals 130 million European units of account (1) (DH 646 million) and extends until 31 October 1981. However the aid could only start being released from 1 November 1978 after the agreement had been ratified by the Parliaments of the nine Member States and Morocco.

A relatively greater amount of aid may be committed during the first couple of years to compensate for the delay over ratification. Any funds remaining at the end of October 1981 can still be used according to normal procedure.

The aid is made up as follows:

EIB loans	:	56 million Eua (DH 278 million)
Loans on special terms	:	58 million Eua (DH 288 million)
Grants	:	16 million Eua (DH 80 million)
TOTAL		130 million Eua (DH 646 million)

The EIB loans will be covered by the Community. The grants and special loans will come from the Community budget which from 1 January 1978 uses the new European Unit of Account.

The EIB loans come from the bank's own resources at normal market rates. Morocco rejected the possibility of interest rate rebates under the Agreement. Instead it has preferred to use the 7 million Eua allocated for that propose on technical assistance projects.

The loans on special terms will be issued for a period of 40 years at a nominal interest rate of 1 per cent. There is a 10 per cent grace period before repayment starts.

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(1) 1 Eua = DH 4.97

Both types of EIB loans may be granted to the Moroccan government or appropriate Moroccan organisations e.g. Development Banks, for onlending. They must however, observe the terms laid down in the Financial Protocol.

Purpose of financial aid

EEC financial aid can be used to wholly or partly finance:

- Production and economic infrastructure investment projects especially those aiming to diversify the Moroccan economy, promote industrialisation and modernize agriculture. These will usually be financed by EIB loans, loans on special terms or a combination of both.

- Technical cooperation connected with EEC projects e.g. feasibility studies, planning, choice of technology. This will normally be financed by grants. (Article 3 Protocol I)

- Training of staff to work on and later operate the above projects. As with other forms of technical cooperation, training will be financed by grants.

EEC aid should only be used to cover the cost of executing the projects. It may not be used to cover administrative, maintenance or running costs.

Given the modest volume of Community aid in relation to Morocco's development needs, co-financing is of special importance. The EEC may jointly finance projects along with Morocco credit and development organisations, EEC Member States and International Finance Organisations e.g. Arab Funds.

EEC aid programme

Major changes in Morocco's development plan delayed the adoption of an EEC aid programme until June 1979. The list of projects is as follows:

EEC Aid Programme

Infrastructure Projects	Amount
Jorf Lasfar Port	26 million Eua EIB loan 14 million Eua special EIB loan
Rocade Canal and Sidi Driss Dam	17.5 million Eua
Industrial Development Board (ODI)	5 million Eua risk capital
Water Supplies (Al Hoceima-Nador-Safi)	15.5 million Eua
National Electricity Board (ONE) transport network	20 million Eua
Port installations	8.5 million Eua

Technical Assistance

Department	Project	Cost
Ministry of Employment and Professional Training	Equipment and technical assistance for 10 institutes of applied technology	8 million Eua
Industrial Development Board	- Industrial promotion - Technical assistance unit for small and medium sized enterprises	2.75 million Eua
Ministry of Trade and Industry	Trade promotion	0.6 million Eua
Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform	National vaccination laboratory	2 million Eua
Institute of Arab Studies and Research (IERA)	Lexar programme: data bank	0.4 million Eua
Ministry of National Education	Scholarships	0.3 million Eua

Balance available: 7.5 million Eua of special loans is available for infrastructure projects and 1.95 million Eua for technical assistance.

Port of Jorf Lasfar

By the end of July 1979 two financing conventions worth 40 million Eua had been signed. They concerned two loans from the European Investment Bank for the expansion of the phosphate port of Jorf Lasfar in the region of Doukkala.

The two loans are the largest made by the EIB for a single project and consist of:

- 26 million Eua loan from the EIB's own resources and carries a term of 20 years and an interest rate of 9.85%.

- 14 million Eua loan on special terms from the Community budget. It carries a 40 year term and 1% interest rate.

The new port should be completed by the end of 1983 and by the end of the 1980's be capable of handling 10 million tons of phosphate ore annually. Jorf Lasfar will ease congestion at the ports of Casablanca and Safi. Total cost of the project is 220 million Eua.

Aid beneficiaries

The following are eligible for EEC financial aid:

- the Moroccan government which in turn can authorise aid for the following bodies:

- Official Moroccan development agencies
- Private Moroccan development agencies
- Private enterprise in Morocco
- Moroccan producer groups
- Moroccan Industrial trainees and scholarship holders

Presentation and Approval of Projects

With the approval of the Moroccan government each of the above groups may submit a formal request for aid to the EEC. It will then be jointly considered by the EEC and the Moroccan government.

On the Community side the European Investment Bank will handle economic infrastructure and industrial projects. The European Commission will handle social infrastructure (e.g. water supplies) agricultural and all projects financed by non-repayable grants.

The Moroccan government or other beneficiaries shall be responsible for the execution, management and maintenances of projects financed by the EEC. The Community will check that the aid is used as efficiently as possible and in accordance with the objectives laid down in the Protocol.

Award of Contracts

All Moroccan and EEC citizens are eligible to tender for contracts for projects financed by the Community.

For projects worth less than 1 million Eua (DH 4.97 million) an accelerated procedure will be used so as to encourage Moroccan firms. This means a shorter time limit for the submission of tenders for small projects of special interest to Moroccan firms.

In special cases other countries may be permitted by mutual consent to submit tenders. This could apply to co-financed projects.

For the execution of these contracts Morocco will apply fiscal and customs arrangements at least as favourable as those applied to other international organizations.

The Community may require a guarantee before granting a loan to a non-governmental body.

Throughout the duration of EIB loans the Moroccan government will make available the foreign currency needed for the payment of interest and commission as well as the repayment of principal. The Cooperation Council will be responsible for the overall supervision of financial and technical cooperation. It will examine annually how the aid is being used and will examine before 31 October 1981 how financial and technical cooperation can be extended for a further period.

European Unit of Account

The European Unit of Account (EUA) used to express the amounts of aid in Protocol N°1 of the Morocco/EEC Agreement is defined as a "basket" of the currencies of the Community's nine Member States.

The proportion of each Member currency in the basket reflects that country's productive and trading importance and is as follows:

German Mark	: 0.828
Pound Sterling	: 0.0885
French franc	: 1.15
Italian lira	: 109
Dutch guilder	: 0.286
Belgian franc	: 3.66
Luxembourg franc	: 0.14
Danish krone	: 0.217
Irish Pound	: 0.00759

The value of the unit of account in each of the nine currencies is calculated daily by the European Commission using market exchange rates.

The daily value of the Eua in each of the Community currencies is published each afternoon and telexed to central banks and financial and press agencies. They are also published periodically in the Official Journal of the European Communities (Part C Communications and Information).

The Eua is calculated as follows. First of all, it is calculated in Belgian francs according to the official daily exchange rate in Brussels. Then, this initial value of the Eua in Belgian francs is multiplied by the official national daily exchange rate of Member currencies to give the value of the Eua in each of the nine currencies.

The value of the Eua is not calculated in Moroccan dirhams because financial transfers will normally be made in the currency of one of the EEC Member States and then converted into Moroccan dirhams.

The value of the European Unit of Account (1 Eua) on 3rd January 1980 was $1.45.

6. LABOUR BENEFITS (Articles 40 - 43)

The aim of the Agreement is to improve working conditions and social security provisions for Moroccans working in the EEC. It is estimated that there are about 180,000 Moroccan workers in the Community of whom about 130,000 are in France.

The benefits accorded Moroccan workers have not yet come into force partly because of the delay in ratifying the Agreement. In no case will these benefits be less than those enjoyed by Morocco in bilateral agreements with the Member States. Alone among the Nine, France pays out family allowances according to the worker's country of origin e.g. the family of a Moroccan worker in France receives allowances at Moroccan rates.

Principles

The Morocco-EEC Agreement lays down a number of principles concerning labour relations:

- No national discrimination regarding working conditions and wages. This means that a Moroccan worker will earn the same wage and enjoy the same working conditions as a European. The same applies for Europeans working in Morocco.

- Moroccan workers as well as members of their family living with them shall enjoy the same social security benefits as Community workers.

- Additionality: Moroccan workers can add together all periods of insurance, employment or residence accumulated in the various Member States. These can then be used to claim social security benefits.

- Moroccan workers shall receive family allowances for members of their family living in the Community.

- Moroccan workers can transfer their pensions or social security benefits to Morocco at the rates applied in the Member State or States.

- Morocco shall grant reciprocal benefits to Community citizens working in Morocco.

INSTITUTIONS

Cooperation Council

The most important institution for implementing the Agreement is the Cooperation Council composed of the EEC Council of Ministers, European Commission and members of the Moroccan government.

The Council meets annually and is presided over alternately by a member from either side. Extra meetings may be held at the request of either Morocco or the EEC.

Functions

The Council may take decisions in order to reach objectives laid down in the Agreement. These decisions are taken by mutual consent and are binding on both sides. The Council may also make recommendations concerning the smooth running of the agreement.

The first meeting of the Cooperation Council was held in Luxembourg on 12 June 1979. The EEC delegation was led by Mr. Jean François-Poncet, French Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Moroccan delegation by Mr. M'Hamed Boucetta, Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

The following points were discussed:

- EEC Enlargement: the Moroccans expressed great concern about the proposed enlargement of the EEC to include Greece, Spain and Portugal and the serious effect this would have on Morocco's trading relationship with the Community. The Moroccans called for consultations during the accession negotiations as well as a global review of the Cooperation Agreement to take account of the consequences of enlargement.

  The EEC took note of Moroccan fears and said that consultations would be held at "the appropriate time." Talks regarding Greek entry had already been held May 16 and May 26. The Commission has started an in depth study on the effects of enlargement on relations with third countries.

- Trade: the Moroccans expressed concern about their growing trade deficit with the Community, which they said had reached a critical level in 1977 representing 47% of their overall trade deficit. In particular they complained about problems concerning exports of tomatoes, oranges, tinned sardines and tomato concentrate to the EEC.

  The EEC said it was still too early to judge the commercial impact of the Cooperation Agreement but took note of the problems concerning certain Moroccan agricultural exports.

- Economic Cooperation: both sides stressed its importance and agreed to establish a work programme for cooperation in the industrial, scientific and technological fisheries and other sectors. Morocco asked for energy to be included.

- Labour: the EEC Council of Ministers will submit a draft decision to the Cooperation Council on its position concerning social security for Moroccan workers (Article 42 para. 1) as soon as it has finished discussing the Commission's proposals. Morocco also asked for an exchange of views on the socio-cultural problems of Moroccan workers in the EEC.

Other bodies

- A Cooperation Committee composed of representatives from both sides will aid the Cooperation Council carry out its tasks.

- The Cooperation Council may also decide to set up specialist committees to deal with particular problems.

- It can also organise contacts between the European Parliament and the Moroccan Chamber of Representatives so as to encourage an exchange of views at a more democratic level.

EEC office in Rabat

An EEC office was opened in Rabat in January 1979. Its task is to facilitate the implementation of the Agreement in all sectors. It provides information and arranges contacts between businessmen and public authorities. The office also supervises the execution of projects, including technical assistance schemes, financed under the Agreement.

Similar offices have been set up in other Maghreb and Mashreq countries as well as the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries belonging to the Lomé Convention.

The address of the EEC office is:

4, Rue Jaafar As Sadik,
BP 1302, RABAT-Agdal.

Tel. (00-212-7) 742-95
Telex 32620

EEC Delegate: Mr. L. Lanari

Review of Agreement

As the Agreement is of unlimited duration, reviews were envisaged firstly in 1978 and secondly in 1983. These would provide an opportunity to examine the effectiveness of the agreement and to propose possible improvements. However, exploratory talks only took place in May 1979, because of the delay in ratifying the Agreement. Finally the Agreement may be terminated twelve months after either side has handed in notification.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A

PROCESSED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (Art.14)

CCT Heading N°	Description
ex 17.04	Sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa, but not including liquorice extract containing more than 10% by weight of sucrose but not containing other added substances
18.06	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa
19.01	Malt extract
19.02	Preparations of flour, starch or malt extract, of a kind used as infant food or for dietetic or culinary purposes, containing less than 50% by weight of cocoa
19.03	Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products
19.04	Tapioca and sago; tapioca and sago substitutes obtained from potato or other starches
19.05	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal product (puffed rice, cornflakes and similar products)
19.06	Communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products
19.07	Bread, ships' biscuits and other ordinary bakers' wares, not containing added sugar, honey, eggs, fats, cheese or fruit
19.08	Pastry, biscuits, cakes and other fine bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa in any proportion
ex 21.01	Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes, extracts, essences and concentrates thereof:
	- Excluding roasted chicory and extracts thereof
21.06	Natural yeasts (active or inactive); prepared baking powders:
	A. Active natural yeasts:
	II. Bakers' yeast

CCT Heading N°	Description
ex 21.07	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included, containing sugar, dairy products, cereals or products based on cereals (1)
ex 22.02	Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and flavoured aerated waters and other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit and vegetable juices falling within heading N° 20.07: - Containing milk or milkfats
29.04	Acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives: C. Polyhydric alcohols: II. Mannitol III. Sorbitol
35.05	Dextrins and dextrin glues; soluble or roasted starches; starch glues
38.12	Prepared glazings, prepared dressings and prepared mordants, of a kind used in the textile, paper, leather or like industries: A. Prepared glazings and prepared dressings: I. With a basis of amylaceous substances
38.19	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included; residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included: T. Sorbitol, other than that falling within subheading 29.04 C III: I. In aqueous solution: a) Containing 2% or less by weight of mannitol, calculated on the sorbitol content b) Other

(1) The heading covers only products which, on importation into the Community, are subject to the duty laid down in the Common Customs Tariff, comprising an *ad valorem* duty constituting the fixed component and a variable component.

CCT Heading N°	Description
	II. Other:
	a) Containing 2% or less by weight of mannitol, calculated on the sorbitol content
	b) Other

ANNEX B

EEC CONCESSIONS ON MOROCCAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (Art.15)

Customs duties on imports into the Community of the products originating in Morocco which are listed below shall be reduced by the rates indicated for each of them

CCT Heading N°	Description	Rate of reduction
01.01	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies:	
	A. Horses:	
	II. For slaughter (a)	80%
	III. Other	80%
02.01	Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within heading N° 01.02, 01.03 or 01.04, fresh, chilled or frozen:	
	A. Meat:	
	I. Of horses, asses, mules and hinnies	80%
	ex IV. Other:	
	- Excluding meat of domestic sheep	100%
02.04	Other meat and edible meat offals, fresh, chilled or frozen	100%
Chapter 3	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	100%

(a) Entry under this subheading is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities of the Community.

CCT Heading N°	Description	Rate of reduction
06.02	Other live plants, including trees, shrubs, bushes, roots, cuttings and slips:	
	ex D. Other:	
	- Rose trees and bushes, excluding cuttings of rose trees and bushes	60%
07.01	Vegetables, fresh or chilled:	
	A. Potatoes:	
	II. New potatoes:	
	ex a) From 1 January to 15 May:	
	- From 1 January to 31 March	40%
	F. Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled:	
	I. Peas:	
	ex a) From 1 September to 31 May:	
	- From 1 October to 30 April	60%
	II. Beans (of the species Phaseolus):	
	ex a) From 1 October to 30 June:	
	- From 1 November to 30 April	60%
	ex H. Onions, shallots and garlic:	
	- Onions, from 15 February to 15 May	60%
	ex L. Artichokes:	
	- From 1 October to 31 December	30%
	M. Tomatoes:	
	ex I. From 1 November to 14 May	
	- From 15 November to 30 April	60%
	S. Sweet peppers	
	ex. T. Others:	
	- Aubergines, from 1 December to 30 April	60%
	- Courgettes, from 1 December to the last day of February	60%
07.02	Vegetables (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing:	
	ex B. Other:	
	- Peas	30%

CCT Heading N°	Description	Rate of reduction
07.03	Vegetables provisionally preserved in brine, water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption:	
	A. Olives:	
	I. For uses other than the production of oil (a)	60%
	B. Capers	90%
07.05	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split:	
	A. For sowing:	
	ex I. Peas (including chick peas) and beans (of the species Phaseolus):	
	- Peas	60%
	ex III. Other	
	- Broad beans and horse beans	60%
	B. Other	100%
08.01	Dates, bananas, coconuts, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, pineapples, avocados, mangoes, guavas and mangosteens, fresh or dried, shelled or not:	
	ex A. Dates:	
	- In immediate containers of a net capacity of 35 kg or less	100%
	D. Avocados	80%
08.02	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried:	
	ex A. Oranges:	
	- Fresh	80%
	ex B. Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkins and other similar citrus hybrids:	
	- Fresh	80%

(a) Entry under the subheading is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities in the Community.

CCT Heading N°	Description	Rate of reduction
	ex C. Lemons:	
	- Fresh	80%
	D. Grapefruit	80%
08.04	Grapes, fresh or dried:	
	A. Fresh:	
	I. Table grapes:	
	ex a) From 1 November to 14 July:	
	- From 15 November to 30 April	60%
08.07	Stone fruit, fresh:	
	D. Plums:	
	ex II. From 1 October to 30 June:	
	- From 1 November to 15 June	60%
08.0B	Berries, fresh:	
	A. Strawberries:	
	ex II. From 1 August to 30 April:	
	- From 1 November to 31 March	60%
	ex D. Raspberries, black currants and red currants:	
	- Raspberries, from 15 May to 15 June	50%
ex 0B.09	Other fruit, fresh:	
	- Melons, from 1 November to 31 May	50%
	- Watermelons, from 1 April to 15 June	50%
08.10	Fruit (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar	30%
08.11	Fruit provisionally preserved (for example, by sulphur dioxide gas, in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions), but unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption:	
	ex B. Oranges:	
	- Comminuted	B0%
	ex E. Other:	
	- Comminuted citrus fruit	B0%

CCT Heading N°	Description	Rate of reduction
08.12	Fruit, dried, other than that falling within heading N° 08.01, 08.02, 08.03, 08.04 or 08.05:	
	A. Apricots	60%
	B. Peaches, including nectarines	50%
	E. Papaws	50%
	F. Fruit salads:	
	I. Not containing prunes	50%
	G. Other	50%
09.04	Pepper of the genus 'Piper'; pimento of the genus 'Capsicum' or genus 'Pimenta':	
	A. Neither crushed nor ground:	
	II. Pimento	100%
	B. Crushed or ground	100%
09.09	Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin, caraway and juniper	100%
09.10	Thyme, saffron and bay leaves; other spices	100%
12.03	Seeds, fruit and spores, of a kind used for sowing:	
	E. Other (a)	60%
12.07	Plants and parts (including seeds and fruit) of trees, bushes, shrubs or other plants, being goods of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh or dried, whole, cut, crushed, ground or powdered	100%
12.08	Locust beans, fresh or dried, whether or not kibbled or ground, but not further prepared; fruit kernels and other vegetable products of a kind used primarily for human food, not falling within any other heading	100%

(a) This concession is solely for seeds complying with the provisions of the Directives on the marketing of seeds and plants.

CCT Heading N°	Description	Rate of reduction
13.03	Vegetables saps and extracts; pectic substances, pectinates and pectates; agar-agar and other mucilages and thickeners, derived from vegetable products:	
	ex B. Pectic substances, pectinates and pectates:	
	- Pectic substances and pectinates	25%
16.04	Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes:	
	A. Caviar and caviar substitutes	100%
	B. Salmonidae	100%
	C. Herring	100%
	E. Tunny	60%
	F. Bonito (Sarda sp.p.) mackerel and anchovies	100%
	G. Other	100%
16.05	Crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved	100%
20.01	Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard:	
	ex B. Other:	
	- Without added sugar, with the exception of gherkins	100%
20.02	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid:	
	A. Mushrooms:	
	- Cultivated mushrooms	50%
	- Other	60%
	B. Truffles	70%
	ex C. Tomatoes:	
	- Peeled tomatoes	30%
	D. Asparagus	20%

CCT Heading N°	Description	Rate of reduction
	F. Capers and olives	100%
	G. Peas: beans in pod	20%
	H. Other, including mixtures:	
	- Carrots and mixtures	20%
	- Others	50%
20.05	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purée and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sugar:	
	A. Chestnut purée and paste:	
	II. Other	50%
	B. Jams and marmalades of citrus fruit:	
	III. Other	50%
	C. Other:	
	III. Other	50%
20.06	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit:	
	B. Other:	
	II. Not containing added spirit:	
	a) Containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity of more than 1 kg:	
	2. Grapefruit segments	80%
	ex 3. Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and other similar citrus hybrids:	
	- Comminuted	80%
	ex 7. Peaches and apricots:	
	- Apricots	20%
	ex 8. Other fruits:	
	- Comminuted oranges and lemons	80%

CCT Heading N°	Description	Rate of reduction
	b) Containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity of 1 kg or less:	
	2. Grapefruit segments	80%
	ex 3. Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and other similar citrus hybrids:	
	- Comminuted	80%
	ex 8. Other fruits:	
	- Comminuted oranges and lemons	80%
	c) Not containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity:	
	1. 4.5 kg or more:	
	ex aa) Apricots:	
	- Apricot halves	50%
	ex bb) Peaches (including nectarines) and plums:	
	- Peach halves and nectarine halves	50%
	ex dd) Other fruits:	
	- Grapefruit segments	80%
	- Citrus pulp	40%
	- Comminuted citrus fruit	80%
	2. Of less than 4.5 kg:	
	ex bb) Other fruits and mixtures of fruit:	
	- Apricot halves, peach halves and nectarine halves	50%
	- Grapefruit segments	80%
	- Comminuted citrus fruit	80%
20.07	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit:	

CCT Heading N°		Rate of reduction
	A. Of a specific gravity exceeding 1.33 at 15° C:	
	III. Other:	
	ex a) Of a value exceeding 30 u.a. per 100 kg net weight:	
	- Orange juice	70%
	- Grapefruit juice	70%
	- Other citrus fruit juices	60%
	ex b) Of a value not exceeding 30 u.a. per 100 kg net weight:	
	- Orange juice	70%
	- Grapefruit juice	70%
	- Other citrus fruit juices	60%
	B. Of a specific gravity of 1.33 or less at 15° C:	
	II. Other:	
	a) Of a value exceeding 30 u.a. per 100 kg net weight:	
	1. Orange juice	70%
	2. Grapefruit juice	70%
	ex 3. Lemon juice and other citrus fruit juices:	
	- Other citrus fruit juices (excluding lemon juice)	60%
	b) Of a value of 30 u.a. or less per 100 kg net weight:	
	1. Orange juice	70%
	2. Grapefruit juice	70%
23.01	Flours and meals, of meat, offals, fish, crustaceans or molluscs, unfit for human consumption; greaves	100%

ANNEX C

BASIC DATA ON MOROCCO

Land Area	: 458,730 sq. km.
Climate	: Warm on the coast, hot inland
Temperatures	: Hottest month August 18 - 28°C
	Coldest month January 8 - 17°C
	(Weather at Rabat 65 mt. altitude)
Time	: GMT
Monetary Unit	: Dirham (DH)
	1 Eua = DH 4.97
	1 US Dollar = DH 3.88 (December 1979)

PEOPLE, RESOURCES AND EQUIPMENT

Population	: 18.4 million (1977)	
Annual growth of population	: 3.2%	
Density	: 40 per km^2	
Cities	: Rabat (capital)	534,000
	Casablanca	1,561,000
	Marrakech	390,000
	Fes	380,000
	Meknes	363,000
	Oujda	317,000
Labour Force	: 5 million approx. of which 3 million in agriculture	
National Income per person	: US $460 (1975)	
Mineral Reserves	: Coal 96 million tons (1960)	
	Natural Gas 1 million cubic mts. (1973)	
Petroleum Refinery Capacity	: 2.91 million tons (1978)	
Electricity Capacity	: 3970 MKW/H (1978)	
Ports	: Casablanca, Safi, Kenitra	
Airports	: Casablanca, Tangier, Marrakech, Rabat, Agadir	

PRODUCTION

Gross Domestic Product (1977)	: DH 2.9 billion		
Growth in real terms (1973-77)	: 6.8% per year		
Structure of GDP (1977)	: Agriculture	-	14%
	: Manufacturing	-	23%
	: Mining and Quarrying	-	3%
	: Construction	-	8%
	: Others	-	52%

ANNEX D

MAIN ECONOMIC SECTORS

1. Agriculture

Agriculture is the backbone of the Moroccan economy employing 55% of the labour force and contributing about 14% of the gross domestic product (GDP) in 1977. However an unfavourable climate giving insufficient and uneven rainfall has caused wide fluctuations in the annual harvest which has varied on average by 10% over the past decade. Farm exports represented only 14% of total exports in 1977 compared with a peak of 47% in 1973.

Only about one quarter of Morocco's land area is cultivated and 85% of this is devoted to cereals. Despite a big increase in the irrigated area only 9% of farmland or 600,000 hectares is irrigated. About 75% of the rainfall occurs between November and March which explains why winter crops are preferred to spring crops.

In recent years drought has been a major problem and together with rapid population growth this has meant that per capita agricultural production has stagnated.

Cereals (mainly wheat and barely) and stock farming each account for about 30% of agricultural production and have stagnated over the years. On the other hand citrus fruits production has increased by 50% over the past decade and now accounts for 17% of farm output. Vegètables have also done well, especially tomatoes and potatoes. They now account for 10% of farm output. But the most dramatic growth has been made by sugar beet production having risen from 200,000 tons in the 1960's to 2.3 million tons in 1976 before dropping to 1.7 million tons in 1977. The government aims to achieve self-sufficiency in sugar by 1984.

Shortage of cereals has radically altered Morocco's agricultural trade balance. In 1975 Morocco had to import 1.5 million tons of cereals and 270,000 tons of sugar as well as oil seeds and dairy products. Food imports totalled 850 million dollars or 30% of the total import bill and forced the government to launch a major drive to achieve self-sufficiency.

In 1977 Morocco imported 1.2 million tons of cereals and 240,000 tons of sugar. Amidst the gloom exports of citrus fruits and spring vegetables have alone done well. France continues to be the main export market though the USSR has recently become a major customer.

Morocco also has important fishery resources especially on the Atlantic coast between Casablanca and south of Agadir. Annual catches average about 350,000 tons while fish accounts for 12% of food exports.

AGRICULTURE

Production — Principal crops ('000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Wheat	1,853	1,573	2,135	1,286	1,695
Barley	2,389	1,587	2,860	1,345	1,886
Maize	389	371	492	184	330
Olives	174*	303*	312	304	163
Dates	93*	100	102*	90	N.A.
Pulses	712	456	483	N.A.	N.A.
Tomatoes	370	542	450	N.A.	N.A.
Oranges	627	478	523	576	799
Tangerines	202	140	158	197	270
Potatoes	232	195	170	N.A.	N.A.
Sugar Beet	1,944	1,792	2,361	1,473	2,395
Seed Cotton	17	23	15	22	16
Grapes	280*	2B0*	280*	N.A.	N.A.
Wine (000 hl)	1,297	699	852	920	N.A.

* FAO estimate

N.A. Not Available

Source: FAO

2. Phosphates

Morocco is the third largest producer after the USA and USSR but the leading world exporter of phosphates. In 1975 it produced 17 million tons of phosphate ore of which 15.7 million tons was exported. Phosphates account for 55% of Morocco's export earnings and 12% of GDP.

Phosphate mining is controlled by the state Office Cherifien des Phosphates (OCP). The principal mines are at Khouribga and Oued Zem (70% of production) and at Youssoufia. With the annexation of part of the Spanish Sahara in 1976 Morocco gained possession of the important phosphate deposits at Bu Craa. However harassment from Polisario guerrillas has hindered production.

Phosphates are exported from the ports of Casablanca and Safi, the main markets being Spain, Poland, France, Belgium and the United Kingdom. In January 1978 Morocco concluded a major barter arrangement with the USSR by which it would export phosphate rock in exchange for oil, chemicals and timber. To begin with Morocco will export 5 million tons per year, mainly from the Meskala reserves, but this will double by 1990.

The phosphate market has been highly unstable in recent years and this has had an unsettling effect on the Moroccan economy. Due to a shortage of supplies prices tripled from \$14 to \$42 in 1973 before peaking at \$68 per ton in March 1975. But in reaction to the price boom demand fell off and in 1977 phosphates were only \$32 per ton. Exports were less than 16 million tons compared with over 19 million tons in 1974.

3. Other mining

Other types of mining contribute only 1.5% to GDP and 5% to total exports. Despite this Morocco is the world's 5th largest producer of cobalt and 10th largest producer of lead and refined manganese. It also produces iron and zinc but in smaller quantities than before. It recently started mining of copper and fluorspar. All mining activities are controlled by the state bureau BRPM.

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Phosphates	19,750	14,119	15,656
Iron Ore	534	554	343
Coal	574	652	702
Manganese	175	131	117
Lead	142	104	99
Petroleum	24	20	n.a.
Zinc	27	36	30
Cobalt	13	14	7

1977: Phosphates 17 million metric tons.

4. Energy

Morocco is about 25% self-sufficient in energy. Coal is the main source supplying over half national needs. Production has expanded from 400,000 tons in 1969 to 702,000 tons in 1977. The main mines are at Jerada in North-East Morocco.

Oil is found mainly in the Rharb basin and near Essaouira. Production has been falling steadily from 150,000 tons in 1963 to 8,120 tons in 1976. However in 1977 it recovered to 20,000 tons. Its share of national production has fallen from 60% to 9% over the same period. The discovery of oil in the Doukhala area should check the decline. In 1975 Morocco had to import 2.6 million tons of crude oil and 300,000 tons of refined products costing $250 million mainly from the USSR and Iraq.

5. Industry

Although still relatively small (12% of GDP at 1974 prices) the industrial sector has been one of the most dynamic in recent years. Between 1973-75 the annual growth rate was 6.6% exceeding the target set by the Development Plan. The foodstuffs and textiles industries provide nearly 60% of value added. The mechanical and phosphate processing industries have expanded rapidly in recent years. Import controls have encouraged the creation of a large number of small factories.

In the foodstuffs sector the sugar, tinned vegetables and tinned sardines industries have recorded the most rapid growth. Morocco has been self-sufficient in textiles since 1971 while in 1977 exports accounted for 25% of turnover and 10.6% of total exports.

6. Tourism

In 1977 1.4 million tourists visited Morocco compared with only 500,000 in 1968. During the same period foreign exchange earnings rose from $88 to 350 million. At the gateway to Europe and with its varied attractions of mountains, desert and sea Morocco has much to offer the tourist. The imperial cities of Marrakech, Meknes, Fez and Rabat, the oases and the Agadir area, which is a year round resort, are among the star attractions. Most tourists come from France, America, UK and Germany.

Hotels provide 43,000 beds 50% of which are divided equally between "4" star and "3" star hotels. The hotel industry was not included in the Moroccanisation policy which has benefitted from a new investment code and special incentives. The government will have spent $50 million by 1980 in expanding the tourist industry to cater for 2 million visitors.

7. Trade

Morocco runs a persistent trade deficit with other countries. In 1977 this amounted to DH 8.5 billion a sharp increase on the DH 5.9 billion deficit recorded the previous year. This was due to a further decline in phosphate export earnings coupled with increased imports of capital goods, but in 1978 the deficit was cut to DH 6 billion due to a major reduction in raw materials and equipment imports.

World Trade Balance (1975-77 DH million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Imports cif	10,394	11,555	14,401	12,291
Exports fob	6,238	5,579	5,860	6,261
Balance	4,156	5,976	8,541	6,030

The main exports are farm products and phosphates both of which are liable to sharp fluctuations either because of the weather or changes in world demand. Exports of textiles, including ready made clothing and carpets, were the only items to show steady growth.

Moroccan agricultural production has failed to keep pace with population growth with the result that it has had to import growing amounts of food. At the same time industrial development necessitates imports of large amounts of capital goods while the increase in world oil prices has also been a heavy burden on the import bill.

8. Development Planning

In 1978 Morocco introduced an austerity programme to improve its $2.3 billion balance of payments deficit which had increased sharply due to heavy military spending to pay for the war in the Western Sahara. One of the main features of the programme was a new three year plan (1978-80) to replace the original five year plan (1978-82).

The main features of the new plan are a consolidation of existing projects rather than the introduction of new ones, a 20% cutback in imports of consumer and luxury goods and a preferential exchange rate for remittances from workers abroad. Neither food nor capital goods are included in the import curbs. In the industrial sector a 6.1% annual growth rate target has been set which is slightly higher than the overall economic growth target. Industrial investment has been halved compared with the 1973-77 plan in order to reduce imports of machinery. Instead a greater effort is made to promote small and labour intensive industries. Existing sugar, cement and phosphate projects will be continued, more capital goods will be produced locally, quality of goods will be improved and industrial decentralisation will be speeded up.

ANNEX E

Textiles

In January 1979 Morocco concluded a voluntary limitation arrangement with the EEC. Under the arrangement Morocco has agreed to limit exports of several sensitive textile products to the EEC during the years 1979-81.

The current arrangement includes Community import ceilings for 5 products and indicative regional ceilings (i.e. for each Member State) for 5 other products. Ceilings for certain products have been substantially increased compared with 1978. Greater flexibility has also been introduced: possibility of carrying forward unused quotas from one year to the next, using part of next year's quota early, transfer of quotas from one product category to another.

In addition Morocco benefitted in 1979 from an exceptional carryover of unused 1978 quotas to take account of the special situation following the introduction of safeguard measures by France in June 1977.

Only 33% of outward processing traffic (temporary EEC exports of textile products for labour intensive finishing in Morocco) will be counted against quotas compared with 50% in 1978.

Regular textile consultations will be held between the EEC and Morocco in order to compare trade statistics and resolve any problems arising out of the management of the textiles arrangement. No special problems were raised during the last consultations in Brussels on December 12th.

ANNEX F

1973 Industrial Investment Code

The code covers industry, tourism, mining, shipping, handicrafts and export firms which are at least 50% Moroccan owned and which invest over DH 100,000 net tax in production equipment. Investments over DH 30 million should help develop exports or local industries providing a high added value.

Government agreement is necessary for investments in the following sectors:

- Car, utility vehicle and farm tractor assembly chains
- Tyre and inner tube production
- Food oil refining
- Sugar production and refining
- Cement
- Oil refining
- Industrial mining

Investments in certain export industries need no prior approval from the Ministry of Industry. Export profits enjoy a 10 year tax free holiday. (See list)

Advantages

1. Tax: - Exemption from the 15% tax on imported or locally bought capital goods
   - Reduction from 1.5% to 0.5% in the tax on registering companies and capital increases
2. Customs: Exemption from customs duties on imports of:
   - Equipment, tools and capital goods
   - Second hand capital goods authorised by the Ministry of Industry
3. 5 year tax exemption on patents

4. 10 year exemption from profits tax for new firms established in the following provinces: Tangiers, Tetouan, Al Hoceima, Taza Nador, Oujda, Ksar Es Souk, Ouarzazate, Tarfaya and in the Essaouira circle. A 50% exemption is granted over 10 years for new firms set up in all other areas except Casablanca.
5. Depreciation on investments up to double the normal rate can be claimed against tax.
6. Guarantee on transfer of foreign capital in case of liquidation of company. No restriction on distribution of dividends to non-residents.
7. 2% interest rebate on loans from the National Development Bank.

For further information apply to the Industrial Development Office, Ministry of Industry, 8 Rue Gandhi, Rabat.

LIST OF EXPORT INDUSTRIES COVERED BY INVESTMENT CODE

- Non-ferrous metals production
- Steel, foundries and boilers
- First processing of metals and manufacture of semi-metallic products
- Agricultural, industrial and rail machinery
- General mechanical equipment
- Various metallic products
- Shipbuilding
- Cars and cycles
- Electrics and electronics
- Watches, clocks and optical equipment
- Glass
- Ceramics
- Construction materials
- Chemicals
- Rubber and asbestos
- Fats
- Drinks
- Liver and various food industries
- Textiles, clothing
- Leather (except for tanning) and shoes
- Furniture, paper and cardboard
- Newspapers, printing and publishing
- Plastics processing

ANNEX G

EEC EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO MOROCCO
(In Rabat unless otherwise stated)

Belgium:	6 ave. de Marrakech
Denmark:	4 rue de Khemisset
France:	ave. Mohammed V
Germany Federal Republic:	Zankat Madina, B.P. 235
Ireland:	Paris, France
Italy:	2 Zankat Driss Azhar
Netherlands:	38 rue de Tunis
United Kingdom:	17 blvd. de la Tour Hassan

USEFUL ADDRESSES

FINANCE AND BANKING

(Central Bank)

Banque de Maroc: P.O.B. 445, 277 ave. Mohammed V, Rabat

Moroccan Banks

Algemene Bank Marokko S.A.: place du 16 Novembre, Casablanca, branches in Tangier; Rabat and Agadir.

Banque Commerciale due Maroc S.A.: 81 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca

Banque Marocaine du Commerce Extérieur: 241 boulevard Mohammed V, Casablanca

Banque Marocaine pour l'Afrique et l'Orient: 80 ave. Lalla Yacout, B.P. 880, Casablanca; formerly British Bank of the Middle East (Morocco).

Banque Marocaine pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 26 place Mohammed V, Casablanca, P.O.B. 573

Banque Nationale pour le Développement Economique: B.P. 407, place des Alaouites, Rabat

Compagnie Marocaine de Crédit et de Banque S.A.: 1 ave. Haasan II, Casablanca

Crédit du Maroc S.A.: B.P. 579, 48-58 blvd. Mohammed V, Casablanca

Foreign Banks

Arab Bank Maro: 174 blvd. Mohammed V, B.P. 810, Casablanca

Bank Organizations

Groupement Professionnel des Banques du Maroc: 71 ave. de l Armée Royale, Casablanca

Association Professionelle des Intermédiaires de Bourse: 71 ave. de l'Armée, Royale, Casablanca, f. 1970

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bourse des Valeurs de Casablanca: Chamber of Commerce Building, 98 boulevard Mohammed V, Casablanca

INSURANCE

Cie. Nordafricaine et Intercontinentale d'Assurances (C.N.I.A.): 157 ave. Hassan II, Casablanca

COMAR Paternelle-Prévoyance: 42 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca

Mutuelle Agricole Marocaine d'Assurance: B.P. 27, 16 rue Abou Inane, Rabat

La Royale Marocaine d'Assurance: 67 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca

Es Saada, Cie. Générale d'Assurances et de Réassurances: 123 ave. Hassan II, Casablanca

Fédératione Morocaine des Sociétés d'Assurances et de Réassurances: 300 rue Mustafa el Maani, Casablanca

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambers of Commerce

British Chamber of Commerce for Morocco: 291 blvd. Mohammed V, Casablanca

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Casablanca: 98 blvd. Mohammed V, B.P. 423, Casablanca

Chambre Française de Commerce et d'Industrie du Maroc (CFCI): 15 ave. Mers Sultan, B.P. 73, Casablanca

La Fédération des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie du Maroc: B.P. 218, 11 ave. Allal Ben Abdullah, Rabat

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Bureau de Recherches et de Participations Minières (BRPM): 5-7 Charii Moulay Hassan, B.P. 99, Rabat

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole: B.P. 49, Rabat

Office de Commercialisation et d'Exportation (OCE): 45 ave. des F.A.R., Casablanca

Office du Développement Industriel (ODI): 8 rue Gandhi, Rabat

Société de Développement de l'Agriculture (SODEA): 14 Zankat Tangea, Rabat

PRINCIPAL STATE ENTERPRISES

Complexe Textile de Fès (COTEF): B.P. 267, Fez

Office Chérifien des Phosphates (OCP): 305 ave. Mohammed V, Rabat

Office National de l'Eau Potable (ONEP): 6 bis rue Patrice Lumumba, Rabat

Office National de l'Electricité: B.P. 49B, Casablanca

Office National des Pêches: 13/15 rue Chevalier Bayard, Casablanca

Société d'Exploitation du Fer du Rif (SEFERIF): B.P. 14, Nador

Société Nationale de Sidérurgie (SONASID): 16 rue Abou Inane, Rabat

EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS

Association Marocaine des Industries Textiles: 5B rue Lughérini, Casablanca

Association des Producteurs d'Agrumes du Maroc (ASPAM): 44 rue Mohammed Smiha, Casablanca

Confédération Générale Economique Marocaine (C.G.E.M.): 23 blvd. Mohammed Abdouh, Casablanca

Union Marocaine de l'Agriculture (U.M.A.): rue Gandhi, Rabat

TRADE UNIONS

Union Générale des Travailleurs du Maroc (U.G.T.M.): 9 rue du Rif, angle Route de Médiouna, Casablanca

Union Marocaine du Travail (U.M.T): Bourse du Travail, 222 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca

TRADE FAIR

Foire Internationale de Casablanca: 11 rue Jules Mauran, Casablanca

TRANSPORT

Office National de Transport: 10 rue Annaba (Chellah), Rabat

Railways

Office National des Chemins de Fer du Maroc (ONCFM): 19 ave. Allal Ben Abdallah, Rabat

Roads

Compagnie de Transport au Maroc "Lignes Nationales" (CTM-LN): 303 blvd. Brahim Roudani, Casablanca

Motorists' Organizations

Royal Automobile Club Marocain: 3 rue Lemercier, B.P. 94, Casablanca

Shipping

Compagnie Chérifienne d'Armement: 5 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca

Compagnie Marocaine d'Agences Maritimes (COMARINE): 65 ave. de l'Armée Royale, B.P. 60, Casablanca

Campagnie Marocaine de Navigation (COMANAV): 2B rue de Lille, Casablanca

Société de Navigation Maghribine: B.P. 746, 15 rue de Foucauld, Casablanca

National Airlines

Royal Air Maroc: Aéroport International Casablanca-Nouasseur

Royal Air Inter: Aéroport Casablanca-Anfa, Casablanca

TOURISM

Office National Marocaine de Tourisme: B.P. 19, 22 ave. d'Alger, Rabat

Cultural Organizations

Direction des Affaires Culturelles: Ministry of Education and Fine Arts, Jardin de la Mamounia, Rabat

USEFUL ADDRESSES IN THE EEC

1. The Directorate General of Development
   Commission of the European Communities
   200 Rue de la Loi
   B-1040 Brussels   Tel (02) 735-80-30

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO 'DEVELOPMENT'

Other EEC publications about the Community's relations with the Third World can be obtained from the following address:

Spokesman's Group and Directorate-General for Information
Publications distribution service, Room 2/84
Commission of the European Communities
Rue de la Loi, 200
B - 1049 Brussels (Belgium)

1. Dossier

- The European Community and the Third World
  Brussels, September 1977 (French and German)

- Europe and the Third World
  A study on interdependence (by M. Noelke)
  Development series - 1978 N° 2 (all Community languages)

- Lomé II Dossier - European Community - Africa-Caribbean-Pacific
  Reprint from 'The Courier', special issue (English, French)

2. 'Information Series' and 'Europe Information': (generally all Community languages)

- Food aid N° 165/77
- The European Community and the textile-agreements, special edition (June 1978)
- The European Community and the Arab World, n° 169/79
- Europe - Third World, Rural Development, 1979
- Solar Energy: A New Area of ACP-EEC Cooperation, 1979
- EEC - Egypt
- EEC - Jordan
- EEC - Syria
- EEC - Lebanon (in preparation)
- EEC - Tunisia
- EEC - Algeria (in preparation)