

## Air transport

The country's aviation infrastructure consists of 27 airports. And he may have sneezed is being developed and modernized following a program with a budget of 10 billion dirhams

During the period 2007-2012. The program aims to increase the capabilities of the national system **YES** accommodating air traffic as well as expanding is more important Moroccan airports.

The national office is responsible for implementing this **Airports**, a public institution charged with managing the national aviation infrastructure and air navigation services.

The price of air freight from Casablanca is determined according to the nature, weight and destination of the goods - in addition, the exporter bears the costs of services (carrying and registration) according to the prices below by way of reference:

0-45 kg: 100 dirhams/kg; 46-100 kg:

125 dirhams/kg; 101 - 250 kg: 150

dirhams/kg; 251 - 500 kg: 185

dirhams / kg; 501 - 1000 kg: 240

dirhams / kg; 1001 - 2500 kg: 340

dirhams / kg;

+ 2500 kg: 0.20 dirhams/kg.

## Shipping

With a coastline of 3,500 km, Morocco has built an important and diverse infrastructure of 30 ports, half of which are multi-use.

The port of Tangier Med 1, which was completed in 2011, represents one of the largest ports in the Mediterranean Sea and makes Morocco Talat point Europe, Asia and America. The Mediterranean Container Port 2, currently under construction, will enable us to enhance the capacity available **In port** Average 1, bringing the total capacity of the port to more than 8 million containers. The cost of sea transportation from Casablanca is approximately European Union: 1,200 dirhams/**ton** the direction of the United States and Canada, 1500 dirhams/**ton**.

For more information about transport infrastructure in Morocco, visit the official website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Transport: .  
[www.mtpnet.gov.ma](http://www.mtpnet.gov.ma)





## **Legal framework**

And the normative  
and institutional



## 1.4aThe legal framework for the agricultural sector

### Agricultural Investment Law

Subject to investment in the agricultural sector, in particular, for the appearance of... On 10 Jumada al-Awwal 1389 (July 25, 1969) as amended and supplemented, which constitutes the Agricultural Investments Law. This law specifies the benefits that can be...

That the farmers get it from the country In the form of technical and financial assistance, and the taxes imposed on them to benefit from this Subsidies or support.

Regarding general provisions, government support can take the form of:

Rewards and grants.

Long, medium or short-term loans depending on the nature of achievements.

Technical and material support from public services, especially the authorities responsible for the agricultural sector

Includes special and specific provisionsThe above-mentioned law states the following:

Welfare development in irrigation areas, according to the following exploitation standards that take into account the nature of the Influarate

Economic by referring to the crop rotation plan, agricultural techniques, organizing irrigation methods and discipline Use

Water as well as introducing live production Suitable for improving plant production Oh, and maintaining the fertility of females Y.

The possibility of the state completing internal and external drainage works, in addition to exploiting and maintaining primary, secondary and tertiary networks.

For regions of the Kingdom suitable for dry agriculture, where agricultural properties are threatened by floodwaters, high groundwater levels, or excess surface water.

Welfare exploitation spread agricultural areas located outside irrigation and drainage area In dry areas.

Conducting monitoring of the following obligations on the farmer, by mobilizing appropriately constituted committees, as well as the following penalties.

It may be applied

### Tax provisions for the agricultural sector

The agricultural sector benefited from huge fiscal exemptions that extended until the end of 2013. The Philippine exemption that included the sector is notable

Al-Falahi aims to develop, attract and encourage private investmentsIn this sector. The tax law established new provisions and benefits

A special report for the aforementioned sector:

Permanent exemption for small farmers who achieve a turnover of less than 5,000,000 dirhams. Diminishing

exemption From the income tax and the tax on my three companies in 2014 and 2020:

- From January 1, 2014 to January 31, 2015, farmers who achieve a turnover of less than 35,000,000 dirhams.

- From January 1, 2016 to January 31, 2017, farmers who achieve a turnover of less than 20,000,000 dirhams.

- From January 1, 2018 to January 31, 2019, farmers who achieve a turnover of less than 10,000,000 dirhams. Imposing a reduced tax of 20% with regard to the tax on income and 17.5% with regard to the tax on three companies for the first 5 years in a row, starting from the first fiscal year, to impose the tax on small estates.

Exemption from the value added tax with a discount on equipment specifically intended for agricultural use: fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural equipment, and irrigation equipment...

Imposing a reduced value-added tax of 7%, 10% or 14% on some specific products.

Exemption from the tax on value added on the import of agricultural products and equipment, purebred live animals, fertilizers and plant equipment...

## **Health control of live animals, products of animal or animal origin and animal feed**

### **Procedures for monitoring live animals, animal products and animal feed:**

Live animals, including live culture products, are monitored(Artificial insemination, embryos, hatching eggs...) and products

Animals, animal by-products and materials prepared for animal feeding by the veterinary services affiliated with the Al-Wataf Office 

For the health safety of food products in accordance with the legislative and regulatory texts in force, especially:

Law 24-89 and its implementing texts issued regarding health and veterinary measures for the trade of animals and animal products 

And products of animal origin and products of biological reproduction and products of sea and fresh water;

Law 28-07 relating to the sanitary safety of food products and the subsequent texts issued for its implementation;

**Al-Dhahiyah** 4 Shawwal 1397 (October 8, 1977) relating to measures for sanitary and quality control of animal products

Or products of animal origin Oh, and the following texts were issued to implement it:

Law No. 13-83 issued for its implementation by Zithasrif No. 1-83-108 dated 9 Muharram 1405 (October 5, 1984) relating to fraud and deception

of goods and the following texts issued for its implementation;

The work of the veterinary services affiliated with the Al-Watf office is referred to **For health safety** The following:

Negotiating health conditions with the aim of developing models for veterinary health certificates for livestock breeding, including 

Livestock propagation products (artificial insemination, embryos, hatching eggs...) and animal products, by-products and **animal feed;**

Approval and/or prior authorization provided by the national office  For the health safety of food products for institutions to handle

With animal materials, their processing, transformation, packaging, storage and distribution, in addition to the mechanisms for transporting food products;

Health monitoring of thalassotherapyUnder which the transaction, processing, transformation, packaging, transport, storage and distribution took place

Primary products, food products and animal feed materials offered for sale and those destined for export;

**Sampling animal products or products of animal origin** Oh, and products intended for animal feed the framework of plans

The following monitoring and control has been approved by the national office The health safety of food products regarding various matters

Animal chains at the level of production institutions, points of sale and at the stadium;

**Observation** In the case of food safety control operations, in particular checking the conformity of food labels and how they are presented♦ points

Selling, in accordance with the regulatory forces in force;

Coercive measures are taken by veterinary authorities to seize products and stop their sale when it comes to damaged products.

Adulterated, toxic or questionable Its quality is in accordance with the regulatory laws in force.

### **Obtaining prior approval or permission from institutions:**

Approval or prior authorization is given at the health level to institutions and companies in the food and feed industries

Animals before launching these products In the market.

A request for approval or prior authorization at the sanitary level should be directed to the local veterinary services responsible for the area in which the production unit is located.

### **Approval of quarantine for animals (cows, sheep, goats and horses).**

Approval for quarantine is issued for some types of animals (cows, sheep, goats) when importing or exporting (horses).

By the veterinary services, the office's extravagance is discouraged On the Health Safety of Food Products (ONSSA).

The components of the approval request file and the specific dates are specified See the current procedures available on the website Altakof For the kind office For the health safety of food products the Import and Export Department [www.onssa.gov.ma](http://www.onssa.gov.ma).

### **Veterinary health inspections upon import and export:**

Live animals, animal products and products of animal origin are subject to importation Oh, and materials used for animal reproduction

And fishing products, animal by-products, and products intended for animal feed, under the current regulatory and regulatory framework

It works, including That:

Law No. 24-89 issued by Executive No. 1-89-230 dated 22 Rabi' al-Awwal 1414 (September 10, 1993), which specifies

Veterinary sanitary measures when importing animals, animal products, and products of animal origin Oh, and the materials used

For the reproduction of animals, sea and freshwater products, and Decree No. 2-89-597 issued On 25 Rabi' al-Thaya' 1414 (12 October 1993) to implement Law No. 24-89 referred to above.

Law No. 28-07 mentioned above, issued on February 11, 2010, relating to the health safety of food products, and Decree No.

2-10-473 of Shawwal 1432 (September 6, 2011), issued to implement some provisions of Law No. 28-07, relating to the health safety of food products.

This monitoring process is carried out at the level of border inspection centers, including quality control directorates, the list of which was determined by a joint decision of the Minister of Agriculture and Agricultural Investment and the Minister of Finance and Foreign Investment No. 1726-96.

Upon each request for control at import or export, the perpetrator must contact the relevant veterinary authority of the national office.

Y

For the health safety of food products (the Regional Veterinary Authority) to process his file.

Veterinary health monitoring at the site includes 3 successive stages:

#### **1. Documentary control:**

It suffices Verifying the content and form of the CITAD files (certificates, health documents, or other documents that accompanied the goods imported to Morocco).

#### **2. Identity control:**

This is related to identifying the share or shares of the products to be exported and ensuring their conformity with the documents provided.

#### **3. Physical and analytical monitoring:**

Physical monitoring is intended to verify the health status of animals, the safety of products and their conformity with regulatory health requirements (eg labels on products and clinical condition of animals). This control is carried out on a representative sample of each batch of animals or imported products in order to conduct the necessary checks in accordance with the procedures and regulations in force.

Resorting to analytical investigations according to the health risk analysis approach is linked to the nature of imported goods. Therefore, the controller will take samples for analytical investigation to verify that the goods comply with the applicable health requirements.

### **Licenses for poultry units:**

Poultry unit licenses are subject to:

Law No. 49-99 regarding health prevention, poultry farming, production control and marketing of poultry products, issued by Al-Dhahirah... Atasrif No. 1-02-119 from Fatih Rabi' Al-Thaf 1423 (June 13, 2002) and Decree No. 2-04-684 issued on 27 Djenba 2004.

Decision of the Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries No. 2124-05 issued on December 15, 2005, which specifies the following documents: a request for a license to practice the activity of raising poultry, preparing eggs, transporting and distributing live poultry, as well as establishing centers for wrapping or converting eggs, establishing poultry slaughterhouses, and establishments for cutting and converting Wrapping and freezing meat, and units for marketing this meat and eggs for consumption.

Decision of the Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries No. 2125-05 issued on December 15, 2005, which specifies the conditions The following health care must be available one-day chick prepared for sale.

Decision of the Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries No. 2126-05 issued on December 15, 2005, which specifies the form and content of the health follow-up record for poultry processing and egg preparation.

Decision of the Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries No. 2127-05 issued on December 15, 2005, which specifies the requirements Common and private health and hygiene that must be provided in shops, parlors, and operating poultry farms and incubators.

Decision of the Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries No. 2129-05 issued on December 15, 2005, which specifies the following minimum distances that must be separated between a poultry farm and another, or between a poultry farm and a nursery, or a nursery farm.

The procedures for granting licenses to practice poultry raising, egg preparation, and poultry transportation activities are available on the website.

Altakof For the kind officeFor the health safety of food productswww.onssa.gov.ma. (Department of Animal Health) as well Available at the regional veterinary services level.

The license to carry out poultry farming activity must be sent to the local veterinary authority in the area where the production unit subject of the application is located before it is established.

### **Health monitoring and conformity of plant or plant-origin products, food additives and supplements**

Products of plant origin and plant origin are subject to health control and conformity And the nutritional additives and supplements for the accelerated texts

The following organizational:

Law 28-07 related to the health safety of food products, issued in implementation of Ad-Dhahir No. 1-10-08 dated 26 Safar 1431 (February 11, 2010) and the following texts were issued for its implementation.

Law No. 13-83 issued and implemented by Al-Dhahirah Al-Sarif No. 1-83-108 dated 9 Muhamarram 1405 (October 5, 1984) relating to the prevention of...

Fornicationfor the goods and subsequent texts issued for its implementation.

The procedures of the control services for plant products and products of plant origin are implemented by applying the aforementioned texts

## **1. Health accreditation or license for institutions and companies:**

Accreditations and approvals at the health level are issued by the national office For the health safety of food products

For the benefit of institutions and companies processing, transforming, packaging, distributing, storing or preserving plant products ONSSA

Or products of germinated origin.

The request for authorization and approval of the health level is sent to the Department of Control of Plant Products or Products of Plant Origin

Oh

From the establishment site of the food establishment or company.

The application form, components of the application file and deadlines are specified In the current procedural law

Related to granting health licenses and approvals to food establishments and companies, available on the Iltecov website. To the office

Kindly for the health safety of food products [www.onssa.gov.ma](http://www.onssa.gov.ma).

## **2. Health control of the following conditions in which primary products and food products must be handled, processed, transformed,**

**packaged, packaged, transported, stored and distributed:**

These controls depend on verifying compliance with hygiene conditions, risk control and product-level traceability

Food institutions and companies. These observations are carried out telephonically monitoring plan framework that is based on risk analysis.

## **3. Legal conformity control (quality and health safety) of plant and plant origin products Oh, and additives**

**And nutritional supplements:**

This monitoring is carried out at the local, import and export markets and is based on:

Sampling and analysis in official laboratories.

Findings lead to breaches when it comes to label verification, presentation and quantity of products.

Preventive measures by seizing and stopping sales when it comes to damaged, adulterated, poisoned or questionable products. Its quality.

These observations are carried out in implementation of the monitoring programs (permanent, enhanced, periodic or other) of the monitoring and monitoring plan.

### **1.3 Health monitoring and conformity of products of plant and plant origin When exporting:**

This control includes the delivery of a health certificate, upon the exporter's request, proving the quality and health safety of the products intended for export.

The exporter or his representative submits a health certificate application to the local authority for the control of plant and related products

The place the production unit is located.

The control request shall be accompanied by the following documents required by health certification procedures for products of plant and plant origin customized

For export. This monitoring goes through three stages:

**The first stage:** Documentary surveillance: Explained Verifying the form and contents of health documents to ensure acceptance and conformity of the application

And the accompanying file..

#### **1. The second stage:** Identity control and physical surveillance follow It collapses Y:

Identify the share or shares of the products to be exported and ensure their conformity with the documents provided. Physical inspection of a representative sample of a lot or lots of products and their packaging.

Ensure that the products to be exported comply with the requirements of the system in force in the importing country.

#### **2. The third stage:** Analytical monitoring:

This is about taking a sample in the presence of the source or his representative.

This monitoring includes ensuring that the results of analyzes of the quotas of products to be exported conform with the requirements of the national system.

And the system of importing countries, and this control takes into account the risks inherent in the product.

### **2.3 Health monitoring and conformity control upon importation:**

Sanitary control and conformity control are carried out at the airport by the national office's services For the health safety of the products

Food supplies affiliated with the Quality and Control Directories and border inspection centers affiliated with the regional directorates of the Wataf Of For safety

Sanitation of food products in accordance with the legislative and regulatory laws in force.

The importer or his representative must, regarding any request for control at the port, contact the relevant local office.

Kindness to the Health Safety of Food Products (Directorate of Control and Quality or the Border Inspection Center) in order to study his file.

Health monitoring and conformity at the airport includes three successive stages: **The**

**first stage:** Documentary control:

It is a systematic observation that is Verifying the content and form of CITAD files (certificates, health documents, and all other documents).

accompanying goods imported into Morocco). **The**

**second phase :** Identity control:

It is a watchful eye verification of compatibility between the following components identifies the imported product and the health documents accompanying it.

**third level :Physical monitoring:**

This monitoring consists of **Y:**

Physical inspection of goods and their packaging;

Monitor, as appropriate, means of transportation and temperature;

Ensure that the title and presentation match.

To ensure conformity of goods, samples are taken for verification and analytical control. The resort to analytical investigations according to the health risk analysis approach is related to the nature of the imported goods.

This control is carried out on representative samples of each lot of imported goods in order to conduct fluorescent verification in accordance with applicable laws.

The sample is taken in the presence of the importer or his representative, and a customs employee if the matter is investigated.

Information regarding the practical arrangements and sanitary conditions necessary for the keeping of the animals and products mentioned above is available at Office location Al Wataf For the health safety of food products (import/export section) [www.onssa.gov.ma](http://www.onssa.gov.ma).

It should be noted that there are special procedures available at the level of this technology portal and available to the user Next, Stadium Square Live animals and animal breeding products One of the approved countries, depending on the animal species.

### **Phytosanitary control of plants and plant products at borders and within the country**

Phytosanitary control aims to avoid the introduction of dangerous pests that require quarantine rather than infection And limit its spread

From one region to another, after verifying at the border post level the health status of imported plants and plant products, as well as health monitoring of crops within the country and maintaining the quality of the goods to be exported.

The following regulatory texts regulating control procedures for these products can be viewed on the national office's website **For safety**

Health food products, at the link: [http://www.onssa.gov.ma/fr/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=115&Itemid=97](http://www.onssa.gov.ma/fr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=115&Itemid=97)

**Phytosanitary control procedures upon importation:**

Upon each import permit, the perpetrator or his representative is required to submit a phytosanitary control application accompanied by the following documents with the Plant Protection Service in exchange for receiving a receipt:

The original phytosanitary certificate issued by the competent authorities of the country of origin or source. A copy of the invoice certified as being identical to the original by the importer.

A copy of the seed import license.

Summary of the establishment's examination of rose and vine seedlings.

ISTA (International Seed Testing Association) or seed analysis card Copy of customs declaration (Unified Goods Declaration)  
packing list

**A copy of the sea or air waybill**

Certified ~~Unregistered~~ seed varieties in the official index of Morocco, it is proven that it is not genetically modified.

Every other document is required by law.

Phytosanitary monitoring carried out at the site includes:

Documentary surveillance

Identity monitoring

Physical monitoring

Analysis of some types of plants For example: seeds of potatoes, wheat, and ornamental plants..)

Based on the results of the monitoring, the relevant plant protection service receives a phytosanitary inspection certificate at the site indicating the decision on the results of the monitoring.

**Phytosanitary control procedures upon export:**

The exporter must submit an application to obtain a phytosanitary certificate upon export with the relevant plant protection authority before exporting his goods.

This application bearing a postage stamp of 20 dirhams must include all the following information that will assist the inspector in completing Monitoring in order to deliver the phytosanitary certificate, and this information is as follows **Y:**

Name and address of the sender

The country to which it is sent

means of transportation.

Name and address of the packing station

Commodity (name, quantity, number of packages, origin..)

Processing performed when necessary

Scheduled date of export

Other documents (such as the CETA permit, processing certificate, and subsequent document that will help track the commodity...).

Inspection can be accomplished either in the production fields or at packing stations. The storage location is at border posts.

This control allows checking the phytosanitary status of the goods to be exported (lack of quarantine pests) In countries

addressee, as well as some other pests) through verifying documents, physical inspection of the commodity, and determining its identity, in accordance with the system

Phytosanitary of the importing country. Laboratory analyzes and treatments may be performed if the matter is investigated.

F

If, upon completion of the control, it is confirmed that the goods conform to the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country, the Protection Authority shall receive  
The plants concerned have a phytosanitary certificate conforming to the International Plant Protection Convention model.

#### **Plant health control for nurseries:**

Nurseries are monitored in three stages:

An initial monitoring is carried out following the production permit submitted by the nursery owner to the Regional Plant Protection Authority, in order to verify the permitted types and quantities. After completing the monitoring, the monitoring card is delivered to the nursery owner. The second control is carried out on all plants in order to confirm the health status of the plants (presence or absence of diseases and/or pests). The third monitoring, which is carried out at the time of uprooting the seedlings, aims to verify the work completed by the nursery owner in order to On the one hand, avoid the spread of parasites or pests, and on the other hand, monitor the root system that could harbor parasites.

Y

Once the health conditions are met, a transit permit is delivered to the nursery owner proving final approval.

#### **Monitoring of wooden packaging manufacturing units:**

Every company carrying out the activities of manufacturing and converting custom wooden packaging materials (crates and pallets) must obtain

For international trade, upon approval from the national office for the health safety of food products in order to obtain the right to label

#### **IPPC Standard 15.**

According to this standard, the health certification system aims to plant Wooden packaging materials must adhere to phytosanitary procedures

In order to avoid the entry or spread of harmful pests that would destroy the plant heirloom Oh my love Y.

The stages of monitoring and approving packaging units include:

Submitting an application (Plant Protection Authority form) with the Regional Plant Protection Authority attached to the following documents: A certified copy of the bylaws. For a company, a copy of the official's national ID card, a copy certified as being identical to the original For the shop's ownership certificate or rental contract, a certified copy of the batanta (professional license) or the commercial registry, photographs of the shop or warehouse, a certified copy of the original, for a summary from the authorities, a list of employees and the name of the inspection official, technical documents for processing equipment. Encapsulation.

Documentary control

Physical monitoring and monitoring of the identity of the processing unit and equipment

(furnace) and delivery of the certificate of conformity.

A list of licensed wooden packaging units is available on the office's website For the health safety of food products

Link :Emballage at: [www.onssa.gov.ma](http://www.onssa.gov.ma)

#### **Seed control:**

Seed production, control, approval and marketing are subject to the requirements of Decree No. 1-69-169 issued on July 25, 1969, as amended by Decree No. 1-76-472 issued on September 19, 1977, and the texts of its application are listed below.

The nine decisions related to the approval of the technical systems related to the production, control, packaging, and approval of cereal seeds, corn, food legumes, fodder crops, oilseed crops, hybrid sunflowers, industrial and fodder beets, cotton, regular seeds for vegetables, and potato seeds.

Resolution No. 966-93 issued on April 20, 1993, which was amended by Resolution No. 3828-94 issued on November 9, 1994, specifying the conditions for importing seeds and seedlings.

Seed certification aims to place seeds recognized for their safety and authenticity at the disposal of farmers who would contribute to improving agricultural production.

Only registered items are accepted. The official index for monitoring and accreditation.

Control is carried out for reliability at all levels of production, as it is based on monitoring the branching of generations, starting from the primary source until the borders of the commercial seed. The monitoring is carried out in three stages:

Surveillance in the field

Surveillance of the hidden one

Remote monitoring.

Monitoring is accomplished in accordance with the requirements of the technical systems in force, and on the basis of the methods specified in In systems

Organization, cooperation and economic development. These controls are carried out by:

Phytosanitary monitoring includes checking the technical conditions for the sanitary status of crops.

Special monitoring based on the selection of seed types includes identifying plant impurities for some varieties and species located in the breeding field.

Monitoring is accomplished in the laboratory based on samples taken from certified products In the field. This monitoring is conducted according to the association's methods

International Seed Analysis (ISTA) includes two types of analyses: physiological analysis (germination capacity) and physical analysis (specific purity, specific weight, moisture, weight of 1000 grains, and number of seeds of cereal varieties and other plants).

After treatment, the seed lots that meet the control standards are closed and labeled In the field and hiding place stipulated in FY

Technical rules. The label must contain production data (item, type, category, number, and serving weight), and must be in white.

For pre-primary and basic seeds, blue for first generation seeds and red for third generation seeds. Oh.

Post-monitoring is carried out in accordance with the requirements of regulation, cooperation and economic development systems. This monitoring is carried out in portions

Seeds of various categories that have met the accreditation standards In the field and in the hiding place, and I worked hard regarding the pre-foundation seeds.

20% for first generation seeds and 10% for third generation seeds Oh. This control is also carried out on imported seed quotas.

Technical systems for production, control, packaging and certification are available at the following address:

semences-et-plants/production-et-commercialisation-des-semences-et-plants [www.onssa.gov.ma/fr/reglementation-sectorielle/vegetaux-et-produits-dorigine-vegetale/](http://www.onssa.gov.ma/fr/reglementation-sectorielle/vegetaux-et-produits-dorigine-vegetale/)

### **Monitoring approved seedlings**

The use of certified seedlings allows ensuring the originality of the species and healthy quality. Produces seedlings approved by the owner

A nursery that has gardens with plants certified as registered varieties In the index, it is characterized by originality, health and adaptability With the climate of Moroccan soil.

The production, control, approval and marketing of seedlings is subject to the requirements of Dhahri No. 1-69-169 issued on Jumada al-Awwal 10, 1389 (July 25, 1969), as amended by Dhahri as Law No. 1-76-472 issued on Shawwal 5, 1397 (September 19). ♦ 1977 and its applied texts.

Technical systems related to the production, control, packaging and approval of olive and citrus seedlings, pitted and seeded roses, vines, date palms, sugar cane, argan trees, saffron bulbs, teff, aromatic roses, pomegranates, and red fruits (raspberries, raspberries, blueberries...).

Resolution No. 966-93 issued on April 20, 1993, which was amended by Resolution No. 3828-94 issued on November 9, 1994, specifying the conditions for importing seeds and seedlings.

The technical systems for production, control, packaging and certification referred to above are available at the following address:

[semences-et-plants/production-et-commercialisation-des-semences-et-plants www.onssa.gov.ma/fr/reglementation/reglementation-sectorielle/vegetaux-et-produits-dorigine-vegetale/](http://www.onssa.gov.ma/fr/reglementation/reglementation-sectorielle/vegetaux-et-produits-dorigine-vegetale/)

Technical systems determine the standards that must be met. The owner of the nursery and the categories of plants in the stages of their reproduction (early, pre-...

The four ~~the basic~~ (and approved) production techniques and various stages of monitoring and approval.

Seedlings are monitored for certification at all levels of production, as it is based on the division of generations starting from the initial source to the limits of the approved seedling.

Monitoring is carried out as follows:

Surveillance ~~in~~ the nursery for the purpose of ascertaining the origin of the ~~plant~~, rotation, number of seedlings produced, growth rate and improvement

The phytosanitary status and originality of the species.

Surveillance ~~in~~ the laboratory in order to detect the diseases referred to above. There is a special judicial system for each type.

Acceptable seedlings are certified ~~in~~ the nursery and the hideout only, and these have titles in red indicating the name of the nursery

The name of the item and the lot number. Certified seedlings can only be marketed by approved agencies in accordance with the requirements of Minister of

Agriculture Resolution No. 353 issued in 2013.

### **Authentication of items:**

The approval of varieties is subject to the requirements of Decree No. 1-69-169 issued on July 25, 1969, as amended by

Decree No. 1-76-472 issued on September 19, 1977, and its implementing texts referred to below.

Resolution No. 863-75 issued on September 22, 1977 specifying the conditions for registering varieties ~~In~~ the official index.

Resolution No. 864-75 issued on September 22, 1977, which was amended and supplemented by Resolution No. 3538-13 issued on December 4, 2013 regarding

the composition and competencies of the National Committee for Seed and Seedling Selection.

The purpose of registering the ~~in~~ official catalog seeks to protect the user by developing types that are ~~conducive to~~ adapt and adapt to climatic conditions

To wrap ~~the~~ the country under your understanding.

All new varieties emerging from national plant species programs or introduced from abroad must be subject to control.

Test before registeringTable. This experimentation includes the following types of tests that are performed in parallel:

Testing to monitor the characteristics, homogeneity and stability of the

variety. Agricultural and technological value tests.

The results of these two types of tests are examined by the technical departments, which submit their suggestions to the National Selection Committee.

**Yes** Seeds and seedlings ~~are~~ Concerning the species on the basis of the results obtained and their economic benefits for Moroccan agriculture.

Submit the office's proposals The health safety of food products is referred to the Minister of Agriculture, who authorizes registration by a ministerial decision

**Class** ~~in~~ the official index. This decision also determines the duration and validity of the registration and the ~~period~~ ~~and~~ conditions for re-registration.

## Takof:

The list of registered varieties is updated and is included in the index on a regular basis and is available at the following address:

[www.onssa.gov.ma/onssa/fr/Control of seeds and plants/Homologation of varieties](http://www.onssa.gov.ma/onssa/fr/Control%20of%20seeds%20and%20plants/Homologation%20of%20varieties)

### Protection of plant breeds

Law No. 9-94 relating to plant breeds, issued for its implementation by No. 1-96-255 dated January 21, 1997, is in accordance with the requirements 1991 Agreement of the Wwf Union To protect plant breeds.

The law entered into force on October 28, 2002, the date of which the implementation texts are indicated below:

Decrees No. 201-2324 and 201-2325 dated March 12, 2002.

The five decisions No. 1578-02, 1580-1581,02-1579,02-02 and 1582-02 dated September 16, 2002 and Resolution No. 785-16 dated March 25, 2016.

These regulatory texts are available at <http://altekon.org> Y:

getale/semenes-et-plants/protection-des-obtentions-vegetales <http://www.onssa.gov.ma/fr/reglementation/reglementation-sectorielle/vegetaux-et-produits-dorigine-ve> -

Protecting plant breeds through certification allows for recovery and guarantees the right of the breeder. This protection applies to the following varieties of genera and species whose regulations are specified by decision of the Minister of Agriculture.

It is protected by a germination certificate The new varieties have a name and possess the characteristics of temp and homogeneity And stability.

The right to deduction may be requested by natural or legal persons, whether Moroccans or foreigners.

The application files for granting evidence of elicitation are studieRelated to the varieties, temperature and homogeneity tests were carried out And stability, or in this regard, a report on the review of the elements of temp, homogeneity and stability was transmitted by the National Seed Selection Committee. And the seedlings are coming April and September every year.

The period of protection begins from the date on which the decision of the Minister of Agriculture regarding the protection of new plant ~~v~~ in the Official Gazette. This period is 20 years for densely planted species and 25 years for tree and vine species.

The list of new protected varieties is updated regularly and is available on the Latcov website [www.onssa.gov.ma/onssa/fr/Control of seeds and plants/Protection of vegetable objects](http://www.onssa.gov.ma/onssa/fr/Control%20of%20seeds%20and%20plants/Protection%20of%20vegetable%20objects)

### Importing and marketing seeds and seedlings

Resolution No. 966-93 issued on April 20, 1993 regulates the import and marketing of seeds and seedlings. This decision stipulates in particular:

The institution must be accredited.

The item must be registered in the official catalog of the temporary regulations preparin this regard.

The previous provisions do not apply to seeds imported under the temporary acceptance procedure; These seeds cannot be marketed within the country;

Seeds must be CERD certified and meet Common European Market (CEE) standards, or be of a normal category for leguminous species.

The decision also stipulates the introduction of limited quantities of new varieties in order to test them in advance.

### **Seeds and seedlings marketing license:**

Seeds and seedlings may only be marketed by agencies approved by a decision from the Minister of Agriculture in implementation of Chapter 5 of the Decree relating to Law No. 1-76-472 issued on September 19, 1977.

Resolution of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries No. 353 issued on July 16, 2013 stipulates the granting of marketing licenses for seeds and seedlings according to the following conditions:

Accredited institutions must market seeds and seedlings that belong to registered varieties In the official catalog only.

The enterprises must have qualified agricultural technical staff, means of production and/or suitable premises for storing and preserving seeds and seedlings.

**Institutions must have a commercial register and bylaws** Determines the activity of marketing seeds and/or seedlings.

Institutions agree to participate in developing the seeds and seedlings sector.

Applications for granting a license are studied by a committee consisting of representatives of the profession from the administration, and For health safety  
The Food Products Committee chairs and secretariats this committee.

This license is valid for five years starting from the date of Thursday It is published in the Official Gazette and can be renewed after submitting a new file To request a license.

The list of approved institutions for importing and marketing seeds and seedlings is updated regularly and is available on the website.

Latko~~www.onssa.gov.ma/onssa/fr/Controlling trees and plants/Commercialisation~~

### **Performance for services provided:**

Compensation is subject to the services provided by the national office To ensure the health safety of food products in order to certify them Varieties, protecting plant breeds, granting licenses, as well as monitoring and approving seeds and seedlings, to pay amounts whose value and method of payment are specified on the website:[www.onssa.gov.ma/onssa/fr/tarifs\\_des\\_prestations](http://www.onssa.gov.ma/onssa/fr/tarifs_des_prestations)

## **Regulatory texts related to agricultural pesticides**

The legal system regulating the import, manufacture and possession of agricultural pesticide products for the purpose of sale or distribution, even for free, consists of the following texts:

Decree issued on 2 December 1922 regulating the import, trade, possession and use of toxic substances. Law No. 42-95 issued with the implementation of Admiralty No. 1-97-01 dated 12 Ramadan 1417 (January 21, 1997) relating to the control and Regulation of tradeOn agricultural pesticides as amended and supplemented by Law No. 32-00 amending and supplementing Law No. 42-95 Issued by Executive Decree No. 1-97-01 dated 12 Ramadan 1417 (January 21, 1997).

Decree No. 2-99-105 dated 18 Muharram 1420 (May 5, 1999) relating to the approval of agricultural pesticides and Decree No. 2-99-106 issued on May 5, 1999 relating to the practice of importing, manufacturing and marketing agricultural pesticides. Decree No. 2-01-1343 issued on Jumada al-Thani 28 (September 17, 2001) updating the Agricultural Pesticides Committee.

Thus, it is necessary to obtain a certificate of authentication, or a sales license If this is not possible, the office has the helpFor safety Health food products.

Moreover, agricultural pesticides are approved according to the following procedure, aiming to ensure effectiveness, selectivity and safety.

For the product to be displayed on the market. This approval comes after conducting an examination to ensure its effectiveness and safety towards individuals and animals and their surrounding environment. This investigation can be accomplished in particular by monitoring their physical and chemical properties.

**Oh, biology and so on**

Related to toxins, where it is supplemented if the matter is investigated, biological tests are carried out by the relevant authorities

Protecting plants.

After the study, approval applications are submitted for evaluation to the Agricultural Pesticides Committee established by Decree No. 2-01-1343 issued on September 17, 2001. Approvals are granted, upon request, for a period of 10 years, renewable, and are also granted for the same period after re-study is carried out. In return, a sales license is granted for a period of four years, which can be extended for a maximum period of two years.

Legal or personal persons who wish to practice the activities of importing agricultural pesticides, manufacturing them, distributing them, and selling them in installments must obtain in advance a license issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, after conducting a preliminary investigation regarding the competence of the contractor and the quality of the used stores.

In accordance with Law No. 28-07 issued in implementation by Dhahir No. 1-10-08 dated 26 Safar 1431 (February 11, 2010) related to the health safety of food products, and Resolution No. 1129-13 of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries issued on 21 Jumada al-Awwal 1434.

(April 2, 2013) relating to the maintenance register of primary products of plant origin      Oh, and its training, the office guarantees kin **For safety**  
Sanitation of food products by establishing and monitoring records at the level of farms and agricultural operations, detailing the use of chemicals and organic materials for the maintenance and management of crops.

The list of approved agricultural pesticides, the list of approved phytosanitary companies, and the minutes of meetings of the Pesticides Committee

Agricultural and regulatory texts, Tunisian All phytosanitary indexes are available at the address Altkon        
<http://eservice.onssa.gov.ma/>: 8082

### **Registration of medicines and veterinary inputs**

The Pharmacy and Veterinary Inputs Department, under the supervision of the Director of Inputs and Laboratories, is responsible for checking and inspecting the field Pharmacy and veterinary inputs.

The import, manufacture and wholesale sale of veterinary medicines is subject to the following legal system:

Dahir No. 1-80-340 issued on Safar 17, 1401 (January 26, 1980) issued implementing Law No. 21-80 relating to the free practice of veterinary medicine, surgery and veterinary pharmacy.

Decree No. 2-82-541 issued on Jumada 29, 1403 (March 15, 1983) implementing Law No. 21-80.

Joint Circular No. 94/1 regarding the creation of files requesting a license to display veterinary pharmaceutical museums in the market.

Joint Circular No. 834 of 07 June 2007 on Good Manufacturing Practices and Good Distribution Practices (Annex 1, Annex 2, Annex 3 and Annex 4).

Periodic memorandum relating to security measures for veterinary medicines.

The import of biocides used is registered and licensed      In the areas of livestock breeding and food industry according to requirements

The periodic memorandum related to the classification of livestock pesticides (bactericides and disinfectants...).

The registration, marketing and licensing of additives, additional mixtures and complementary foods intended for animal nutrition is subject to the following provisions:

Dahir issued implementing Law No. 28-07 related to the health safety of food products and the decree issued implementing it. Decision of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries No. 1490-13 issued on May 3, 2013 specifying the regulations and maximum levels

For undesirable materials ...in animal foods, as well as regulations and limits for the use of additives, mixtures and compound foods.

And complementary foods intended for animal nutrition.

Code of procedure related to summarizing additives, additional mixtures, and complementary foods intended for animal nutrition.  
 Regulatory texts governing medicines and veterinary inputs, as well as regulations for licensed products, are available on the Latikon website  
 For the kind office of the health safety of food products:  
[http://www.onssa.gov.ma/fr/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=456&Itemid=328](http://www.onssa.gov.ma/fr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=456&Itemid=328)

### **Real estate system**

Fundamental rights subject to registration with the National Agency for Real Estate Conservation, Cadastral Survey, and Cartography, based on Chapter 65 of Law No. 14-07 issued implementing Dhah No. 1-11-117 dated 25 Dhul-Hijjah 1432 (November 22, 2011) supplementing and amending the Decree issued. Dated 9 Ramadan 1331 (August 12, 1913) regarding real estate preservation:

All works and agreements in neighborhoods, in exchange or free of charge,  
 all real estate reservation reserves  
 All judgments that hold the power of Atba. Al-Muqata'a claims to create a real estate right, transfer it, declare it, amend it, and cancel it.  
 All real estate rental contracts are for a period exceeding 3 years  
 Any collection or loss of an amount equivalent to one year of rental property that is not due.  
 All contracts, such as forced mortgages, legal lawsuits filed before the court to determine ownership of a property, judicial orders, the right of inheritance, and wills.  
 All material operations aim to modify the nature, content, and extension of the property, such as construction and demolition operations.  
 Some indications related to the civil status and marital status in order to amend the civil status of the owners and holders of real rights burdened with the reserved property.

More details are available on the official website of the National Real Estate Conservation Agency: [www.anccfc.gov.ma](http://www.anccfc.gov.ma)

### **Other regulatory texts for the sector:**

There are many other texts In the agricultural sector, especially those related to farming, professionalism, livestock rearing, etc

Consult it on the official website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries: [www.agriculture.gov.ma](http://www.agriculture.gov.ma)



## 2.4aThe general legal and normative framework

### Investment Charter

Subject to investment in Morocco, especially with regard to agricultural industries, Framework Law No. 18-95 issued for its implementation is the Decree.

No. 1-95-213 dated 14 Jumada al-Thani 1416 (November 8, 1995), updating the Investment Charter and its implementing texts. This latter determines, with the exception of the agricultural sector in particular, in accordance with Chapter 24, the basic objectives of the state's work aimed at developing and revitalizing investments by improving the climate and conditions for investment, reviewing the scope of fiscal incentives, and taking conservative measures for investment.

It can be classified according to the programs ~~in this context~~.

F

In the Philippine field, it concerns the benefits received, customs duties, Philippine withholdings at the port, and the tax on value.

Addition, registration fees, professional tax, local fees, tax on three companies, tax on income and consumption  
Investment In fine goods.

Regarding financial misstatements, the text allows, F If the amount of investment or the number of permanent positions is between that, the state must sponsor it

F Within the framework of a contract with the investor for some types of expenses, such as expenses related to the cost of purchasing land allocated for the completion of the project and infrastructure expenses.

External infrastructure and conceptual configuration costs.

With regard to the tax system, especially those related to investments financed in foreign currencies by foreigners or by Moroccans residing abroad, guarantees are given by transferring the net profits from the profits and the proceeds from the sale of the investment and its liquidation, in whole or in part.

### Customs system

Morocco has concluded preferential agreements with several countries and economic blocs regarding customs facilities and privileges. It has resulted in different regulations that apply to economic actors according to the specificities of the operations completed. The main texts in force, such as the customs code and system, customs duty tariffs, and agreements signed by the state, are available on the official website of the Customs and Foreign Affairs Administration:[www.douane.gov.ma](http://www.douane.gov.ma)

### Tax system

The current requirements regarding taxes and fees emerge from the General Code of Taxes and from Law No. 47-06 issued in implementation by Decree No. 1-07-195 dated Dhul-Qidah 19, 1428 (November 30, 2007) relating to the African system of groups. Local law, as amended and supplemented, as well as the texts issued in its implementation. All of these texts are available on the official website of the General Directorate of Taxes:[www.tax.gov.ma](http://www.tax.gov.ma) F

F

F

In this regard, it is worth remembering that the agricultural sector in Morocco benefits from important tax exemptions. Moreover, it benefits

Investors receive special tax privileges There are general or circumstantial exemptions and/or reductions that lead to the application of preferential prices.

### **Drainage system**

Although the drainage system is Morocco is well-framed, but it remains sufficiently flexible and offers important possibilities for actors

The economic... This system provides, among other things, for the following guarantees:

Convertibility for foreign investment operations. Thus, complete freedom is guaranteed for foreign investors to invest

Their investments in Morocco and transferring the income obtained from these investments, as well as transferring the proceeds of liquidation or sale

Their investments.

Convertibility with regard to current operations carried out by Moroccan companies, such as those related to the freedom to carry out their foreign trade operations, transfer receivables to non-residents or foreign suppliers, and possess spot currencies to cover

Their professional experience abroad.

F In this regard, natural or legal persons settled in Morocco can carry out the operations of importing and exporting goods.

Without any limits, except for some products subject to prior authorization by the Ministry in charge of foreign trade. The possibility of opening accounts freely with Moroccan banks, whether in foreign currencies or in convertible dirhams for foreign investors or Moroccans residing abroad. These accounts are filled with a share of foreign currency or with amounts transferable from Morocco and deducted for payments in Morocco or abroad.

The economic actor can also change the outcome of contracts or deals.

In Morocco, open a "private" account in dirhams

For the needs of their temporary activity In Morocco.

### **In order to obtain the legal texts in force**

In the Finance System, visit the official website of the Finance Office

In Morocco: [www.oc.gov.ma](http://www.oc.gov.ma)

### **Establishing companies**

The different legal forms of ThelserkatfIn Morocco are:

Shareholding share

A limited liability company, or it can also be a sole proprietorship. Solidarity

breakout

Joint stock exchange

Simple recommendation partnership and share recommendation partnership

The joint stock company is subject to Law No. 17-95 promulgated by Dhah No. 1-96-124 issued on 14 Rabi' al-ThalafOh... 1417 (August 30, 1996) relating to shareholding companies, as subsequently supplemented and amended by Law No. 20-05 issued on Jumada al-Awwal 17, 1429 (May 23, 2008). The other companies are subject to Law No. 5-96 promulgated by its implementation, No. 1-97-49 issued on Shawwal 5, 1417 (February 13, 1997) regarding the joint liability company, the limited partnership, the limited partnership in shares, the limited liability company, and the joint venture company, as supplemented and amended by Law No. 24-10 issued on 29 Jumada al-Thani 1432 (June 2, 2011).

He is To establish a company, perform the following

procedures: Obtaining a negative certificate

Preparing the basic system

Procedures for setting up subscription thinners and, when necessary, contracts providing a freeze on the amount of paid-up capital

Establishing an announcement about subscription and payment

The ~~thi~~~~the~~ Official Gazette and the Legal Announcements Gazette

Filing company establishment contracts and completing registration procedures.

Registration~~The Philippine professional tax and the Philippine tariff (the tax on companies, the tax on income, the tax on value)~~  
**added)**

Restriction~~the commercial register~~

Entamoebin the Al-Watf Fundocial Security and permission to be present at the Labor Inspectorate.

The completion of the above-mentioned procedures is facilitated by some investor assistance windows at each regional investment centre, to get

For more information, visit the official website created by the Ministry of Interior In this regard:[www.cri.ma](http://www.cri.ma)

#### **Establishing a cooperative**

Cooperatives are subject to Law No. 12.112 issued on December 18, 2014, as implemented by Decree No. 1-83-226 dated Muhamarr 9, 1405 (October 5, 1984) specifying the bylaws. The general provisions for cooperatives and the tasks of the Office of Development and Cooperation, as amended and supplemented And the texts issued for its implementation.

The establishment procedures include the following basic stages:

1. Request to approve the designation: To the Cooperation Development Office and signed by at least 5 people (individual or legal), and the Cooperation Development Office delivers the certificate of approval of the designation.
2. Incorporation procedures: The bylaws are signed~~By all members with subscription~~ Capital and valuation

In-kind shares when necessary, in addition to depositing the released capital with a banking institution.

3. Obtaining a receipt from the local administrative authority: The cooperative's file is deposited with the local administrative authority in exchange for a deposit receipt. The file consists of the following documents:

Signed by the founding members and authenticated by the competent authorities;

A list of the cooperating members, indicating the number of subscribed shares, the subscribed capital, as well as the amount paid; A copy of the identification documents for all members as well as administrative and management bodies;

A bank certificate of the amount of released capital;

Evaluation of in-kind shares when necessary.

4. Registration in the local registry of cooperatives: This process is carried out by the Registry of the Court of First Instance where the cooperative's headquarters is located, and where the applicant for registration obtains a copy of the registration form in which the Registrar certifies the registration in the local registry of cooperatives. The registration file consists of the following documents:

Certificate of authentication of the designation issued by the Cooperation Development Office; Deposit receipt delivered by the local administrative authority; The basic system

Signed by the founding members and authenticated by the competent authorities;

A list of the cooperating members, indicating the number of subscribed shares, the subscribed capital, as well as the amount paid; A copy of the identification documents for all members as well as administrative and management bodies;

- A bank certificate of the amount of released capital;
- Evaluation of in-kind shares when necessary.
- 5. Notifying the departments concerned with registration: A copy of the cooperative file and the registration certificate are deposited in the local registry of cooperatives with each of the regional departments of the Cooperation Development Office and the technical department concerned with the cooperative's activity.

### **Establishing an economically beneficial group**

Law No. 13-97 promulgated by Decree No. 1-99-12 dated Shawwal 18, 1419 (February 5, 1999) regulates economically beneficial groups. These groups are an intermediate form that unites the company and the association and can only aim to expand the activity of its members, allowing them to accomplish joint work while maintaining their independence.

The economically beneficial group has the following characteristics:

It is regulated by a law or website among its members.

**It can be MDF in nature**, or commercial, depending on the capacity of its members, whether they are merchants or not, or according to the activity it practices

Effectively the group has economic benefit when it is composed of a group At the same time, there are merchants and others who are not merchants.

Quotas are essential for establishing an economically beneficial group. Wf In the absence of these shares, rights arise Members of their predetermined participation **In the statute**.

The group of economic benefit must be named so that it can only be used by it and must be referred to. **Y**

Contracts and documents issued by the group with the phrase "group with economic benefit".

## **work law**

It is regulated by the Dust Labor Law, as defined therein Law No. 65-99 issued for its implementation by Ad-Dahir No. 1-03-194 dated 14 Rajab 1424 (September 11, 2003) relating to the Labor Code and its implementing texts, in harmony with the international standards stipulated in **Y**

United Nations conventions and specialized organizations In the field of work.

**F**

It includes the protected rights of the employee and those whose exercise is guaranteed as well as outside the institution, the rights listed below **Y** In agreements

Internationally recognized labor and rights stipulated in The main conventions of the International Labor Organization, which include:

Freedom of association and effective reliance on the right to organize unions and collective

bargaining. Preventing all forms of forced labor.

Effective prevention of child labour

Preventing discrimination in relation to work or professions

Moreover, the following are taken into consideration during the settlement of individual or collective employment-related disputes:

The Labor Code and international agreements and covenants in this regard, including

collective agreements

job contract

Arbitration decisions and case law **Oh**

Habit and custom if they do not contradict the requirements of the Labor Code

General rules of law

Principles and rules of fairness

Finally, the Labor Code is presented, supplemented when necessary by the statute. Thanks to its multifaceted aspects, it provides a complete management framework for users

#### Referenced below:

Different forms of employment contracts (fixed-term contract, indefinite-term contract, contract for the completion of specific work, and pipeline contract)

collective labor agreements

Collective bargaining

Work conditions: duration of work, protection of the judge, women, health protection and safety..

Professional unions and representatives, the contracting committee, and union representatives

Mediation regarding recruitment and employment

control bodies

Methods of settling collective labor disputes

More details can be found on the official website of the government agency in charge of employment: [www.emploi.gov.ma](http://www.emploi.gov.ma)

#### Environmental requirements

The Watf Charter was approved in the environment and sustainable development Charter enters into force on April 24, 2010, on the occasion of World Earth Day Y

The framework of the logic of unification works to achieve the following purposes:

Emphasis on integration and coordination of environmental protection and development

Improving knowledge and adopting the principles of environmental protection and sustainable

development. Developing a different culture in order to adopt responsible attitudes towards the environment.

Determine the commitments of stakeholders at the national level Y

This charter, which is based on a set of values and principles (sustainable development, social progress, highlighting and preserving heritage, precaution, prevention, participation, responsible production and consumption, research and development...) is supported by a legal system dedicated to ensuring its effectiveness, especially in the following:

#### Protecting and improving the environment (general requirements):

The general requirements related to the protection and improvement of the environment emerge from Law No. 11-03 promulgated by Dhah'ah No. 1-03-59 dated 10 Rabi' al-Awwal 1424 (May 12, 2003) and its implementing texts. These texts stipulate guidelines for the protection and management of the environment and address harmful substances that pose a threat to the environment, as well as requirements aimed at combating pollution and nuisances. It also refers to environmental management tools, such as standards that must be applied, impact studies, and developing emergency plans.

#### Water quality:

In implementation of the requirements of Law No. 10-95 issued by Dhah'ah No. 1-95-154 dated 18 Rabi' al-Awwal 1416 (August 16, 1995) relating to water and its implementing texts, especially Decree No. 2-97-787 dated Shawwal 6, 1418 (February 4 1998) relating to

In terms of quality standards for the degree of water pollution, several water quality standards have been developed in order to determine the requirements that must be met. According to different uses.

#### Waste management:

Waste management is subject to:

Law No. 28-00 issued by Admiralty No. 1-06-153 dated Shawwal 30, 1427 (November 22, 2006) relating to waste management and disposal.

Decree No. 2-07-253 dated Rajab 14, 1427 (July 18, 2008) relating to waste classification and specifying the hazardous waste list.

Decree No. 2-09-139 dated 25 Jumada 1430 (May 21, 2009) regarding the management of medical and pharmaceutical waste. Decree No. 2-09-284 dated Dhu al-Hijjah 20, 1430 (January 8, 2009) specifying the administrative procedures and technical specifications applied to controlled landfills.

Decree No. 2-09-285 dated Rajab 23, 1431 (July 6, 2006) specifying the methods for preparing the prefecture's or region's master plan for the management of amphoteric wastes and similar wastes and the procedure for organizing public research related to this plan.

**Decree No. 2-09-283 issued on 23 Rajab 1431 (July 6, 2010),** the methods for preparing the master plan are determined.

The regional management of non-hazardous industrial, medical and pharmaceutical waste, final waste, agricultural and incomprehensible waste, and the procedure for organizing public research related to this plan.

#### **Air pollution control:**

It is subject to Law No. 13-03 issued in implementation of Appearance No. 1-03-61 dated 10 Rabi' al-Ahly. September 1424 (May 12, 2003) related

Combating air pollution and Decree No. 2-09-631 dated Rajab 23, 1431 (July 6, 2010) setting limited emissions values.

Contaminant emissions resulting from identified pollution sources and methods for monitoring these emissions.

Environmental impact studies are subject to:

Law No. 12-03 regarding environmental impact studies

Decree No. 2-04-563 relating to the powers and functions of the National Committee and the regional committees for environmental impact studies. Decree No. 2-04-564 specifying how to organize and conduct public research related to projects subject to environmental impact studies.

For more details, visit the official website of the government agency in charge of the environment: [www.mem.gov.ma](http://www.mem.gov.ma) and [www.water.gov.ma](http://www.water.gov.ma)

#### **Standard frame of reference**

In general, standards contribute to raises the credibility and performance of the goods and services concerned and constitutes the basic references for each accreditation system and monitor their compliance.

The following Moroccan standards treat agricultural industries as machines **Y:**

Vegetarian products

Canned products of fruits and snacks. Other products derived from fruits and snacks. Milk and its derivatives

Other products of the food industry (sugar, oil, tea)

Meat and meat products

**Fish products**

Tobacco, tobacco products and related preparations. Biological agriculture. Below are some examples of standards:

**a**

NM 08.1.200-1998	Wheat yellow specifications
NM 08.1.214-1999	Wheat p Core - specifications
NM ISO 3100-1-97	Meat wa For basic meat products - Part One: Sampling
NM 08.0.002	td system Y HACCP requirements

## Shaming

Standardization is the activity aimed at setting standards. It is subject in particular to the following provisions:

**Decree No. 2- 70-314 issued on Shaaban 6, 1390 (October 8, 1970) specifying the composition and powers of the bodies in charge of industrial standardization for the purpose of searching for quality and improving efficiency.**

Decree No. 2-93-530 dated 03 Rabi' al-Thuf 1414 (September 20, 1993) issued pursuant to the Decree No. 1-70-157 dated

26 Jumada al-Awwal 1390 (July 30, 1970) related to industrial standardization for the purpose of searching for quality and improving productivity. The

standardization unit consists of poles assigned to the following sectors:

Chemistry and parallel

chemistry, agricultural

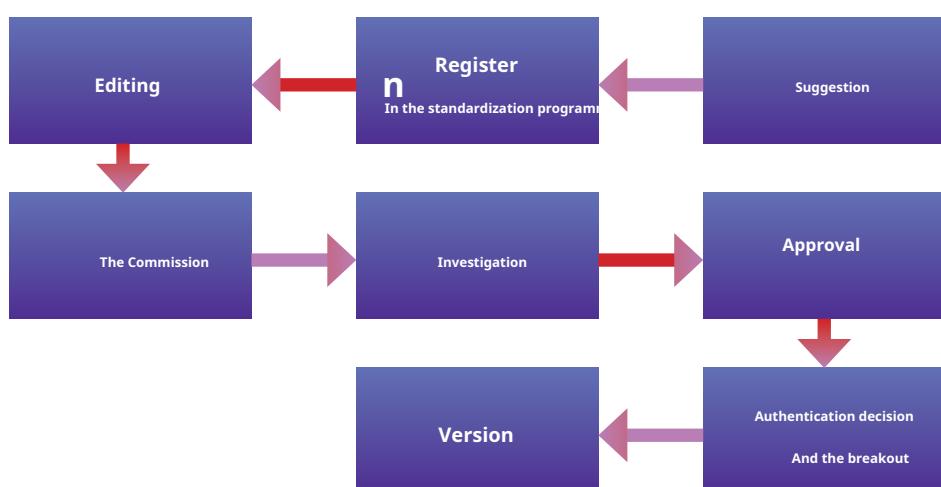
foodstuffs, textiles and leather

Mining, mechanics and electricity

**MBF** and public works

Health, safety, quality and environment

The technical work related to developing Moroccan standards is carried out by the technical committees for standardization in eight stages explained according to the following diagram:



## **Accreditation**

Certification is the procedure through which a competent "third party" gives written assurance that an entity (product, process, person or service) conforms to specified requirements. It is a free and voluntary procedure that can be initiated by any entity. There are several types of accreditation:

Accreditation of quality management systems (2008: ISO 9001)

Accreditation of internal management systems (2004: 14001)

Approval of health and safety system **In the workplace** (2009: 00.5.801 NM)

Approval of industrial products and agricultural foods in accordance with Moroccan standards for conformity

specifications. Labeling of industrial products and agricultural foods in accordance with conformity Moroccan standards.

Adoption of Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) systems.

Accreditation of food safety management systems (ISO 22

000) Social conformity accreditation (NM 00.5.601)

NM approval for products: NM approval for a product is obtained after obtaining the right to use the NM mark on the approved product.

## **NM mark:**

The NM mark is an optional national certification mark that is placed on the product and certifies that it has been evaluated and certified as conforming to the relevant Moroccan standards.

### **Reference texts for accreditation:**

Circular relating to granting the right to use the mark of conformity to Moroccan standards on products. The product leaflet, which basically specifies how to self-monitor.

Standards, specifications and tests for the aforementioned product.

### **ISO 22000 Certification:**

ISO 22000 is the only international standard In a timely manner that conforms to and aligns with food safety management practices, and is in effect **On all actors** **In the food chain.**

The ISO 22000 standard includes four closely related main blocks:

Management responsibility

Resource management

Planning and achieving safe products. Ensuring,

improving and approving the applied system

Accreditation is the only guarantee available to various stakeholders in the food chain with effective and dynamic control of the risks associated with it

With food safety and the ability to constantly supply safe ready-made products to TSDEF A Now, both customers' needs are the same and international regulatory requirements for health prevention and food safety.

### **HACCP Certification:**

It is an abbreviation of the English phrase Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points, which translates to "Hazard Analysis – Control HACCP".

Critical Control Points," which is an optional mark of certification certifying that a system is exempt It has been evaluated and certified as conforming to the references

**next :**

## The law in force.

Standards: NM 08.0.00 "General Principles: Food Hygiene" and HACCP 08.0.000: NM: 'HACCP Management System – Requirements or equivalent international requirements.

Publication related to HACCP accreditation.

This accreditation targets agricultural food companies or those that have customers or suppliers in this sector. the



By law

The dusty...

### 3.4a For the institutional framework

The framework includes institutions shown below, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forests as an authority

Government in charge of agriculture and the bodies under its supervision, each of which is specialized according to the field of intervention and, when necessary,

According to the exempt professional organizations.

 Regional investment offices <a href="http://agriculture.gov.ma">agriculture.gov.ma</a> <a href="http://www.agriculture.gov.ma">www.agriculture.gov.ma</a>	 National Agency for Development Yeh Oasis and Shajar areas The pillars <a href="http://www.andzoa.ma">www.andzoa.ma</a> <a href="http://W">W</a>	 Al Falah Development Agency Yeh <a href="http://www.ada.gov.ma">www.ada.gov.ma</a> <a href="http://WW">WW</a>	 الوزارة الفنية Ministry of Agriculture The pillars of the Lighter Morocco Plan Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forests Ministry of Rural Development, Water and Forests <a href="http://agriculture.gov.ma">agriculture.gov.ma</a> <a href="http://www.agriculture.gov.ma">www.agriculture.gov.ma</a>
 National Conservation Agency Real estate Real estate surveying, etc <a href="http://www.ancfcc.ma">www.ancfcc.ma</a> <a href="http://W">W</a>	 AI Waf Institute Institute for research For agricultural <a href="http://www.inra.org.ma">www.inra.org.ma</a> <a href="http://W">W</a>	 The kindest office For safety Health For food products Yeh <a href="http://www.loarc.org">www.loarc.org</a> <a href="http://W">W</a>	 The hidden one was named heart Chemical research <a href="http://www.loarc.org">www.loarc.org</a> <a href="http://W">W</a>
 The kindest office The agricultural sector <a href="http://www.onca.gov.ma">www.onca.gov.ma</a> <a href="http://WW">WW</a>	 The Moroccan marketing company Seeds <a href="http://agriculture.gov.ma">agriculture.gov.ma</a> <a href="http://WW">WW</a>	 National School of Windy glimpse <a href="http://enameknes.ma">enameknes.ma</a> <a href="http://WW">WW</a>	 Moroccan circus to encourage On the Persians <a href="http://agriculture.gov.ma">agriculture.gov.ma</a> <a href="http://WW">WW</a>
 Port warehouses company: Q/SOSIPO <a href="http://www.sosipo.com">www.sosipo.com</a> <a href="http://WW">WW</a>	 Independent Institution of Monitoring and coordination Exports)ACCE E( b2.eacce.org.ma <a href="http://We">We</a>	 Al Hassan Al Thaf Institute for the Farmed veterinary (IAV) <a href="http://www.iav.ac.ma">www.iav.ac.ma</a> <a href="http://W">W</a>	 The kindest office The conception And pic ONICL (O <a href="http://www.onicl.org">www.onicl.org</a> <a href="http://ma">ma</a> <a href="http://WW">WW</a>

#### A look at the Agricultural Development Agency:

Since its establishment in 2009, the Agricultural Development Agency has played an essential role in realizing the strategic aspirations of the agricultural sector  
F  
By the year 2020, in order to ensure the sustainability and integration of the vision of the "Lighter Morocco Plan".

Promoting the initiatives of the Lighter Morocco Plan, promoting and renewing the "Morocco Offer", launching concrete projects, mediating, following up and monitoring the achievement, and establishing partnerships with institutional and social investors, constitute the core of the tasks entrusted to the Agricultural Development Agency.

Through the role assigned to it, the Agricultural Development Agency has become an indispensable mediator and companion for private and social investors.

An undeniable promoter of the "investment offer" and "social offer" that the agricultural sector provides. In Morocco.

**The most important professional organizations**

MAM	Moroccan Association of Fruit and Vegetable Producers and Exporters	www.mam.ma
AMMS	Goat Producers Association In Morocco	www.amms.ma
AMCF	Association of Producers and Exporters of Fruits and Fruits	www.amcf.ma
FCOPAM	Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of Dates	www.ifcopam.ma
FENAGRI	Al Watf Union to producers' associations Sugar plants In Morocco	www.fenagri.org.ma
INTER PROLIVE	Moroccan Association of Biological Products Series	www.interprolive.ma
FIG	Moroccan Interprofessional Federation Beekeeping	www.fig.ma
FIMAR	Moroccan Interprofessional Federation for Essential Roses	www.fimar.ma
FIFAM	Moroccan Interprofessional Federation for Saffron	www.fifam.ma
FIM	Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of Staff	www.fim.ma
FIMA	Fresh fury	www.fima.ma
FISA	Maroc Fury Board	www.fisa.ma
FIMALT	Al Watf Union for grain and harvest merchants Oh	www.fimalt.ma
FIMALAIT	National Association of Grain and Grain Producers Oh	www.fimalait.ma
FIMASURE	National Federation of Mills	www.fimasure.ma
Southern Regional Camel Breeding Associations		www.southern-camel.com
Organic FNCL		www.fncl.org.ma
Moroccan Interprofessional Sugar Federation		www.ifmasucré.ma
Moroccan Interprofessional Milk Federation		www.ifmalait.ma
Interprofessional Federation for the Poultry Sector		www.ifpsamaroc.org.ma
National Federation of Mills		www.fnm.org.ma
FIMA ARGANE		www.fimaargane.ma
Federation for fruit tree development in Morocco		www.fedfruits.ma
FIMA SAFFIAN		www.fimasaffian.ma
Interprofessional Federation for Red Meat		www.ifprm.ma
Federal Oils Industry In Morocco		www.foi-ma.org
Moroccan Interprofessional Federation of Olives		www.ifio.ma
National Federation of Food Industries (FENAGRI)		www.ifnagri.org
Federation of agricultural products canned industries In Morocco		www.ifcopam.ma
Moroccan Association of Strawberry Importers and Exporters		www.ifpsamaroc.org.ma
Moroccan Seed Breeders Association		www.ifbsm.ma
Moroccan Seeds and Seedlings Association		www.ifssm.ma







# Input marketing And agricultural products

## 1.5 Internal market

### Marketing channels in Morocco(Overview)

Products are marketed in the internal market at the level of the following main channels:

Large and medium stores: These stores have recorded a continuous growth rate since the 1980s. Thus, its number increased from six stores in 1997 to more than 497 by the end of 2016.

Business networks and franchises (franchises): witnessed rapid growth from the 1990s. Moreover, record this Since 2005, the sector has had a growth rate of more than 20% In 2010, Morocco had 330 franchise networks, in addition to more than... 2200 point of sale centered in major cities, especially Casablanca and Rabat.

Public trade spaces are under the responsibility of groups, and this concerns wholesale markets and slaughterhouses, in order to supply the local market with fruits, sandalwood, and meat. These spaces also have several advantages and qualifications.

### Wide regional coverage

Significant transaction volume in some wholesale markets.

The possibility of it being overlooked by the private sector (example: the Casablanca massacres) **Determine product prices**

A sanitary control system, based on other systems applied to slaughter, ensures the quality of products to the consumer.

Neighborhood trade: It occupies an important role in the national economy Due to its contribution in particular **Creating jobs**, reveals this

The pattern of trade, rooted economically and socially In the national identity, there are countless qualifications and advantages, the most important of which are:

Proximity to consumers o

Suitable working hours; o Performance-based practices granted by

merchants to customers; o

o. Personal services related to direct contact with merchants and customers

### A look at agricultural supply and equipment

#### Seed market:

Importing and marketing seeds is subject to the following regulatory texts, which stipulate that the institution must be accredited and the variety must be

msglafe the official catalog of In the temporary regulations, the seeds must be certified in accordance with the Regulation, Cooperation and Economic Development System

It meets the CEE standards or is a normal category for legume species, as well as introducing limited quantities of new varieties.

In order to test in this regard, approximately 80 private institutions have been approved to import and market seeds in Morocco, and they are active

Especially in the fields of legume seeds, oilseeds and corn seeds.

In addition, the seed sector brings together a group of integrated activities, starting with the development of the variety and ending with the marketing of the approved seed. Its main episodes are linked to the activities of developing seeds, propagating them, packaging and marketing them.

The seed sector at the economic level achieves an average annual turnover of 600 million dirhams

The potential amount is 2.7 billion dirhams, and in order to remedy the matter, the contract was signed according to the program presented previously.

### Fertilizer market

The fertilizer sector was liberalized **In Morocco** July 1990, and from that date, the parties concerned became able to delegate to each other freedom of fertilizers in the local or international market. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, for its part, has undertaken the task of monitoring and evaluating the supply of the national market through:

Preparing programs, in consultation with private sector players, for the supply of imported and locally manufactured fertilizers;

Actual follow-up of this supply by holding periodic meetings for consultation with the National Phosphate Office and some operators.

Properties on the one hand and collecting data related to the availability of fertilizer On the other hand, this follow-up is carried out in the market

Regulated by the external departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

**a**

Regarding national production It is mainly dominated by granular fertilizers At the Secret Office of Phosphates, it covers from

Other matters include the following:

- Compound granular fertilizers: 14-28-14

Ammonium sulfo-phosphate (ASO<sub>4</sub>) : 0-38-19

Diamonic phosphate (DAP) : 0-46-18

Monoammonium phosphate (MAP) : 0-55-11

Three super phosphates (TSP)

Simple superphosphate (SSP)

**Th**

Other formulas are manufactured by fertilizer distribution companies, at the request of their customers, by completely mixed addition to fertilizers complements or without them.

Regarding imports, they mainly matter nitrogen products and potassium products. Other formulations of fertilizers are imported

Organic or mineral products that correct deficiencies or regulate growth, for the purpose of meeting very limited needs, especially at the level of intensive agriculture.

Concerning fertilizer consumption, there has been an increase since the year 2000. However, there is a significant difference in the theoretical needs and the volume of fertilizers actually used. The annual consumption of fertilizers went from 750,000 tons to 1,230,000 tons.

The distribution of fertilizer consumption according to crops showed a relative dominance of acid, light and sugar crops. Furthermore it,

Irrigated areas use approximately 60% of the total consumption of fertilizers Where fallow crops are not enough, they occupy spaces I cry so much, so much. **Qh.**

As for the formulas used, classic formulas such as triple compound granular fertilizers dominate.

It handles the large-scale distribution of fertilizers There are dozens of companies in Morocco, including one company, Bakki. Thus, local distribution takes place through three main channels:

Direct sales from the warehouses of distribution companies. It mainly concerns contract crops such as sugar beets. Seller channels in... who obtain supplies from factories and warehouses of distribution companies and then resell them to farmers. Point-of-sale channels located at the level of agricultural advisory centers or agricultural development centers (regional institutions

(For the Ministry of Agriculture) These sales points constitute an essential source of fertilizer supply for small farmers who do not work. In a system framework Assembly.

In conclusion, a review of the development of fertilizer prices shows a successive increase, although the Phosphate Savings Office continues to miss out  
Fertilizers for national distributors at competitive prices compared to international prices.

#### **Plant protection and treatment products market:**

The market for plant protection and treatment products Morocco is a diverse and attractive market on the global level In the absence of activity To manufacture these products, 95% of them are imported ready for use and the bits are formulated In the form of mixable or concentrated products.

In return, 35% to 45% F is refilled In small packages suitable for the needs of young farmers.

Gesticides occupy approximately 40% to 55% of the market share, followed by fungicides from 35% to 45%, then pesticides.

#### **Harmful weeds**

F Regarding the percentage of total consumption, cultivation of crops, despite the relative lack of space, consumes the heaviest products. 35%, followed by fruit trees at 30%, then grains at 25% Finally, industrial and other agriculture is 10%. Cultivation is consumed

F Intensive, mainly intended for export or manufactured in controlled circles, the majority of products. The peasants, who practice In these sectors, rationalized treatment programs and, for some, integrated control programs are required in order to comply with special requirements.

The consumption of plant protection and treatment products varies from year to year, mainly due to the recorded climate, the severity of diseases and insect pests, and according to regions, crop management patterns, and speculation.

Moreover, the market for plant protection and treatment products follows In Morocco, represented by how much he buys and consumes Farmers, with a fluctuation of the decline in imports due to the overlap between Gregorian years and agricultural seasons.

The main reasons for this rise are due to the favorable climatic conditions that characterized the last decade and the transportation of livestock to Yemen

The state to the private sector and the launch of the Lighter Morocco Plan. However, the growth of imports in terms of value, as shown in the aforementioned table It has been steadily increasing since 2005, at a rate of 15% per year, while it did not exceed 4.5% in volume. In the year. Heads Morocco is less towards organophosphorus products and more towards products called "soft actives" below

Environment and etiology: Used in moderate doses. The plant protection and treatment products market in general is characterized by the presence of three entrants Main: Importers, distributors, wholesale distributors, and installment sellers, and each of them plays a very important role. ♦ series Distribution, especially sharing knowledge and developments with farmers and providing advice to them.

There are approximately 70 companies certified to practice this activity In Morocco, this number is likely to rise given the...

Increasingly under investigation.

In addition, there are 600 to 650 points of sale for plant protection and treatment products, including wholesale distributors and vendors.

In installments. Most of it is focused on irrigated areas and areas called 'suitable fallow'.

F Finally, with regard to the prices of plant protection products, these prices are set globally on the basis of competition

And the benefits and advantages that the offered products offer. It should be noted that it has remained stable globally in recent years due to...

The strength of competitive field and the proliferation of generic products in the market.

#### **Agricultural equipment market:**

The agricultural equipment market is dynamic. In order to correct the delay on the part of Morocco with regard to mechanization, the Agricultural mechanisms have been implemented Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forests has set a set of approaches based on:

Improving production techniques by mechanizing all production chains and increasing their productivity. Developing drying with tractors and production equipment.

Reviewing the standards, rates, and ceiling of subsidies granted to agricultural equipment, with greater flexibility **The relevant requirements**

#### Raising some specific ceilings.

Accelerating the procedures for subsidies granted to agricultural equipment and harmonizing their application at the national level

F

Within this framework, especially in order to improve the acquisition of agricultural equipment, a set of improvement measures were put in place:

Important subsidies granted by the state through the Agricultural Development Fund.

Special tax privileges, such as exemption from tax on value added taxes      The discount applied to an important part of

The equipment mentioned.

**Moreover, agreements were signed by ABNAC**    It has a partnership with the Morocco Lighter Plan with suppliers of agricultural equipment

Through its professional organizations in order to make special offers for financing.

Finally, the agricultural equipment market benefits from a very growing offer led by players, some of whom cover all agricultural sectors.      Yes, this matters

The market, especially the following:

Rubber and snarling tractors of varying power

as harvesters

Stationary internal combustion engines, vertical shaft pumps and automatic pumps called submersible pumps or submersible pumps.

Regular or double seeds

Rotor lathe, mower-harrow, sweeper, snow plow 'Redweeder' and manure

spreader

A nursery, a planter for tubers and seedlings, a

harvester, a bread press, fodder, and seed

clips

Shots and trucks of cane and sugar beets.

Mechanical machines for spraying pesticides.

Plows

Frost-resistant pneumatic helicopters.

Anti-country guns

Steam ejection machines for cooking soil. Equipment for

breeding plants and animals

Containers prepared for storing liquid nitrogen and transporting frozen animal sperm.

#### **Agricultural products market:**

The agricultural products market was completely liberalized. Applicable selling prices can be tracked thanks to "Prices", an information system developed by the

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forests in order to respond to several objectives, including in particular:

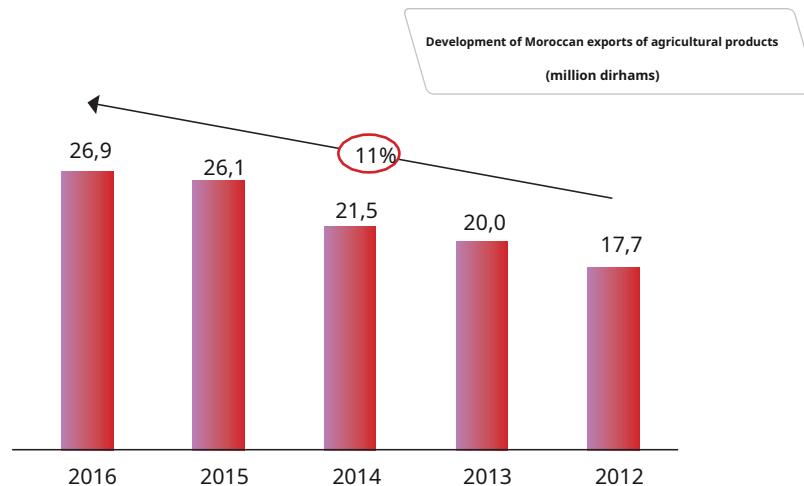
Know the prices of agricultural products in real time, which allows the farmer to carry out florist arbitration operations for

To benefit from the best prices for their products.

Windsor collects information on prices with the aim of assisting economic operators and the government in making decisions in planning

The sector's strategy.

## 2.5 Export market



**what**

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Between 2012 and 2016, despite the decline in demand from the most important importing markets, Moroccan exports of products increased.

Agriculture has a positive dynamic, with an average annual growth rate of about 11%, reaching about 27 billion dirhams. This performance is due to the strong growth in exports of all exporting chains.

Products (One billion dirhams)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	* 2017
<b>Products The farmer</b>	<b>7,1</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>5,12</b>	<b>26,1</b>	<b>26,9</b>	<b>20,8</b>
Fruits and Slippers:	0,7	2,3	3,1	16,3	16,1	11,8
tomatoes	4,3	3,6	0,4	5,3	4,9	3,1
Citrus	8,2	3,2	1,3	3,8	3,5	1,8
Products Plant yolk And	6,4	4,8	5,5	5,9	6,4	5,4
Products Other	5,2	2,9	9,2	3,9	4,4	3,6

\*Specific numbers as of late October 2017

The agricultural products export sector is the main source of foreign currency in Morocco. During the year 2016, it reached Contribution of this sector to the total value of Moroccan exports is 12%.

Moroccan products are exported to hundreds of countries around the world. The most important countries importing these agricultural products are the countries of the European Union, Russia, and the United States of America.

This has enabled the dynamism of agricultural product exports. In recent years, Morocco has become one of the most important exporters of

The world, where Morocco is considered:

Third global exporter of canned olives;  
 The fourth global source of small acids (clémentine); 4th  
 world exporter of tomatoes;  
 The world's first adult resource.

### **Trade agreements between Morocco and abroad**

The agreements referred to below represent part of the agreements signed by Morocco and its main trade partners. For more details, please refer to the official website of the government body in charge of foreign trade at the following address: [www.mcinet.gov.ma](http://www.mcinet.gov.ma)

#### **Partnership Agreement between Morocco and the European Union:**

The 2010 agricultural agreement between Morocco and the European Union relates to measures for the mutual liberalization of agricultural products and...

Transformed agricultural products and fishing products, and this aggravation is included Within the framework of the partnership agreement between Morocco and the European Union For the year 1996. This agreement entered into force On October 1, 2012, she is still alive the sixth year of implementation.

This agricultural agreement aims mainly to increase the liberalization of exchanges of agricultural products, transformed agricultural products, and agricultural products. the hunt. This agreement stipulates the liberalization of exchange rates To complete the transitional period specified in 10 years with some exceptions Sensitive products for both parties are guaranteed access to them after special treatment in the form of a quota accompanied by preferential treatment or a specific timetable.

On the dusty side, sensitive products are grains (bread wheat and durum wheat), meat, and some fruits such as apples And some pickings, like beans.

On the European side, sensitive products are tomatoes, cucumbers, zucchini, garlic, clementines, and strawberries.

#### **War Exchange Agreement: Morocco and the United States of America:**

The objectives of the free trade agreement concluded between the two countries on July 15, 2004 were determined and entered into force on January 1, 2006 as follows:

Promoting economic growth, stabilizing relations, and establishing cooperation between the two countries; Liberalization and development of trade and investment in the two countries the agricultural sector; Improving competitiveness and making an effective the development of Morocco.

Special treatment was given to the agricultural sector Within the framework of the following agreement, it stipulates:

#### **For agricultural products coming from the United States of America:**

Gradual cancellation of customs duties, for a period that can reach 25 years; Creating customs tariff quotas for some highly sensitive agricultural products, given the political, economic, and social stakes associated with their liberalization. This category includes: beef, poultry meat, and wheat (sprouted wheat and durum wheat). And its derivatives with the first and second **On semolina** and pasta).

Regarding agricultural products coming from Morocco:

Gradual dismantling of customs duties over a transitional period ranging from 0 to 18 years;

Establishing customs tariff quotas for some agricultural products exempted from customs duties since the entry into the agreement.

Implementation of the framework of the aforementioned quotas, which were gradually dismantled over a period of 15 years, with the exception of quotas. What are these products?

There is beef, some dairy products, preserves, tomato sauces and dried onions. etc.

Moreover, in addition to the gradual liberalization and in order to protect some agricultural products, the agreement stipulates agricultural protection measures based on price thresholds relative to the United States of America (transformed tomatoes, asparagus, canned olives, pears, apricots, peaches, and apple juice). It is said... etc.) and size thresholds for Morocco (chicken, turkey, chickpeas, lentils, bitter almonds... etc.)

Moreover, it is worth emphasizing that despite the liberalization of access to the American market, agricultural products must respond

Some sanitary and phytosanitary conditions and technical standards are binding and somewhat restrictive.

F

In 2018, the War Exchange Agreement between Morocco and the United States of America entered its thirteenth year of implementation.

#### **Free Trade Agreement between Morocco and the European Free Trade Association:**

A war exchange agreement was signed between Morocco and the Free Trade AssociationEuropean countries, including the Republic of Iceland, Liechtenstein, Kingdom

Sweden and the Swiss Confederation on June 19, 1997, and entered into force on March 1, 2000. To crystallize one of its goals

The representation of the gradual liberalization of agricultural trade at the bilateral level with each of the member states of the Association, stipulations have been made

Regarding requirements relating to the following:

Concluding bilateral arrangements that provide for measures to facilitate exchanges between Morocco and the European Free Trade Association.

Applying regulatory texts related to sanitary and phytosanitary in a non-discriminatory manner and not taking measures that would hinder exchanges.

#### **War exchange agreement between Morocco and Turkey:**

The free trade agreement between Morocco and Turkey, which was signed on April 7, 2004 and entered into force, aims toOn 01 January

2006, in particular, to the gradual liberalization of agricultural trade in industrial products between both countries and the exchange of tariff concessions for agricultural products, with the possibility of improving the concessions granted to both parties.

Thus, the Turkish products that benefit from the concessions granted by Morocco to Turkey mainly concern dry fruits (pistachios, raisins, walnuts, teff...), legumes (chickpeas, lentils), spices (cumin), sesame seeds, hemp seeds, and some cheeses.

Regarding the customs privileges granted by Turkey to Morocco, they mainly concern flowers (orchids), slippers (mushrooms, asparagus, capers, sweet corn, cucumbers...), fruits (avocados), spices, carob, bran, wines, and preserved apricots.

#### **Agadir Agreement:**

The Agadir Agreement, which was signed on February 25, 2004, between Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, and Jordan, and entered into force, stipulates 27

March 2007, among other matters, on the freedom of transit of goods of the countries concerned through total exemption from customs duties and fees with equivalent effect with the Euro-Mediterranean rules of origin.

#### **War exchange agreement between Morocco and the United Arab Emirates:**

This agreement was signedIt was established on June 25, 2001 and entered into force on July 9, 2003. The total liberalization of exchanges took place.

Trade in agricultural, agricultural-manufactured, and fishing products between the two countries since January 1, 2005.

The following products that do not benefit from the preferential system are:

Manufactured products in the free zones.

Products contained in A list of restrictions imposed for health, ethical or safety reasons.

Agricultural products subject to the preferential clause with the United States of America Within the framework of the Free Trade Agreement.

The approved rules of origin are the applicable rules Within the framework of the Arab League. For some products special rules apply

Circular No. 233/5080 issued on 12/31/2007 For others, a rating rule of no less than 40% is applied.

#### **Agreement to facilitate and develop trade exchanges between Arab countries (Arab League):**

The War Exchange Agreement was signed in the Arab countries on February 27, 1981, and this agreement entered into force on January 1, 1998.

The agreement stipulates a total exemption for all agricultural products from shipping ~~to~~ Morocco borders on fees with a similar impact  
Starting from 01/01/2005.

The products that do not benefit from the preferential system are the listed products In the list of exceptions for health, moral or other reasons

Safety related.

The approved rules of origin are the special rules or rules of evaluation of at least 40% according to the condition of the products (the special rules are included in Circular No. 233/5080 issued on 12/31/2007). As for the rest of the agricultural products, final touches are currently being made

The final outcome of the ~~negotiations~~ framework of the League of Arab States.

## **Export procedures**

### **Basic conditions applied**

All products are free for export, except for some, in accordance with the requirements of Resolution No. 1308-94 issued on April 19, 1994.

It was also amended and supplemented later. For this purpose, the exempt subject ~~yes~~ except for in the event of a clearly defined exemption, prepare the television  
Draw a copy of the document prepared specifically for this purpose.

For goods subject to an export license, this document is deposited with the Ministry in charge of foreign trade in exchange for a receipt.

It is transferred to the exempt ~~for~~ opinion about it.

The decision to grant or reject the export license shall be communicated to the applicant by the Ministry in charge of foreign trade in Yes, for  
More than 30 days from the date of deposit. Any rejection of an application for an export license must be justified. Determine

The validity period of the export license 3 months, and this period begins from the date of the establishment of the Ministry in charge of Foreign Trade.

In addition, commodity export operations, with regard to the exchange system, require the subscription of an export bond. However, the following operations are exempt from this obligation:

Temporary export Yenja Within the framework of one of the economic customs systems (the boom in improving ~~abroad and~~ temporary export).

Export of goods for an amount equal to or less than 3 thousand Moroccan dirhams, completed without commercial value and  
without payment. Exporting unpaid samples whose amount is equal to or less than 10 thousand dusty dirhams.

Export of goods of Moroccan origin whose amount is less than or equal to 50 thousand Moroccan dirhams, executed for the account of foreign tourists passing through Morocco.

Annotation of export documents is required by the banking office only in relation to the following operations:

Export without commercial value and without payment for a value exceeding 3 thousand dusty

dirhams. Exporting unpaid samples with a value exceeding 10,000 dusty dirhams.

Export for the purpose of selling products other than agricultural or craft products; Export

completed with a performance period exceeding 150 days.

In addition, the exporter is obligated to collect and return the full proceeds of his export to Morocco      A maximum period of 150 days starting from

The date of shipment of the goods (30 days for exports of services, starting from the date on which payment for the service must be paid), according to the office's circular.

Law No. 1606 issued on September 21, 1993. All postponements    Returning the product's export revenue or reducing the value of this product

One of the reasons must be the subject of a prior authorization request submitted to the bank office before the expiry of the previously indicated period. Moreover, in

order to allow the exporter's office to begin liquidating the export files, the exporter must provide the latter with periodic reports accompanied by supporting

documents.

#### **Customs clearance of goods:**

Exporting goods requires submitting to the customs office, in addition to the export bond, a customs declaration on the printed form "Declaration

Unique to the Goods" attached upon request with additional required do **In this regard.**

#### **Certificate of Origin :**

In order to benefit from the privileges stipulated in F In bilateral or multilateral agreements, processes must be adhered to

Export completed this framework includes the criteria of origin. Certificates of origin certifying compliance with these standards are prepared on the forms

The printed matter specified by the Customs and Foreign Affairs Administration.

In general, a product is considered to be of dusty origin when it is manufactured or produced entirely in In Morocco or if it is subjected to operations

Converting or manufacturing is sufficient. The standards of origin are spe**In bilateral and multilateral agreements.**

#### **Technical control upon export:**

In the Muftisi of Al-Dhahih, issued on September 1, 1944 (Ramadan 13, 1363), products of dusty origin are subject to technical control when

manufacturing, packaging and exporting.

This circular has been amended and supplemented by Circular No. 1-88-241 issued on May 28, 1993 (Dhu al-Hijjah 6, 1413) implementing Law No.

32-86 relating to the technical control process when manufacturing, packaging and exporting dust.

This technical control of exports also benefited from the complement of MTTV      First Amendment No. 1-88-240 issued on May 28, 1993

(6 Dhu al-Hijjah 1413) issued implementing Law No. 31-86 establishing the Independent Institution for the Control and Coordination of Exports, especially

Article 2 of the latter, which stipulates that this institution shall exercise this technical control stipulated in F      The issued ad-dah

dated 1 September 1944 relating to the manufacture, packaging and quality of products intended for export when such control is not expressly

delegated to any other administration or body.

As represented **Second supplement to Al-Dhahirah No. 1-13-70 issued on Ramadan 18, 1434 (July 27, 2013) implementing Law No.**

12-61 amending and supplementing Law No. 31-86 updating the Independent Institution for Export Control and Coordination, which completed this

Surveillance the following items:

**F**

Article 1 of Law No. 61-12 a) The Independent Export Control and Coordination Institution shall undertake the exercise of technical control.

For Moroccan food products and Moroccan agricultural and marine products intended for export in accordance with the legislative and regulatory texts in force.

The technical monitoring operations carried out by this institution must take into account the technical conditions stipulated in In the agreements Various matters related to exports of Moroccan food, agricultural and marine products.

The technical monitoring operations carried out by this institution must ensure that agricultural food products...

The Moroccan Navy adheres to the legislative and regulatory requirements applicable to it in the foreign markets to which it is exported.

## **1- Conditions and procedures applied to ~~the~~ export sector takes advantage of this technical monitoring:**

### **1.1 Declarations upon export:**

Establishments that manufacture, pack and ship products subject to technical control may be obliged to submit a prior declaration detailing their identification data and addresses. This release shall be addressed to the Director General of the Independent Export Control and Coordination Organization.

### **2.1 Conditions and formalities applied to technical monitoring professionals:**

Regulatory forces may, after consulting the opinion of the relevant bodies and departments and the Independent Export Control and Coordination Corporation, determine the conditions for quality, packaging and, when necessary, the conditions for classification by category, as well as the minimum limit.

One of the quality specifications that must be available monitored products. These organizational forces can also determine special formalities

Must be fulfilled by the establishments that manufacture, package and export these products.

### **3.1 Technical accreditation factories, units and workshops that manufacture, transform, package and store food products**

**Subject to technical control of manufacturing and packaging carried out by the Independent Institution for Export Control and Coordination.**

Every person should legal or legal entity for the purpose of selling an activity subject to technical control carried out by the independent institution

To monitor and coordinate exports, adherence to the legislative and regulatory requirements in effect under this technical control, especially the requirements of the decision issued on 07/13/1948 related to the approval and acceptance of these places for the manufacturing, transformation, packaging and storage of food products intended for export.

## **2- Technical monitoring of shipments of food products offered for export, investigation and customs procedures:**

It should be noted that customs procedures and associated investigations applied to the flow of exports emphasize the inclusion of...

Technical monitoring exercised by the Independent Institution for Export Control and CoordinationThe customs system addresses "Control

"Foreign trade, export and other services support – technical monitoring."

The Ministerial Resolution issued on September 1, 1944, as amended and supplemented, stipulates that the export of Moroccan products, subject to control

The technology conducted by the Independent Institution for Control and Coordination of Exports updated with the previously mentioned Dahir and Qawan, is subject to

All cases of prior verification of the shipment's customs clearance and delivery of a specific certificate from the interests of the Independent Corporation for Export

Control and Coordination.

Customs declarations relating to shipments upon export must indicate, among other data, the number of packages, the weight of the products offered, and, where appropriate, the classification category and accurate information regarding quality.

The completeness and validity of customs declaration information is verified by authorized agents from the Independent Institution for Export Control and

Coordination. The inspection certificate must be consistent with the corresponding customs declaration.

Customs refuses to grant an export permit for any shipment that is not available on the technical inspection certificate issued by the Independent Export Control and Coordination Organization that inspects the shipment's compliance with all applicable requirements under the Dahir and the Technical Control Law.

### 3.5 Market A To import

The Sitad market covers the following main food products, and its value is set at one billion dirhams:

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Cereals	17.3	8.8	11.1	16.2
Oils A Food and oilseeds H	6.1	4.9	4.51	5.4
Sugar	2.2	3.4	3.3	48
milk and its derivatives	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.02

The main aspects of the procedure applied are as follows:

#### How to import:

In implementation of the requirements of Article 1 of Law No. 13-89 relating to foreign trade, as amended and supplemented, goods shall be freely

For import, taking into account the restrictions stipulated ~~in the~~forementioned law is ~~any~~ applicable legislative text when it comes to preservation

Ethics, safety, public order, health of individuals, protection of plants or animals, and historical, archaeological and physiological heritage. **Or**

Maintaining the favorable situation of the country.

Quantitative restrictions on exports only concern some special products in accordance with the requirements of Resolution No. 1308-94 issued **On April 19**

1994, specifying the list of goods subject to quantitative restrictions on exports and exports, as amended and supplemented later.

Except for the above mentioned products, all other goods are free to import. For this purpose, the perpetrator signs a declaration to the CITAD on the printed form entitled "CITAD Agreement, CITAD Licence, Prior License to the CITAD".

The CITAD film is presented, along with a proforma invoice, for bank domiciliation with an accredited bank of the importer's choice. And after

~~Bank~~ Recruitment. ~~Bank~~ In this case, the bank returns to the importer the copy allocated to it and two copies of a sealed envelope allocated to the customs office. She informs

The validity period of the Setad film is 6 months, and this period begins from the date of its resettlement. The CETA agreement allows for customs clearance and customs clearance of the commodity. However, arbitration operations without the performance of debts (commitments of a nature that is not

Commercial goods that lead to performance based on legally constituted assets ~~◆ Abroad and replacement under warranty..~~).

#### Goods subject to import licence:

Only a limited number of products are subject to the CETAD license in accordance with the requirements of Resolution of the Ministry in charge of Foreign Trade, Foreign Investments and Handicrafts No. 1308-94 mentioned above, as amended and supplemented.

The CITAD license is prepared on a special printed form and its validity is a maximum of 6 months, starting from the date of establishment of the Ministry in charge of foreign trade.

**Goods subject to prior import authorization:**

Imports of goods that do not occur or threaten to cause may be subject to impositions on national production. Prior approval at the airport It is done automatically or at the request of the concerned parties, on a conservative basis, until final measures are implemented (increase in customs duties, countervailing duties, and anti-dumping duties...).

The prior authorization for trade is issued by a joint decision of the Ministry in charge of foreign trade and the relevant minister or ministers. It is prepared on a special printed form and is valid for 9 months, renewable once, starting from the date of the joint decision by the Ministry in charge of trade, Foreign Affairs and the Minister or Ministers concerned.

**Goods subject to customs exemption request:**

Seeks a request for customs exemption for imports of free goods for imports exempt from paying customs duties ~~in~~ Within the framework of trade agreements The general tariff rates in Morocco and some countries, and the products subject to the customs tariff quotas stipulated in ~~in~~ Y Association and free trade agreements between Morocco and the European Union, between Morocco and the European Free Trade Association countries, and products subject to customs tariff quotas established under multilateral agreements.

A request for customs exemption is submitted to the Ministry in charge of foreign trade by willing importers To benefit from it, is being prepared This application is made on a special printed form and is accompanied by a proforma invoice. It is then deposited with the Ministry in charge of foreign trade, where it is studied after consulting the opinion of the concerned ministry. Its validity is for a maximum period of 6 months, starting from the date of establishment of the Ministry in charge of Foreign Trade.





## Accessories



## List of useful addresses

### Central institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Water and Forests

Enterprise	the phone
Ministry of Navigation, fishing, rural development, water and forests	00 56 66 0537 / 50 54 66 0537 / 00 53 66 0537
Diwan AlMr. Minister	77 42 76 37 05 / 36 26 76 37 05
Writing a For the general public	12 56 66 37 11/05 55 66 37 05
the Council General Agricultural Development	61 64 68 37 05
Inspectors Public	19 56 66 37 18/05 56 66 37 05
Directorate Strategy and statistics	5517/18 66 37 05
Directorate Information systems	82 31 10 37 05
Directorate Finance	81 31 10 37 05
Directorate Administrative and legal affairs	71/72 31 10 37 05
Directorate Hespr resources	73/74 31 10 37 05
Directorate Development of production chains	76 31 10 0537
Directorate Irrigation and agricultural field preparation	78 31 10 0537
Directorate Education, training and research	79 31 10 0537
Directorate Development of rural areas and mountainous areas	71 76 66 0537
the desk Kindness for agricultural consultation	12/02 73 21 13/0537 65 77 0537
the desk Kindness concept of grains and harvesting Oh	12/02 73 21 37 05
Alt Agency Agricultural development	01 38 57 37 05
Agency A National Authority for the Development of Oasis and Argan Tree Areas	77 66 70 0537
the desk Kindness for the health safety of food products	72 94 77 0537 /05-06 65 67 37 05
founder Independent authority to monitor and coordinate exports	22 81 30 22 05
Institute Kindness for agricultural research	77-09-55/77-26-42 0537
Loan A Laflahi to Morocco	55 78 72 0537 / 88 88 73 37 05
Institute of Good luck, agriculture and veterinary	10 81 77 37 05 / 35 09 77 37 05
The company National Seed Marketing (SONACOS)	89 24 76 37 05
the school National Agricultural Society of Meknes	41 /39/40 02 30 0535
the school National Forestry Engineers	04 37 86 37 49/05 11 86 37 05
The hidden Official chemical analysis and research institute	98 21 30 22 05
Thasarka Alm Biological, pharmaceutical and veterinary products (biopharma)	92 16 69 37 05
The company Proprietary for Horse Encouragement (SOREC)	04/05 10 27 37 05
Thasarka AlPort stores (SOSIPO)	74 55 23 22 61/05 47 97 22 05
Agency A National Real Estate Governorate and Cadastral Survey	17 57 70 37 01/05 90 70 37 05
Moa Center Prop II (CRPII)	02 72 56 35 05

**Regional directorates of agriculture**

Directorate	the phone
Regional Directorate of Agriculture of Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima	13 34 34 0539 / 05 23 32 0539
Regional Directorate of Agriculture for the Eastern Region	68 34 61 36 05
Regional Directorate of Agriculture of Fez-Meknes	71 47 52 35 05
Regional Directorate of Agriculture of Rabat-Salé-Kenitra	42/43 42 37 05
Regional Directorate of Agriculture of Fibia, Mellal, Khenifra	47 43 42 23 05
Regional Directorate of Agriculture of Casablanca-Settat	20 40 39 23 05
Regional Directorate of Agriculture of Marrakesh-Safi	09 14 43 24 05
Regional Directorate of Agriculture of Draa-Tafilet	04 25 57 35 05
Regional Directorate of Agriculture of Souss-Massa	31 71 82 28 05
Regional Directorate of Agriculture of Guelmim-Oued Noun	96 20 77 28 47/05 39 77 28 05
Regional Directorate of Agriculture of Laayoune-Sakia El Hamra	96 32 99 28 05
Regional Directorate of Agriculture of Dakhla-Oued Eddahab	98 16 93 28 05

**The single window for the regional directorates of agriculture and metropolitan areas Regional agricultural investment**

The side	Regional Directorate And regional offices	the phone
In Malal Khenifra	Regional Directorate of Azila to Regional Directorate of Fez to Khneif Regional Directorate Lal Kharib Regional Directorate Rah Tadel regional office Kah H	98 83 45 523 212+ 76 25 48 523 212+ 62 61 58 535 212+ 68 26 56 523 212+ 48 50 43 523 212+
Casablanca-Settat	Bensley Regional Directorate Man Darby Regional Directorate lit Regional Directorate of Capricorn this Regional Directorate of Sta T Dhakal regional office H	12 11 29 523 212+ 71 88 27 522 212+ 90 29 34 523 212+ 48 37 40 523 212+ 70 22 34 523 212+
The third party	Regional Directorate of Viki K Regional Directorate of Nazis And Regional Directorate of Log Dh Regional Directorate of Tauri RT Regional Directorate of Chair F Regional Directorate of Gra Dh Malawi regional office H	65 81 79 536 212+ 13 64 60 536 212+ 04 25 68 536 212+ 88 93 69 536 212+ 18 20 70 536 212+ 18 20 70 536 212+ 28 28 61 536 212+

Marrakech Sin	the the the the the the Regional District of Chichaoua Regional District of Essaouira Regional District of Marrakesh Regional District of Rehamna Regional District of Safi Regional Office of Al Haouz	86 30 35 524 212+ 12 41 78 524 212+ 59 10 43 524 212+ 44 24 41 524 212+ 88 31 62 524 212+ 50 96 44 524 212+
Draa Tavi Lalt	the the the Regional monastery of Midelt Regional Office of Ouarzazate Regional Office of the Regional Office of Al Haouz	37 06 36 535 212+ 14 26 88 524 212+ 00 04 57 535 212+
Rabat-Salé Kenitra	pain the Term Regional Office of Khemisset Regional Directorate of the Regional Office of Sidi Kacem Regional Office for the West	13 29 55 537 212+ 32 26 63 537 212+ 06 38 59 537 212+ 02 45 37 537 212+
Fez Makna S	the a the the the the Regional Directorate of Boulmane Regional Directorate of Fez Regional Eyebrow Office Regional Directorate of Ifrane Regional District of Meknes Regional Directorate of Sefrou Regional Directorate of Taounate Regional Directorate of Taza	58 54 58 535 212+ 73 15 62 535 212+ 03 33 54 535 212+ 87 21 56 535 212+ 14 00 52 535 212+ 73 26 68 535 212+ 92 76 62 535 212+ 32 32 67 535 212+
Sous Mas H	a the the the the Regional Directorate of Tata Regional Regional Telephone Regional Regional Directorate of Agadir Tebbeh Regional Directorate of Souss-Massa	58 20 80 528 212+ 76 20 86 528 212+ 63 00 84 528 212+ 27 08 84 528 212+
Guelmim Oued Noun	pain the the the the Regional District of Assa Al-Zag Regional District of Guelmim Regional District of Tan Tan-Yerria Regional Extended District of Sidi Ebfly	42 06 70 528 212+ 02 25 87 528 212+ 44 75 87 528 212+ 64 06 78 528 212
Tangier city And Al Hoceima	pain pain a the the the Regional Directorate of Regional Maouen Regional Directorate Al Hoceima Regional Directorate Tansanne Regional Directorate of Tangiers Regional Directorate of Tetouan, Regional Office of Lokos	36 66 98 539 212+ 40 29 98 539 212+ 76 86 90 537 212+ 17 03 94 539 212+ 22 57 96 539 212+ 76 86 91 539 212+
The eyes Red waterwheel	the the the Regional Directorate of Boujdour Regional Directorate of Laayoune Regional Directorate of Smara	95 60 89 528 212+ 53 39 89 528 212+ 11 98 89 528 212+
Dakhla and Ed gold	the the Regional Eyebrow District of Dakhla	59 70 89 528 212+

**Agricultural rooms**

Agricultural rooms	the phone
Chamber of Agriculture of Marrakesh-Safi	68 73 49 69/0610 35 83 0524
The Agricultural Chamber of the Eastern Region	55 32 68 0536
Chamber of Agriculture of Fez-Meknes	70 20 52 0535
Chamber of Agriculture of Rabat-Salé-Kenitra	59 38 37 86/0537 72 32 0537
Chamber of Agriculture of the Federation of Malai Khenifra	70 51 48 0523
Chamber of Agriculture of Casablanca-Settat	26 27 34 0523
Chamber of Agriculture of Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima	59 46 96 0539
Chamber of Agriculture of Draa-Tafilalet	65/70 10 79 0535
The Agricultural Chamber of Souss-Massa	28 09 23 0528
Chamber of Agriculture of Guelmim-Oued Noun	08 36 77 0528
Agricultural Chamber of Laayoune Sakia El Hamra	52 47 89 0528
Chamber of Agriculture of Dakhla-Oued Eddahab	44/63 70 89 0528

**Interprofessional organizations in the agricultural sector**

Production chain	Title of the organization among the professions	Telephone/fax/address
Olive	Interprofessional Federation of Olives (INTERPROLIVE), Sector 1, Building 01, Apartment 2, Old Mataa, Temara	93 97 62 537 212+ 94 97 62 537 212+ <a href="mailto:chid1961@gmail.com">chid1961@gmail.com</a> <a href="http://benali.ra">benali.ra</a>
The disappearances	Interprofessional Federation for Fruits and Fruits Mouly Ismail Street, Nahda District, Agadir (FIFEL)	87 31 84 528 212+ 34 82 22 528 212+ <a href="mailto:fifel@gmail.com">fifel@gmail.com</a> <a href="http://fife">fife</a>
Seeds	National Interprofessional Seed FederationOum Errbia Street, Apartment 3, Agdal, Rabat, 5 (FNIS)	24 40 77 537 212+ 40 20 77 37 5 212+ <a href="mailto:mences@gmail.com">mences@gmail.com</a> <a href="http://fnis.se">fnis.se</a>
Grain and picking	International Federation of Grains (FIAC) The intersection of Abu Majid Al-Bahar Street and Ibelihimi Street, Al-Edder, Casablanca	23 73 30 522 212+ 51 65 30 22 5 212+ <a href="mailto:m@fnm.org.ma">m@fnm.org.ma</a> <a href="http://fn">fn</a> <a href="mailto:ereales@gmail.com">ereales@gmail.com</a> <a href="http://fiac.c">fiac.c</a>
Citrus	Interprofessional Federation of Citrusumes)Maroc Citrus Sector 22, Cedars Residence, Building D, Apartment 9, Rabat District	31 62 71 537 212+ 32 62 71 37 5 212+ <a href="mailto:itrus2014@gmail.com">itrus2014@gmail.com</a> <a href="http://Marocc">Marocc</a>
Sugar	Moroccan Interprofessional Sugar Federation(FIMASUCRE) Ibn El Hajjar Street, Oasis Residence, Agdal, Rabat	50 31 68 537 212+ 152 683 537 212+ <a href="mailto:aing@menara.ma">aing@menara.ma</a> <a href="http://ag">ag</a>

Trees	Fruitful	Development federal <b>M</b> anagement fruit trees in Morocco(FEDAM) Alal Street Ben Abdullah, National Residence, Apartment 136, Grandfather city Yedda, Meknes	نقطة الاتصال : ٠٥٤ ٨٢ ٥٢ ٥٣٥ ٢١٢+ نقطة الاتصال : ٢٤ ٤١ ٤٠ ٥٣٥ ٢١٢+ <a href="mailto:us.com.abelkora@agrojail.com">us.com.abelkora@agrojail.com</a> <a href="mailto:medamaroc@gmail.com">medamaroc@gmail.com</a>
Implants	Biological	The association <b>M</b> anagement Rabia Biological Products (AMABIO), D, Acropark, 5 Azzemmour Road, Casablanca	نقطة الاتصال : ٠٦٠ ٣٣ ٩٥ ٥٢٢ ٢١٢+ نقطة الاتصال : ١٢ ٦٩ ٨٩ ٥٢٢ ٢١٢+ <a href="mailto:mail.com.Amabio.maroc@gmail.com">mail.com.Amabio.maroc@gmail.com</a>
Dates		Federalism <b>M</b> anagement Moroccan Dates3, Chinguette 5, the establishment <b>M</b> anagement of orchidia (FIMADATTES)	نقطة الاتصال : ٠٦٣ ٧٠ ٥٧ ٥٣٥ ٢١٢+ <a href="mailto:aile.com.fimadattes@gmail.com">aile.com.fimadattes@gmail.com</a>
The pillars		Federalism <b>M</b> anagement Moroccan Hania for the Arkan sector(FIMARGAN)	نقطة الاتصال : ٠٦٥ ٠٠ ٢٤ ٥٢٨ ٢١٢+ <a href="mailto:mail.com.omegainstitut@gmail.com">mail.com.omegainstitut@gmail.com</a>
Roses	Al mushy	Federalism <b>M</b> anagement Moroccan scented roses(FIMAROSE) Castle of M'gouna	نقطة الاتصال : ٠٨١ ٦٩ ٨٩ ٥٢٢ ٢١٢+ <a href="mailto:s.com.acharaf@domain.ose.org">s.com.acharaf@domain.ose.org</a> <a href="mailto:president@fima.com">president@fima.com</a>
Saffron		Federalism <b>M</b> anagement Moroccan SaffronTALYWIN Dar Al Zaafaran, (FIMASAFRAN)	نقطة الاتصال : ٢٤ ٤٠ ٥٣ ٥٢٨ ٢١٢+ <a href="mailto:aile.com.darzeafran@gmail.com">aile.com.darzeafran@gmail.com</a>
Rice		Federalism <b>M</b> anagement Niyyat Al-Bimhaniyah Al-Arz 54, District L <b>S</b> (FNIR) Na'i, Kenitra	نقطة الاتصال : ٥١ ٤٩ ٣٦ ٥٣٧ ٢١٢+ <a href="mailto:aile.com.Mkhalle1955@gmail.com">aile.com.Mkhalle1955@gmail.com</a>
the plants	Oily	Federalism <b>M</b> anagement for oil plants(FOLEA) 1, Kabo street RAL Bridge, Black Rocks, P.O. Box 5903, Al 00302, DA <b>R</b> Rayda	نقطة الاتصال : ٠٥١ ٨٧ ٣٥ ٥٢٢ ٢١٢+ <a href="mailto:aile.co.mazaz@lesieur-cristal.com">aile.co.mazaz@lesieur-cristal.com</a>
the milk		Federalism <b>M</b> anagement Moroccan Milk(FIMALAIT)	نقطة الاتصال : ٣٧ ٥٤ ٧١ ٥٣٧ ٢١٢+ نقطة الاتصال : ٧٩ ٥٦ ٥٦ ٥٣٧ ٢١٢+ <a href="mailto:aile.com.fimalait14@gmail.com">aile.com.fimalait14@gmail.com</a>
Sculpture education	to	Federalism <b>M</b> anagement Moroccan, meeting the beesHajjar, 6, Ibn Al Street Apartment 5, Agdal, Rabat (FIMAP)	نقطة الاتصال : ٢٦ ١٠ ٧٧ ٥٣٧ ٢١٢+ <a href="mailto:aile.com.frimap-maroc@yahoo.fr">aile.com.frimap-maroc@yahoo.fr</a>
Poultry		Federalism <b>M</b> anagement Niyyeh for the poultry sector Lil 321, Zanqa E <b>M</b> oul, Casablanca (FISA)	نقطة الاتصال : ٩٤ ١٢ ٣١ ٥٢٢ ٢١٢+ <a href="mailto:aile.com.asamaroc@gmail.com">aile.com.asamaroc@gmail.com</a>
Meat	A For red	Federalism <b>M</b> anagement Niyyah for red meat(FIVIAR) Al-Baghaz Street, Villa No. 952, Sector 1, Al Salam District, Salé	نقطة الاتصال : ٨٤ ٢٨ ٧٦ ٥٣٧ ٢١٢+ <a href="mailto:aile.com.k.chajai@gmail.com">aile.com.k.chajai@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:ailear@fiviar.com">ailear@fiviar.com</a>

## Regional investment centers

Center	Title of the organization among the professions	Telephone/fax/address
Regional Investment Center R of Casablanca-Settat	60, Al Hassan Al Thaf Street, 20000, Casablanca	نـفـلـهـا : 88 18 48 522 212+ نـسـلـفـا : 21 15 48 522 212+ <a href="http://casainvest.ma">casainvest.ma</a> <a href="http://www.casainvest.ma">www.casainvest.ma</a>
Regional Investment Center R of Rabat-Salé-Kenitra	23, Avenue Al-Nan, 10090, Rabat	نـفـلـهـا : 00 64 77 537 212+ نـسـلـفـا : 88 63 77 537 212+ <a href="http://abatinvest.ma">abatinvest.ma</a> <a href="http://www.abatinvest.ma">www.abatinvest.ma</a>
Regional Investment Center of R Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima	Ameler Ben Khattab Street, Tangier	نـفـلـهـا : 03 23 34 539 212+ نـسـلـفـا : 14 33 94 539 212+ <a href="http://vestangier.com">vestangier.com</a> <a href="http://www.investangier.com">www.investangier.com</a>
Regional Center for Investment t to fas Meknes	Resistance Square, intersection of Mouli Youssef Street and Sha El Fes FAS	نـفـلـهـا : 57 20 65 535 212+ نـسـلـفـا : 46 16 65 535 212+ <a href="http://meknesinvest.ma">meknesinvest.ma</a> <a href="http://www.fesinvest.ma">www.fesinvest.ma</a>
Regional Center for Investment R Marrakesh-Safi	John Kennedy Street, Jnane El Hatri, Kiel, Marrakesh	نـفـلـهـا : 91 04 42 524 212+ نـسـلـفـا : 92 04 42 524 212+ <a href="http://rimarrakech.ma">rimarrakech.ma</a> <a href="http://www.cimarrakech.ma">www.cimarrakech.ma</a>
Regional Investment Center R of Souss-Massa	Fotni district, P.O. Box 31.333, Agadir	نـفـلـهـا : 77 08 23 528 212+ نـسـلـفـا : 81 08 23 528 212+ <a href="http://adirinvest.com">adirinvest.com</a> <a href="http://www.agadirinvest.ma">www.agadirinvest.ma</a>
The regional investment center R for the eastern region	Al-Aym Street, Mouli Al-Hassan, 60000, Oujda	نـفـلـهـا : 27 28 68 536 212+ نـسـلـفـا : 81 06 69 536 212+ <a href="http://entalinvest.ma">entalinvest.ma</a> <a href="http://www.orientinvest.ma">www.orientinvest.ma</a>
Regional Center for Investment, t Mellal-Khenifra	Boat Street, 23000, Fb	نـفـلـهـا : 72 20 48 523 212+ نـسـلـفـا : 13 23 48 523 212+ <a href="http://eurdumaroc.ma">eurdumaroc.ma</a> <a href="http://www.compteur.eurdumaroc.ma">www.compteur.eurdumaroc.ma</a>
Regional Investment Center R of Dakhla-Oued Eddahab	Ahmed Bin Shagroun Street Al-Messirah, P.O. Box 10, Al-Daa	نـفـلـهـا : 35 85 89 528 212+ نـسـلـفـا : 12 79 89 528 212+ <a href="http://cridakhlacom">cridakhlacom</a> <a href="http://www.WWW.cridakhla.com">WWW.cridakhla.com</a>
Regional Investment Center R for Laayoune Sakia El Hamra	Mecca Street, P.O. Box 2266, 70000, Al-Ayoun	نـفـلـهـا : 89 11 89 528 212+ نـسـلـفـا : 79 11 89 528 212+ <a href="http://youneinvest.ma">youneinvest.ma</a> <a href="http://www.laa.youneinvest.ma">www.laa.youneinvest.ma</a>
Regional Investment Center of R Guelmim-Oued Noun	Mohammed VI Street, 81000, P.O. Box 202, Kalmi	نـفـلـهـا : 55 15 77 528 212+ نـسـلـفـا : 77 17 77 528 212+ <a href="http://elmiminvest.ma">elmiminvest.ma</a> <a href="http://www.guelmiminvest.ma">www.guelmiminvest.ma</a>
أـبـ الـرـجـيـوـنـالـيـزـمـنـتـرـيـتـ دـرـاءـ تـافـيلـاـتـ	23, Anzeran Street, downtown, Errachidia	نـفـلـهـا : 01 38 57 35 212+ نـسـلـفـا : 50 31 57 35 212+ <a href="http://tafilaletinvest.com">tafilaletinvest.com</a> <a href="http://www.draa.tafilaletinvest.com">www.draa.tafilaletinvest.com</a>

## Water basin agencies

agency	the address	Telephone/fax/address
Basin Agency Mo <u>ه</u> , Al-Rabi'a, P.O. Box 511, code 10 My price is 23,000,000 pesos		55 2+48 523 212 نقطة : 154 48 23 212+ <a href="mailto:hoer.ma">hoer.ma</a> <a href="http://bigency@aoeर.ma">bigency@aoeर.ma</a> <a href="http://www.aber.ma">www.aber.ma</a>
Basin Agency Mo <u>ه</u> , What a pity And the grill	Casablanca Road and 62, Benslimane.	21 8 29 523 212+ نقطة : 99 9 29 523 212+ <a href="mailto:g@yahoo.fr">g@yahoo.fr</a> <a href="http://abhbouregre.hbc.ma">abhbouregre.hbc.ma</a> <a href="http://bbhbc@abc.ma">bbhbc@abc.ma</a> <a href="http://www.aber.ma">www.aber.ma</a>
Basin Agency The ab <u>ه</u> , Tensift, Jnan El Hathri Street Box 2388, Marrakesh		64 9 44 524 212+ نقطة : 20 6 43 524 212+ <a href="mailto:ensift.net">ensift.net</a> <a href="mailto:info@eau-tensift.net">info@eau-tensift.net</a> <a href="http://www.eau-tensift.net">www.eau-tensift.net</a>
Basin Agency The ab <u>ه</u> , Mri, Atlas, Fez	Abu Al Alaa Street Mri, Atlas, Fez	97 9 64 535 212 نقطة : 44 4 64 535 212+ <a href="mailto:ebou.ma">ebou.ma</a> <a href="http://www.abhs.com">www.abhs.com</a>
Basin Agency The ab <u>ه</u> , Benawya	Hassan Street intersection Lukili and Ibn Khaldoun Street, Oujda	94 7 68 536 212 نقطة : 48 8 68 536 212+ <a href="mailto:oulouya.ma">oulouya.ma</a> <a href="mailto:Montact@abhoulya.ma">Montact@abhoulya.ma</a> <a href="http://Qwww.abhm.com">Qwww.abhm.com</a>
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