

**ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL REPORTS**

# **MOROCCO**

**ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS, 1964**



**DIRECTORATE OF COMMERCIAL PUBLICITY, MINISTRY  
OF COMMERCE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI.**



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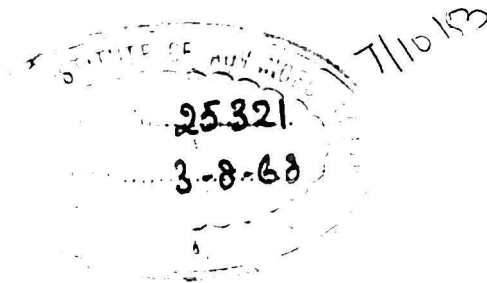
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*The information contained in this Publication is based on the Report for the year 1964, received from the Embassy of India, Rabat.*

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## CHAPTER ONE

### GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The Year 1964 was characterised by economic stagnation, an exchange crisis and the resultant fall in the volume of foreign trade. The austerity measures taken in October 1964 to improve the precarious foreign exchange situation had a dampening effect on the economic and commercial activity and resulted in market uncertainty and a general lack of confidence within the business community. Because of the severe curtailment of imports, prices of imported goods soared to unprecedented heights and adversely affected the cost of living index. The year was the last year of the Five Year-Plan. The table of total internal production during this period presents a revealing picture :

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
In Million Dirhams	8200	7970	9300	10280	10790
In Volume	100	95	106	111	111

This stagnation in production resulted from a sharp drop in agricultural production which, in 1964, contributed 33 per cent to the Gross National Product. The demographic pressure and the resultant socio-economic problems continued during the year. The rapid increase of population (3.22% per year) and equally rapid urbanization bearing no relation to employment possibilities, added to the existing problem of urban unemployment.

### MONEY MARKET AND STOCK EXCHANGE

The Moroccan money market is characterised by the predominance of the Treasury and the Public Sector Firms. The issues on the market concern the Treasury bonds, compulsory loans, and the loans of the B.N.D.E. (National Bank for Economic Development). It has been calculated that the Moroccan savings reached the level of 830 million Dirhams in 1964. This figure is less than the amount envisaged in the Five Year Plan. The situation in savings remain uncertain and fluctuations are influenced by the agricultural situation.

The principal agencies for channelling savings into investment are the banks, the insurance companies and the various provident fund collecting bodies run by the Caisse de Depot et de Gestion. Auto-financing, however, is still the predominant technique in the Moroccan market. This is true both of the European and the Moroccan enterprises, the former because of their desire not to make further investments in the Moroccan economy. The latter, being small are compelled to fall back on their own resources resorting, only occasionally, to short term bank credits.

The movement of capital in companies registered in Morocco is indicated in the following table :

#### *Movement of Capital in Companies*

(Capital in Million Dirhams)

Year	New creations		Increase of Capital		Reduction of		Dissolutions	
	No.	Capital	No.	Capital	No.	Capital	No.	Capital
1963	423	65.1	198	78.9	114	43.5	234	29.2
1964	368	51.2	179	12.3	39	18.9	209	47.5

The total volume of capital placed at the disposal of the economy did not change substantially as compared to the preceding year :

(In million Dirhams)

	Dec. 63	March 64	June 64	Sept. 64	Dec. 64
Total credit .. ..	1808	1730	1885	1953	1943
Short-term credit .. ..	1649	1573	1546	1618	1626
Medium-term credit .. ..	151	149	336	331	313
Long term credit .. ..	8	8	3	4	4

In fact, the marginal increase is negated by the rise in prices.

There is only one *stock exchange* in the country at Casablanca. It was established in 1929 and reorganised in 1948. The Casablanca stock exchange is a cash market organised by the banks and supervised by the Ministry of Finance. It is characterised by a lack of animation. The total amount of transactions are small and irregular. A substantial number of firms represented on it do not distribute dividends and, therefore, do not attract much attention with the result that quotations do not develop.

Moroccan economy is characterised by the participation of the State in industrial enterprises. Even without taking note of some recent nationalisations, the State has a substantial share in industrial and mining activities. In the field of mining, the state is a party to about 95 per cent of the total activity in one form or another. To stimulate action in the industrial field, a body called the Bureau of Industrial Studies and Participation (B.E.P.I.) was founded in 1957 to study the possibilities of industrial development, prepare industrial projects and participate with private capital (indigenous or foreign) in financing them. The entire capital of this organisation is subscribed by the Government. This body does not participate in the Casablanca stock exchange. This is characteristic of all other state enterprises whose non-participation in the Stock Exchange ensures its isolated existence.

#### PRICES OF REPRESENTATIVE CONSUMER GOODS

The general level of prices rose throughout the year, thanks to the Government's decision to raise the prices of sugar, tobacco and petrol. At the end of the year, the cost of living index stood at 127.0 compared to 121.6 in December 1963 and 115.0 in December, 1962. The index of gross prices registered an increase of 3.4% over the preceding year. The most significant decision in this regard was the taking away of the annual subsidy of 170 million Dirhams given to the Sugar Office which raised the prices of sugar from DH. 1.30 Francs to DH. 1.85 Francs per kilo. The prices of petrol were raised from 71.3 Francs to 80 Francs per litre for the superior quality and from 66.3 Francs to 75 Francs for the inferior quality. For details see Appendix I.

There was no change in the level of salaries which have remained constant since January 1962. The purchasing power of the population, how-

ever, declined as a result of the fall in agricultural revenues, the increase in the prices of tea and sugar, and a general decline in Commercial activity.

### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The year, 1964, was a bad year for Moroccan agriculture and the total production of principal serials (wheat, maize and barley) stood at 2.6 million tons as against 3.05 million tons in the preceding year. As a result of this it became necessary to import four million quintals of grain.

#### *Agricultural Production*

	('000 Tons)	
	1963	1964
Principal cereals . . . . .	3,055	2,683
Vegetables . . . . .	147	214
Fruits . . . . .	532	630

Moroccan agriculture is characterised by its dichotomy into a small modern sector and a very large traditional sector which is responsible for 85% of the total agricultural production. The Government's land policy since independence has been a moderate one and consists of better distribution of land, partial mechanisation and the establishment of cooperatives in various parts of the country.

### COMMUNICATIONS

For an underdeveloped country, Morocco has an excellent infrastructure, and investments during the Five Year Plan (which constituted 18% of all investments) have ensured that during the next decade, further investments need not be made in the sector.

### FINANCE

The year witnessed a serious foreign exchange crisis. The budget for the year which was presented to Parliament in January was, as usual, divided into two parts :—

- (i) The ordinary budget covering the expenditure for running the administrative services; and
- (ii) the development budget.

The ordinary budget was balanced at 2143.3 million Dirhams as against 2035.1 million Dirhams for the year 1963. The development budget of 797.7 million Dirhams was to be financed predominantly from external sources. Out of the total sum, only 70 million Dirhams (9 per cent) was to be raised from internal resources. These figures illustrate the extent to which Moroccan economic development is dependent on external finance. In August, the World Bank gave a loan of 17.5 million dollars. The total American aid for the year 1963-1964 amounted to 15 million dollars.

## THE EXCHANGE CRISIS

In the last quarter of the year, the Government suddenly realised the heavy drain on its foreign exchange resources. The following table gives a picture of the development of the crisis :

	Million Dirhams
December, 1962	911
December, 1963	692
March, 1964	613
June, 1964	502
September, 1964	378
December, 1964	382

As a result of this drastic drop in reserves the Government took stringent measures to conserve foreign exchange. These consisted of (i) large scale economies in administrative expenditure including 20% reduction in the strength of foreign technicians in the country and abolition of 50% of the vacant posts; (ii) a virtual suspension of all imports except those most urgently required by the economy; (iii) stoppage of tourist allowances admissible to Moroccan nationals proceeding abroad; (iv) a total prohibition on the export and import of Moroccan currency and (v) an attempt to counter the rise in prices resulting from the curtailment of imports.

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The following table gives the Moroccan balance of payment for 1964 as compared to 1963 :

	Million Dirhams	Million Dirhams
	1963	1964
<b>I. Current Private Operations</b>		
Goods and Services	— 91	—116
Tourism & Travelling	+ 32	+144
Returns on Work	—137	—143
Returns on Capital	— 85	— 85
TOTAL I	—281	—170
<b>II. Current Public Operations</b>	+144	+ 48
<b>III. Private Operations of Capital</b>		
Investment	+ 11	+ 22
Other Transfers	—150	—274
TOTAL III	—139	—252
<b>IV. Public Operations of Capital</b>	+ 78	+111
<b>Balance</b>	—228	—263

Morocco has payment Agreements with the following 12 Countries :  
In Million Dirhams

	Debit Balance		Credit Balance	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
China	—	16.4	18.1	—
Cuba	16.4	—	—	28.2
Spain	36.2	—	—	11.4
Guinea	20.6	18.9	—	—
Hungary	—	3.1	—	—
Mali	9.7	7.8	—	—
Poland	0.5	16.8	—	—
U.A.R.	—	4.4	3.8	—
German Dem. Republic	1.3	3.3	—	—
U.S.S.R.	3.3	—	—	0.7
Bulgaria	0.5	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	—	5.7	9.6	—

### LABOUR

The labour situation in the country deteriorated. It was officially reported that tensions prevailed in certain regions of the country. The root cause of trouble was rising unemployment in the country which increased towards the end of the year. No figures are available of the actual number of unemployed. The total number of Moroccan workers who migrated to France, West Germany and Belgium under Work Contracts reached the total of 20,000 for the year under review.



## CHAPTER TWO

### DEVELOPMENT OF DOMESTIC RESOURCES

#### MINES

After two successive years of declining output, mining activity registered a sharp increase, as is evident from the following table :

Year	Produc- tion index	Approxi- mate value in million Dirhams
1962 . . . . .	116	720
1963 . . . . .	111	705
1964 . . . . .	125	885

Phosphate accounted for 65 per cent of the total value of mineral production followed by manganese 7.5 per cent, iron 5 per cent and non-ferrous metal 16.5 per cent. Appendix II gives the total figure of mineral production and export.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Hardly any perceptible industrial progress was made during the year. The general index of industrial production registered an increase of 7 points over the preceding year, but this was due to rapid expansion in the peripheral fields of energy and mines :

##### *Industrial Production*

(1958=100)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
General . . . . .	110	115	120	123	130
Of which Energy . . . . .	101	105	129	139	147
Mines . . . . .	114	119	116	111	125
Other Industries . . . . .	110	115	121	128	129

The year 1964 was the last year of the Five Year Plan and the total increase registered in industrial production over this period was as follows : General +29 per cent; energy + 48 per cent, mines +15.8 per cent and other industries +34.7 per cent. It will be seen from the following table that while the overall industrial development has been fairly satisfactory over the five year period, it has been practically stagnant in the preceding year :

(Base 1958=100)

	1963	1964
Metals . . . . .	103	107
Chemicals . . . . .	111	117
Leather and shoes . . . . .	121	102
Textiles . . . . .	183	184
Paper . . . . .	134	138
Construction material . . . . .	137	143
Oils . . . . .	145	121
Food Industries . . . . .	121	127

## CHAPTER THREE

### ECONOMIC POLICY

The major pronouncement on economic policy came towards the end of the year when in October faced with a rapidly deteriorating economic situation, the government took drastic steps to curtail imports and the drain on foreign exchange reserves. The steps have already been mentioned above in Chapter one. The Moroccan authorities were slow in recognising the urgency of the problem although they had taken note of it as far back as May when the problem of a deficit in the ordinary budget for the year was discussed. This deficit had mounted to 1038 million Dirhams and although some measures were announced to redress the situation these were not effectively implemented. The primary cause of this was the inability to curtail governmental expenditure which went on mounting. To this was added the ineffectiveness of the credit squeeze measures. The agreement for the annual financial aid from France was not reached till late in the year and this played its part in the deteriorating situation.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### INDUSTRIAL POLICY

There was no major change during the year in governmental policy towards the industry. As pointed out earlier, the State plays a considerable role in the industrial field and participates in one form or another in all the important industrial enterprises in the country. The most important development of the year was the decision to withdraw the annual subsidy of 170 million Dirhams which was given to the Sugar office to keep down prices of imported sugar. As a result, the sugar prices increased by 52 per cent. The price of one kilo of sugar which stood at Dirham 1.49 before the change, shot up to Dirham 1.90. Considering that sugar is a basic and indispensable item of consumption for all class of society, the decision to withdraw the subsidy was for reaching and adversely affected the cost of living index. It was particularly unpopular because a few months earlier, towards the end of 1963, the price of sugar had been increased by 30%.

#### PROSPECTS OF INDUSTRIAL COLLABORATION

A report on the prospects of industrial collaboration between the four Maghreb countries (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria and Libya) was published by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa in February 1964. The following were the major conclusions of the report :

- (a) a co-ordinated energy policy is essential;
- (b) there is a strong case for a co-ordinated policy of mineral surveying and development. The report advocated joint action between these countries and particularly between Morocco and Algeria;
- (c) a recommendation was made for the establishment of an ammonia plant for phosphate fertilisers; it was envisaged that this would lead to a joint annual saving of one million dollars;
- (d) co-ordination of production of iron and steel is imperative;
- (e) there is a strong case for co-ordinating programmes for the development of metal works, projects of mechanical and electrical engineering and assembly works. A co-ordinated policy in this field would lead to about 30% saving;
- (f) scope exists for the establishment of petro-chemical industry;
- (g) the Commission advocated the establishment of one flat glass factory in the region.

The report created considerable interest in economic circles and gave great impetus to serious thinking on these lines. The Finance Ministers of the four countries agreed to establish a permanent consultative committee and a conference of the Four States held in Tunis endorsed, in principle, the desirability of co-ordinating economic development in the region.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### FOREIGN ECONOMIC AID

A world Bank Team came to Morocco in February 1964 to study the economic situation in the country and make recommendation for improvement. The report of the Team, published in May, suggested austerity in government expenditure and a tighter financial control. On the basis of this report, the World Bank gave a loan of 17.5 million dollars in August. This loan was to be channelised in agriculture and other developmental projects in Sidi Slimane area. The total American aid given during the financial year 1963-1964 amounted to 36.5 million dollars. Early in the year, this aid was suspended for some time as a result of the crisis which developed between the two countries after Morocco's export of cobalt to China. Germany agreed to give a loan of 69.5 million Deutsch Marks for the Safi Chemical Complex. The annual French financial aid during the year was as follows :

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1. United aid . . . . .	140 million N.F.
2. Tied aid . . . . .	40 million N.F.

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In addition to this, France granted an export credit of 100 million N.F. and additional aid of 20 million N.F. earmarked for clearing outstanding obligations towards France or towards French subjects in Morocco.

## CHAPTER SIX

### FOREIGN TRADE

The full figures of Morocco's foreign trade are given in Appendices III, IV and V. It will be seen that there was an increase in imports of the order of 25.9% (in tonnage) and 3.8% (in value) as compared to 1963. At the same time, exports increased by 11.7% (in tonnage) and 13% (in value), when compared with the preceding year. The adverse balance of trade decreased by 55.8%, the imports having been covered by exports at the rate of 94.3% as against 86.6% in 1963. The reasons for this improvement were two-fold :

- (i) a marked rise in exports (as indicated above) along with a slight rise in the price per ton F.O.B. : 158.5 Dirhams as against 157 Dirhams in 1963. Foodstuffs and mineral products were the chief beneficiaries;
- (ii) a pronounced drop of 17.5% in the price per ton C.I.F. on imports : DH. 716 per ton against DH. 868. This decrease was due to semi-finished products and energy sources (other than crude oil and foodstuffs).

Regionwise, distribution of Morocco's foreign trade is as follows:

Region	Imports (%)	Exports (%)
1. Europe . . . . .	67.1	84.7
2. Africa . . . . .	5.8	6.0
3. Americas . . . . .	21.0	4.4
4. Asia . . . . .	6.1	4.9

In the European zone, the E.E.C. accounts for 77% of imports and 62% of exports. Similarly, the Maghreb countries in the African zone account for 44% of imports and 29% of exports. These figures explain the country's anxiety to enter into closer economic association with these two groups.

#### TRADE WITH INDIA

There was a slight improvement in the total volume of trade (in value) between the two countries, with the balance of trade in India's favour (see Appendices III, & VI). The figures of trade between the two countries for the past 3 years are given below :

	Imports		Exports		Balance
	Tonnage	Value (000 DH)	Tonnage	Value (DH)	
1962 . . . . .	2,484	12,378	87,317	5,113	-7,266
1963 . . . . .	2,236	4,566	112,399	6,667	+2,101
1964 . . . . .	4,549	8,277	72,852	4,703	-3,574

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### " ADMINISTRATION

The total absence of secretarial assistance in the commercial section is great impediment in the way of prompt disposal of trade enquiries. The Moroccan market is a new one for Indian exporters, virtually unexplored. An immense amount of market information needs to be collected. Most of this has to be done in Casablanca, the country's commercial capital, situated at a distance of 90 KM. from Rabat. The need for the creation of a post of Market Assistant is, therefore, imperative.

# APPENDIX I

## EVOLUTION OF PRICES

### *1. Cost of Living Index (based on 111 select commodities)*

(Base 1958-59=100)

Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Total Average
124.6	134.2	110.9	113.6	121.7
125.9	134.2	110.9	113.6	122.4
127.5	134.2	110.9	113.6	123.3
124.1	133.4	111.5	113.6	121.4
124.8	133.4	111.5	113.6	121.8
127.0	134.7	111.5	113.6	123.1
129.3	134.7	111.5	113.6	124.4
130.0	134.8	116.3	113.6	125.6
130.9	134.8	116.3	113.6	126.1
130.5	134.8	116.3	113.5	125.9
131.0	134.8	116.3	113.5	126.2
131.7	134.8	116.9	115.9	127.0

Group A : Food products

Group B : Clothing

Group C : Habitation

Group D : Hygiene, Medicines, Transport etc.

### *2. Evolution of the Index of Gross Prices (1939=100)*

	Mean 1962	Mean 1963	Mean 1964
General Index (70 articles)	3,815	3,933	4,156
Local products	3,794	3,917	4,040
Imported products	3,893	3,994	4,565
Food stuffs	3,735	3,900	4,165
Industrial products	4,001	4,009	4,138
Of which Combustibles	3,664	3,752	3,920
Metallurgical products	3,246	3,261	3,334
Textiles and leather	5,115	5,069	5,311
Chemical products	3,777	3,645	3,579
Paper and wood	5,236	5,200	5,364
Construction material	3,663	3,819	3,911

## APPENDIX II

### MINERAL PRODUCTION AND EXPORT

(in ' 000 tons)

Mineral	1963		1964	
	Production	Export	Production	Export
Phosphates . . . . .	8,548	8,452	10,097	10,048
Iron . . . . .	1,035	808	888	1,062
Metallurgical Manganese . . . . .	226	154	226	161
Chemical Manganese . . . . .	69	68	74	64
Lead . . . . .	106	83	104	81
Zinc . . . . .	59	57	81	74
Anthracite . . . . .	404	172	400	130
Pyrite of Iron . . . . .	23	3.5	21	3.2
Cobalt . . . . .	13.7	16.7	15.3	14.6
Copper . . . . .	6.1	5.9	5.3	4.7
Barytine . . . . .	94.5	94.7	89.8	92.8
Salt . . . . .	37.3	—	60.7	—



# APPENDIX III

## MOROCCO'S BALANCE OF TRADE FOR 1964, A COMPARISON WITH 1963

(in thousands of Dirhams)

Countries	Imports		Exports		Balance	
	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963
<i>Franc Zone</i>						
France . . .	911,061	951,853	930,839	797,487	+19,778	-154,366
Algeria . . .	46,833	19,805	35,106	59,005	-11,727	+39,230
Tunisia . . .	430	110	2,153	1,889	+1,723	+1,779
U.D.O. (1) . . .	20,508	17,997	36,930	33,318	+16,422	+15,321
U.D.E. (2) . . .	11,532	12,168	9,738	6,430	-2,154	-5,738
Madagascar . . .	3,667	1,613	3,036	2,643	-631	+1,030
French Overseas Territories . . .	7,144	2,271	5,119	4,152	-2,015	+1,881
Miscellaneous . . .	178	216	3,508	3,724	+020	+3,508
<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>1,001,353</b>	<b>1,006,033</b>	<b>1,026,069</b>	<b>908,677</b>	<b>+24,716</b>	<b>-97,356</b>
<i>Convertibility Zone</i>						
West Germany . . .	131,607	129,418	221,358	161,524	+89,751	+32,106
Argentina . . .	330	491	117	62	-213	-429
Austria . . .	4,113	4,193	14,317	10,226	+10,204	+6,033
Brazil . . .	16,164	8,165	129	737	-61,035	-7,428
Canada . . .	5,485	2,742	4,973	2,426	-513	-316
Denmark . . .	5,176	7,307	14,534	14,153	+9,358	+6,846
United States . . .	211,457	223,520	27,376	28,327	-184,081	-195,193
Finland . . .	8,922	9,018	10,876	7,414	+1,954	-1,604
Formosa . . .	16,177	16,344	5,954	4,499	-10,223	-11,844
Ghana . . .	422	692	6,830	7,686	+6,407	+6,994
Great Britain . . .	68,800	71,023	103,814	98,535	+35,014	+27,512
Greece . . .	1,096	1,258	13,092	10,906	+11,996	+9,648
India . . .	8,277	4,566	4,703	6,667	-3,574	+2,101
Italy . . .	64,343	97,765	57,195	85,658	-7,148	-12,107
Japan . . .	14,547	11,591	15,578	11,048	+1,032	-543
Nigeria . . .	4,753	4,638	2,061	1,186	-2,692	-2,452
Norway . . .	6,126	2,499	9,192	9,583	+3,066	+7,084
Netherlands . . .	52,785	69,235	75,820	63,594	+23,035	-5,640
Portugal . . .	22,452	15,092	17,689	16,452	-4,764	+1,360
Rumania . . .	6,871	14,080	144	4	-6,727	-14,076
Sweden . . .	35,861	44,248	27,700	22,602	-8,161	-21,645
Switzerland . . .	18,988	15,026	11,496	7,574	-7,492	-7,452
Econ. Un. Belgo-Lux . . .	49,387	51,828	80,664	69,289	+31,277	+17,461
Yugoslavia . . .	7,009	12,166	17,580	6,983	+10,571	-5,183
Miscellaneous . . .	83,157	76,124	43,409	51,004	-39,748	-25,120
<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>844,305</b>	<b>893,027</b>	<b>786,601</b>	<b>699,137</b>	<b>-57,704</b>	<b>-198,890</b>

# APPENDIX III—contd.

Countries	Imports		Exports		Balance	
	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963
<i>Bilateral Zone</i>						
East Germany . .	8,496	7,701	8,850	3,535	+354	—4,196
Bulgaria . .	4,867	4,176	6,111	1,792	+1,244	—2,384
China . .	59,932	34,388	71,201	31,577	+11,269	—2,812
Cuba . .	242,850	135,708	56,401	47,824	—186,449	—87,885
Spain . .	83,855	38,105	92,937	116,933	+59,082	+78,828
Guinea . .	3,827	5,454	1,112	1,814	—2,715	—3,640
Hungary . .	9,426	6,160	17,370	17,050	+7,944	+10,890
Mali . .	1,321	11	3,202	6,390	+1,881	+6,380
Poland . .	31,601	32,748	41,724	32,651	+10,123	—97
U.A.R. . .	2,445	14,250	10,159	4,748	+7,714	—9,510
Czechoslovakia . .	53,529	35,880	27,434	40,838	—26,095	+4,958
TOTAL . .	481,896	344,359	382,118	335,216	—99,778	—9,143
GRAND TOTAL	2,327,554	2,243,419	1,194,788	1,943,030	—132,—766	—300,389

(1) U.D.O. Customs Union of Western Africa.

(2) U.D.E. Customs Union of Equatorial Africa.

# APPENDIX IV

## MOROCCO'S MAIN IMPORTS IN THE YEARS 1963, 1964

Products	Value (000 DH)		Tonnage	
	1964	1963	1964	1963
<b>1. Foodstuff, Drinks, Tobacco</b>				
Fresh meat etc.	117	120	23	15
Milk	19,135	19,343	12,461	10,620
Butter	18,305	19,259	4,201	5,659
Cheese	9,224	10,216	2,259	3,007
Potatoes, seed	8,581	9,494	27,510	25,506
Potatoes except seed	3,491	2,690	13,311	14,842
Coffee	29,641	28,500	8,464	10,706
Tea	69,617	50,515	13,048	9,784
Hard corn	11,332	1,747	23,712	5,628
Soft corn	51,076	36,448	1,27,756	1,12,022
Maize	23	6	20	4
Rice	1	13	1	11
Wheat flour	16,141	19,226	56,145	57,341
Tobacco.	19,435	19,339	5,032	4,405
Sugar	3,27,187	1,92,436	3,79,241	3,70,041
Alimentary cocoa	1,148	868	407	312
Wine in barrel	57	127	41	88
Wine liqueur etc.	5,191	5,589	754	941
Sundry	46,751	48,591	31,047	36,348
TOTAL	6,36,453	4,65,127	7,05,433	6,67,280
<b>2. Energy, Lubricants</b>				
Raw coal	8,472	6,484	1,06,693	93,971
Petrol	1,689	2,596	5,260	8,826
Lamp-oil kerosene	4,441	2,404	22,234	17,567
Gasoids and fuel-oils	2,179	1,859	14,238	16,815
Lubrication oil	17,222	16,975	14,109	18,187
Paraffin	5,495	3,897	7,462	5,277
Asphaltic products	6,077	4,823	33,476	26,615
Various energizing products	91,166	41,302	11,42,661	4,82,330
TOTAL	1,36,741	80,340	13,46,313	6,69,588
<b>3. Products of Animal or Vegetable Origin, Raw</b>				
Peanuts	14,948	9,513	15,201	8,741
Fruit oil seeds	6,576	1,750	11,485	3,203
Seeds except alimentary	2,853	994	3,822	1,258
Alimentary peanut oil	3,039	1	2,059	1
Raw wood, scantlings, sawn	71,000	65,797	2,21,162	2,23,852
Wool and fur	4,981	5,977	410	579
Rags	6,322	1,445	3,412	1,422
Sundry	1,33,105	1,63,572	1,00,472	1,35,175
TOTAL	2,42,874	2,49,049	3,58,023	3,74,231
<b>4. Raw Products of Mineral Origin</b>				
Sulphur	1,064	747	4,655	2,941
Sundry	17,718	16,459	3,12,333	3,52,381
TOTAL	18,782	17,206	3,16,888	3,55,322

# APPENDIX IV—*contd.*

Products	Value (000 DH)		Tonnage	
	1964	1963	1964	1963
<b>5. Semi-Products</b>				
Binding materials and hyd. cement . . . . .	1,057	842	5,157	4,650
Chemicals . . . . .	39,497	37,616	57,382	55,397
Manure and fertilizers . . . . .	22,167	23,957	77,668	79,263
Raw paper material . . . . .	33,937	39,851	30,797	35,643
Wood prep. for industry . . . . .	2,137	1,449	1,618	986
Thread, synthetic fibres, textile . . . . .	40,030	32,438	4,246	4,061
Cotton thread for weaving . . . . .	5,983	9,880	722	1,743
Ceramic products . . . . .	3,165	2,964	4,190	3,949
Raw unworked glass . . . . .	5,026	5,219	5,764	6,233
Raw silver, platin . . . . .	93	84	—	—
Tubes, pipes, cast iron . . . . .	11,280	12,244	10,348	10,639
Accessories, tubes, met. const. . . . .	2,978	2,850	1,076	926
Metal wires except electr. . . . .	2,694	2,144	1,214	866
Ironmongery except household . . . . .	7,780	8,628	2,825	3,201
Plates, sheet-metal, strap-iron . . . . .	60,480	49,320	60,393	48,806
Wires, bars, iron sections . . . . .	58,969	51,895	1,05,503	85,416
Copper . . . . .	10,742	12,243	2,613	3,957
Electr. wires and cables . . . . .	5,112	4,830	1,029	977
Sundry . . . . .	1,41,281	1,58,217	46,964	52,608
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>4,54,408</b>	<b>4,56,671</b>	<b>4,19,509</b>	<b>3,98,492</b>
<b>6. Agricultural Equipment</b>				
Agricultural machinery . . . . .	7,050	12,656	1,143	2,521
Tractors . . . . .	7,684	9,952	1,474	1,681
Sundry . . . . .	5,316	4,673	1,232	1,154
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>20,050</b>	<b>27,281</b>	<b>3,849</b>	<b>5,356</b>
<b>7. Products Made for Industry</b>				
Bands, tires, vehic. ind. . . . .	13,142	11,254	2,096	1,859
Professional tools . . . . .	3,723	4,648	541	615
Jute bags . . . . .	6,532	6,923	5,979	6,933
Material for railways . . . . .	5,655	4,811	6,752	3,215
Reservoirs, metal tuns . . . . .	723	933	107	309
Machine tools . . . . .	10,023	11,434	738	940
Boilers . . . . .	1,115	928	220	209
Machine parts . . . . .	1,948	2,434	76	87
Piston engine . . . . .	29,221	36,188	2,482	3,109
Winding material . . . . .	9,883	7,520	1,345	1,093
Pumps, compressors . . . . .	12,208	11,104	901	873
Machinery for food industry . . . . .	5,001	4,560	581	496
Mach. and outfits . . . . .	24,793	28,320	1,579	1,707
Pulverizing material . . . . .	7,939	5,828	1,106	797
Lifting instrument, . . . . .	10,592	8,367	1,341	1,287
Textile machinery . . . . .	30,526	21,669	3,103	2,228
Electr. engines . . . . .	7,472	9,965	718	1,025
Electr. cutting instruments . . . . .	3,119	4,191	211	307
Railway material . . . . .	1,884	9,263	763	1,455
Tractors except for agric. . . . .	2,483	4,576	334	650
Industrial cars . . . . .	23,052	22,045	3,458	3,347
Parts for Industrial cars . . . . .	1,793	2,254	285	482
Scaboats . . . . .	5,546	1,298	21	5
Sundry . . . . .	1,05,551	1,22,321	9,958	9,445
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>3,23,924</b>	<b>3,42,834</b>	<b>44,790</b>	<b>42,473</b>

# APPENDIX IV—contd.

Products	Value (000 DH)		Tonnage	
	1964	1963	1964	1963
<b>8. Products for Consumption</b>				
Medicine . . . . .	60,625	60,462	2,200	2,339
Perfumery . . . . .	3,373	4,426	324	419
Tyres except for ind. vehicles . . . . .	3,269	3,659	660	742
Paper . . . . .	19,780	24,404	3,616	4,389
Printed textile except cotton . . . . .	11,991	11,467	717	452
Textile artificial synth. fibre . . . . .	67,758	72,270	7,766	8,749
Cloth wool, nap, horse hair . . . . .	8,793	12,621	534	787
Cotton textile . . . . .	30,696	51,908	4,161	7,431
Printed cotton textile . . . . .	11,699	16,931	1,541	2,283
Hosiery articles . . . . .	4,115	6,677	153	282
Clothes . . . . .	6,590	17,026	170	333
Household linen . . . . .	2,051	4,052	116	175
Shoes . . . . .	1,158	5,259	31	96
Plates, dishes, pottery . . . . .	5,413	4,704	3,296	2,983
Glassware . . . . .	4,375	5,998	2,283	3,004
Coins, silver etc. . . . .	4,735	797	—	—
Household hardware . . . . .	10,227	12,124	2,480	2,537
Household refrigerators . . . . .	3,957	6,364	544	835
Wireless sets . . . . .	17,435	14,447	690	594
Touring-cars . . . . .	40,372	78,811	5,495	9,117
Parts for touring-cars . . . . .	31,098	39,926	4,420	5,709
Bicycles and motorcycles . . . . .	12,991	14,351	1,878	2,126
Sundry . . . . .	1,17,445	1,34,218	13,337	15,034
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>4,79,946</b>	<b>5,97,902</b>	<b>56,412</b>	<b>70,421</b>
<b>9. Industrial</b>				
Sundry . . . . .	14,375	7,009	..	34

# APPENDIX V

## MOROCCO'S MAIN EXPORTS IN THE YEARS 1963, 1964

Products	Value (000 DH)		Tonnage	
	1964	1963	1964	1963
<i>1. Foodstuff, Drinks, Tobacco :</i>				
Fresh meat etc. . . . .	195	821	69	144
Salted fish etc. . . . .	17,237	16,875	8,694	8,903
Eggs . . . . .	141	2,399	62	878
Various fresh vegetables . . . . .	27,616	26,672	27,655	36,528
Fresh tomatoes . . . . .	1,28,475	1,04,912	1,17,157	1,29,629
Wild onions . . . . .	368	423	393	486
Potatoes, except seed . . . . .	31,176	40,303	89,150	80,799
Dried "Nioras" . . . . .	3,637	1,692	1,877	1,086
Dry pod vegetables . . . . .	63,232	61,597	1,24,565	120,856
Citrus fruit . . . . .	3,11,414	2,55,858	476,180	3,55,224
Various dry fruit . . . . .	24,163	10,938	3,917	2,009
Coriander . . . . .	4,219	4,096	8,378	7,100
Cumin . . . . .	2,361	371	1,060	202
Hard corn . . . . .	192	5,224	502	13,600
Soft corn . . . . .	54	—	99	—
Barley . . . . .	19,350	37,495	74,115	1,47,613
Maize . . . . .	14,916	27,947	56,610	98,734
Canary-grass . . . . .	15,689	11,596	29,530	15,719
Wheat flour . . . . .	6	1	7	2
Smoke-dried meat . . . . .	22	26	81	49
Canned meat . . . . .	95	193	15	35
Canned fish . . . . .	1,33,814	1,01,879	50,864	39,171
Sugar . . . . .	8,243	8,053	5,877	7,963
Fruit and vegetable juice . . . . .	16,345	10,836	16,282	12,341
Prepared spices . . . . .	178	332	241	274
Canned vegetables w/o vinegar . . . . .	10,505	12,468	6,280	7,460
Canned gherkins, caper etc. . . . .	15,498	11,532	10,741	9,090
Canned fruit and jam . . . . .	21,381	14,481	22,128	13,718
Wine in barrel . . . . .	1,11,581	85,062	1,90,717	1,56,645
Wine liquors etc. . . . .	5,634	5,745	7,216	7,613
Tumbler and draffs . . . . .	8,625	6,887	20,545	16,595
Sundry . . . . .	75,751	77,517	1,33,732	140,243
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>10,74,113</b>	<b>9,43,334</b>	<b>14,80,739</b>	<b>14,30,649</b>
<i>2. Energy, Lubricants :</i>				
Raw coal . . . . .	12,437	13,712	1,37,937	1,76,006
Various energizing products exc. coal . . . . .	3,937	1,300	17,713	6,389
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>16,374</b>	<b>15,012</b>	<b>1,55,650</b>	<b>1,82,395</b>

# APPENDIX V—contd.

Products	Value (000 DH)		Tonnage	
	1964	1963	1964	1963
<i>3. Raw Products of Animal or Vegetable Origin</i>				
Fresh, dry or salted intestine	5,552	6,702	209	256
Bones, horns, hoofs	429	149	1,961	580
Linseed	992	558	947	584
Henna	79	79	51	49
Vegetable horsehair	31,709	31,343	85,039	84,752
Alfa	6,209	14,088	43,854	97,926
Alimentary olive oil etc.	5,996	35,463	2,483	8,337
Leather and hides	99	2,306	116	504
Unworked and worked cork etc.	16,995	18,422	30,476	35,148
Wool and fur etc.	12,689	12,965	1,815	2,294
Waste, tearings	483	484	153	183
Sundry	63,733	57,048	63,610	55,158
TOTAL	1,44,965	1,79,606	230,714	185,771
<i>4 Raw Products of Mineral Origin</i>				
Calcium phosphate	5,77,722	4,60,548	10,075,821	8,521,469
Iron ore	39,929	45,099	993,691	10,78,822
Manganese ore	51,566	56,632	333,834	349,657
Lead ore	63,999	59,150	95,786	137,584
Zinc ore	19,819	15,398	64,369	66,233
Cobalt ore	15,841	4,635	29,107	7,101
Antimony ore	1,807	796	1,868	1,349
Sundry	33,849	24,660	2,58,369	2,45,218
TOTAL	8,04,532	6,66,918	11,852,845	10,407,433
<i>5. Semi-Products</i>				
Manure, fertilizer	3,175	1,037	32,879	6,200
Volatile oils, essenc.	5,463	6,356	262	74
Leather, hides (tanned) etc.	10,637	13,054	427	626
Finished cork	6,684	8,653	3,849	4,665
Raw silver, platin	546	189	—	2
Sundry	45,770	47,916	78,694	69,762
TOTAL	72,275	77,205	1,16,111	81,329
<i>6. Agricultural Equipment :</i>				
Sundry	186	137	140	58
<i>7. Products Finished for Industry and Other collective Activities :</i>				
Sundry	9,583	9,234	5,359	1,718

# APPENDIX V—contd.

Products	Value (000 DH)		Tonnage	
	1964	1963	1964	1963
<b>8. Products Finished for Consumption</b>				
Morocco-leather, bags etc. . . . .	11,835	7,657	579	403
Cloth wool, nap etc. . . . .	15	66	1	4
Carpets, stamped, etc. . . . .	9,495	6,179	484	304
Hosiery articles . . . . .	2,014	2,238	87	108
Confectioned clothes . . . . .	6,130	5,896	341	294
Shoes except babouches . . . . .	4,937	5,829	302	394
Babouches . . . . .	3,301	1,749	284	140
Coins of silver or others . . . . .	3	3	—	—
Sundry . . . . .	26,031	21,712	4,933	5,254
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>63,761</b>	<b>51,329</b>	<b>7,011</b>	<b>6,901</b>

## 9. Industrial :

Sundry . . . . .	—	—	—	—
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# APPENDIX VI

## MOROCCO'S IMPORTS FROM INDIA IN THE YEAR 1964

Products	Quantity (Kgs.)	Dirhams (tens)
Various fresh cabbages . . . . .	500	56
Various dried vegetables . . . . .	92	14
Green coffee . . . . .	3,231	1,083
Black tea . . . . .	8,575	10,357
Pepper . . . . .	27,880	9,567
Clove . . . . .	2,417	1,050
Anom and cardamom . . . . .	762	1,241
Ginger . . . . .	47,664	18,070
Various unmixed spices . . . . .	39	16
Flagrant and medicinal wood . . . . .	2	19
Curcuma roots . . . . .	8,43,755	1,74,379
Whitened shellac . . . . .	1,041	274
Compound tincture of benzoin . . . . .	13,212	3,898
Raw peanut oil . . . . .	18,57,402	2,62,915
Raw coco. or copra oil . . . . .	12,13,030	1,70,729
Dry biscuit without unsweetened cocoa . . . . .	246	65
Canned vegetables with unsweetened matured wine . . . . .	160	26
Various condiments . . . . .	35	9
Various foodstuffs . . . . .	40	27
Raw tobacco leaves . . . . .	2,00,000	35,500
Various manufactured perfume products . . . . .	10,672	5,541
Raw (peam) . . . . .	6	5
Wooden boxes, cases, caskets etc. . . . .	158	386
Various cut up paper cardboard . . . . .	130	154
Register, notebook, paper . . . . .	1,000	232
Bound books, booklets except leather . . . . .	30	74
Calendar printed directly . . . . .	100	15
Official booklets and catalogues . . . . .	50	50
Letterpress publicity printing . . . . .	230	136
Lithographic publicity printing . . . . .	57	65
Reproduction printing . . . . .	54	37
Synthetic voile cont 85% coloured . . . . .	4,277	13,829
Synthetic voile cont 85% printed . . . . .	351	1,523
Synthetic textile cont 85% coloured linen . . . . .	754	1,484
Synthetic textile cont 85% printed linen . . . . .	384	635
Various synthetic textiles cont. 85% . . . . .	143	467
Synthetic textile cont. 85% various colours . . . . .	127	539
Synthetic textile cont. 85% various printing . . . . .	431	2,184
Synthetic textile cont. various except printed . . . . .	4,699	21,035
Artificial textile cont. 85% printed linen . . . . .	1,020	891
Artificial textile cont. 85% various printing . . . . .	4,920	4,663
Various printed artificial textile cont. . . . .	3,981	18,979

# APPENDIX VI—*contd.*

Product	Quantity (kgs.)	Dirhams (tens)
Cotton thread non conditioned 85 simple N M M 1 . . . . .	907	428
Cotton thread non conditioned 85 twisted N M M10 . . . . .	7,892	4,241
Cotton thread non conditioned 85 twisted var. M 1 . . . . .	3,629	2,402
Cotton textile 85 cut up linen M 160 NM . . . . .	3,598	2,281
Artificial textile disc. except printed . . . . .	2,359	1,670
Coir thread . . . . .	1,75,650	30,218
Plain unbleached jute textile, less 80 . . . . .	2,228	325
Woollen hosiery garments . . . . .	17	15
Silk ties . . . . .	1	15
Cotton bed linen . . . . .	20	76
New empty Jute packing bags M 70 . . . . .	7,260	1,129
New empty Jute packing bags M 80 . . . . .	27,860	4,481
New empty Jute packing bags M 89 . . . . .	38,840	6,019
Empty Jute packing bags . . . . .	9,681	1,108
Full Jute packing bags . . . . .	10,197	10,88
Slipper with leather sole . . . . .	220	470
Paience and fine pottery dishes . . . . .	50	18
Cristal table and kitchen glasses . . . . .	10	43
Various ornament objects in copper . . . . .	335	494
Mental and golden ornament objects . . . . .	195	350
Air conditioning . . . . .	465	462
Sewing machine of less than 15 kgs. . . . .	1,170	529
Telescriptor Belino Telephoto . . . . .	117	998
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,48,890*</b>	<b>8,27,666*</b>

# APPENDIX VII

## MOROCCO'S EXPORTS TO INDIA IN THE YEAR 1964

	Quantity (kgs.)	Dirhams (tens)
Dry chick-peas consumption grains . . . . .	22,532	1,858
Dry chick-peas except in grains . . . . .	4,800	408
Coriander grains . . . . .	68,304	3,654
Cumin grains . . . . .	5,423	1,145
Canary-seed . . . . .	3,206	173
Meadow grains . . . . .	2,440	284
Fenugreek grains . . . . .	426	19
Spinach grains . . . . .	747	107
Pyrethrum powder . . . . .	22,810	4,673
Various natural calcium phosphate . . . . .	7,26,38,000	4,47,111
Lead minerals . . . . .	5,500	558
Candles . . . . .	78,596	10,208
Hand tools cast iron steel Inox . . . . .	107	110
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>7,28,52,891*</b>	<b>470,300*</b>

