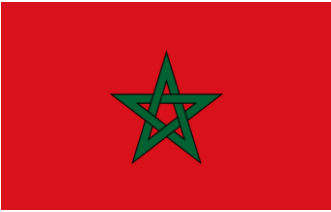


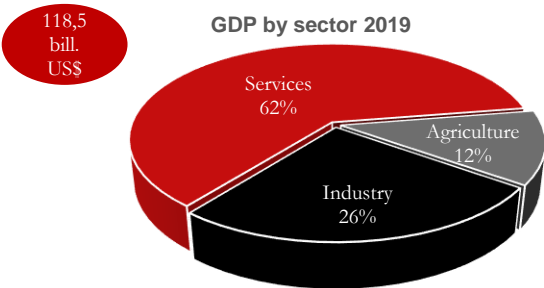


Morocco

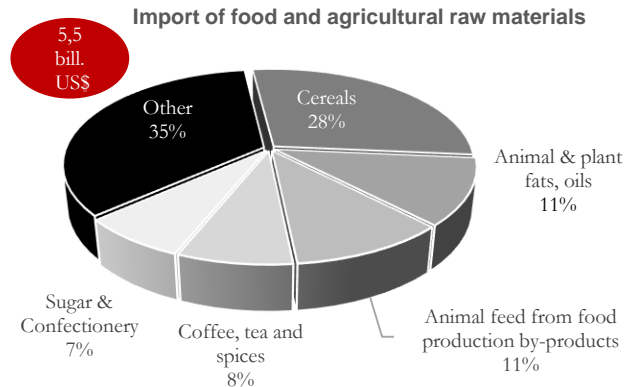
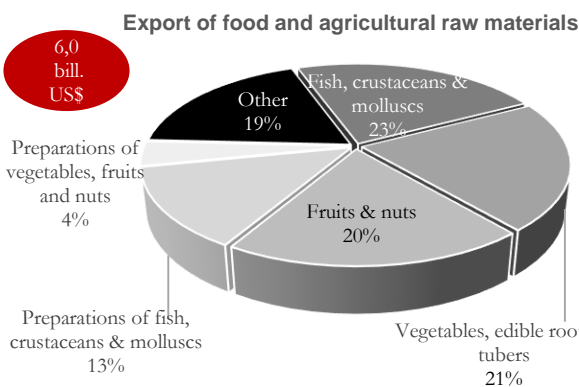


Population in m. (2018)	36.03
Area in km ²	446,300
GDP in bill. US\$ (2018)	118.5
HDI – Rank (2018)	120 of 188

Economy



Ø GDP growth in % (2014-2018)	3.1
GDP per capita in US\$ ¹ (2018)	3,357
Population under the age of 15 years in % (2019)	27.2
Urban population in % (2019)	62.5
Literacy rate in % (2018)	73.75



Political & Investment Climate

Form of Government	Monarchy
Political Stability - Rank (2018)	140 of 211
Property Rights Index - Rank (2019)	57 of 129
Ease of Doing Business - Rank (2020)	53 of 190

Morocco is a politically stable constitutional monarchy, led by King Mohamed VI, who ascended to the throne in 1999. In the course of the "Arab Spring" in 2011, which led to lasting changes in large parts of the region, there were also some protests in Morocco, but these were relatively small as compared to other affected countries. They culminated in the adoption of a more progressive constitution by the King and the election of a new government in the same year. A comprehensive reform agenda is being implemented. As one of the leading Arab countries, Morocco's solid infrastructure and strategic location gives it a prominent position as a regional production and export base for international companies and makes it an important hub for trade between Europe, the Arab world and sub-Saharan countries.

¹ constant US\$ from 2010



Morocco became a WTO member on the 1st of January 1995. Trade in goods between the European Union (EU) and Morocco is based on the Euro-Mediterranean Agreement signed on 26th of February 1996. The free trade area between Morocco and the EU for industrial products has been in place since 1st of March 2012. In addition, on 1st of March 2013, the EU and Morocco launched negotiations on a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) covering other areas such as services, government procurement, competition, intellectual property and investment protection. The Moroccan economy will gradually be integrated into the European single market. Morocco and the EU have also agreed on progressive further concessions in the liberalisation of trade in agricultural products, processed agricultural products, fish and fishery products.

Morocco actively encourages and facilitates foreign investment, particularly in export sectors such as manufacturing, through macroeconomic policies, trade liberalisation, subsidies and structural reforms. Corruption remains a major problem despite a number of measures to combat it. Morocco wants to create a more attractive environment and greater transparency for investors. Measures include new laws on access to information and the establishment of an Anti-Corruption Commission (ICPC) to eliminate corruption and fraud in companies. Furthermore, the official tendering procedure has been reformed and the tax investigation authorities have been strengthened.

Rural Area

Rural population in % (2019)	37.5
Proportion of the rural population living in extreme poverty ² in % (2020)	<7
Ø Rural population growth in % (2014 - 2018)	-0.1
Proportion of the population with access to electricity in % (2018)	95

About two-thirds of all people in Morocco considered poor belong to the rural population, which is directly or indirectly economically dependent on agriculture. They tend to live in regions with difficult geographical conditions or poor infrastructure. As a result, access to the basic social infrastructure and to the relevant markets is usually absent.

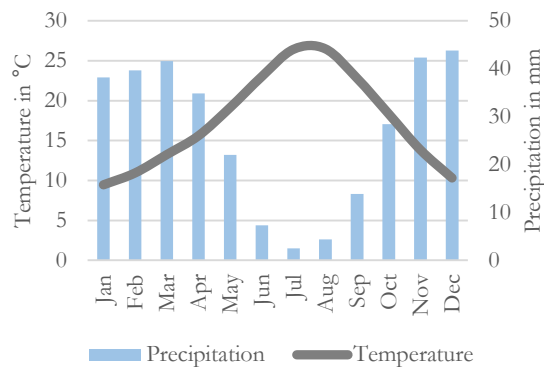
Agriculture Policy

Since 2008, the "Plan Maroc Vert" has been implemented in Morocco and has formed the basis of the national agricultural policy until 2020. The plan is based on two pillars. The first is to significantly modernise Moroccan agriculture and make it more competitive through private sector investment. The first pillar targets agricultural value chains with a high degree of value creation (milk, meat, grain processing). The second pillar, on the other hand, aims to strengthen the productivity and added value of small farmers in rural areas through mostly government initiatives and programmes. Here, agricultural incomes are to be raised by expanding crop and livestock production, particularly in less favourable regions. In February 2020, the main features of the new plan, "Génération Vert 2020-2030", were presented, with a focus on the further professionalisation of Moroccan agriculture. The main objective of the current agricultural policy is to increase the contribution of agriculture to GDP, to create jobs in the agri-processing sector and to increase exports of agricultural goods. Through its agricultural development fund (Fonds de Développement Agricole), the Moroccan state is currently creating targeted investment incentives through subsidies and grants for the mechanisation and irrigation of agriculture.

² Poverty line: persons with an income < 1.90 US\$ per day



Natural & Climatic Conditions



Morocco's northern coastal regions have a Mediterranean climate with year-round temperatures between 20 and 27 degrees Celsius, while the central Atlas Mountains, rich in water, form the watershed line of the country with the Sahara, which is limited to the southeast. Fertile agricultural land can be found along the coastal regions with a rainy season from November to March with an average rainfall of 100 mm per month, and close to the mountains, and especially in the irrigated areas.

Nutrition

Prevalence of undernourishment in % (2018)	3.4
Ø Supply of proteins of animal origin in g/capita/day (2017)	27.4

The Moroccan diet is largely based on cereal products, vegetables and fruits. Although the consumption of animal protein is increasing steadily, it is now growing only slowly. Especially in urban areas, the consumption of foods rich in sugar, fat and meat is still increasing. Currently, the dietary energy supply is higher than the actual needs of the population. Despite the favourable developments in food supply, imbalances in food distribution still exist. On the one hand, the diet of under-five-year-olds continues to show clear deficits, as more than 10 percent of all under-five-year-olds are still physiologically underdeveloped. On the other hand, one third of all women and about one fifth of all men in the country are classified as overweight and obese.

Agriculture

Agricultural Area in km ² (% of land area) (2016)	305,700 (68.5)
Agriculture value added per worker in US\$ (2018)	3,752

Agriculture is by far the largest employer in Morocco. Around 38 per cent of all workers are employed here. The cultivation of wheat and barley represents the most important pillar of Moroccan agriculture, accounting for around 75 percent of the arable land. Furthermore, the cultivation of citrus fruits (mandarins, oranges and lemons) and their export to the European Union is an important source of income for the country.



Animal Husbandry

Cattle (2018)	3,364,000
Sheep (2018)	19,863,000
Goats (2018)	5,205,000
Dromedaries (2018)	59,000
Poultry (total) (2018)	212,435,000
Turkeys (2018)	13,249,000
Chickens (2018)	199,186,000

Meat & Dairy Industry

	Consumption (t)	Per capita consumption (kg/capita)	Production (t)
Beef (2018)	378,300	10.5	260,700
Sheep & goat meat (2018)	234,200	6.5	190,800
Poultry meat (2018)	792,700	22	670,000
Camel meat (2018)	3,600	0.1	3,020
Milk (2018) (total)	2,738,000	76	2,534,500
Cow milk (2018)			2,450,000
Goat milk (2018)			41,900
Sheep milk (2018)			33,900
Camel milk (2018)			8,700
Eggs ³ (2018)	6,665,550,000	185	7,240,000,000

Potentials & Risks for the Meat & Dairy Industry

Potentials	Risks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising consumption of high-quality dairy products • Additional demand from the tourism sector • Highly developed milk processing sector with a wide range of product innovations • Easy market access for feed imports • Good organisation of the poultry meat and egg value chains with efficient production plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change, prolonged droughts and falling groundwater levels • Scarce natural feed sources and insufficient feed production for ruminants • Higher production costs, insufficient milk quality and lack of international competitiveness in milk production • Deficiencies in slaughterhouse infrastructure, the density of slaughterhouses and animal health controls

³ Quantity (consumption, per capita consumption, production) in units