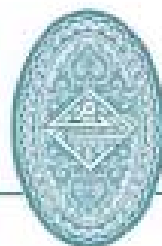


BANK AL-MAGHRIB

ANNUAL REPORT
PRESENTED TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING

2001



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GOVERNOR

Mr. Mohamed SEQAT

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. Abderrazak LAZRAQ

INSPECTORS

Mr. Mohamed MAHROUG

Mr. Brahim LISSER

BANK BOARD

The Governor

Mr. André AZOULAY

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Mr. Abdelali BENAMOUR

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Mr. Mohamed BIJAAD

Mr. Abdeltif LOUDYI

Mr. Taïb SKALLI

Mr. Brahim ZNIBER

June 2002

R E P O R T

On the financial year 2001 presented to

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

by Mr. Mohamed SEQAT

Governor of the Bank Al-Maghrib

Your Majesty,

In application of article 64 of the dahir of 23 Hija 1378 (30 June 1959), I have the honour to present to Your Majesty the report of the year 2001, the forty-third financial year of the Central Bank.

Your Majesty,

The results achieved by the national economy in 2001 were on the whole favourable. The growth in gross domestic product thus amounted to 6.5%, owing to an increase in agricultural output of over a quarter following, it is true, two consecutive years of drought. It was also due to the expansion of secondary and tertiary activities at a rate of nearly 4%, faster than that observed during the last two years. This development was accompanied by a notable strengthening of the fundamental equilibria, thanks to the rise in tourist earnings and in transfers of funds made by Moroccans living abroad and, above all, to the opening up of the capital of Maroc Telecom to foreign investors to the extent of 23.3 billion dirhams. The balance of payments in fact produced a large surplus and the budget deficit, account being taken of the privatisation receipts, was reduced to 2.7% of GDP, which is lower than the limit of 3% initially set. At the same time, prices remained virtually stable, despite the 5% depreciation of the dirham resulting from the readjustment of the basket for the quotation of the national currency, while the employment situation, still the central concern of the public authorities, improved somewhat.

Economic activity was stimulated by demand, mainly in its domestic component. Consumption strengthened owing, largely, to the increase in agricultural incomes, while the investment effort continued thanks in particular to a substantial rise in the Government's equipment expenditure.

With regard to transactions with the rest of the world, total exports increased, despite the sluggishness of international economic activity, while imports declined, after the sharp expansion recorded in the year 2000. The trade deficit decreased slightly, while remaining at a relatively high level. The growth in tourist earnings and, still more, that in transfers of funds made by Moroccans living abroad made it possible to cover this adverse balance and to achieve a current account balance of payments surplus equivalent to 5% of GDP. This unprecedented result was augmented by the substantial surplus recorded for financial transactions owing to the remarkable upsurge in foreign investment,

bearing witness to the stability and confidence enjoyed by our country. The foreign exchange reserves therefore expanded substantially, to represent nearly 12 months' imports of goods.

The improvement in the public finances, which, admittedly, was partly due to the receipts resulting from the opening up of the capital of Maroc Telecom, is all the more appreciable because, in addition to the support given to economic activity through further tax reductions and major equipment expenditure, the Government was able to meet the disbursements following from the raising of the wages of certain categories of civil servants within the framework of the social dialogue embarked upon in 1996, while at the same time continuing its activity in the social field. In this connection, the programme launched by the public authorities to combat the effects of the drought was continued in 2001, while the efforts aimed at schooling for all, electrification and laying on drinking water supplies were stepped up, and a further impetus was given to the battle against insanitary housing. Furthermore, the Government paid off its arrears, while also coping with substantial net outflows of funds in respect of the service of the foreign debt. In addition, it appreciably reduced its indebtedness to the Bank Al-Maghrib and made a deposit of 10 billion dirhams into the account for the Hassan II Fund for Economic and Social Development opened with it. Consequently, the Treasury increased its recourse to the capital market, thus helping to recycle the surplus liquidity while at the same time permitting better regulation of the money market by the central bank.

The Bank Al-Maghrib in fact gradually reduced its advances to the banks, sold its portfolio of Treasury bills on the secondary market and took steps to withdraw liquidity, in order to keep the interbank market interest rate within limits compatible with the achievement of monetary equilibrium. This action, together with the lowering of the key rates on two occasions in 2001, and then again in March 2002, made it possible to exert downward pressure on the conditions applied by credit institutions to their customers in order to assist growth.

With regard to the money supply, while it increased faster than the target rate of 9% to 10% set at the beginning of the year, this was owing to a greater-than-expected expansion in net foreign assets, as domestic lending declined slightly. The Bank Al-Maghrib's claims on Government actually contracted, while lending to the private sector showed a moderate increase, chiefly due to the improvement in the liquidity position of enterprises as a result of the Treasury's payments of arrears. All in all, the private sector's liquidity holdings rose faster than economic activity. However, owing to the consolidation of savings, price stability was maintained, thanks, it is true, to the moderating effects produced by the keener competition and the continuation of the process of dismantling customs duties, plus, in the year under review, the decline in the prices of foodstuffs and the price falls on the international markets.

Seeking as it does to promote price stability, which is the essential condition for the creation of a macroeconomic framework capable of heightening the competitiveness of the economy, monetary policy is a vital link in economic policy, with the objective of bringing about sustained and job-creating growth. Therefore, and in order to avoid impeding this policy's effects, it is important that the budget deficit, not including the exceptional resources, be brought back to a sustainable level on a long-term basis. Similarly, in view of their non-recurrent nature, it would be wise to continue to allocate the privatisation receipts to the financing of priority investments which provide jobs and are capable of ensuring permanent economic growth, particularly via the Hassan II Fund for Economic and Social Development.

With regard to private-sector operators, it is up to them to increase productivity and diversify production, while at the same time seeking new opportunities for trade and partnership with foreign countries. Owing to the international commitments entered into both within the framework of the World Trade Organisation and within that of the free trade agreements concluded with, in particular, the European Union, the main challenge for enterprises lies in successfully upgrading their standards, a process which it is their duty to speed up, especially as the investment environment has been appreciably improved. In this

connection, the Royal Letter establishing decentralised management of investment constitutes a decisive stage in the promotion of private initiative.

At the same time, the substantial progress made in the implementation of the reform of the financial system is being consolidated, as is evidenced by the current revision of the Banking Act and the Statutes of the Bank Al-Maghrib, the adaptation of the system for monitoring the activity of credit institutions to the international standards and the restoration of the financial soundness of certain specialised banks. Within the same framework, the process of restructuring insurance companies and pension and provident institutions will be continued, and this will undoubtedly stimulate long-term saving and help to give a boost to the capital markets, especially the stock market.

Substantial progress in upgrading the productive fabric, carrying out financial reforms and keeping the public finances under control, and, in general, consolidating macroeconomic stability, is an essential condition for the success of the process of opening up the national economy to foreign countries. These various factors, together with the modernisation of the macroeconomic environment and the active support of management and labour, can strengthen the country's ability to withstand any turbulence and face the challenges of globalisation.

Rabat, June 2002

Mohamed SEQAT

Main indicators of the economy ⁽¹⁾

Amounts in billions of dirhams	1999*	2000*	2001**	Percentage changes	
				2000 1999	2001 2000
National accounts					
- Gross domestic product at constant prices	133.6	134.9	143.6	+ 1.0	+ 6.5
. Agricultural GDP	18.3	15.6	19.8	-14.7	+27.3
. Non-agricultural GDP	115.3	119.3	123.8	+3.4	+3.7
- Gross domestic product at current prices	345.6	354.1	382.9	+2.5	+8.1
. Agricultural GDP	52.9	49.6	60.5	-6.3	+22.1
. Non-agricultural GDP	292.7	304.5	322.4	+4.0	+5.9
- Gross national disposable income	358.8	371.0	415.7	+3.4	+12.0
- National consumption	280.6	292.6	309.6	+4.3	+5.8
- Gross fixed capital formation	81.9	85.3	85.3	+4.2	-0.1
- Gross national savings	78.3	78.5	106.0	+0.3	+35.1
Cost of living index (base 100 in 1989) ⁽²⁾					
- Foodstuffs.....	154.4	157.3	158.3	+1.9	+0.6
- Non-alimentary products and services	156.7	159.1	157.5	+1.5	-1.0
- Non-alimentary products and services	152.3	155.6	158.7	+ 2.2	+2.0
External accounts					
- Total exports ⁽³⁾	73.6	78.8	80.4	+7.1	+ 2.0
- Total imports ⁽³⁾	105.9	122.5	124.1	+15.7	+1.3
- Balance of trade	- 32.3	-43.7	-43.6	+35.2	-0.1
- Balance of "Travel"	+14.7	+17.1	+24.8	+16.0	+44.8
- Balance of current transfers	+21.1	+26.4	+40.3	+25.0	+52.6
- Current account balance	-1.6	-5.1	+18.6	+208.3	-
- Current account balance as % of GDP	-0.5	-1.4	+4.9	-	-
- Total service of the foreign public debt	28.7	26.6	27.8	- 7.5	+4.5
- Outstanding foreign public debt	176.5	171.0	165.0	- 3.1	-3.5
- Foreign public debt as % of GDP	51.0	48.3	43.3	-	-
Public finance ⁽⁴⁾					
- Ordinary balance	+24.9	+7.3	+26.2	-70.7	+258.9
- Investment expenditure	18.9	19.2	21.3	+1.6	+10.9
- Budget balance	+3.0	-20.8	-10.4	-	-50.0
- Budget balance as % of GDP	+0.9	-5.9	-2.7	-	-
Money					
- Aggregate M1	167.5	181.3	210.1	+8.2	+15.9
- Money supply (M3)	270.0	292.8	334.0	+8.4	+14.1
- Net foreign assets	59.1	54.7	102.0	-7.5	+86.4
- Claims on Government	76.0	86.0	78.3	+13.0	-8.8
- Claims on the private sector	193.1	208.0	217.0	+7.7	+4.3
<p>(1) The changes and ratios were calculated on the basis of the amounts in millions of dirhams.</p> <p>(2) Annual average.</p> <p>(3) Including the transactions under the system of temporary admission without payment.</p> <p>(4) Public finance data relate to the budget year covering the calendar year.</p> <p>(*) Revised.</p> <p>(**) Preliminary.</p>					

INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The year 2001 was marked by a general economic slowdown which started in the United States and spread to other countries, so that the rate of growth of the world economy fell from 4.7% the previous year to 2.5%, jeopardising the progress made in a number of countries in the battle against unemployment. This development, which was due to the decline in consumption and investment observed since the middle of the year 2000 in connection with the fall in the prices of technology shares, the sharp rise in oil prices during the two preceding years and the monetary tightening which took place during the expansion periods, was accompanied by an easing of the inflationary strains. The events which took place on 11 September in the United States, which affected, in particular, air transport, tourism and the insurance sector, accentuated the slackening of world demand. This decline, partly attributable to the decrease in American imports, depressed the price of oil and other raw materials and the volume of international trade.

Against this background, the United States and a number of advanced or emerging countries took measures to boost activity at the beginning of the year, and these were stepped up following the events of 11 September. Thus, in order to stimulate economic activity, the Federal Reserve and, in its wake, other central banks, reduced their key rates several times, while also cutting tax and increasing budgetary expenditure.

The financial markets were affected, on top of the impact of the crises in Argentina and Turkey and of the persistent weakness of the economic and financial situation of other emerging economies, by the pronounced risk aversion of investors and the reduction in private capital flows. The foreign exchange market continued to be marked by the firmness of the dollar against the euro and the yen, the American currency having benefited from its status as the main reserve currency and from the influx of capital into the United States.

In the final analysis, the growth in gross domestic product in the advanced countries declined from 3.9% the previous year to 1.2%. In the rest of the world, activity held up better, thanks mainly to the buoyancy of domestic demand, in a context of moderate inflation. Growth in fact amounted to 5% in the transition economies and to 4% in the developing countries.

After ten years of uninterrupted expansion, the rate of economic growth slowed in the United States from 4.1% in 2000 to 1.2% in 2001 owing to the fall in investment in the information technology sector, the decrease in exports and the continuation of the stock reduction cycle. At the same time, the unemployment rate rose from 4% to 4.8%, while inflation slackened from 3.4% to 2.8%. Growth remained positive thanks to private consumption, supported by the monetary relaxation operations and the tax cuts introduced from the beginning of the year onwards. In this connection, the Federal Reserve lowered the rate for federal funds eleven times, reducing it in one year from 6.50% to 1.75%. For its part, the Federal Government cut tax and increased spending, especially as part of the emergency aid to the sectors affected by the events of 11 September, this being reflected in a public deficit after four years of budget surpluses.

Owing to the decrease in investment, the weakness of external demand and the process of destocking, which affected Germany in particular, the economies of the European Union recorded weak growth in the year under review, the overall rate having declined from 3.4% to 1.7% and having amounted to 2.2% in the United Kingdom and 1.5% in the euro area. Within the latter, the rise in production costs, especially wages, led to a slight rise in the inflation rate, from 2.4% to 2.6%, despite the fall in energy prices, while the unemployment rate declined from 8.8% to 8.3%, chiefly owing to the tax incentives granted in favour of employment. Against this background, the European Central Bank reduced its refinancing rate four times, lowering it between May and November from 4.75% to 3.25%. Budgetary measures to revive economic activity and assist sectors in difficulties were furthermore taken in the course of the year.

In Japan, economic activity declined by 0.4%, after a rise of 2.2% in 2000, this having been attributable to the reduction in demand in America and Asia,

the fall in investment and the weakness of consumer spending. The unemployment rate thus rose from 4.7% the previous year to 5%. To counter the persistence of deflation, the Bank of Japan again opted for the zero-interest-rate policy in September 2001 and at the end of the year injected substantial amounts of liquidity into the financial system, mainly by purchasing government bonds. Parallel with this, the government continued to pursue its expansionary budget policy, despite the level reached by public indebtedness, which represented 132% of gross domestic product.

In the newly industrialised Asian countries, a growth rate of only 0.8% was recorded in 2001, against an expansion of 8.5% in 2000. This virtual stagnation, largely due to the sluggishness of world demand, which severely affected exports of electronic products, conceals a decline of 1.9% in Taiwan, 2.1% in Singapore and growth of 3% in South Korea, while activity was little changed in Hong Kong. The other emerging economies of the region experienced an overall rise in gross domestic product of 5.6%. However, while activity slowed down markedly in Thailand and Malaysia, with rises of only 1.8% and 0.4% respectively, it rose by 4.3% in India and 7.3% in China. The latter benefited not only from the firmness of domestic demand and the increase in public investment but also from the inflow of foreign capital, in anticipation of that country's joining the World Trade Organisation.

Latin America was most affected by the weakening of demand from the United States, which, together with the impact of the crisis in Argentina, led to a fall in the region's growth rate from 4% to 0.7%. Thus, in Mexico, the country hardest hit by the reduction in American imports, economic activity declined by 0.3%, after expanding by 6.6% in the year 2000. In Brazil, growth slowed from 4.4% to 1.5%, mainly owing to energy supply difficulties and the raising of interest rates in order to relieve the pressures on the exchange rate, which depreciated sharply. Argentina, which experienced a severe financial crisis, witnessed its third successive year of recession, with a fall in GDP of 3.7% in the year under review. The efforts made by this country to cope with the payment default were thwarted by the rigidity of its exchange rate system based on pegging to the dollar, and also by the deterioration of the public finances and the

loss of interest on the part of investors. These measures caused the Argentine Government to abandon the fixed parity between the peso and the dollar, to announce a moratorium on the foreign debt and to enter into negotiations with the IMF for the adoption of a new adjustment programme.

In 2001, growth also slowed in the Middle East, from 5.8% the previous year to 2.1%, mainly owing to the decline of 6.2% suffered by Turkey, where the fragility of the banking system led to relatively high budget costs. In the other economies of the region, the overall rise in activity slowed down from 5.6% to 4.5%, chiefly because of the fall in oil receipts and the slackening of tourist activity, especially in Egypt.

In Africa, gross domestic product increased by 3.7% in 2001, compared to 3% the previous year, as a result of the improvement in the economic situation in the countries of the Maghreb, especially Morocco and Tunisia. On the other hand, growth in South Africa amounted to only 2.2%, compared to 3.4% in the year 2000, while it remained weak in the countries where activity depends greatly on the marketing of raw materials and in the countries facing political instability.

Among the transition economies, those of Central and Eastern Europe experienced a decline in their average growth from 3.8% to 3.1%, with a particularly marked slackening in Poland. That country, owing to its closer links to the European Union, was affected by the slowing of activity in that area, whereas the other countries benefited from a substantial capital inflow. In the Commonwealth of Independent States, growth slowed down somewhat, from 8.3% to 6.2%, owing to the decline in economic activity in Russia, where the rate of GDP growth fell from 9% to 5%, owing to the drop in oil prices and the decrease in foreign investment. On the other hand, the other member countries experienced an overall expansion of 8.8%, reflecting the economic dynamism of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and the Ukraine.

Against this background, world trade remained almost unchanged in 2001, whereas it had risen by 12.4% the previous year. There were actually some falls

in the volume of trade, especially in the United States and Japan, as well as in some countries of South East Asia and Latin America. The total value of foreign trade, of which one fifth consisted of services, and which had increased by 11.3% the previous year, amounted to 7 465 billion dollars, showing a decline of 3.6% due to the fall in prices. The latter in fact fell by 2.4% for manufactured products, 14% for oil, prices of which fell from an average of over 28 dollars per barrel the previous year to 24 dollars, and by 5.5% for other raw materials.

In the United States, the reduction in the trade deficit contributed substantially to the easing of the current account imbalance while, in the euro area, the increase in the trade surplus enabled a substantial positive balance of current transactions to be achieved. In Japan, on the other hand, the decrease in the trade surplus was only partly offset by the increase in factor incomes, thus leading to a fall in the positive balance in respect of current transactions. The current account results of the developing and transition economies, which had moved into surplus the previous year, deteriorated markedly, mainly owing to the fall in the trade surpluses of the oil-producing countries.

At the same time, further progress was made in the year 2001 in the liberalisation of international commercial transactions, in particular as a result of China's accession to the World Trade Organisation. In November, during its fourth ministerial conference at Doha, the latter launched a cycle of multilateral negotiations concerning all the sectors of the economy which is scheduled to be concluded not later than 1 January 2005.

In 2001, in the context of a slowdown in the global economy, the major stock markets continued their downward movement, brought about in particular by the fall in technology stocks and accentuated by the events of 11 September. Despite a few rebounds in response to measures easing monetary conditions, the main financial centres were affected during the year under review by substantial capitalisation losses which led to postponements of stock market flotations and the steering of capital towards investments deemed to be safer. Thus, in the United States, the Dow Jones index fell by 7.1% and the Nasdaq by 21.1%, while downward movements ranging from 16% to 22% were recorded

in the European centres and one of 23.5% in Japan. On the bond market, demand for low-priced private sector securities was substantially lower to the benefit of public loans. This trend was furthermore strengthened towards the end of the year by larger-than-expected issues of government bonds in connection with the support measures for certain sectors decided upon, in particular, by the US Government.

The stock markets of the emerging countries also showed a downward trend. The Asian and Latin American centres, where the weight of information technology shares is relatively great, were the most severely affected.

On the international capital market, activity proved satisfactory in the bond segment from the point of view both of the size and variety of the supply and from that of the margins applied. The loans mobilised in the year under review reached record levels in both the dollar compartment, where the volume of issues rose from 665 billion to 790 billion dollars, and in that of the euro, which was drawn upon to the extent of 768 billion euros compared to 642 billion the previous year. Bank issuers remained preponderant, with 67% of the activity in dollars and 70% in euros. Despite worries concerning the problems of specific borrowers, such as Argentina and Turkey, the phenomenon of financial contagion between developing countries proved limited.

Against this, direct foreign investment, which had increased by 18% the previous year, decreased, for the first time since 1991, by 40% to 760 billion dollars. Out of this total, the developed countries received an amount of 510 billion dollars, down by nearly a half owing to the sharp drop in mergers and acquisitions activity. The developing countries, for their part, received investments totalling 225 billion dollars, down by 6%, owing to the postponement of privatisation issues and the wait-and-see attitude adopted by investors with regard to Argentina, Turkey and a few Asian countries, with the notable exception of China. More particularly, Africa's share in total direct investment remained very low, at only just over 1.3%.

Owing to the instability of local stock markets and the flight of capital towards safe investments offered by the advanced economies, substantial net outflows in respect of portfolio investments, estimated in 2001 at 17 billion dollars, were recorded in the developing countries, for the second year in succession. In the case of private loans, the risk premiums increased owing to the crises in Turkey and Argentina, while substantial repayments were again made by the Asian countries. Official assistance, for its part, was sought to a great extent in the year under review, especially from the IMF.

At the end of the year 2001, IMF disbursements reached 24.6 billion SDRs, compared to 7.7 billion in 2000, mainly owing to the drawings made under the standby arrangements, especially for the benefit of Turkey and Argentina. Loans granted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, for their part, were down at the end of the financial year closed at 30 June, from 10.9 billion to 10.5 billion dollars, while the disbursements of the International Development Association were up from 5.2 billion to 5.5 billion dollars, composed of 4.2 billion for investment operations and 1.3 billion in the form of loans. Lastly, the amount of the loans and participations of the International Finance Corporation fell from 3.3 billion to 2.4 billion dollars.

All in all, the outstanding amount of the foreign debt of the developing countries fell in the year under review by nearly 18 billion dollars, to 2 190 billion, as a result of the application of the scheme for lightening the debt of heavily indebted poor countries and, above all, of the size of the net repayments made by the emerging countries to commercial banks. The debt of the transition economies increased slightly, to 363 billion dollars.

Foreign exchange markets were marked by the remarkable strength of the dollar, which appreciated at an annual average rate of 12.7% against the yen and of 3.2% against the euro, mainly owing to expectations of a rapid economic recovery in the United States.

Despite a development of the growth and interest-rate differentials favourable to the European economies, the euro failed to appreciate against the American

currency. Many factors contributed to its weakening in 2001, chiefly the growing anxieties of investors about the risks of recession in Europe heightened by the worsening of the situation in Germany. After having started the year at over 0.92 dollar, the euro declined, reaching its lowest level of 0.84 dollar in July, before recovering from September onwards to reach nearly 0.90 dollar. However, the success of the introduction of euro notes and coins at the beginning of January 2002, which completes the process of European monetary unification, gave a temporary boost to its value.

Similarly, the pronounced appreciation of the pound sterling at the beginning of the year, connected with the favourable development of the economic situation of the United Kingdom, was rapidly replaced by an appreciable decline over the greater part of the year 2001, at the end of which the pound showed, on average, a depreciation of 5% against the dollar. This fall is attributable in particular to the lowering, on four occasions, of the Bank of England's base rate, reduced from 6% at the beginning of the year to 4% in November in order to give a boost to activity.

The yen also depreciated in 2001, in a context of worsening economic prospects in Japan, due to the difficulties faced by the financial and corporate sectors in that country.

There are still grounds for concern about the future development of world economic activity, the price of raw materials, especially that of oil, and the effectiveness of traditional instruments in combating crises. Despite the reform of the international financial system embarked upon following the Asian crisis, considerable efforts still need to be made with the object of preventing and arriving at an orderly solution of financial crises. It is also important that the advantages of globalisation be better distributed and also benefit the developing countries. The vulnerability of the latter could be reduced by the lifting of the protectionist measures applied by some developed countries, the adoption of appropriate foreign exchange systems, the improvement of the supervision of the financial sector, compliance with the international standards regarding transparency and the establishment of a viable macroeconomic framework.

NATIONAL OUTPUT

After two years of virtual stagnation due to the drought, the growth in gross domestic product at constant prices ⁽¹⁾ reached 6.5% in the year 2001. This movement conceals an increase in agricultural value added of over a quarter and a rise of 3.7% in that of the other sectors, compared to 3.4% in 2000.

With regard to the activities of the primary sector, which have accounted for nearly 14% of GDP on average during the last five years, the cereal harvest amounted to 45.6 million quintals, compared to 19 million the previous year, and that of pulse crops doubled. Output of seasonal market garden crops rose by 6.4%, while that of early fruit and vegetables declined by 4.8%. Account being taken of the favourable development of stock farming and above all of the contributions of fisheries, the value added of the primary sector at constant prices rose by 27.3% in 2001, after having, it is true, fallen by 14.7% in the year 2000 and by 16.7% in 1999.

In the secondary sector, the value added increased in 2001 at a rate of 5.4%, appreciably faster than the rises which took place during the preceding three years, reflecting a speeding up in all the branches. The favourable trend of building and public works in fact strengthened again, by 5.8%, mainly owing to the carrying out of water engineering works, the extension of the road network and the building of social housing. Similarly, manufacturing industry showed a rise of 4.2%, due to the increase in the output of the foodstuffs, chemical and paracheical industries, the leather, wood and cement industries and also basic metallurgy and transport equipment. Mineral extraction, for its part, interrupting the downward trend observed since 1998, showed a rise of 7.5% in 2001, while the energy sector recovered by a rate of 8.1%, which was contributed to both by electricity production and oil refining.

(1) See Statistical Appendices I-1 to I-4

Output of market services increased at a rate of 2.2%, which conceals growth of 5.2% in trade and slower rises than previously in the other sub-branches, owing to the decline during the last quarter in air transport and other activities connected with tourism.

Lastly, the value added of general government increased by 4.6% compared to 1.4% in 2000.

Account being taken of the moderate rise in producer prices, gross domestic product, estimated at 382.9 billion dirhams at current prices, showed an increase of 8.1%, which includes one of 5.9% in non-agricultural GDP, estimated at nearly 322.4 billion.

AGRICULTURE, STOCK FARMING AND FISHERIES

Agricultural activity suffered for the third year running from a drought which affected the greater part of the national territory. The late and inadequate rainfall in fact led to a decrease in sown areas. A complete lack of rain, accompanied by a considerable rise in temperatures, was recorded during the months of March and April 2001, a period coinciding with the grain-formation stage for cereals. However, the regions situated to the north of the wadi Oum-Errabia were not affected, having benefited, at least until mid-March, from regular rainfall. All in all, the farming season proved more or less average, the contribution to output of the regions relatively unaffected by the drought and of the irrigated areas having compensated for the mediocre results obtained in the other areas. Stock farming, for its part, held up well, thanks largely to the efforts made by the public authorities with regard to provision of feedingstuffs and health protection. With regard to fisheries, the overall results improved despite a decline in deep-sea activity. Altogether, the value added of the primary sector, calculated at constant prices, increased by 27.3% after having fallen by 14.7% in 2000 and 16.7% in 1999⁽¹⁾.

(1) See Statistical Appendices II-1 to II-15

AGRICULTURE

Under the programme for combating the effects of drought, started in April 2000, a third phase was launched in June 2001. The sum of 1 577 million dirhams was thus devoted to provision of drinking water, continuation of the livestock-safeguarding plan and protection of the forest stock.

Parallel with this, and at the time of the launch of the 2000-2001 season, a number of lines of action were embarked upon in order to stimulate agricultural activity and maintain the level of incomes in rural areas, especially by reducing the cost of inputs and the burden of indebtedness. The selling prices of complex and phosphated fertilisers were thus reduced by cuts ranging from 7% to 14% according to the varieties as a result of the lowering of the ex-factory prices of these products by the Moroccan Phosphates Office. Similarly, the support for the prices of selected seeds was stepped up so as to stabilise them for durum wheat and reduce them for soft wheat and barley. In the field of mechanisation, the public authorities continued to encourage the acquisition of agricultural machinery by maintaining the investment premium for tractors and raising the subsidy granted for the purchase of sowing and plant-health processing equipment. Furthermore, major programmes were embarked upon for developing irrigation techniques.

On the eve of the 2000-2001 season, it was also decided to reschedule, over a period of seven years, the debts to the National Agricultural Credit Fund contracted by the farmers hardest hit by the drought and to grant them interest rate subsidies ranging from one to five points. In June 2001, and in view of the adverse development of the sector, a second set of measures was adopted within the framework of an agreement signed between the State and the above-mentioned institution. Thus, farmers operating in unirrigated areas, the outstanding amount of whose credits has been frozen since 1 January 1996 and who have not previously participated in any rescheduling operation, have part of their debt, i.e. between 20% and 40%, cancelled provided that they settle the rest of it. In the case of over-indebted farmers operating in the unirrigated

regions who continue to obtain finance from the National Agricultural Credit Fund, the outstanding amount of their credits as at 30 June 2001 will be cancelled to the extent of 15% to 40% as the counterpart to the immediate settlement of a proportion of up to 15% of the amount owed. The remaining amount due can be rescheduled over a period of 15 to 20 years, with an interest-rate subsidy ranging from one to two and a half points.

The shortage of rainfall during the first three months of the 2000-2001 farming season led to a decrease of 6% in the area sown with autumn cereals, compared to the average for the five previous seasons. Furthermore, the drought which prevailed after the month of January inevitably affected the growth of these crops in virtually all of the regions situated to the south of the wadi Oum-Errabia, where more than half of the cereal-growing area is concentrated. Thus, the yields of the four main cereals decreased appreciably in these areas. In this connection, barley, which predominates there, was the autumn cereal most affected, its national output totalling only 11.5 million quintals, a drop of 36.3% compared to the average for the last five seasons. Similarly, the harvest of durum wheat decreased by 12% to 10.4 million quintals. On the other hand, that of soft wheat, amounting to 22.8 million quintals, rose by 11.4% thanks to an improvement of 14.8% in yields. In the case of maize, a spring cereal, the harvest fell to 536 000 quintals, a contraction of nearly three quarters compared to the average for the last five seasons, owing to a fall of nearly 70% in yields. Altogether, output of the four main cereals reached 45.3 million quintals. While this level is well above the previous year's very low figure, it is nevertheless 14% below the average for the last five seasons.

Cereals and
pulse crops

Thanks to an improvement in yields and above all to an extension of the sown areas, output of the secondary cereals, for its part, rose by 54.8% to 678 000 quintals. In particular, the rice harvest increased by 57% to 396 000 quintals.

All in all, the cereal harvest was sufficient to meet nearly 54% of consumer requirements. Imports amounted to 25.2 million quintals between June and December 2001, against 31.3 million during the same period of the previous year.

Reaching 1.6 million quintals, the harvest of pulse crops was twice as large as the previous season's figure. It was still, however, 14% below the average for the last five seasons owing to the fall of 8.2% in areas harvested and 7.3% in average yields.

Market garden
crops

Total output of early fruit and vegetables, recorded at 962 000 tonnes, fell by 4.8% compared to the previous season, tomato growing having been severely affected by the yellow leaf curl virus, which caused damage over large areas and thus led to a fall of 18.9% in output, to just 446 000 tonnes. Faced with this situation, the public authorities took a number of preventive measures and encouraged farmers to treat the infected fields. Similarly, the low level of export prices of potatoes during the previous season induced farmers to reduce the area devoted to this crop, yields of which moreover declined, thus causing output to drop by 26.3% to 140 000 tonnes. On the other hand, the harvest of miscellaneous fruit and vegetables increased by nearly 39% to 376 000 tonnes. Exports fell by 13.4% for tomatoes and 29.3% for potatoes.

Covering an area of 216 000 hectares, up by 3% compared to the previous season, the growing of seasonal market garden crops produced a harvest of 3.7 million tonnes, 6.4% above the level reached for the 1999-2000 season.

Oleaginous
plants

Mainly owing to the biennial nature of the harvest, output of olives, picking of which began at the end of the year 2001, increased, compared to the previous season, by nearly 31% to 550 000 tonnes.

Output of sunflowers, largely from the irrigated areas, was up by 35% to 270 000 quintals. This strong expansion, following, admittedly, the contraction

of 40% recorded in the year 2000, is attributable to the increase of over a quarter in areas and of 7.3% in yields.

The sugar beet harvest amounted to nearly 3.1 million tonnes, a rise of 10% compared to the previous season, due to the increase in yields in all areas, except for Loukkos and above all Tadla. In the latter region, a fall of 11.2% in areas was furthermore recorded owing to the inadequate water resources and the decline in the profitability of sugar beet compared to other crops, especially soft wheat. The harvest of sugar cane remained at the previous season's level, of 1.3 million tonnes, the decline in yields having been offset by the increase in areas. At over 500 000 tonnes, output of sugar, nearly 80% of which was extracted from sugar beet, was virtually unchanged from the previous season's level, thus meeting about 52% of consumption requirements.

Sugar crops

Output of citrus fruits fell by 30% compared to the previous season to 979 000 tonnes owing to the adverse weather conditions which prevailed during the sensitive stages of fruit growth, the biennial nature of crops and the ageing of the orchards.

Fruit growing

The fall in the harvest, together with the inadequate quality and size of the fruit, led to a decrease of 35% in exports of citrus fruits, which thus amounted to only 390 500 tonnes compared to 597 000 tonnes in the previous season.

Put at 32 000 tonnes, output of dates fell by 64% compared to the average for the last five seasons, while their quality proved to be mediocre. The date palm, mainly grown in the regions of Errachidia and Ouarzazate, suffered not only from three consecutive years of drought but also from the ravages caused by bayoud disease. Against this background, the public authorities drew up a plan for safeguarding palm orchards which provides for the planting during the next few years of a large number of date palms capable of withstanding this disease.

Lastly, thanks to favourable weather conditions during the vine-growing period, vine cultivation rose from 252 600 tonnes the previous year to 264 000 tonnes. This increase is due both to table grapes, output of which increased by 3.4% to 203 200 tonnes, and to wine grapes, the harvest of which rose by 9% to 60 800 tonnes, owing particularly to the entry into production of young vines.

STOCK FARMING

The efforts made to safeguard and protect livestock related mainly to providing farmers with subsidised feedingstuffs, the inadequacy of rainfall having accentuated the shortage of fodder and the pressure on pastures. The authorities also decided to continue with the animal health protection programmes and to prohibit the import of cattle in view of the possible risk of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). These measures combined enabled the losses connected with the effects of the drought to be reduced, so that the number of livestock increased slightly compared to the previous year, reaching 22.3 million.

Milk output remained at the same level as in the previous year, namely 1.15 billion litres, thus meeting practically the whole of the demand for milk and its derivatives. Similarly, output of red meat available for consumption underwent little change compared to the previous year, remaining at around 332 000 tonnes, while output of white meat, recorded at 255 000 tonnes, rose by 16%. Lastly, output of eggs for consumption remained in the region of 3 billion units.

FISHERIES

In 2001, fishing output increased by 22.5% compared to the previous year, totalling 1.1 million tonnes to the value of 7.4 billion dirhams, a rise of 23.3%. This expansion is attributable to coastal fishing, whose catches

increased by nearly 28% to 978 500 tonnes, including 88% of pelagic fish. Catches of these species, of which 78% consisted of sardines, amounted to 861 444 tonnes, representing a rise of 37.4%. Catches of white fish and cephalopods, at 73 970 tonnes and 38 114 tonnes, fell by 10% and 25.3% respectively. Consumption of fresh fish amounted to 197 162 tonnes, a decrease in volume of 3%, while deliveries to the canning industries increased by 16.7% to 210 000 tonnes. More than half of coastal-fishing catches were however destined to be transformed into by-products, largely owing to the shortcomings of the distribution circuits and the inadequacy of storage facilities.

Deep-sea catches, of which nearly 85% consisted of cephalopods, amounted to only 122 500 tonnes in the year under review, down by 8.2%. This is mainly attributable to the adoption by the public authorities, in May 2001, of a plan for controlling octopus fishing aimed at safeguarding fish resources. In addition to the fixing of a minimum export price and the extension to six months, compared to the initial four months, of the period of biological dormancy, the plan thus implemented provides for the fixing of a ceiling, of 88 000 tonnes, until the end of the year 2003, on the volume of annual catches, distributed between the deep-sea and coastal fishing segments.

Despite the substantial decline in sales of cephalopods, total exports of seafood, at 366 255 tonnes, rose by 11.2%. However, owing to the decline in prices on the international markets, total earnings from these sales fell by 9.2% to 9.4 billion dirhams.

MINERALS AND ENERGY

MINERALS

The minerals sector, which contributes nearly a fifth to total exports, was affected in 2001 by the abundant supplies and the decline in world prices for phosphates and metal ores. Nevertheless, the index of domestic ore production rose by 2.4%, thanks in particular to the increase in the quantities of phosphates extracted⁽¹⁾, the Moroccan Phosphate Office (MPO) having succeeded in maintaining its market share for unprocessed ore at nearly 35%. Therefore, and account being taken mainly of the appreciation of the dollar, total export earnings increased by over 7%, concealing a contraction of over a fifth in the value of exports of metal ores.

Phosphates

Despite the keener competition, mainly from China and Jordan, especially on the markets of Asia and Oceania, output of unprocessed phosphates, at nearly 22 million tonnes, was increased by 2.5% in order to meet foreign demand, which grew by 1.9% compared to the previous year to 10.7 million tonnes. The increase in purchases by the United States and Spain, in particular, compensated for the drop in sales to Mexico and certain Asian and Eastern European countries. Altogether, exports of ore brought in earnings of 4.7 billion dirhams, an increase of 13.5%.

(1) See Statistical Appendices III-1 and III-2.

The quantities of phosphate supplied to the Safi and Jorf Lasfar chemical complexes amounted to nearly 11.4 million tonnes, up by 4.3%, and made possible the manufacture of 2.8 million tonnes of phosphoric acid and 2.7 million tonnes of fertilisers, representing an increase of 3.2 % and 11.4% respectively. Sales of fertilisers abroad, totalling about 2.5 million tonnes, were up by 12.4%, while those of phosphoric acid remained unchanged, at 1.6 million tonnes. The contraction of 15% in purchases by India, the recipient of more than half the country's exports of this product, was counterbalanced by the rise in purchases by other countries, especially the Netherlands and Brazil. Altogether, the MPO group's export turnover increased by 9% to over 14 billion dirhams, including 9.4 billion in respect of export sales of derivatives.

Being anxious to preserve its leading position on the world market for phosphates and their derivatives, the MPO decided to double its potential for producing purified phosphoric acid by planning to build another unit with an annual capacity of 120 000 tonnes at Jorf Lasfar. At the same time, this group acquired 74% of the capital of a large Indian company with a fertiliser production capacity of a million tonnes per year.

Other ores

With regard to extraction, virtually all metal products suffered from the weakness of demand owing to the slackening of world economic activity. Output of zinc and lead, in particular, fell by 13.3% and 5.5% respectively. Output of non-metallic ores, on the other hand, rose, especially in the case of barytine and fluorspar, with extracted tonnages up by 29.8% and 25.3% respectively.

ENERGY

Estimated at 9.7 million tonnes oil equivalent (TOE), final consumption of energy showed a recovery of nearly 5% in 2001 after the stagnation observed

the previous year⁽¹⁾. Attributable to the growth in economic activity, this development was reflected in a rise in imports of energy products, from 11.1 million TOE in 2000 to 12.1 million in 2001. However, the energy bill, at 21.9 billion dirhams, increased by only 1%, owing to the fall in oil prices.

Petroleum products

Final consumption of petroleum products increased by 4% to 5.9 million tonnes, as a result of the rise of 8.1% in demand for fuel oil and in that for gas oil and liquefied gas, of 5% and 4.5% respectively. On the other hand, demand for other hydrocarbons, especially petrol, declined.

The domestic price increases applied to petroleum products were smaller than in the year 2000, having averaged 6.6% for petrol, 6% for gas oil and 3.2% for fuel oil.

Refinery output, for its part, amounted to 6.3 million tonnes, an increase of 2.2% following a fall of 5.6% in 2000, while imports of refined products rose by 14% to 1.7 million tonnes.

The surpluses of petroleum products of 1.8 million tonnes, consisting mainly of fuel oil and naphtha, were exported, bringing in 3.1 billion dirhams, a rise of 7.5% compared to the previous year.

Lastly, prospecting for hydrocarbons was stepped up further in 2001. Additional exploration contracts were concluded with international oil companies, especially offshore to the south of the country.

(1) See Statistical Appendices III-3 to III-7.

Electricity

Final consumption of electricity reached 12.8 billion kWh, a rise of 5.1% in 2001, owing to the improvement in economic activity and the increase in the degree of electrification of rural areas, which reached 50% as a result of the connection of another 1 760 villages to the network.

Against this, net electricity output increased substantially in 2001 to 13.2 billion kWh. Of this, 70% was supplied by the concessionaires, thanks in particular to the Jorf Lasfar thermal complex. Output was expanded as a result of the start-up of operations at the Tetuan wind farm and the increase in output of hydroelectric power. The thermal contribution of the National Electricity Office was therefore substantially reduced, to 3.1 billion kWh, compared to 4.4 billion kWh the previous year, and that from abroad to less than 1.6 billion kWh.

In order to cater for the continuous growth in demand for electricity, which is increasing at an annual average rate of 5%, several projects are being carried out. Foremost among these are the Tahaddart combined-cycle thermal power station, the wind farms at Tangiers and Tarfaya, the energy-transfer pumping station at Afourer and the Dchar El Oued hydroelectric complex. Furthermore, work was started in the year under review on the projects for increasing electricity interconnections, especially with Spain.

In view of the growing contribution of the private sector to electricity production, the National Electricity Office's action is now being centred more on the transport and distribution of electricity, especially through the implementation of the rural electrification programme. Furthermore, the Office was authorised, by virtue of the amendment to its by-laws in December 2001, to develop international activities by the setting up of subsidiaries. These are directed in particular towards certain African countries, such as Senegal and Mauritania, and countries in the Mediterranean basin, such as Spain, with which the Office has concluded contracts for the purchase and sale of electricity.

Lastly, the public authorities decided in 2001 to establish an energy observatory, whose main task will be to promote a more extensive study of the country's policy in this sector.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

In 2001, the index for manufacturing industry (base year 1992) rose by 3.2%, a slightly slower rate than in the previous year ⁽¹⁾. According to the annual survey conducted by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Energy and Mines, the output achieved by this sector in the year 2000, to which nearly 44% was contributed by the chemical and paracheical industries and the agri-food-stuffs industries, apart from the beverages and tobacco segment, mobilised only 59% of the total production potential of enterprises. These companies, numbering 6 500 and employing nearly 500 000 persons, invested over 11.5 billion dirhams during the year 2000. The infrastructure for accommodating industrial units was however improved by the establishment, in October 2001, of an industrial area in the province of Al Hoceima. In this connection it should be pointed out that out of the 74 industrial areas created under the national programme launched during the 1980s, 46 are at present operational and 28 others are in the equipment phase.

(1) See Statistical Appendix IV-1.

Except for the textile and leather sector, which showed a decline in activity in the clothing and knitwear compartments, all the other industries did well in the year under review. In the agri-foodstuffs sector, the supply of raw materials proved sufficient, especially for the fish-canning factories, which were thus able to increase their sales abroad, and most of the segments working for the domestic market enjoyed a satisfactory level of activity. Furthermore, the overall activity of the chemical and paracheical industries was higher than in the previous year, thanks both to the growth in domestic demand for medicines, paints and maintenance products and to the good performance of exports of fertilisers. Similarly, the engineering, metallurgical, electrical and electronic industries experienced appreciable growth in the year under review, owing to the favourable conditions prevailing in most sectors, especially the metalworking, transport equipment and basic metals industries.

Groups of industrial sectors	Weighting %	Percentage changes of industrial output indices		
		1999	2000	2001
- Food, beverages and tobacco industries	249	+1.1	+5.2	+4.5
- Textiles, clothing and leather	223	-1.6	+0.7	-2.2
- Chemical and paracheical	218	+4.8	+3.9	+4.2
- Mechanical, metallurgical, electrical and electronic industries	181	+6.6	+3.5	+6.4
- Building materials and wood processing	129	+2.6	+3.5	+3.7
Overall index	1 000	+2.4	+3.5	+3.2

The activity of this group of industries, after having risen by 5.2% the previous year, showed an increase in 2001 of 4.5%, which benefited most of the industries composing the agri-foodstuffs sector.

Food, beverages and tobacco industries

Thus, the output of the dairy industry rose by 6.1%. However, in order to meet consumption requirements, this increase was supplemented by substantial recourse to imports during the month of Ramadan, which coincided with the period of low milk yield in the year under review.

Activity in the sugar industry, after having risen by 9.6% in the year 2000, remained at a relatively high level, achieving an output of over a million tonnes of sugar, about half of which was derived from raw sugar of domestic origin.

The output of the chiefly export-oriented fish-canning sector increased by 8.4%, after having risen by 13% in the year 2000, owing to a considerable growth in supplies of fish, consisting mainly of sardines. Investment in the fisheries industry in 2001 amounted to 400 million dirhams, being reflected in the creation of 32 new units, including 22 freezing plants, and leading to the creation of 4 200 new jobs.

The output of the industrial flourmills increased by 4.3%. The quantities crushed, over 85% of which consisted of soft wheat, amounted to 39 million quintals.

In the beverages and tobacco industries the rise in activity speeded up appreciably, reaching 11.7% compared to 3.9% the previous year, mainly as a result of an expansion of 26.4% in output of non-alcoholic beverages. This expansion was stimulated by the growth in demand, which in turn was supported by the launch of new types of beverages. Tobacco manufacture also rose, by 5% in the year under review against 1.4% in 2000.

On the other hand, the activity of the fats industry stagnated in 2001, after having increased by 3.1% the previous year.

The output of the fruit and vegetable canning industry, for its part, decreased by 3.7%, owing to the decline in supplies of citrus fruits and market garden products, especially tomatoes.

The activity of the textile, clothing and leather industries showed an overall fall of 2.2% in the year 2001, concealing a decline in the clothing and knitwear industries and a substantial rise in leatherworking, especially the manufacture of footwear.

Textile, clothing
and leather
industries

After declining since 1999, the output of the clothing sector again fell appreciably, by about 5.4%, in the year under review. This decrease was mainly due to that of 6.1% in the manufacture of ready-made clothing. The lingerie and shirt and blouse sub-branch also suffered a decline, of 2.6%. The activity of the synthetic fibre industry contracted by 35% in the year under review, after having increased by 9.2% in the year 2000, while the output of the knitwear sector fell by 4.5%. On the other hand, carpet-weaving and the output of the cotton industry increased by 17.4% and 8.3% respectively.

The index for leatherworking rose by 5.3%, mainly owing to the rise of 10.2% in output of footwear, thanks to the recovery of exports and the introduction, in May, of an export licence for tanned hides which helped to improve the sector's supply conditions for raw materials. On the other hand, the activity of the tanneries, which had grown by 9.5% in the year 2000, declined by 2.9%.

The output of the chemical and paracheical industries, including the manufacture of rubber and plastics articles and that of the paper and board industry, increased overall by 4.2% in 2001, compared to 3.9% the previous year.

Chemical and
paracheical
industries

The index for the chemical and paracheical industries thus rose by 5.9%, compared to 3.4% in the year 2000, mainly owing to the manufacture of phosphoric acid, the output of which increased by 3.2% to 2.8 million tonnes. Similarly, the manufacture of synthetic resins increased by 5.2% and that of fertilisers, stimulated by the good export performance, rose by 9%. On the other hand, output of medicines and pharmaceutical products, which had fallen by 8.3% in the year 2000, increased in the year under review by 8%, owing to the recovery in demand. The same applied to the output of paints and varnishes and

to that of soap and personal care products, up by 16.3% and 6.3% respectively compared to the previous year.

The manufacture of rubber and plastics articles fell off by 2.7% owing, on the one hand, to the decline of 2.9% in the output of plastics products, following, however, the increase of 11.9% recorded in the year 2000, and, on the other, to the continuous decline in the output of tyres, affected by the competition from imported products.

The index for the paper and board industry rose by 3.2%, a smaller rise than that of 9.7% recorded the previous year. This slowing was brought about by the decrease of 7.8% in the output of paper pulp, following an increase of 10.7% achieved in the year 2000 thanks to a rise in prices. On the other hand, printing and publishing activity and the manufacture of paper and board articles increased by 8.9% and 7.8% respectively.

Engineering,
metallurgical,
electrical and
electronic industries

The activity of the engineering, metallurgical, electrical and electronic industries increased appreciably in the year under review, its index having risen by 6.4% compared to 3.5% in 2000.

Output of metalworking products thus increased by 9%, as a result of the growth in activity in most of the sub-sectors, mainly those of structural metalwork, packaging and hardware.

In the compartment of transport equipment, activity quickened by 14.3%, mainly owing to the increase in assembling of commercial vehicles and private cars, of 22.7% and 11.4% respectively. This improvement in the motor industry was chiefly due to the stepping up of publicity campaigns and the increased credit facilities granted to customers. Output of railway equipment, on the other hand, stagnated in the year under review, after having increased by 6.6% in 2000, while assembling of bicycles and motorcycles fell by 2.3%, following the drop of 23.1% recorded the previous year.

At the same time, the output of the basic metals industry increased by 7%, thanks mainly to the recovery in the iron and steel sector, where activity rose by 7.7% after having stagnated in the year 2000. Non-ferrous-metals processing activity rose by 2.3%.

On the other hand, output of electrical and electronic equipment remained virtually unchanged at the level reached in the year 2000. Output of batteries and of lighting equipment showed rises of 11.7% and 1.3% respectively, while activity declined in most of the other sub-branches.

The index for the machinery and equipment sector, which rose by 10.3% the previous year, declined by 1.9%, owing to the weakening of activity in most of the sub-branches, especially that of the production of woodworking and metalworking machines.

Owing to sustained demand, stimulated by the building of road and hotel infrastructures, the implementation of the investments of the Hassan II Fund for Economic and Social Development and the boost given to the social housing programme, output of building materials expanded appreciably in the year under review. The volume of cement manufacture reached 8.1 million tonnes in 2001, representing a rise of 7.7% compared to the previous year. This trend is moreover likely to continue, especially as a new cement works is being built in Tetuan. Output of agglomerates, on the other hand, fell by 2.2%.

Building materials
and wood
processing

Lastly, the index for the wood and wooden articles industry went up by 5.4%, owing to an expansion of 20.1% in output of plywood and of 14.4% in that of structural woodwork and carpentry for the building industry, other activities having remained almost unchanged overall.

TOURISM

At the end of the year 2001 the number of tourists, worldwide, reached 689 million, representing a fall compared to the previous year of about 1% - following, it is true, the exceptional rate of increase of 7% recorded in 2000. This drop, connected with the slowing of economic activity in the major tourist markets, especially Germany, the United States and Japan, was accentuated chiefly by the events which took place on 11 September in the United States. In fact, after the increase of 3% recorded from January to August compared to the same period of the previous year, tourist flows fell by 11% during the last four months of 2001. This contraction affected all the host regions to different extents, reaching 30% in the Middle East, 6% in Europe and 3.5% in Africa. The decrease in tourism was also reflected in a decline in the activities directly linked with it, especially air transport.

Although the tourist sector in Morocco, like in most other countries of the Mediterranean Basin, felt the impact of this unfavourable international context, it was less affected by the events of 11 September. Following the rise of 2.3% observed the previous year, the decrease in the number of stay tourists was indeed only 3.3% in 2001, a fact which nevertheless adversely affected air transport, used by over 70% of visitors. This decrease is attributable to the contraction of 23.1% observed during the last four months of that year, in contrast to the rise of 6.2% recorded at the end of August. Tourist earnings, amounting to 28.8 billion dirhams for the year as a whole, rose by 33.1% to represent the equivalent of 7.5% of GDP and 16.9% of current balance of payments receipts.

Within the framework of the strengthening of tourist infrastructures, a few hotel establishments were created and several others refurbished during the year 2001 for a total investment of 1.2 billion dirhams, an amount comparable to that spent the previous year. Similarly, agreements were signed between the State and foreign investors for the building of hotel units, as well as for the development of seaside resorts, especially in the Saïdia and Agadir regions.

Tourist flows ⁽¹⁾

Arrivals of foreign tourists fell by 2% compared to the year 2000, to 2.5 million, of whom over 8% were cruise tourists. The number of European visitors, who represent over 80% of the total of arrivals, was just under 2 million, having decreased by nearly 3%. With the notable exception of French visitors, arrivals of whom showed an increase on the year of 3.2%, the other major European markets showed a fall, which amounted to 13.7% for Spain, 13.2% for Italy, 6.8% for Germany and 1.2% for the United Kingdom. Similarly, arrivals from America fell by 16.5% compared to the previous year.

On the other hand, favourable results were achieved on the markets of the Arab world, especially those in the Middle East, which increased overall by 7.5%.

Account being taken of arrivals of Moroccans living abroad, which reached nearly 2 million, up by 10.4% compared to the previous year, the total number of tourists was 4.4 million, thus showing a rise of 3.2% compared to the year 2000.

Hotel activity

At the end of 2001 the hotel infrastructure comprised about 590 classified establishments, corresponding to an accommodation capacity of over 97 000 beds. Stays at hotels, including domestic tourism, decreased by 6%, amounting to

(1) See Statistical Appendix V-1.

12.7 million overnight stays. This decrease conceals a rise of 5.7% in overnight stays by Moroccan citizens, put at 2.4 million, and a fall of 8.6% in those by foreigners, which totalled 10.3 million. The average length of stay of the latter amounted to 6.34 overnight stays in 2001 compared to 7 the previous year. The hotel occupancy rate thus declined from 51.6% to 47.6% and was characterised by substantial disparities from region to region, having been nearly 66% at Marrakech, 60% at Agadir, 37% at Tangiers and 34% at Tetuan.

The measures adopted or envisaged to promote tourism reflect the determination of the public authorities to make this sector an economic priority in order to position Morocco among the major world destinations. This aim found concrete expression in the signing in October 2001 of the agreement for the implementation of the framework programme adopted at the beginning of the year at the Tourism Conferences held in Marrakech. This plan for the development of tourism, which provides for an investment of 30 billion dirhams, sets itself the target of attracting 10 million tourists by the year 2010. To this end the aim is to step up hotel capacity to 230 000 beds and to reposition Moroccan tourist destinations among the top seaside resorts, which account for 80% of world holiday demand. Similarly, the public authorities have undertaken to promote vocational training, subsidise the purchase of land for tourist purposes, reduce taxation and open new tourist agencies abroad. Under this programme, special attention is also paid to price policy in order to cope with foreign competition and develop domestic tourism. Lastly, as part of the process of putting trades on a more professional basis, the organisation and supervision rules will be unified and extended to all hotel units.

DEMAND

Residents' final demand, at over 397 billion dirhams, increased by 5.5%, leading to a deficit in resources of goods and services of 14.1 billion or 3.7% of GDP compared to 6.3% in the year 2000⁽¹⁾.

Consumption

National final consumption, estimated at 309.6 billion dirhams, increased by 5.8%, compared to 4.3% a year earlier, and its share in GDP amounted to nearly 81%. Household expenditure on market goods and services rose by 4.5%, owing to the improvement in incomes in rural areas and the increase in the wages of certain categories of civil servants, while consumption of the services provided by general government increased by 10.2%.

Investment

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), supported by the increase in government equipment expenditure and by the investments made, especially in the tourist sector, was maintained at an amount of 85.3 billion, resulting in an investment ratio of 22.3% in 2001.

(1) See Statistical Appendices I-5 to I-7.

Gross fixed capital formation in millions of dirhams	1998	1999	2000	2001	Changes in %	
					2000 1999	2001 2000
Plant and equipment ..	39 401	43 542	42 519	40 010	- 2.3	- 5.9
Building	20 873	22 206	23 456	24 428	+ 5.6	+ 4.1
Public works	11 915	12 583	15 559	16 861	+ 23.7	+ 8.4
Development and plantations	2 376	2 415	2 582	2 740	+ 6.9	+ 6.1
Livestock	1 175	1 150	1 196	1 225	+ 4.0	+ 2.4
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) ..	75 739	81 896	85 312	85 264	+ 4.2	- 0.1
GFCF/GDP (in %) ..	22.0	23.7	24.1	22.3	-	-

Public works, which represented in 2001 nearly one fifth of GFCF, expanded by 8.4%, owing to the stepping up of government equipment expenditure in the field of basic infrastructures, especially for the mobilisation of water resources, the extension of the road network and the opening up of rural areas. Building, for its part, showed a rise of 4.1%, due to house-building, especially under the programme for combating insanitary housing. Representing nearly half of investment expenditure, acquisitions of plant and equipment, which had risen substantially in 1999 owing to the development of telecommunications, declined by 5.9% in 2001 to 40 billion dirhams.

For its part, disposable gross national income increased by 12% to 415.7 billion dirhams, account being taken of net incomes and transfers from abroad, amounting to 32.8 billion dirhams, representing an expansion of over 90% in the year under review. Gross national savings, too, amounting to 106 billion, increased by about a third, thus enabling the whole of investment expenditure to be covered, while domestic savings rose by 19.1% to represent a proportion of GDP of 19.1%, compared to 17.4% the previous year.

PRICES

The rise in consumer prices, based on the cost of living index, amounted to only 0.6% in 2001, compared to 1.9% the previous year and an average annual rate of 1.4% during the last five years ⁽¹⁾.

This overall movement was mainly due to the cyclical fluctuations in the prices of foodstuffs, which fell by 1% in 2001, whereas they had risen by 1.5% the previous year. The prices of non-food products and services went up by 2%, against 2.2% the previous year. Similarly, in line with the trend which has prevailed since 1998, the prices charged in the manufacturing industries sector excluding oil refining declined slightly, reflecting the fall in production costs. The latter was attributable to the relative stability of wages and the decline in energy prices. It was also due to the fall in the cost of imported raw materials, thanks to a further reduction in customs duties, as the readjustment of the quotation basket for the dirham did not exert any significant pressure on prices. The easing of prices was furthermore assisted by the intensification of competition, in a context marked by the tightening up of the regulatory system applying to it and by the increasing openness of the economy to foreign countries. The law on the freedom of prices and of competition promulgated in 2000 actually came into force in July 2001. It defines the broad lines of the country's policy in this field, by introducing a set of measures ensuring the transparency of commercial relationships and protecting and informing consumers.

(1) See Statistical Appendices VI-1 and VI-2.

Cost of living index

In 2001 the cost of living index rose, on annual average, by 0.6%, the smallest rise since 1989, the base year set at 100 for this indicator.

In comparison with the usual pattern, the movement of the cost of living index during the year was characterised by less sharp seasonal fluctuations, except for the pronounced rise which took place in December, as a result of the rise in the prices of foodstuffs and, more particularly, the upsurge of nearly a quarter in the prices of fresh vegetables. During the first three months of 2001, consumer prices thus eased appreciably, before rising in April and May. Furthermore, the upward movement usually observed during the summer, in connection with the arrival of tourists and of Moroccans living abroad, proved very moderate in the year under review.

Groups of products	Weighting (in %)	Percentage changes in average cost of living - base 100 in 1989			
		1999	2000	2001	Average rate of the last five years (%)
Foodstuffs	45.15	- 0.9	+ 1.5	- 1.0	+ 0.3
of which : Meat	10.26	- 1.7	- 5.4	+ 1.4	- 0.9
Fresh vegetables.	5.49	-11.1	+21.0	-15.0	- 1.7
Non-alimentary products and services	54.85	+ 2.1	+ 2.2	+ 2.0	+ 2.3
- Clothing	7.48	+ 3.1	+ 2.4	+ 1.4	+ 2.9
- Housing	12.48	+ 2.9	+ 1.7	+ 2.1	+ 2.1
- Household equipment	5.31	+ 1.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
- Medical care	4.71	+ 1.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.4	+ 1.7
- Transport and communications.....	7.57	+ 1.7	+ 5.2	+ 2.6	+ 3.3
- Leisure and culture	4.74	+ 1.3	+ 2.2	+ 3.6	+ 2.6
- Other goods and services	12.55	+ 1.5	+ 2.1	+ 2.1	+ 2.1
Overall index	100	+ 0.7	+ 1.9	+ 0.6	+ 1.4

The prices of foodstuffs declined, overall, by 1% in the year under review, after having increased by 1.5% in 2000. This development is attributable to a fall of 15% in the prices of fresh vegetables, which had increased by over a fifth the previous year, and to the drop of 6.3% in the prices of fresh fish, mainly due to a substantial increase in supplies. It was also contributed to by the slowing of the rate of increase in the prices of fats, from 6% the previous year to 3.5%, mainly owing to the lowering, from 27.5% to 2.5%, of the import duty on raw edible oils, which took place in November 2000 as part of the liberalisation of the oilseeds sector.

With regard to the prices of non-food products and services, these increased by 2%, compared to 2.2% in 2000 and an average of 2.3% during the last five years. This slowing was largely due to the prices of transport and communications, the rise in which slackened from 5.2% the previous year to 2.6%, mainly because of the reduction in the scales of charges for private transport and in those for fixed telephones. It was also attributable to the slowing of the rise in the prices of clothing and of household appliances, mainly because of the increasingly keen competition. The prices for the “leisure and culture” group, on the other hand, rose by 3.6% in 2001 compared to 2.2% the previous year, mainly because of the 5% increase in the prices of school textbooks and the raising by 25%, in March 2001, of the selling price of national daily newspapers.

Index of producer prices

The index of industrial producer prices fell by 1.8%, after the rise of 9.3% which had been recorded in the year 2000, mainly owing to the sharp increase in the prices charged in the “coking and refining” branch.

Excluding oil refining, producer prices in manufacturing industry declined overall by 0.7%, reflecting a downward trend of production costs observed in virtually all branches.

Groups of products	Weighting (in %)	Percentage changes in average indices of industrial producer prices - base 100 in 1997			
		1999	2000	2001	Average rate on three years (%)
Manufacturing industries excluding oil refining	86.7	- 1.0	+ 0.2	- 0.7	- 0.5
of which :					
Food industries	28.9	- 1.1	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 0.8
Chemical industries	13.3	- 2.1	+ 0.5	- 1.9	- 1.2
Textile industry	6.5	+ 0.6	- 3.8	+ 0.3	- 1.0
Clothing industry	6.7	- 1.2	- 1.3	- 0.8	- 1.1
Oil refining	13.3	+14.6	+78.8	- 6.6	+24.2
Overall index	100	+ 0.5	+ 9.3	- 1.8	+ 2.6

In fact, nearly all the branches of manufacturing industry reduced their prices, with the notable exception of the “publishing, printing and reproduction” sector, whose prices rose by 4.6%. The largest falls were recorded, in particular, for paper and board and the chemical industry, where prices fell by 9% and 1.9% respectively. Similarly, in the oil refining branch, prices were reduced by 6.6%, after having increased by 78.8% in 2000.

EMPLOYMENT

In 2001, the population of Morocco, estimated on the basis of average annual population growth of 1.6%, reached 29.2 million inhabitants, a rise of 465 000 persons compared to the previous year. The population aged 15 and over increased by 524 000 to nearly 20 million. The urban population, which represents nearly 56% of the total population, increased by 459 000, largely owing to the migration of young people to the towns, the extent of which was however reduced thanks to the programme for combating the effects of the drought.

According to the results of the annual employment survey ⁽¹⁾, the labour force, down by 55 000 compared to the previous year, numbered 10.2 million. The employed labour force remained virtually unchanged, at 9 million persons, of whom 43.6% are engaged in primary activities, 19.7% in the secondary sector and 36.7% in services. On the other hand, the number of unemployed declined slightly compared to the previous year, from 1.4 to 1.3 million. The unemployment rate, estimated at 12.5%, thus declined by 1.1 percentage point, showing an easing of the situation, chiefly recorded in urban areas, where this rate fell from 21.5% to 19.5%. The unemployment rate for persons holding a diploma, although down by 2.5 points, is still at a high level, amounting to 25%.

This overall improvement on the labour market is attributable to the dynamism of the secondary and tertiary sectors, where net job creations totalled 43 000 in building and public works, 37 000 in commerce, 20 000 in transport and communications and 46 000 in other services.

(1) See Statistical Appendices VI-3 and VI-4.

In rural areas, the measures aimed at combating the effects of the drought enabled 15 million days' work to be created in the first two phases of the programme drawn up for that purpose. The third phase, launched in June 2001, provided for a total appropriation of 957 million dirhams, designed to boost investment and job creation.

Other job-creation schemes were continued during the year 2001, especially under the training and first-job programme and that for supporting entrepreneurial initiatives by young people. Thus the "Employment action" programme, whose target was to create 25 000 jobs every year over a period of four years, has, since its implementation, enabled more than 66 000 young people with diplomas to find jobs, including 500 during the first half of 2001, which marks the end of this programme. For its part, the qualifying-training programme, carried out over a period of 10 months to help young persons holding a diploma, has benefited nearly 1 600 persons since its introduction in September 1999. Launched on that same date, the programme for supporting self-employment has made possible the creation of 429 enterprises up to the year 2001. Furthermore, the nine associations engaged in micro-credit activity have financed over 207 400 small projects for a total investment of 174 million dirhams.

At institutional level, the year 2001 was marked by the actual start of operation of the National Employment and Skills Promotion Agency, whose role is to ensure, as an intermediary on the labour market, a better match between the supply of and demand for jobs and to help young people, especially those who have a diploma, to find work.

FOREIGN TRADE

In 2001, foreign trade resulted in a net deficit comparable to that of the previous year, and represented 11.4% of GDP compared to 12.3% in the year 2000. Export earnings rose overall, with the notable exception of sales of crustaceans, molluscs and shellfish, output of which fell appreciably owing particularly to biological dormancy, and of electronic components and paper pulp. Imports benefited from the fall in the prices of a number of products on the international markets, especially oil, which lessened the effect of the price rise due to the depreciation of the national currency.

Imports, amounting to 124.1 billion dirhams, showed a rise of 1.3%, after that of 15.7% recorded in 2000. This slowing was due to the reduction in acquisitions of aircraft and telecommunications equipment, as well as to the stability of the energy bill, other purchases abroad having increased overall. Exports, recorded at 80.4 billion dirhams, rose by 2%, compared to 7.1% the previous year. This increase is mainly attributable to sales of phosphates and their derivatives and of finished consumer goods.

Consequently, the trade deficit, which had increased substantially in 2000, stabilised at 43.6 billion dirhams, while the rate of coverage of imports by exports, at 64.8%, improved slightly compared to the previous year⁽¹⁾, as is shown by the following table :

(1) See Statistical Appendices VII-1 to VII-4.

In millions of dirhams	2000	2001	Changes in %
Imports C.I.F.....	122 527	124 081	+ 1.3
Exports F.O.B.....	78 827	80 440	+ 2.0
Balance.....	- 43 700	- 43 641	- 0.1
Exports as % of imports	64.3	64.8	-

IMPORTS

Amounting to 124.1 billion dirhams, imports were up by 1.3%, concealing an increase in acquisitions of semi-manufactures, foodstuffs and consumer goods and, conversely, a decline in purchases of raw materials of mineral origin and, above all, of capital goods. The energy bill remained at the previous year's level.

Imports by category of products (in millions of dirhams)	2000	2001	Changes	
			Amounts	In %
Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	14 210	15 348	+ 1 138	+8.0
Energy and lubricants	21 657	21 874	+ 217	+1.0
Basic materials.....	8 055	7 646	- 409	-5.1
Semi-manufactures (*).....	24 365	26 387	+ 2 022	+8.3
Capital goods	25 418	22 907	- 2 511	-9.9
Consumer goods	28 822	29 919	+ 1 097	+3.8
Total.....	122 527	124 081	+ 1 554	+ 1.3
(*) Including industrial gold.				

Foodstuffs

Imports of foodstuffs, the prices of which generally rose, reached 15.3 billion dirhams, an increase of 8%. Acquisitions of cereals, alone, increased by 10.8% to 8.6 billion dirhams. Out of this total, 6.2 billion was spent on purchases of wheat, which rose by 12.4%, for a volume which declined by 2.4% to

33.6 million quintals. Purchases of sugar, at 1.5 billion dirhams, increased by 5.3%, while those of dairy products rose from 674 million dirhams the previous year to 971 million, an increase of over 44%.

At 21.9 billion dirhams, the energy bill remained at a level close to that recorded in the year 2000. Purchases of crude oil, at 14.5 billion, fell by 1.5% owing to the fall in the average price per barrel, the volume imported having increased by 5.9%. Similarly, supplies of refined petroleum products, to the value of 4.7 billion, were slightly down despite the increase in the quantities imported, especially of gas oil and fuel oil. Imports of electricity, to the value of 362 million dirhams, fell by nearly a half. On the other hand, purchases of coal amounted to 2.3 billion dirhams, a rise of nearly 60%, due to the combination of the increase in the requirements of thermal power stations and the rise in prices.

Energy products

Imports of basic materials amounted to 7.6 billion dirhams, a fall of 5.1%. This drop is attributable to the contraction in purchases of sulphur and timber in the rough, down respectively to 878 million and 1.6 billion dirhams, compared to 1.3 billion and 1.8 billion the previous year. On the other hand, imports of vegetable oils, at 1.7 billion dirhams, increased by 12.4%.

Basic materials

Imports of semi-manufactures, recorded at 26.4 billion dirhams, showed an increase of 8.3%, which applied to all the components of this group of products. In particular, imports of plastics and chemical products amounted to 3.2 billion and 3.7 billion dirhams respectively and rose by 11.6% and 7.1%, while those of metallurgical products and iron and steel increased by 2.4% to 5.5 billion dirhams.

Semi-manufactures

Capital goods Imports of capital goods, recorded at 22.9 billion dirhams, fell by 9.9%. This fall is largely due to the contraction in purchases of aircraft and of electrical telephone apparatus and telecommunications transmitters, which had increased substantially the previous year. Acquisitions of machinery and miscellaneous equipment, at 4.7 billion dirhams, showed a rise of 3.3%, while those of agricultural capital goods increased from 724 million dirhams the previous year to 888 million.

Consumer goods Imports of consumer goods, just under half of which took place under the system of temporary admission without payment, reached 29.9 billion dirhams and rose by 3.8%. Acquisitions of textile products, mainly under this system, amounted to 12.2 billion dirhams, an increase of 13.5%. Similarly, purchases of private cars, spare parts and pharmaceutical products rose substantially, to 2.1 billion, 1 billion and 1.7 billion dirhams respectively.

EXPORTS

Export earnings increased by 2% to 80.4 billion dirhams. Sales of finished consumer goods and of phosphates and their derivatives, which account for 39% and 17.5% of those earnings respectively, increased, while those of capital goods and foodstuffs fell.

Exports by category of products (in millions of dirhams)	2000	2001	Changes	
			Amounts	In %
Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	16 751	16 185	- 566	-3.4
Energy and lubricants	2 882	3 098	+ 216	+7.5
Basic materials.....	7 569	7 542	- 27	-0.4
Semi-manufactures (*).....	17 063	17 763	+ 700	+4.1
Capital goods	4 809	4 460	- 349	- 7.3
Consumer goods.....	29 753	31 392	+1 639	+5.5
Total	78 827	80 440	+1 613	+2.0
(*) Including industrial gold.				

Exports of foodstuffs, to the value of 16.2 billion dirhams, declined by 3.4% owing to the contraction of over a quarter in sales of crustaceans, molluscs and shellfish, down from 6.7 billion the previous year to just under 5 billion dirhams. On the other hand, exports of early fruit and vegetables rose by 6.7%, while sales of fresh and canned fish and also of fish meal increased altogether by 20.8%, to 4.3 billion dirhams.

Foodstuffs

Amounting to 7.5 billion dirhams, exports of basic materials remained at the level reached in the year 2000. While sales of phosphates, which brought in 4.7 billion dirhams, rose by 13.5%, deliveries of other ores fell by 8.9% to 1.5 billion dirhams, and those of paper pulp and cork decreased by over a half.

Basic materials

At 17.8 billion dirhams, exports of semi-manufactures showed a rise of 4.1%, attributable to sales of natural and chemical fertilizers. At 4 billion dirhams, these increased by 17.1%, their volume having grown by 12.4%. Exports of phosphoric acid and transistors remained stable, at 5.4 billion and 4.3 billion dirhams respectively. For their part, export earnings from leather and hides contracted by over 36%.

Semi-manufactures

At 4.5 billion dirhams, sales of capital goods, over nine tenths of which took place under the system of temporary admission, fell by 7.3%. Except for electric cables and wire, recorded at 2.5 billion dirhams, up by 21.1%, other exports, especially of semi-conductors, generally declined in varying degrees.

Capital goods

Sales of finished consumer goods, nearly all made under the temporary admission system, increased by 5.5% to 31.4 billion dirhams. This rise was mainly due to the growth in exports of ready-made clothing, from 16.2 to 17.2 billion dirhams. Sales of footwear, at 1.3 billion, and of fibre and cotton fabrics, at 680 million dirhams, rose by 14% and 43.8% respectively. Sales of

Consumer goods

knitwear remained stable at 8.9 billion dirhams, after having increased by 10.7% the previous year.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

Foreign trade continues to be concentrated on the European Union, to the extent of nearly three quarters for exports and 56.2% for imports. At 11.1 billion dirhams, the trade deficit in relation to the countries of the Union eased by 8% owing, on the one hand, to the fall in imports from Sweden, especially of telecommunications apparatus, and, on the other, to the rise in exports to the Netherlands and Spain, which is Morocco's second largest customer. At nearly 8 billion dirhams, the overall trade deficit with the other countries of Europe increased by more than half, rising, with Russia in particular, from 2 billion to 3.5 billion dirhams.

With our main oil suppliers, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Iran, the deficit totalled 12.3 billion, 11% less than the previous year.

The trade surplus with India, still the main customer for sales of phosphoric acid, amounted to 2.1 billion dirhams, compared to 2.7 billion in 2000. The surplus with Japan, which receives a large proportion of exports of crustaceans, molluscs and shellfish, fell from 940 million to 152 million dirhams.

The trade deficit with the United States, amounting to 1.3 billion dirhams, fell by over two thirds, owing to the decrease in imports, mainly of aircraft. On the other hand, the deficit with Brazil rose from 1.1 billion to 2.1 billion dirhams, while that with Canada remained virtually unchanged at 2.2 billion dirhams.

In the case of commercial transactions with the countries of the Arab Maghreb Union, those with Algeria showed a deficit of 2.1 billion dirhams, due to imports of gas, while those with all the other countries of the Union produced an overall surplus of 150 million dirhams.

EXTERNAL FINANCIAL RELATIONS

External financial relations were characterised in 2001 by the achievement of unprecedented surpluses in respect of both current and financial transactions. Tourist earnings and above all the transfers made by Moroccans living abroad in fact increased at an exceptional rate. Furthermore, foreign investments, which have grown substantially during the last few years, showed a remarkable upsurge in the year under review thanks to the opening up of the capital of Maroc Telecom to foreign investors. All these results were achieved in a context marked by the continuing efforts made to liberalise the economy, as is evidenced by the implementation, in March 2001, of the second tranche of the dismantling of tariffs under the free trade agreement concluded with the European Union.

Moreover, in April the monetary authorities readjusted the basket for quotation of the dirham in order to link it more firmly to the euro and thus reduce the impact made on the national currency by the euro's persistent weakness against the dollar on the international exchange markets.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

In 2001 the balance of payments showed a final surplus of 43.5 billion dirhams, considerably strengthening the foreign exchange reserves, which reached the equivalent of 11.7 months' imports of general goods.

Current transactions produced a surplus of 18.6 billion dirhams, or 4.9% of GDP, attributable to a rise of a third in tourist earnings and of over 60% in transfers made by Moroccans living abroad. For its part, the trade deficit declined by 1.5% but remained relatively high.

At the same time, the capital and financial transactions account, which had resulted in a deficit of 583 million dirhams in 2000, produced a surplus of

22.5 billion in the year under review, resulting from the financial flows in favour of the private sector, which increased from 21.9 billion to 37.7 billion dirhams, including 33.1 billion in respect of loans and investments. Owing both to the extent of the debt repayments and reduced recourse to borrowing abroad, the net outflows from the public sector amounted to 12.2 billion dirhams in 2001 compared to 8.3 billion the previous year ⁽¹⁾.

Balance in millions of dirhams	1998	1999	2000	2001
A. Current transactions	- 1 380	- 1 637	- 5 046	+18 642
Goods.....	- 22 271	-23 998	-34 374	-33 842
of which : general merchandise	- 30 008	-32 318	-44 629	-43 115
Services	+ 8 297	+10 905	+12 219	+21 615
of which : travel	+12 687	+14 673	+17 145	+24 827
Income	- 9 926	- 9 664	- 9 271	- 9 399
Unrequited transfers	+22 520	+21 120	+26 380	+40 268
B. Capital and financial transactions account	+ 2 218	+16 464	- 583	+22 520
Capital account	- 97	- 83	- 63	- 101
Financial transactions account	+ 2 315	+16 547	- 520	+22 621
Private sector	+ 5 377	+21 091	+ 7 557	+33 849
Public sector	- 3 167	- 4 298	- 8 330	- 12 162
Other	+ 105	- 246	+ 253	+ 934
C. Statistical discrepancy	+ 1 539	+ 1 238	+ 1 223	+ 2 329
Overall balance	+ 2 377	+16 065	- 4 406	+43 491

Current transactions

Goods The trade deficit on an FOB basis, which had increased by over 43% in 2000, fell by 1.5% to 33.8 billion dirhams. This development was attributable

(1) See Statistical Appendix VIII-1.

to trade in general merchandise, the adverse balance of which, at 43.1 billion, declined by 3.4%. The value added in respect of transactions carried out under the system of temporary admission without payment decreased by 9%, to 9.2 billion dirhams, after having risen by 23.8% in 2000.

The surplus in respect of services amounted in the year under review to 21.6 billion dirhams, having increased by over three quarters owing to the expansion of a third, or 7.2 billion, in tourist earnings, which reached 28.8 billion dirhams. Account being taken of a fall of 11.4% in foreign currency expenditure, which totalled 4 billion, the surplus in respect of travel rose from 17.1 billion the previous year to 24.8 billion dirhams.

Services

Transport costs, for their part, showed a deficit of 1.4 billion dirhams, down by 3%, while insurance services resulted in an adverse balance, whereas they had been slightly in surplus in 2000. Other services showed an overall deficit of 1.7 billion dirhams against 3.5 billion in the year 2000.

At 9.4 billion dirhams, the deficit resulting from transactions relating to the remuneration of capital remained at virtually the same level as the previous year. However, this stability conceals an expansion of over a half in expenditure in respect of the incomes received by foreign private investors, which reached 4.5 billion dirhams, and a reduction of 7.3% in interest payments on the public debt, which totalled 8.5 billion dirhams. Proceeds of public investments abroad, amounting to 3.5 billion dirhams, rose by over a quarter.

Income

Reaching 36.9 billion dirhams, transfers made by Moroccans living abroad expanded by over 60%, largely owing to transactions in banknotes, which mainly took place on the eve of the introduction of euro notes and coins. Foreign currency receipts in respect of pensions and other social allowances rose from 3.2 billion to 4 billion dirhams.

Unrequited
transfers

Public current transfers, mainly in the form of government aid, brought in 734 million dirhams, while expenditure reached 509 million dirhams, producing a surplus of 225 million against 1.1 billion in the year 2000.

The surplus in respect of current transfers thus totalled 40.3 billion dirhams, compared to 26.4 billion the previous year.

Capital and financial transactions account

In the year under review, the capital and financial transactions account, which had been in deficit to the extent of 583 million dirhams in 2000, showed a positive balance of 22.5 billion dirhams, attributable to the unprecedented surplus of 33.8 billion dirhams resulting from the financial transactions of private enterprises, those of the public sector having led to a net outflow of 12.2 billion dirhams.

Inflows of foreign exchange benefiting the private sector in fact increased by 15.8 billion dirhams to reach 37.7 billion, of which 33.1 billion was accounted for by loans and investments. The latter, consisting chiefly of investments, totalling 30.6 billion, and of current account loans and advances, amounting to 2.2 billion dirhams, against 2.8 billion and 9.6 billion respectively the previous year, went mainly to the telecommunications sector, to the extent of 26.4 billion dirhams. Out of this total, a sum of 23.3 billion was generated by the sale of 35% of the capital of Maroc Telecom to foreign private investors. Other sectors of activity also benefited from these flows, especially industry and commerce, which raised nearly 2.5 billion and 1.1 billion dirhams respectively. Expenditure on loans and investments, which had amounted to 10.3 billion dirhams in the year 2000, in connection with a refinancing transaction by the second GSM operator, totalled 3.9 billion dirhams in the year under review.

The external financing obtained by the Treasury and public institutions, amounting to 7.1 billion dirhams, showed a contraction of nearly a quarter,

following that of 40% observed the previous year. This further fall is mainly attributable to commercial credits, which fell to 791 million dirhams compared to 2.5 billion the previous year, but also to foreign currency loans, which totalled 6.2 billion dirhams, compared to 6.6 billion the previous year. The resources obtained from the main lenders in fact decreased, except for those provided by the European Investment Bank, which showed an expansion of nearly a half to 1 billion dirhams. Thus, the assistance given by the World Bank and the African Development Bank in support of economic and social reform programmes decreased by 53.1% and 11.5% respectively, to 683 million and 1.2 billion dirhams.

Against this, expenditure on the redemption of the capital of the public foreign debt, at 19.2 billion dirhams, showed a rise of 10.2%. This was partly due to the starting in 2001 of the repayments by the Treasury of the bond loan launched in 1999 on the international financial market for the redemption of expensive debts, and of the sixth rescheduling agreement concluded with the Paris Club. It was also due, to a greater extent, to the operations of conversion of the debt into private investments initiated with France and Spain, for an overall amount of 1.2 billion dirhams.

Altogether, total payments of both principal and interest on the public foreign debt amounted to 27.8 billion dirhams, or 16.3% of current receipts, compared to 18.8% in the year 2000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

Quotation of foreign exchange rates

In order to link the dirham more firmly to the euro and thus limit its volatility vis-à-vis the currency of our main trading area, the monetary authorities carried out a readjustment of the quotation basket on 25 April 2001, which resulted in a depreciation of the dirham of about 5% on that date.

Over the year as a whole, the dirham depreciated on average by 6% against the dollar and by 3.1% and 1.1% respectively against the euro and the pound sterling, whereas it appreciated by 6.1% against the yen ⁽¹⁾. Overall, the effective exchange rate for the dirham depreciated by 3.6% in nominal value and by 5.4% in real terms.

Foreign exchange transactions

The banks' activity on the foreign exchange market was characterised in the year 2001 by, on the one hand, a decline in spot foreign exchange transactions and foreign exchange arbitrage with foreign correspondents and, on the other, a substantial increase in both their forward transactions and their deposits with the central bank. Parallel with this, their exchange positions, mainly held in US dollars and euros, the chief settlement currencies for transactions with foreign countries, remained well within the statutory ratios.

Interbank spot purchases and sales against dirhams reached a monthly average of 1.5 billion dirhams compared to 1.6 billion in 2000. At this level they represented 7.3% of transactions with customers.

Transactions of the same kind carried out by the banks with the Bank Al-Maghrib remained limited and consisted almost exclusively of purchases of foreign currencies, the monthly average of which was 255 million dirhams, compared to 967 million the previous year. Mainly in order to meet their forward foreign exchange commitments, the banks in fact preferred to use their cash surpluses to make deposits with the central bank. These deposits thus more than doubled compared to the previous year, reaching an end-of-month average of nearly 3.8 billion dirhams.

(1) See Statistical Appendices IX-1 and IX-2.

Foreign exchange arbitrages initiated by the banks with their foreign correspondents, over nine tenths of which again related to the dollar and the euro in the year under review, displayed a downward trend throughout the year, showing a monthly average of 10.1 billion dirhams, compared to 11.9 billion in 2000. This development is attributable to the cautious attitude adopted by the banks in their management of the exchange risk, especially after the events of 11 September.

On the other hand, the banks' forward foreign exchange commitments increased substantially again, reaching an end-of-month average of 7.1 billion dirhams compared to 4.7 billion in the year 2000. This overall rise is mainly attributable to the increase of 70% in transactions for covering imports, which reached 5.4 billion, those for facing the exchange risk incurred by exporters having risen only slightly, from 1.5 billion dirhams to 1.7 billion.

Lending and borrowing transactions

On the basis of the end-of-month averages, the outstanding amount of interbank lending and borrowing in foreign currencies remained stable, at 951 million dirhams.

PUBLIC FINANCE

The policy adopted in the field of public finance continued to be centred on improving the efficiency of the tax system and rationalising expenditure. At the level of the results actually achieved, the Treasury's situation benefited in the year under review from the substantial revenues brought in by the opening up of 35% of the capital of Maroc Telecom to foreign investors. The Government was thus able to reduce the budget deficit to below 3% of GDP while at the same time increasing equipment expenditure, which was furthermore supported by that of the Hassan II Fund for Economic and Social Development. Similarly, the measures of a social nature were underpinned by the allocations under the programme for combating the effects of the drought and for subsidising consumer prices. The Government furthermore regularised the position of certain categories of civil servants in implementation of the agreements concluded within the framework of the social dialogue and was able to take restructuring measures in favour of certain public bodies.

The tax provisions contained in the Finance Act for the year 2001 are aimed at stimulating private investment through reductions in value added tax (VAT) and in registration fees in favour of the tourist sector, the exemption of certain social sectors from VAT and the extension of the tax exemption of farmers until the year 2010. It was also decided to lower from 500 million to 200 million dirhams the minimum amount of the investment programmes giving entitlement to the conclusion of agreements with the Government with a view to obtaining specific advantages. Continuing the process of dismantling tariffs, the Finance Act also provided for reductions in customs duties. Similarly, and in order to contribute to the development of the capital market, an abatement of corporation tax was granted until 2003 to enterprises upon their stock exchange listing, the tax being reduced by either 50% or 25% depending on whether or not the listing is accompanied by a capital increase⁽¹⁾.

(1) See Statistical Appendices X-1 to X-4.

EXECUTION OF THE 2001 FINANCE ACT

The execution of the Finance Act for the year 2001, which marks the return to a budget year covering the calendar year, benefited from the favourable impact resulting from the privatisation receipts, which made it possible to reduce the budget deficit from 5.9% of GDP the previous year to 2.7%, a level below the 3% initially fixed.

Current revenues, including those resulting from the transfer of 35% of the capital of Maroc Telecom, in fact rose by 25.8 billion dirhams or 27.8%, greatly exceeding the increase of 6.9 billion or 8.1% in current expenditure. The current account budget surplus, up from 7.3 billion to 26.2 billion, therefore made it possible to cover the whole of government investment expenditure, put at 21.3 billion dirhams.

Treasury current account revenue

The Treasury's current account revenue reached 118.7 billion dirhams, showing an expansion of 27.8% compared to the previous year, mainly attributable to non-fiscal revenues, which more than quadrupled to reach 31.8 billion dirhams owing to the opening up of the capital of Maroc Telecom. Other non-fiscal revenues also rose, with the exception of those of the monopolies, which fell by 7.2% to 4.9 billion dirhams.

For their part, tax revenues, amounting to nearly 84 billion dirhams, increased by 4.4% despite the decline in customs duties and the various reductions in corporation tax and general income tax granted in favour of certain sectors. Revenues from direct taxes amounted to 27.9 billion dirhams, a rise of 4%. This was due to the revenue brought in by corporation tax, which increased by 6.9% to 10.8 billion dirhams. It was to a lesser extent attributable to the increase of 4.7% recorded for income tax as a whole.

Indirect taxes, amounting to 39.2 billion dirhams, showed an increase of 6.9%. Within this overall figure, VAT receipts increased by 8.5% to 23.3 billion dirhams, including 12.8 billion on imports. Similarly, domestic consumer taxes, which amounted to 15.9 billion, increased by 4.6% owing to the rise of 5% in revenues from levies on energy products, estimated at 9.2 billion dirhams. Customs duties, on the other hand, declined by 3.6% owing to the entry into force, at the beginning of March 2001, of the second tranche of the tariff-dismantling process, and also because of the reduction of the import duty on raw edible oils from 27.5% to 2.5%, within the framework of the liberalisation of the edible-oil sector which came into force in November 2000. Registration and stamp duties, on the other hand, brought in 4.5 billion dirhams, compared to 4.2 billion the previous year.

Treasury expenditure

Budgetary expenditure reached 129.1 billion dirhams, showing a rise of 15.4 billion or 13.6%, attributable to both current account and investment expenditure.

Current expenditure increased by 8.1% to 92.5 billion dirhams, including 48 billion dirhams in respect of personnel expenditure. The latter increased by 12.9% as a result of the regularisations made with a view to raising the salaries of certain categories of civil servants, within the framework of the social dialogue embarked upon in 1996. Interest expenditure on the public debt, amounting to 18.8 billion dirhams, showed a slight increase, attributable to the charges on the domestic debt, up from 12.3 to 12.9 billion dirhams, while the interest service on the foreign debt, on the other hand, decreased by 6.3% to 5.9 billion. At the same time, Treasury subsidies for the compensation fund, amounting to nearly 7.2 billion dirhams, fell by 414 million dirhams or 5.4%.

Investment expenditure, for its part, rose by 10.4% to 21.3 billion dirhams. Account being taken of the operations of the Treasury's special accounts, including the payments to the Hassan II Fund for Economic and Social Development,

the budget deficit amounted to 10.4 billion dirhams, compared to 20.8 billion a year earlier. However, while in the year 2000, as a result of the delay in the opening up of the capital of Maroc Telecom, the Treasury had to accumulate payment arrears of 12 billion dirhams, in the year under review, on the contrary, it paid off these arrears to the extent of 8.8 billion dirhams. The financing requirement therefore rose from 8.7 billion the previous year to 19.2 billion dirhams.

THE FINANCING OF THE TREASURY DEFICIT

In order to meet its financing requirement and net outflows of 9.8 billion dirhams in respect of the foreign debt, the Treasury, as in the last few years, increased its net recourse to domestic financing, to 29 billion dirhams, compared to 15 billion in the year 2000.

In millions of dirhams	Year** 2000	Year 2001
Current revenue	92 877	118 703
Tax revenues	80 473	83 988
Non-fiscal revenues	7 403	31 796
Receipts of certain special Treasury accounts	5 001	2 919
Current expenditure	85 544	92 502
of which : Interests on public debt.....	(18 620)	(18 754)
Current account balance	7 333	26 201
Equipment expenditure	19 249	21 253
Special accounts balance	- 6 958	- 4 692
Hassan II Fund ⁽¹⁾	1 902	10 613
Budget surplus or deficit	-20 776	-10 357
Changes in arrears	+12 059	- 8 796
Cash deficit	- 8 717	-19 153
Net financing	8 717	19 153
External financing	- 6 319	- 9 798
Drawings	5 729	3 405
Amortization	-12 048	-13 203
Domestic financing	15 036	28 951
Bank financing	8 678	- 7 795
- Bank Al-Maghrib ^(*)	1 866	-19 227 ⁽²⁾
- Banks	6 812	11 432
Non-bank financing	6 358	36 746
- On the capital market	1 753	18 860
- Monetary deposits.....	461	113
- Other deposits	4 144	17 773 ⁽²⁾
(*) Excluding cheques held for discount.		
(**) Revised.		
(1) The Hassan II Fund for Economic and Social Development.		
(2) Including a 10 billion dirhams deposit made by the Treasury in respect of the Hassan II Fund for Economic and Social Development.		

External financing

Capital movements with foreign countries resulted in net outflows of 9.8 billion dirhams, compared to 6.3 billion in the year 2000, thus continuing the movement of reduction of the State's foreign debt.

The external resources allocated to the Treasury in fact amounted to 3.4 billion dirhams, a reduction of 40.6%. These contributions of funds were provided by the African Development Bank to the extent of 843 million and by the Arab Monetary Fund for the same amount. The World Bank and France, for their part, granted loans amounting to 551 million and 243 million dirhams respectively.

Against this, repayments of the foreign debt increased by 9.6% to reach 13.2 billion dirhams, including 1.2 billion in respect of operations of conversion of the debt into private investments.

Domestic financing

Net recourse to domestic financing almost doubled in 2001, totalling 29 billion dirhams. On the one hand, the Treasury discharged its debt to the central bank, especially by repaying the overdraft facility, and formed a deposit of 10 billion dirhams with it in respect of the account for the Hassan II Fund for Economic and Social Development. On the other hand, the Treasury substantially increased its net recourse to the capital market, which thus exceeded 30 billion dirhams. Out of this total, the net amount raised by issues by tender represented 26.7 billion, including 13.2 billion subscribed by the banks, 9.5 billion by the insurance companies and provident institutions and 4.7 billion by UCITS and stock exchange companies. Net issues through the permanent issuing of six-month bills, for their part, increased by 5.4 billion dirhams.

THE DIRECT PUBLIC DEBT

The domestic public debt increased by 11.6% to reach, at the end of December 2001, about 182 billion dirhams or 62% of the total debt. Loans contracted as a result of the issuing of bills by tender or over the counter, which amounted to 143 billion and 9.4 billion respectively, increased substantially, while the amounts in respect of the other debt instruments declined. By category of creditor, the banks' portfolio of public securities amounted to 72.3 billion dirhams and that of the institutional investors to 83 billion.

Having declined continuously since 1993, the foreign debt amounted to 111.5 billion dirhams, compared to 118.7 billion in 2000, and its share in total indebtedness decreased from 41% the previous year to 38%.

Altogether, the total outstanding amount of the public debt rose from 291 billion dirhams in the year 2000 to 293 billion in 2001, thus representing the equivalent of 82.2% and 76.5% of GDP respectively.

MONEY

MONETARY POLICY

As during the last few years, monetary policy continued to be aimed, in 2001, at consolidating price stability and creating conditions conducive to sustained economic growth. Within the limits compatible with this objective, it also made allowance for the repercussions which the opening up of the capital of Maroc Telecom to foreign investors would have both on the external account and on the public finances and, thereby, on monetary developments and market liquidity. Against this background, the monetary target, arrived at after due deliberation, was fixed at an optimum level, and a further impetus was given to the controlled downward movement of interest rates.

Reconciliation of the monetary target with substantial inflows of foreign exchange and unrestricted financing of economic activity was made possible by a reduction in the Treasury's recourse to bank financing. Thus the target for the expansion of the money supply was fixed for the year 2001, with reference to the aggregate M1, within a range of 9% to 10%, on the basis of an expected growth rate of 8% of GDP and a rise in prices within the limit of 2.5%.

With a view to helping to make the financing conditions of the private sector more flexible, the Bank Al-Maghrib, on 21 March 2001 and again on 8 November of the year under review, lowered the rate for its seven-day advances on calls for tenders by a total of 75 basis points and that for five-day advances by 125 basis points, reducing them to 4.25% and 5.25% respectively. It thus narrowed the margin between the key rates from 150 basis points to 100 basis points, in order to limit the volatility of the interbank rate and increase its relevance as the indicator to which operators refer for their decision-making.

At the same time, the Bank Al-Maghrib, in accordance with the objectives adopted and the development of bank liquidity, fine-tuned the volume of its

advances to the banks and carried out open market operations and withdrawals of liquidity. By doing this it sought to keep the interbank market rate within the band defined by the rate for seven-day advances on calls for tenders and that for five-day advances. However, when the banks no longer resort to refinancing at the Bank Al-Maghrib, the rate for liquidity-withdrawal operations actually becomes the floor key rate⁽¹⁾.

THE INSTRUMENTS OF MONETARY POLICY

The instruments of monetary policy put in place by the Bank Al-Maghrib did not undergo any major adjustment in 2001, except for the monetary reserve ratio, the method of calculation of which was changed to adapt it to the context of abundant liquidity which characterised that year.

It should be recalled that, after exhausting the excess liquidity generated by the allocation of the second GSM licence in August 1999, the Bank Al-Maghrib had restored, with effect from 22 May 2000, the rules for formation of the monetary reserve at the average of the credit balances on the banks' accounts during a reference period of one month. Apart from the flexibility which it confers on the management of bank cash holdings, this method of calculation does in fact help to limit the volatility of interest rates on the interbank market as well as that of the central bank's interventions.

As the market had become a “non-bank” market again as a result of the abundant liquidity due to the extent of the inflows of foreign exchange recorded in the year under review, the Bank Al-Maghrib was obliged, provisionally, to require the banks, with effect from 12 September 2001, to comply permanently with the monetary reserve ratio, in order to restrict the effect of the fluctuations in the deposits formed for this purpose on the regulation of the money market.

(1) See Statistical Appendices XI-1 to XI-13.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MONETARY POLICY

The persistence of the tightening which had characterised bank cash holdings during the last few months of the previous year and until the third week of February 2001 induced the Bank Al-Maghrib to increase its advances to the banks by 1.8 billion dirhams, by raising them to 9 billion dirhams on 20 February. The central bank furthermore injected liquidity totalling nearly 1 billion by purchasing Treasury bills on the secondary market. Under these circumstances, the interbank market rate, although subject to strong pressures, did not rise above the threshold of 6.5%, which corresponded to the ceiling key rate.

As a result of the substantial flow of foreign currencies generated by the opening up of the capital of Maroc Telecom, bank cash holdings moved into surplus from 21 February 2001 onwards. A large proportion of the liquidity brought about by this flow was mopped up, as a result of the repayment by the Treasury of the overdraft facility granted by the Bank Al-Maghrib and the formation with the latter of a deposit on behalf of the Hassan II Fund for Economic and Social Development. In order to prevent the interbank rate from falling because of the persistence of the liquidity surpluses, the Bank Al-Maghrib gradually reduced its advances to the banks until mid-May, when it stopped feeding funds into the market, and proceeded, in April and May, with the sale, on the secondary market, of virtually the whole of its portfolio of Treasury bills, amounting to about 2.3 billion. In addition, the Bank Al-Maghrib carried out liquidity-withdrawal operations, especially towards the end of the periods of formation of the monetary reserve, for amounts which reached a peak of 2.3 billion and took place at rates ranging between 4% and 4.75%. The interbank market rate therefore generally remained at a level close to that for seven-day advances on calls for tenders.

Noting that investors were anticipating an upward movement of interest rates and concentrating their offers on the short durations, whereas the Treasury was in need of long-term resources, the Bank Al-Maghrib endeavoured to create a better match between the supply of and demand for funds on the money

market in order to channel the liquidity surpluses to the Treasury. It thus discontinued its liquidity-withdrawal operations on 15 June, deliberately allowing the interbank market rate to ease and fall below the rate for seven-day advances on calls for tenders. In order to limit the fall in that rate, which declined to under 2.45% on 11 July, the Bank Al-Maghrib, on 12 July, sold the remainder of the portfolio of Treasury bills in its possession and carried out further liquidity-withdrawal operations, amounting to 1 billion. The interbank rate therefore recovered gradually, rising above the rate for liquidity withdrawals.

During the last ten days of July and the first half of August, the rates applied on the money market actually came under a certain amount of strain owing to the restrictive impact produced on bank cash holdings owing to the seasonal expansion in the note and coin circulation. The interbank rate thus reached, on 25 July, nearly 6%, a level above that for five-day advances. Against this background, the Bank Al-Maghrib, which had refrained from feeding the money market for ten weeks in succession, injected, at the time of the call for tenders of 25 July, liquidity totalling 2.8 billion, and then raised this to 4.2 billion the following week. Consequently, the interbank market rate eased somewhat, stabilising at about 5%.

Bank cash holdings returned to surplus from mid-August until the end of the year, under the combined effect of the return flow of notes and coin, the consolidation of the foreign exchange reserves and the resumption of the Treasury's recourse to the central bank. The latter therefore reduced to 3 billion, and then to 500 million, its advances to the banks via calls for tenders, before suspending them again with effect from 23 August. In order to mop up the residual liquidity surpluses it was obliged to resort permanently, from 31 August onwards, to liquidity-withdrawal operations at the rate of 4%, subsequently lowered to 3.5%, and then to 3% with effect from 14 September, for amounts which peaked at 5 billion dirhams at the beginning of October. Under these circumstances, the interbank market rate stabilised above that for liquidity-withdrawal operations, which had actually become the floor key rate.

THE RESULTS OF MONETARY POLICY

Over the year 2001 as a whole, the daily average of the interbank market rate was 4.44%, i.e. 97 basis points below that recorded for the previous year. This movement was reflected, from year-end to year-end, in a pronounced lowering of creditor rates, illustrated by a fall, of 38 basis points, in the weighted average rate of remuneration on six-month and 12-month bank deposits. It was furthermore accompanied by a reduction, ranging from 10 to 169 basis points, in the rate offered on Treasury bills issued by calls for tenders. For their part, the rates of remuneration of deposits on deposit books with the banks and on savings books of the National Savings Fund, index-linked to the rates on Treasury bills during the preceding half-year, were lowered, for the period from July to December 2001, respectively to the minimum levels of 4.72% and 3.75%, down by 39 and 20 basis points. The issue rates of certificates of deposit and bills of financing companies, for their part, moved downwards as a whole, although to a less marked extent.

With regard to debtor conditions, the weighted average cost of credit decreased again, by 26 basis points, falling, between the first and second halves of 2001, from 9.13% to 8.87%. This fall, which took place at a time when the maximum rates applied remained generally unchanged, at 13.25%, bears witness to the fact that the banks apply rates close to the base rates to their best customers. The remaining customers, on the other hand, are charged rates which include, in addition to the base rate, a risk premium which can reach high levels.

With regard to the quantitative target, the monetary aggregate M1 showed, year-on-year, an increase of 15.9%. The overstepping of the monetary target, set at between 9% and 10% at the beginning of the year 2001, was entirely due to the net flows of foreign currencies, which turned out to be nearly two and a half times greater than forecast. These inflows of funds were attributable to, in addition to the opening up of the capital of Maroc Telecom to foreign investors,

the exceptional increase in tourist earnings and above all in repatriations of funds by Moroccans living abroad. Domestic lending of a monetary nature declined slightly. At the same time, the liquid investment aggregates, as a whole, increased by 28.9%. Altogether, the liquidity of the economy, consisting of M3 and all the liquid investment aggregates, expanded on average by 10%, compared to 5.7% the previous year.

Although the expansion in liquidity proved greater than the rate of growth of GDP at current prices, estimated at 8.1%, it nevertheless appears reasonable in view of the extent of the inflows of foreign currencies recorded in the year under review. At the same time, the allocation of part of the liquidity created in 2001 to building up cash holdings, instead of financing additional expenditure, contributed to price stability. The rise in the cost of living index in fact amounted to only 0.6% in 2001, as a result, admittedly, of the favourable development of certain factors, such as the intensification of competition, the fall in the prices of foodstuffs, the continuation of the tariff-dismantling process and the drop in import prices, especially of oil.

However, the extent to which the impulses imparted by monetary policy actually feed through still depends on the behaviour of the banks, which tend, in the context of a downward trend of interest rates, to apply the reductions in the key rates to creditor conditions without delay but to react less promptly when it comes to translating them into reductions in debtor rates. In any case, enterprises would benefit by taking advantage of the possibility of arbitrage between recourse to borrowing and to the capital market and, for the more vulnerable among them, by taking the measures necessary to raise their standards and benefit from the various guarantee mechanisms put in place by the public authorities.

MONETARY AGGREGATES ⁽¹⁾

Aggregate M3, which represents the money supply in the broad sense, amounted at the end of December 2001 to 334 billion dirhams, showing an increase of 41.2 billion or 14.1%, a faster rate than that of 8.4% recorded at the end of the previous year. This development conceals an expansion of aggregate M1 by 15.9%, against 8.2% in 2000, which is itself attributable to a growth in the note and coin circulation of 13.5%, compared to 2.6%, and in sight deposits of 17%, compared to 11.1%. For their part, savings accounts and time deposits showed rises of 12.3% and 10.5% respectively, larger than those of 6.6% and 9.9% observed a year earlier.

At the same time, liquid investment aggregates (LI) increased overall by 28.9%, whereas they had shown a contraction of 30.5% at the end of the year 2000. This growth is attributable to aggregates LI1 and LI2, which rose by 41.9% and 34.5% respectively, aggregate LI3 having decreased again by nearly 40%.

With regard to the counterparts of M3, the movement of the monetary aggregates from year-end to year-end was due to an expansion in net external assets of 47.3 billion dirhams or 86.4%. Domestic credit of a monetary nature, which represents the domestic counterpart to creation of money, declined slightly as the combined result of a decrease of 8.8% in claims on Government and a moderate growth in lending to the private sector, of 4.3%.

The following table records the movement of the various monetary aggregates:

(1) See Statistical Appendices XII-1 to XII-15.

In millions of dirhams	End of december 1999	End of december 2000		End of december 2001	
	Amounts	Amounts	Changes in %	Amounts	Changes in %
- Currency outside banks	56 713	58 169	+ 2.6	66 025	+ 13.5
- Sight deposits	110 815	123 094	+11.1	144 079	+ 17.0
Aggregate M1	167 528	181 263	+ 8.2	210 104	+ 15.9
- Sight investments (M2-M1)	33 069	35 240	+ 6.6	39 582	+ 12.3
Aggregate M2	200 597	216 503	+ 7.9	249 686	+ 15.3
- Time investments (M3-M2)	69 389	76 281	+ 9.9	84 294	+ 10.5
Aggregate M3	269 986	292 784	+ 8.4	333 980	+ 14.1

Aggregate M1

Aggregate M1, consisting of notes and coin in circulation and sight deposits, decreased appreciably in January before moving upwards during the rest of the year, except in April and September, during which it fell. At the end of the year 2001 it amounted to 210 billion, showing a rise of 28.9 billion or 15.9%, larger than that of 8.2% observed at the end of the previous year. Its share in aggregate M3 therefore increased by one percentage point to 62.9%.

In accordance with its seasonal pattern, the note and coin circulation declined during the first four months of the year, except in February when there was a sharp upsurge in transactions in connection with the preparations for the celebration of the festival of Idul Adha. After that, it rose faster in July and August, owing to holiday departures and the increase in tourist activity. After the cyclical decline in September and October, it increased again in November and above all in December, in connection with the advent of Ramadan and the celebration of Idul Fitr and with departures for end-of-year holidays. Amounting to 66 billion dirhams, the note and coin circulation showed an increase on the year of 7.9 billion or 13.5%, a faster rise than that of 2.6% recorded a year earlier. Its share in aggregate M1 declined, however, by 0.7 percentage point to 31.4%.

Sight deposits reached 144.1 billion dirhams and showed a rise of 21 billion or 17%, following that of 11.1% recorded at the end of the previous year. This movement was due to an increase of 13.4 billion or 18.6% in balances on cheque accounts with banks, including a rise of 6.2 billion or 23.3% in the balances of Moroccans living abroad. For their part, current accounts with banks, at 37.2 billion, increased by 6 billion or 19.4%. Sight deposits with the Treasury and the Postal Cheque Service increased overall by 113 million or 1.4% to 8.3 billion.

Aggregate M2

M2 minus M1, consisting of sight investments not transferable by cheques, rose continuously to reach, at the end of December, 39.6 billion dirhams, showing an increase on the year of 4.3 billion or 12.3%, twice as great as that in the year 2000. Balances on accounts in savings books with banks, amounting to 33 billion, increased by 4 billion or 13.7%, compared to 6.2% the previous year. Deposits on savings books with the National Savings Fund, at 6.6 billion, showed an increase of 368 million or 5.9%, against 8.5% at the end of the previous year.

Aggregate M2, consisting of M1 and M2 minus M1, thus amounted to 249.7 billion dirhams, showing a rise of 33.2 billion or 15.3%, compared to 7.9% in the year 2000.

Aggregate M3

At 84.3 billion dirhams, M3 minus M2, consisting of time investments in the form of fixed-term accounts and bills and of certificates of deposit, increased by 8 billion or 10.5% which made it possible to consolidate this category of savings. This increase was brought about by balances on fixed-term accounts and bills, which rose by 7.9 billion or 10.5%, the certificates of deposit held by

non-financial enterprises and individuals having increased by only 87 million. The share of time investments in aggregate M3 nevertheless declined by nearly one percentage point, to 25.2%.

Aggregate M3, which consists of M2 and M3 minus M2, in the end reached 334 billion dirhams and rose by 41.2 billion or 14.1%, compared to 22.8 billion or 8.4% in the year 2000.

LIQUID INVESTMENT AGGREGATES

At 35.3 billion dirhams, the total outstanding amount of the assets composing the liquid investment aggregates (LI) increased by 7.9 billion or 28.9%, whereas it had shown a contraction of 12 billion or 30.5% at the end of the previous year. This rise conceals an increase in aggregates LI1 and LI2 and, conversely, a decline in aggregate LI3.

The following table shows the movement of the various liquid investment aggregates:

In millions of dirhams	End of December 1999	End of December 2000		End of December 2001	
	Amounts	Amounts	Changes in %	Amounts	Changes in %
Aggregate LI 1	15 298	11 420	-25.3	16 206	+41.9
Aggregate LI 2	18 630	12 722	-31.7	17 111	+34.5
Aggregate LI 3	5 423	3 214	-40.7	1 936	-39.8
Total LI	39 351	27 356	-30.5	35 253	+28.9

Aggregate LI1

Aggregate LI1, which comprises negotiable debt instruments, other than certificates of deposit, subscribed for by non-financial enterprises and natural persons, amounted to 16.2 billion dirhams and expanded by 4.8 billion or 41.9%, thus breaking with the downward trend recorded during the last four years. This strengthening is mainly attributable to the revival in demand for over-the-counter issues of 6-month Treasury bills, net subscriptions for which showed an upsurge of 5.4 billion or 135.9% thanks to the raising of the rate of remuneration on them to 6.10% during the second half of 2001 compared to 5.50% during the same period of the previous year. Similarly, acquisitions of bills of financing companies, at 261 million, increased by 136 million. Those of negotiable Treasury bills, for their part, fell by 769 million or 10.5%, losing ground for the fifth year in succession.

Aggregates LI2 and LI3

After having contracted by 31.7% in the year 2000, aggregate LI2, composed of securities of bond UCITS, increased by 4.4 billion or 34.5% to 17.1 billion dirhams, owing to the increase in demand, stimulated by the rise in prices, itself brought about by the decline in interest rates.

Aggregate LI3, made up of securities issued by share and diversified UCITS, amounting to 1.9 billion dirhams, declined for the third year in succession, by 1.3 billion or 39.8%, owing to the downward trend of activity displayed by the Casablanca Stock Exchange.

THE LIQUIDITY OF THE ECONOMY

The total liquidity made available to the economy, consisting of the money supply in the broad sense and the total of the liquid investment aggregates, averaged, in terms of end-of-month outstanding amounts, 343.8 billion dirhams, showing a rise of 10%, greater than that of 5.7% recorded in the year 2000. This movement conceals a quickening of the rate of growth of the monetary aggregates and a decline in the overall amount of liquid investment aggregates.

In millions of dirhams ⁽¹⁾	1999	2000		2001	
	Amounts	Amounts	Changes in %	Amounts	Changes in %
I- Aggregate M3	257 284	277 483	+7.9	309 915	+11.7
M1.....	158 612	171 690	+8.2	193 358	+12.6
M3-M1.....	98 672	105 793	+7.2	116 557	+10.2
II- Liquid investment aggregates	38 480	35 220	-8.5	33 925	- 3.7
Total liquidity (I + II)	295 764	312 703	+5.7	343 840	+10.0

(1) End-of- month outstanding amounts average.

All in all, the liquidity of the economy increased faster than the growth in both non-agricultural GDP at current prices, of 5.9%, and in overall GDP, of 8.1%, leading to a rise in the liquidity ratio of the economy, as is shown by the movement of all the indicators adopted, with the notable exception of the ratio of total liquidity to disposable national income. This ratio in fact declined, mainly owing to the upsurge in repatriations of funds by Moroccans living abroad.

Liquidity ratio of the economy (percentage)	1999	2000	2001
<u>M1</u> Non-agricultural GDP	54.2	56.4	60.0
<u>M3</u> Non-agricultural GDP	87.9	91.1	96.1
<u>M3</u> National Disposable Income	71.7	74.8	74.6
<u>Total liquidity</u> Non-agricultural GDP	101.1	102.7	106.7
<u>Total liquidity</u> GDP	85.6	88.3	89.8
<u>Total liquidity</u> National Disposable Income	82.4	84.2	82.7

COUNTERPARTS OF M3

The development of the counterparts of monetary aggregate M3 was determined in 2001 by the exceptional strengthening of the foreign exchange reserves, domestic lending of a monetary nature having fallen off slightly as the combined result of a contraction in claims on Government and a moderate increase in lending to the private sector.

The following table shows the movement of the counterparts of aggregate M3:

In millions of dirhams	End of December 1999	End of December 2000		End of December 2001	
	Amounts	Amounts	Changes in %	Amounts	Changes in %
Net foreign assets (I).....	59 091	54 685	- 7.5	101 949	+86.4
Total domestic lending					
A. Claims on Government.....	76 033	85 934	+13.0	78 329	- 8.8
B. Claims on the private sector	193 097	208 024	+ 7.7	216 951	+ 4.3
C. Counterparts of accounts on savings books with the National Savings Fund.....	5 721	6 208	+ 8.5	6 576	+ 5.9
Total (A + B + C).....	274 851	300 166	+ 9.2	301 856	+ 0.6
<i>Less :</i>					
<i>Banking system's non monetary resources.....</i>	<i>58 611</i>	<i>58 534</i>	<i>- 0.1</i>	<i>60 883</i>	<i>+ 4.0</i>
Domestic lending of a monetary nature (II).....	216 240	241 632	+11.7	240 973	- 0.3
Total counterparts (I+II).....	275 331	296 317	+ 7.6	342 922	+15.7
Other balancing items	- 5 345	- 3 533	-	-8 942	-
Memo : Aggregate M3.....	269 986	292 784	+ 8.4	333 980	+14.1

Net foreign assets

Thanks to the opening up of the capital of Maroc Telecom to foreign investors, net foreign assets showed an expansion in February 2001. This was also strengthened, especially during the summer and in December, by the favourable movement of tourist earnings and repatriations of funds by Moroccans living abroad.

At 99.3 billion dirhams at the end of December 2001, the Bank Al-Maghrib's net foreign exchange reserves were up by 46.6 billion or 88.5%, after showing a decline of 10.6% at the end of the previous year. For their part, the banks' net foreign assets, not including their foreign currency deposits with the

Bank Al-Maghrib, rose by 651 million or 32% to 2.7 billion dirhams. Altogether, the banking system's net foreign assets reached nearly 102 billion dirhams and showed a rise of 47.3 billion or 86.4%, compared to a decline of 7.5% in the year 2000.

Claims on Government

Benefiting from a substantial inflow of foreign currencies, the Treasury repaid the Bank Al-Maghrib's overdraft facility amounting to 7.6 billion and formed with it, by tranches, a deposit of 10 billion dirhams for the account of the Hassan II Fund for Economic and Social Development. Parallel with this, the Treasury, which continued to operate on the tender market, increased its recourse to the banks by 11.4 billion or 18.5%. Altogether, claims on Government, including the deposits of enterprises and individuals, were thus reduced to 78.3 billion, a decrease of 7.6 billion or 8.8%, after the rise of 13% observed the previous year.

Claims on the private sector

Owing to the improvement in the cash position of enterprises, partly due to the payment of government arrears, lending to the private sector, amounting to 217 billion dirhams, showed a moderate increase of 8.9 billion or 4.3% against 7.7% in the year 2000. Credit distributed by the banks showed an increase of 8.1 billion or 4%, concealing a rise in real estate lending and facilities provided to the financing companies and, conversely, a relative stability of equipment credits and a decline in liquidity credits.

Amounting to 301.9 billion dirhams, total domestic lending, consisting of claims on Government and lending to the private sector, increased by 1.7 billion or 0.6%, compared to 25.3 billion or 9.2% in the year 2000. Account being taken of an increase of 2.3 billion in resources of a non-monetary nature,

domestic lending of a monetary nature was finally reduced by 659 million or 0.3%, whereas it had shown an increase of 25.4 billion or 11.7% at the end of the previous year.

PAYMENT INSTRUMENTS

The national payment system continues to be characterised by the predominance of the use of notes and coins. However, despite the relatively low level of use of banking services, the share of cashless payment instruments has steadily increased during the last few years. The “Moroccan interbank remote clearing system” introduced by the Bank Al-Maghrib and the banking institutions will make it possible, through the automation of the clearing of these instruments, to cope with the growing volume of funds exchanged, to make transactions secure and to reduce their settlement times. In the field of electronic money, an “interbank money centre” is to be created in the near future in order to enable the payment cards issued by the various credit institutions to be used at all other banks, too.

NOTES AND COIN

The amount of the notes and coin in circulation at the end of 2001 was 69.6 billion dirhams, representing a rise on the year of 13.3%, substantially exceeding that of 2.3% observed at the end of the previous year. This quickening, which was particularly marked at the end of the year, is attributable mainly to the manual operations of changing the currencies of the euro area carried out on the eve of the changeover to euro notes and coins.

Data as at the end of December	Number in thousands			Value in millions of dirhams		
	Year 1999	Year 2000	Year 2001	Year 1999	Year 2000	Year 2001
Banknotes in circulation						
5 dirhams.....	4 282	4 243	4 218	21.4	21.2	21.1
10 dirhams.....	28 958	23 123	19 731	289.6	231.2	197.3
20 dirhams.....	44 601	48 063	50 423	892.0	961.3	1 008.5
50 dirhams.....	35 336	34 501	35 755	1 766.8	1 725.0	1 787.8
100 dirhams.....	284 032	279 543	303 142	28 403.2	27 954.3	30 314.2
200 dirhams.....	137 860	146 788	174 870	27 572.0	29 357.7	34 974.0
Total banknotes	535 069	536 261	588 139	58 945.0	60 250.7	68 302.9
Total coins	1 366 071	1 416 354	1 492 638	1 122.3	1 192.9	1 292.4

Notes, amounting to 68.3 billion dirhams, constitute more than 98% of the note and coin circulation. Their structure in terms of value is characterised by the continuous growth in the share of 200-dirham notes, from 48.7% the previous year to 51.2%, at the expense of that of 100-dirham notes, down from 46.4% to 44.4%. The share of 50-dirham and 20-dirham denominations remained small, at only 2.6% and 1.5% respectively.

Payments and withdrawals of funds at the Bank Al-Maghrib's counters, initiated mainly by the banks and the public payment agencies, resulted during the year 2001 in a net outflow of funds of 7.8 billion dirhams, compared to only 1.4 billion the previous year and 6.8 billion in 1999 ⁽¹⁾.

(1) See Statistical Appendix XIII-1.

In millions of dirhams	Year 1999	Year 2000	Year 2001
Outflows of funds.....	53 786	55 892	69 501
Inflows of funds	46 977	54 450	61 687
Net outflows of funds.....	6 809	1 442	7 814

At 69.5 billion dirhams, outflows of funds, particularly large in the summer and at the end of the year, increased by nearly a quarter or 13.6 billion, mainly owing to the rise of 12.6 billion in withdrawals made by the banks, whose share rose to 68.7% compared to 62.2% the previous year, whereas those made by the public payment agencies declined from 34.8% to 28.7%.

Parallel with this, payments of funds increased by 13.3% to 61.7 billion, as a result of a rise of the same size in remittances by banks, which again constituted, in the year under review, nine tenths of the overall amount.

Out of a total of 511.7 million notes paid in at the counters of the Bank Al-Maghrib in the year 2001, more than four fifths underwent sorting operations. These operations led on balance to the withdrawal from circulation of 208.9 million notes whose condition no longer met the required standards, or half of the notes sorted compared to 78% the previous year and 74% in 1999, bearing witness to an improvement in the condition of these payment instruments.

In thousands of banknotes	Year 1999	Year 2000		Year 2001	
	Number	Number	Changes in %	Number	Changes in %
In-payments at the Bank Al- Maghrib's counters	411 239	464 788	+ 13.0	511 685	+10.1
Notes sorted	362 494	459 140	+ 26.7	414 155	- 9.8
Notes to be withdrawn	266 507	358 148	+ 34.4	208 935	-41.7

CASHLESS PAYMENTS

Clearing operations

The number of payment instruments exchanged in the 20 clearing houses operated at the various branches of the Bank Al-Maghrib was 22 million, having remained unchanged compared to the previous year. While the number of bills presented rose by 3.7%, that of cheques declined slightly. The rates of rejection rose from 21.3% to 23% for bills and from 3% to 3.2% for cheques.

Years	Number of operations (in thousands)			Amounts of operations (in millions of dirhams)			
	Bills	Cheques	Total	Bills	Cheques	Transfers	Total
1999	2 787	18 808	21 595	61 630	426 913	294 711	783 254
2000	3 203	18 783	21 986	64 932	431 929	318 634	815 495
2001	3 320	18 660	21 980	69 330	438 878	363 438	871 646

The total value of transfers, cheques and bills passing through the clearing houses in the year 2001 amounted to 871.6 billion dirhams, an increase of 6.9% compared to 4.1% the previous year. This movement is attributable to the extent of nearly four fifths to the rise, of 14.1%, in the amount of transfers, whose share thus rose from 39% to 42%, while that of cheques fell from 53% to 50% and that of bills remained unchanged at 8%⁽¹⁾.

(1) See Statistical Appendix XIII-2.

Moroccan interbank remote clearing system

The project for the establishment of the “Moroccan interbank remote clearing system” made substantial progress in 2001 with the type approval, at the end of the year, of all the participants in the new system, after the tests carried out with four pilot banks had proved conclusive.

From February 2002 onwards the remote clearing mechanism operated parallel with the manual system and handled, in a first stage, the cheques exchanged in the Casablanca financial centre, prior to being extended to other instruments and centres.

Centralisation of payment incidents

Declarations of non-payment of cheques owing to lack or inadequacy of funds made to the Central Payment Incidents Service (SCIP) by institutions holding cheque accounts related to 305 843 cases in the year 2001. At this level they were down by 3.5% compared to the previous year, after the rises of 5.4% and 14.8% recorded respectively in the year 2000 and in 1999.

This fall was accompanied by an increase in the rate of regularisation of cheque payment incidents, from 19% the previous year to 22%. Similarly, the number of requests for information made to the SCIP by member institutions exceeded 742 000, having risen by 24% compared to 6% the previous year and only 3.7% in 1999.

Bank cards

Recourse to electronic means of payment for the settlement of transactions is continuing to increase parallel with the growth in the use of banking services

and the establishment of the necessary infrastructure by credit institutions. This development will doubtless be assisted by the setting up, in the near future, of an “interbank money centre” with a view to enabling the various bank cards to be used as a matter of course at all banks.

In this connection, the number of cards issued reached 1.3 million units at the end of December 2001, showing a rise of 29% compared to the previous year and of 51% compared to 1999. The same upward trend was displayed by the number of counters and ATMs, which increased by 69% in two years to reach 960. Nearly 23 million cash withdrawal operations were carried out in the year under review, up from 20.5 million in 2000, to the value of 13.9 billion dirhams, an increase of 2.5%. Against this, the value of card payments to member traders amounted to 1.3 billion dirhams, an increase of 26% compared to the previous year.

CREDIT

Owing to the low level of recourse to the capital market by non-financial enterprises, lending by the credit institutions continues to be the main source of financing of the private sector. At the end of December 2001, the outstanding amount of lending reached 227.8 billion dirhams, or about 60% of GDP, thus showing an increase of 7.4 billion or 3.3%, a lower rate than the trend observed during the last few years. This rise applied both to lending by the banks and to that by the financing companies.

The rate of growth of lending by the banks, which represents nearly 86% of total lending to the private sector, fell from 11.9% in the year 2000 to 2.5% in 2001, even though overall economic activity was rising appreciably. This slowing of bank lending was mainly attributable to the improvement in the cash position of enterprises, brought about by the payment of nearly 9 billion dirhams of arrears by the State.

Lending by the financing companies increased by 8.6%, an appreciably smaller rise than that of 15.2% recorded in 2000. This slowing is due to the falling off in the activity of consumer credit companies, connected with the level of indebtedness reached by some of their customers.

CREDIT DISTRIBUTED BY THE BANKS

Amounting to 208 billion dirhams, bank lending showed an increase from year-end to year-end of 8.5 billion or 4.2%, only half of that observed at the end of the previous year.

The following account of developments records the breakdown of bank credit by purpose, by term, by sector and by economic agent arrived at on the basis of the declarations made by the banks in accordance with the requirements of the new accounting plan, which came into force in January 2000.

Distribution of bank credit according to purpose

In millions of dirhams	December 2001	In % of total
Debtor accounts and overdraft facilities	78 269	37.6
Equipment credit.....	45 225	21.7
Real estate loans	30 836	14.8
Consumer credit	14 600	7.0
Miscellaneous claims	3 397	1.6
Pending claims	35 699	17.2
Total lending by the banks ⁽¹⁾.....	208 026	100.0

Standing, at the end of December 2001, at 78.3 billion dirhams, the outstanding amount of debtor accounts and overdraft facilities represented 37.6% of the total of credit distributed by the banks. For its part, that of equipment loans was 45.2 billion or 21.7% of the total, while the outstanding amount of real estate and consumer credit reached 30.8 billion and 14.6 billion dirhams respectively.

Pending claims, not including interest payments due, amounted to 35.7 billion dirhams, thus representing over 17% of the banks' credit portfolio. This rate reflects, generally speaking, the credit risk incurred and, furthermore, in the case of the specialised banks, the continuance of the process of reclassification of their claims in accordance with the regulations in force.

(1) Including the total of loans granted by the banks to the financial companies.

Distribution of bank credit by term

In millions of dirhams	December 2001	In % of total
Short-term credits	88 426	42.5
Medium and long term credits	83 901	40.3
Medium-term credits	38 703	18.6
Long-term credits	45 198	21.7
Pending claims	35 699	17.2
Total lending by the banks	208 026	100.0

At the end of December 2001, the outstanding amount of short-term facilities, at 88.4 billion dirhams, represented 42.5% of total bank credit. That of other lending, namely 83.9 billion or 40.3% of the total, consisted to the extent of 38.7 billion of medium-term credits and of 45.2 billion of long-term credits.

Distribution of bank credit by sector of activity

In millions of dirhams	December 2001	In % of total
Primary sector	17 821	8.6
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	15 875	7.6
Fisheries, aquaculture.....	1 946	1.0
Secondary sector	45 982	22.1
Extractive industries	1 715	0.8
Energy and water	2 706	1.3
Manufacturing	32 851	15.8
Building and public works	8 710	4.2
Tertiary sector	144 223	69.3
Hotels	7 580	3.6
Transport and communications	4 837	2.3
Trade	69 242	33.3
Financial activities	18 510	8.9
Other services	44 054	21.2
Total lending by the banks	208 026	100.0

Standing, at the end of December 2001, at 17.8 billion dirhams, the outstanding amount of the facilities granted to the primary sector represented 8.6% of total credit distributed by the banks. That of credits benefiting the secondary sector, amounting to 46 billion, account being taken of 33 billion allocated to manufacturing industries, represented 22.1% of the total. Lending to the tertiary sector, corresponding to 69.3% of bank credit, reached 144.2 billion, including over 69 billion to the benefit of commercial activities.

CREDIT DISTRIBUTED BY THE FINANCING COMPANIES

The outstanding amount of credit distributed by the financing companies came to 31.9 billion dirhams, representing an increase of 2.5 billion or 8.6%, against 15.2% in 2000 and 18% in 1999.

In millions of dirhams	Dec. 1999	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2001	Changes Dec. 01/Dec. 00	
				Amounts	In %
Consumer credit companies	16 434	17 934	18 727	793	+ 4.4
Leasing companies	7 260	9 209	10 916	1 707	+ 18.5
Real estate loan companies	1 234	1 152	1 209	57	+ 4.9
Factoring companies	263	625	528	- 97	- 15.5
Security companies	298	456	511	55	+ 12.1
Total lending by the financing companies	25 489	29 376	31 891	2 515	+ 8.6

At the end of December 2001, the facilities granted by consumer credit companies, amounting to 18.7 billion dirhams or 58.7% of lending by the financing companies, showed an increase of 793 million or 4.4%, compared to 9.1% at the end of the previous year. Personal loans for unspecified purposes constituted 54% of these companies' credit portfolio, while those for the purchase of vehicles and household appliances represented 19% and 9.5% respectively.

At over 10.9 billion dirhams, or 34.2% of the total of loans made by the financing companies, lending by leasing companies, for its part, rose substantially, by 1.7 billion or 18.5%, following the increase of 26.8% observed in 2000. Of the total of hire purchase credit, 59.3% was for the financing of capital goods, 24% for private cars and nearly 8% for real estate. Lending by the real estate credit companies amounted to 1.2 billion, an increase of 4.9%, whereas it had fallen by 6.6% in 2000.

Lending by factoring companies amounted to 528 million dirhams, thus showing a fall of 97 million or 15.5%, after having admittedly more than doubled the previous year.

Lastly, commitments by signature given by security companies, which represent the bulk of their activity, amounted to nearly 3.2 billion, whereas their disbursement credits totalled 511 million, a rise of 55 million or 12.1%.

**DISTRIBUTION OF CREDIT
BY ECONOMIC AGENT**

In millions of dirhams	December 2001	In % of total
Companies.....	137 705	60.5
Individual entrepreneurs.....	21 372	9.4
Individuals	61 348	26.9
Local authorities and public administrations	7 354	3.2
Total lending by the credit institutions	227 779	100.0

Having amounted at the end of December 2001 to 137.7 billion dirhams, facilities allocated to companies represented 60.5% of total lending by credit institutions. Lending to individual entrepreneurs, for its part, amounted to 21.4 billion, while that to individuals reached 61.3 billion, or 26.9% of the total. Lastly, lending to local authorities, largely by the Municipal Equipment Fund, totalled 7.4 billion dirhams.

CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

The readjustment of the prudential rules undertaken by the monetary authorities at the end of the previous year was completed in the year under review by the establishment of a set of rules governing the internal control which credit institutions are required to put in place in order to ensure better risk management. Furthermore, to induce credit institutions to comply with the regulations in force, fines applicable to the various infringements were laid down. This strengthening of the prudential system and its alignment with the international standards are aimed at averting the various risks connected with the exercise of the activity of credit institutions. Moreover, the monetary authorities continued their efforts to put the financial situation of certain specialised banks on a sounder footing, so as to enable them to cope with the growing competition in a context of progressive liberalisation of financial activities.

At the end of December 2001, the list of credit institutions comprised, on one hand, 19 banks ⁽¹⁾, as a result of two merger/takeover operations which took place during the year among four banks and, on the other, 50 financing companies, the same number as in the previous year. The banking network was enlarged by the opening of 111 new permanent offices, raising their total number to 1 814, or one per 16 000 inhabitants.

The overall activity of credit institutions, as assessed by the amount of their assets and liabilities, showed a rise of 9.2%, compared to 9.6% a year earlier. This slight slowing is attributable to the financing companies, whose activity

(1) Including the Crédit Populaire, whose network consists of the Banque Centrale Populaire and 16 regional banks.

grew by 7.6% compared to 11.9% at the end of the previous year, that of the banks having increased at the same rate, 9.4%, as was recorded in 2000. As for the offshore banks, situated in Tangiers, their number, after the approval of three new institutions, rose to six, of which four were actually operational at the end of December 2001. The balance sheet total of the latter reached 211.3 million dollars, showing a rise of 13.3%, against 8% in the year 2000.

ACTIVITY OF THE BANKS

The national banking system continues to be characterised by a considerable degree of financial concentration, as three major banks account for 48% of the total of the cumulative balance sheet and five medium-sized institutions for 39%. The share of the eleven remaining banks is less than 13%.

Amounts in billions of dirhams	Number of banks		Cumulative balance sheet			
			In billions of dirhams		In %	
	2000	2001	2000*	2001	2000*	2001
40 and above	3	3	154.0	167.1	47.8	48.4
From 20 to less than 40	5	5	119.6	133.6	37.2	38.7
From 10 to less than 20	2	1	25.7	16.6	8.0	4.8
Less than 10	11	10	22.6	28.2	7.0	8.1
Total	21	19	321.9	345.5	100	100
(*) Revised.						

The banks' assets

The banks' total assets reached 351.1 billion dirhams ⁽¹⁾ at the end of December 2001 and rose by 30.2 billion or 9.4%, the same rate as the previous year. The rise thus recorded is due to the growth in their portfolios of government securities and lending to the private sector, as well as to the increase in their credit balances with the Bank Al-Maghrib ⁽²⁾.

Lending to the private sector constituted 59% of the banks' assets in the year under review, at 207 billion dirhams, representing a rise of 7.9 billion or 4%, compared to 15.6 billion or 8.5% in the year 2000. Pending claims increased by 4.8 billion or 15.4% to 35.7 billion, or 17.2% of total lending.

The portfolio of government securities held by the banks at the end of the year 2001 amounted to 72.3 billion dirhams, showing a rise of 10.7 billion or 17.3 %, considerably greater than that of 6.8 billion or 12.5% observed at the end of the previous year. This development was mainly due to the Treasury bills subscribed for by tender, the outstanding amount of which increased by 13.2 billion or 31.1% to 55.5 billion. On the other hand, that of Treasury bills subscribed for by private treaty fell by 17.6% to 13.5 billion. The volume of Treasury bills subscribed for in order to finance the socio-economic programmes rose from 1 billion the previous year to 1.2 billion dirhams.

Other portfolio securities totalled 22.8 billion dirhams, having increased by 19%. Shareholdings, recorded at over 12 billion, grew by 13.3% and consisted of shares acquired in the capital of insurance companies, credit institutions and other financial companies. Trading and investment securities, for their part,

(1) Miscellaneous assets and liabilities have been offset against each other.

(2) See Statistical Appendix XIV-1.

amounted altogether to 10.8 billion and increased by 2.2 billion, owing to the growth in acquisitions of bills and bonds issued by the specialised banks, the outstanding amount of which rose from 5.4 billion to 7.4 billion. Similarly, the amount of the bills of financing companies held by the banks more than doubled, reaching 1 billion dirhams. On the other hand, the portfolio of securities issued by non-bank enterprises fell by 356 million to 621 million dirhams.

Total cash holdings and liquid assets were in excess of 29 billion dirhams, showing a rise of 9.4 billion or 47.9%, considerably greater than that of 2.1 billion or 12% observed a year earlier. This development was due mainly to the expansion of over 7 billion in the banks' balances with the Bank Al-Maghrib, for the monetary reserve and liquidity-withdrawal operations.

Lastly, interbank transactions amounted to 3.2 billion dirhams, down by 39.2%, while the banks' claims on foreign correspondents remained unchanged, at 5.8 billion dirhams.

The banks' liabilities

Deposits collected by the banks rose, from year-end to year-end, by 31.3 billion dirhams or 14%, reaching 254.5 billion, or 72.5% of total liabilities. Non-interest-bearing sight deposits, amounting to 133.2 billion, including 64% in the form of cheque accounts, increased by 20.1 billion or 17.8%, compared to 13 billion or 13% in the year 2000. Against this, interest-bearing deposits totalled 121.3 billion and increased by 11.2 billion, owing to the growth of 7.9 billion and 4 billion in time deposits and accounts on savings books respectively. On the other hand, the amount of certificates of deposit issued declined by 675 million to around 5 billion dirhams.

The outstanding amount of long-term borrowing was reduced to 22.2 billion, down from 24.9 billion a year earlier and 27.9 billion in 1999. Borrowing abroad in fact decreased by over a billion, to 12 billion, 45% of which consisted

of liabilities of the National Agricultural Credit Institution, while the outstanding amount of domestic bond loans fell from 11.8 billion to 10.2 billion dirhams.

At the same time, the banks increased their capital and reserves by over 3 billion, to 32.6 billion dirhams, or 9.3% of their liabilities. This development is attributable to the extent of 2.2 billion to net capital increases, chiefly consisting of the recapitalisation of two specialised banks, for an amount of 3 billion, and the loss of the capital of the two banks which were taken over during the year. The remainder represents the growth in reserves, which reached 15.9 billion dirhams.

A similar development was shown by provisions, which, at over 22 billion, increased by 4.7 billion or 27.3%, compared to 2.4 billion or 16.1% the previous year. This substantial growth reflects, in particular, the obligation of banks to step up their provisions in order to provide adequate cover for the risks incurred.

Interbank liabilities totalled 10.5 billion dirhams, showing a rise of 440 million or 4.4%, smaller than that of 1.7 billion or 19.6% observed a year earlier. At the same time, the liabilities of banking institutions to their foreign correspondents were reduced by 651 million to 3.2 billion dirhams. Similarly, owing to their easy cash position, the banks reduced their recourse to the Bank Al-Maghrib to 7 million dirhams at the end of December 2001, compared to 7.2 billion at the end of the year 2000. Lastly, their net borrowing from financial institutions, especially UCITS, remained virtually unchanged at 2.3 billion dirhams.

ACTIVITY OF THE FINANCING COMPANIES

The activity of the financing companies slowed down in the year 2001, after having risen markedly during the preceding years. The balance sheet total of these institutions in fact amounted to 34 billion dirhams, showing a rise of

2.4 billion or 7.6%, smaller than that of 3.4 billion or 11.9% recorded the previous year. This overall movement is attributable to the consumer credit companies and leasing companies, whose respective cumulative balance sheet totals increased by 4.2% and 19.5% compared to 6.8% and 22%⁽¹⁾. It was mainly due to the other financing companies, whose overall activity declined by 8.5%.

Consumer credit companies

At 19.8 billion dirhams at the end of December 2001, the balance sheet total of the 29 consumer credit companies increased by 804 million or 4.2%, compared to 1.2 billion or 6.8% the previous year. This expansion reflects an increase of the same size in lending, which, reaching 18.7 billion dirhams, again represented, in the year under review, more than 94% of their assets. At the same time, pending claims rose by 14.1% to 3.3 billion, or nearly 18% of total lending, compared to 16.2% in the year 2000. On the other hand, the corresponding provisions, maintained at the previous year's level of 2.3 billion dirhams, represented 69.3% of pending claims, compared to about 80% at the end of the previous year.

Leasing companies

The balance sheet total of the nine leasing companies reached 11.2 billion dirhams and increased by 19.5%, after the rise of 22% recorded a year earlier, owing to a growth in lending of 18.5%, which thus amounted to 10.9 billion. Pending claims totalled around 1.2 billion and increased by 28.6%, compared

(1) See Statistical Appendices XIV-2 and XIV-3.

to 3.7% in the year 2000. The corresponding provisions were therefore stepped up by over a fifth to 807 million dirhams.

Other financing companies

The outstanding amount at the end of 2001 of disbursement loans granted by other financing companies remained stable, at 2.2 billion dirhams. However, this stagnation conceals divergent movements in the various categories of lending. Thus, lending by real estate credit companies increased by 4.9% to 1.2 billion, and that by security companies grew by 12.1% to 511 million. On the other hand, claims managed by factoring companies decreased by 15.5% to 528 million. Credits by signature provided by security companies amounted to 3.1 billion, having undergone hardly any change from year-end to year-end.

Prudential ratios

At the end of the year 2000 the monetary authorities readjusted the method of calculation of certain prudential ratios in order to bring them into line with the international rules. The commercial banks as a whole amply complied with the new requirements.

Thus, the banking system's minimum solvency ratio, calculated half-yearly, reached 12.6% at the end of December 2001. This ratio thereby exceeded the statutory ratio of 8% which the banks must maintain between, on the one hand, their total capital and reserves, and, on the other, their asset elements and signature commitments, weighted according to their degree of risk.

The banks' total net foreign exchange positions increased on average from 2.8% to 5.3% for long positions but decreased from 1.9% to 0.8% for short positions, these rates being appreciably below the maximum ratio, which is fixed by the monetary authorities at 20% of their net capital and reserves. Parallel with this, the long exchange positions by currency averaged 1.8% for the dollar and 3.1% for the euro, while the short positions in these same currencies amounted to around 0.2% of their net capital and reserves. These ratios are far below the maximum ratio of 10% laid down by the prudential regulations.

THE CAPITAL MARKET

Activity on the capital market recovered in 2001, chiefly in the compartments of debt securities, reflecting the preference of investors for the lowest risk investments. The Treasury and private issuers in fact raised on the capital market funds amounting to 62.7 billion, representing an increase of nearly 19 billion or over 43%, thus taking advantage of an economic situation marked by abundant liquidity and the downward trend of interest rates. At the same time, transactions on the secondary market for Treasury bills rose substantially, whereas, on the stock market, the volumes traded contracted again and the fall in prices continued.

In this context, the public authorities continued their efforts to revive the interest of investors in stock market investments and to improve the efficiency of the market for government securities. Thus, at the beginning of the year, measures were announced providing especially for the creation of a consultation committee composed of representatives of the monetary authorities and operators and charged with working out proposals aimed at adapting the regulations and giving a boost to the financial market. The Treasury also began to announce its financing requirements on a monthly basis instead of every three months, lowered the nominal value of bills issued by tender from 250 000 dirhams to 100 000 dirhams and raised the maximum amount per line issued from 1 to 1.5 billion dirhams in order to reduce the number of lines and simplify the management of government securities. Furthermore, the agreement binding it to the intermediaries dealing in Treasury securities was revised. Thus, these institutions may, as the counterpart to their commitment to acting as market makers in the primary and secondary compartments of the tender market, submit non-competitive bids met to the extent of 50% at the limit rate or price and, to the extent of 50%, at the weighted average rate or price.

At the same time, with a view to increasing the transparency and security of transactions, the Transferable Securities Ethics Board spelled out the rules

for dealing with stock market orders and explicitly defined the nature of the relations between stock exchange companies and institutions acting as depositories for securities in connection with the unwinding of operations. This institution also strengthened the ethical principles applicable to stock exchange companies and defined the status and tasks of the internal auditor within these companies.

The interbank market

On the basis of the outstanding end-of-month amounts, the average of both overnight and forward transactions rose to 3 billion dirhams, representing an increase of nearly 10%. Interest rates on the interbank market declined, reaching a daily average of 4.44% compared to 5.41% during the year 2000 ⁽¹⁾. This decrease reflects the impact of the orientation of the regulatory action taken by the central bank against a background of abundant liquidity.

The market for Treasury bills

The implementation of the measures adopted at the beginning of the year, especially the announcement of the Treasury's requirements on a monthly basis and the latter's regular recourse to the tender market, helped to increase the amount of issues, in a context marked by the abundance of liquidity and the downward movement of interest rates. At the same time, activity continued to grow on the secondary market.

(1) See Statistical Appendix XV-1.

Issues of
Treasury bills

In view of the extent of the supply, reflected by tenders amounting to 175 billion dirhams compared to 67 billion, the Treasury increased its recourse to the tender market, to 57.4 billion in 2001 against 40.3 billion during the previous year. The banks' gross subscriptions reached 42.2 billion and represented nearly three quarters of the total, compared to 68% previously, while those of the Deposit and Management Fund amounted to 10 billion, representing 17.4% of the total compared to 13% a year earlier. Conversely, the acquisitions of the UCITS and those of the insurance companies and provident institutions contracted, to only 6.2% and 2.8% of the total.

Representing over half of the issues made in 2001, issues of short-term bills by tender amounted to over 31 billion dirhams. The interest rates on these bills showed a downward trend, averaging between 4.65% and 5.26%, whereas they had moved during the previous year within a range of 5.29% to 5.73%. Account being taken of repayments, which reached 21.8 billion, the outstanding amount of short-term bills at the end of the year was 26.1 billion dirhams, showing a rise of 56.2%.

Issues of medium-term and long-term bills, for their part, totalled 26.3 billion and showed an increase of 30.3%, mainly due to the expansion in 2-year bills, which more than doubled to 10.1 billion dirhams. The interest rates offered on these maturities declined and stood, at the end of December, at 6.18% for 5-year bills and 6.74% for the 10-year maturity, compared to 6.72% and 6.84% respectively the previous year. Their outstanding amount at the end of the year was 116.9 billion dirhams⁽¹⁾, up by 17.4%.

(1) See Statistical Appendices XV-2 to XV-4.

The monthly average of transactions on the secondary market was 157 billion and their total reached nearly 1 888 billion dirhams, representing an expansion of nearly 64%. Although the volume of firm transactions increased substantially, it still represents only a small proportion of the transactions carried out on this market, which continues to be largely dominated by lending and borrowing transactions between credit institutions and between the latter and their customers. In fact, being responsible for nearly 55% of total transactions, the banks and the Deposit and Management Fund are still the main operators in this compartment, followed by UCITS, whose share was 41.3%.

The secondary
market for
Treasury bills

The breakdown of transactions by tranche of residual period highlights the preponderance, at 45%, of the maturities ranging between six months and two years, instead of the maturities ranging between over five years and ten years in the year 2000. This positioning of operators in favour rather of the short part of the rate curve is explained by the attractive yields which it offers in relation to the risk incurred.

Other negotiable debt securities

After having contracted by nearly half in the year 2000, issues of negotiable debt securities recovered markedly, reaching 3.6 billion dirhams. Issues of bills of financing companies in fact rose from 1.6 billion dirhams to 2.1 billion, and those of certificates of deposit from 950 million to 1.5 billion. Only one issue of commercial paper was made, for an amount of 25 million dirhams. The rates applied to all these transactions declined and ranged for the most frequent maturities, that of one year for certificates of deposit and that of three years for the bills of financing companies, between 5.25% and 7% and between

6% and 8.05% respectively. The outstanding amount of negotiable debt securities other than Treasury bills totalled, at the end of December 2001, 10.8 billion dirhams, including nearly 6 billion of bills of financing companies and 4.9 billion of certificates of deposit ⁽¹⁾.

Bond issues

Bond issues, rising from 846 million to 1.6 billion dirhams, showed a pronounced recovery after having fallen by a half in the year 2000. This amount includes, on the one hand, an unlisted loan of one billion dirhams issued by Ominium Nord Africain for a maturity of 5 years, at the nominal interest rate of 6.70%, and, on the other, an issue of 5-year bonds by the National Bank for Economic Development bearing interest at 7%, to the value of 600 million dirhams.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

The downward movement of prices continued for the third year running and the general index fell by 7.39%. With the exception of the rise at the beginning of the year, following the announcement of emergency measures designed to provide a boost for the market, the downward movement of prices persisted throughout the year, at the end of which the general index did however recover slightly owing to the revaluation operations ⁽²⁾.

(1) See Statistical Appendix XV-5.

(2) See Statistical Appendix XV-6.

Parallel with the decline in prices, stock exchange capitalisation decreased by 8.83%, to 105 billion dirhams, despite four capital increases totalling 571 million and two listings totalling 124 million, which raised the number of listed companies to 55. The stock exchange capitalisation thus represented only 27.4% of gross domestic product, compared to nearly a third a year earlier.

Turnover, at 25.3 billion dirhams, fell again, by 27%, owing to the decrease of 54.8% in trading on the block market, so that the latter's share in the total volume of transactions dropped from 55% to 35%. This development, which is attributable to the absence of major strategic transactions, was accompanied by a decline, from 90% to 78%, in the share of equity transactions in total turnover.

The dividends distributed by listed companies totalled 4 billion dirhams, a rise of 9%, while allocations of bonus shares amounted to only 75 million dirhams compared to 761 million in 2000. Thus the general yield rate, at 3.93%, was little changed.

As for the stock market indicators, the general index of the Casablanca Stock Exchange (IGB), with the base year 1979, was replaced with effect from 1 January 2002 by new indices better suited to the needs of the various operators involved and complying with the international standards. These are, in particular, MASI (Moroccan All Shares Index), which covers all listed shares, and MADEX (Moroccan Most Active Shares Index), composed of the most liquid shares.

FINANCIAL SAVING

The flows of financial investment by non-financial enterprises and individuals increased substantially in 2001, amounting to 66.1 billion dirhams compared to 29.5 billion in 2000, a year during which it had, it is true, fallen by 19.3 billion⁽¹⁾. This expansion conceals a sharp rise in liquid assets, especially in the form of sight deposits in a context characterised by the weakness of investment opportunities, itself brought about by the fall in yields, and the persistence of the downward movement of stock market prices. Furthermore, the preference of non-financial agents was directed more towards instruments with a low risk of capital loss, such as balances on savings books, time deposits and, above all, securities issued by bond UCITS. Subscriptions for government securities also showed a favourable trend, attributable solely to a remarkable recovery in over-the-counter issues of six-month bills, the interest rates on which rose, unlike those of other issues. On the other hand, overall net acquisitions on the tender market declined.

Long-term saving slowed down slightly compared to the trend observed during the preceding years. Subscriptions for company shares remained at a high level, while the technical provisions formed by insurance companies and provident institutions showed only a small increase owing to the difficulties connected with the restructuring operations of certain pension institutions.

The following table shows the movement of the investments by non-financial agents during the last three years:

(1) See Statistical Appendices XVI-1 to XVI-3.

In millions of dirhams	Outstanding amounts at the end of the year			Net flows	
	1999	2000	2001	2000	2001
Liquid assets	172 344	182 843	211 259	+10 499	+28 416
Short-term investment	108 868	114 746	133 644	+ 5 878	+18 898
Medium-term investment	8 785	7 612	6 054	-1 173	- 1 558
Securities of UCITS.....	24 053	15 936	19 049	-8 117	+ 3 113
Institutional saving	82 897	90 305	95 627	+7 408	+ 5 322
Sub-total	396 947	411 442	465 633	14 495	54 191
Company shares				+12 993	+12 783
of which : . Newly issued securities				+12 975	+12 783
. Shares of privatised companies.....				+18	-
Gross total				+27 488	+66 974
Adjustment.....				+1 983	-988
Total net				+29 471	+66 075

Liquid assets

Liquid assets showed a rise of 15.5%, resulting in a net flow of 28.4 billion dirhams, larger than that in the year 2000. This expansion reflects an increase in holdings of banknotes of 7.9 billion and a marked rise in sight deposits of 20.5 billion. It is partly attributable to the transfers made by Moroccans living abroad and to the growth in the current accounts of enterprises, especially at the end of the year.

Sight and time investments

Sight and time investments showed an increase of 17.3 billion dirhams, after having produced a net flow of 4.7 billion the previous year. The growth

thus recorded was exclusively due to the development of sight deposits, especially accounts on savings books, time deposits and over-the-counter subscriptions for six-month Treasury bills.

Balances on savings book accounts in fact increased by 4.3 billion, mainly owing to the growth of about 4 billion in deposits managed by the banks and, to a lesser extent, in those formed with the National Savings Fund, which rose by 370 million. Their increase was greater than that recorded the previous year because of the rise in the rates of remuneration paid on that category of investments. Thus the rate on accounts on bank savings books, which had been 4.48% during the second half of 2000, reached 4.72% during the corresponding period of the year under review. At the same time, the rate on deposits with the National Savings Fund went up from 3.30% to 3.75%.

Available funds on time and fixed-maturity accounts increased by 8.2 billion dirhams, after having grown by around 6 billion in 2000, thus confirming the preference of non-financial agents for these assets, the yield on which, although slightly down, proved relatively attractive in the year under review. The weighted average rate paid on these investments in fact remained until October within a range between 4.87% and 5.12%, before declining at the end of the year to 4.69%.

Net subscriptions for Treasury bills resulted on balance in the year 2001 in a positive flow, mainly due to a rise of 5.4 billion dirhams in the outstanding amount of six-month Treasury bills issued to the public, following the fall of 3 billion observed the previous year. This renewed strength was due to the increase in the interest rate paid on this instrument, the method of fixing this having been index-linked, from February 2001 onwards, to the average rate on 26-week Treasury bills issued by tender during the preceding half-year, plus 25 basis points. Net investments by non-financial operators on the tender market rose more slowly, their flow having amounted to 586 million against 2.1 billion in 2000.

Securities of UCITS

The outstanding amount of securities of UCITS held by non-financial enterprises and individuals increased in the year under review by about 3.1 billion dirhams, after having fallen by 8.1 billion the previous year. This development is attributable to the recovery shown by bond UCITS, which rose by 4.4 billion owing to the increase in demand and the rise in prices. The performance index of this category of assets thus improved by 7.2% compared to the previous year. Investments in share and diversified UCITS, for their part, declined by 1.3 billion, after having fallen by 2.2 billion the previous year, as a result of the persistence of the downward trend of stock market prices, which had repercussions on the indices measuring the financial results of these organisations. These indices in fact depreciated from year-end to year-end by 6.75% for share UCITS and by 0.82% for diversified UCITS.

Altogether, out of total net assets of UCITS of 39.6 billion dirhams in 2001, the share of securities held by non-financial agents grew to 48.1%, up from 45.8% in 2000. This trend does however conceal divergent movements among the various categories of UCITS, since, while the share of non-financial agents in bond UCITS grew from 45.3% to 50.4%, that which they hold in the other types of UCITS decreased, from year-end to year-end, from 47.6% to 33.9%.

Institutional saving

At the end of December 2001, the funds managed by insurance companies and pension and provident institutions reached an estimated total of 95.6 billion dirhams, an increase of 5.3 billion against 7.4 billion the previous year.

At the end of 2001 the technical reserves formed by pension and provident institutions amounted to about 49 billion dirhams, compared to 47.1 billion a

year earlier, representing a net flow of 1.9 billion against 3.6 billion in the year 2000. The additional provisions formed by institutions managed by the Deposit and Management Fund ⁽¹⁾ amounted to 21.3 billion, showing a positive flow of 2.1 billion, close to the previous year's figure. The National Social Security Fund, for its part, produced resources amounting to 14 billion dirhams, down by 745 million. The restructuring plan embarked upon by the public authorities should enable this institution's situation to be improved by maintaining equilibrium in the system, which suffers from deficits in respect of long-term benefits, such as pensions and disability benefits. This upgrading programme, which is aimed at reorganising the Fund and redefining the main lines of business, is based on the increase in the number of members, the raising of the contribution scales and the strengthening of the reserve funds.

The technical provisions of insurance companies, for their part, amounted to 46.6 billion dirhams, showing a rise of 3.5 billion, compared to 3.8 billion in 2000.

Company shares

Net investments in newly issued company shares amounted to 12.8 billion dirhams, a slight fall compared to those made in 2000. In fact, while gross contributions of capital amounted to 21.3 billion, a higher figure than in the previous year, capital reductions were appreciably larger than in 2000, reaching 8.5 billion dirhams, including 5.3 billion in respect of transformations of companies.

In following table shows the movement of the investments in company shares during the last four years :

(1) The National Pension and Insurance Fund (CNRA) and the Collective Pension Allocation Scheme (RCAR).

In millions of dirhams	1998	1999	2000	2001
Gross increase in capital	9 107	14 946	17 600	21 282
- Capital increases	5 937	11 263	12 390	10 801
- Public limited companies.....	5 058	10 459	11 197	7 920
<i>Cash contributions</i>	2 881	3 841	309	4 124
<i>Incorporation of reserves</i>	792	2 054	9 480	2 595
<i>Contributions in kind</i>	1 385	4 564	1 408	1 201
- Limited liability companies...	879	804	1 193	2 881
- Formation of companies	3 170	3 683	5 210	10 481
- Public limited companies.....	2 176	861	415	3 480
- Limited liability companies...	994	2 822	4 795	7 001
Capital reductions	-1 355	-3 552	-4 625	-8 499
- Public limited companies	1 171	3 329	4 433	8 074
<i>Reduction</i>	326	562	531	531
<i>Winding up and mergers</i>	427	857	877	2 274
<i>Transformation</i>	418	1 910	3 025	5 269
- Limited liability companies...	184	223	192	425
Net increase in capital	7 752	11 394	12 975	12 783
Shares of privatised companies	208	7	18	-

Capital increases amounted to 10.8 billion dirhams and were made by 2 073 companies. Out of this total, the sum relating to public limited companies, numbering 531, amounted altogether to 7.9 billion, including 4.1 billion in cash and 2.6 billion by incorporation of reserves. As for the sectoral distribution, industrial and financial enterprises benefited from more than two thirds of the total of contributions. Limited liability companies, for their part, accounted for 2.9 billion, compared to 1.2 billion in 2000, of capital increases, which concerned 1542 units mainly concentrated in the industrial and insurance sectors.

Funds contributed for the creation of new companies doubled, reaching 10.5 billion dirhams, mainly owing to the creation of 5 774 limited liability companies

for a total investment of 7 billion. Public limited companies, contributed 3.5 billion to this total, compared to 415 million the previous year. The tendency to give preference to the legal form of private limited liability company was confirmed again in the year under review, being reflected in the transformation of 2 285 public limited liability companies, for a total capital of 5.3 billion dirhams.

Investments made in 2001 by non-financial agents made it possible, either directly or via the financial intermediaries, to finance the whole of the economy to the extent of 32.7 billion dirhams, compared to 47.9 billion the previous year. Parallel with this, foreign currency holdings expanded by 47.3 billion dirhams in 2001, whereas they had shown a decline of 4.4 billion at the end of the previous year.

The Treasury, which benefited from substantial privatisation resources, was able to reduce its overall recourse to financing, from 13.8 billion dirhams the previous year to 9.7 billion, chiefly by paying off a substantial amount of its debt to the central bank. Similarly, enterprises, whose cash position improved owing to the settlement of the State's arrears, reduced their demand for credit. Thus, the net financing obtained by non-financial agents was only 23 billion dirhams, against 33.8 billion in 2000.

THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK AL-MAGHRIB

At the end of December 2001 the balance sheet of the Bank Al-Maghrib totalled 120 095.1 million dirhams, showing a rise of 31 348 million or 35.3% compared to 3.6% in the year 2000.

This substantial increase is attributable, on the assets side, to the large growth in assets in convertible currencies and, on the liabilities side, to the expansion in the note circulation, in the deposits of banks, mainly in respect of liquidity-withdrawal operations, as well as to the funds available on the “Has-san II Fund for Economic and Social Development” account opened during the year by the Treasury.

ASSETS

The gross external assets of the Bank Al-Maghrib reached 100 189.5 million dirhams at the end of December 2001 and represented 83.4% of total assets compared to 60.3% a year earlier. In fact, after having fallen by 6 166.9 million in 2000, the exchange reserves showed an expansion of 46 646 million or 87.1%. This development is entirely due to the sharp increase in assets in convertible currencies, in connection with the opening of the capital of Maroc Telecom and the substantial increase in tourist earnings and in transfers made by Moroccans living abroad.

Gold, Special
Drawing Rights
and convertible
currencies

The outstanding amount of the advances granted by the central bank to the State came to 6 136.1 million dirhams, showing a decrease of 7 613.3 million or 55.4% owing to the repayment in February by the Treasury of the overdraft facility granted to it under paragraph 2 of Article 35 of the dahir creating the Bank Al-Maghrib. At the end of the year, the use of this facility amounted to only 636.1 million, compared to 8 249.4 million a year earlier.

Claims on
Government

On the other hand, the amount recorded in respect of the agreed advances remained unchanged at 5 500 million dirhams, the breakdown of which is as follows:

on 12 March	1964	for an amount of	250 million dirhams
on 31 December	1967	" " " "	250 million dirhams
on 7 May	1970	" " " "	500 million dirhams
on 13 March	1974	" " " "	1 000 million dirhams
on 13 October	1977	" " " "	2 000 million dirhams
on 9 April	1980	" " " "	1 500 million dirhams

Current accounts at the Postal Cheque Centre The Bank Al-Maghrif's credit balances at the Postal Cheque Centre showed a fall of 7 million compared to the previous year, to 26.4 million dirhams.

Credit operations Credit operations amounted to 9 902.4 million dirhams and showed a decrease of 6 261.7 million or 38.7%. This development is due to the advances granted to the banks on the money market, the outstanding amount of which, owing to the easy state of bank liquidity, decreased sharply from 7 161.2 million to 7.4 million dirhams, representing 24-hour facilities. On the other hand, the portfolio of bills in course of collection, consisting mainly of immediately credited cheques for which payment was made to the Treasury, rose by 59.6 million to 1 591.2 million dirhams.

Use of capital and reserves This category, which consists mainly of tangible fixed assets net of depreciation and securities in portfolio, totalled 2 662.7 million dirhams, showing an increase from year-end to year-end of 91.6 million or 3.6%.

Other miscellaneous assets Consisting mainly of claims to be recovered from third parties, other miscellaneous assets totalled 1 178 million dirhams, showing a rise of 98 million or 9.1%.

LIABILITIES

The value of notes in circulation at the end of December 2001 was 68 302.9 million dirhams, or about 57% of total liabilities, showing a rise of 8 052.2 million or 13.4%, substantially exceeding that of 1 305.7 million or 2.2% observed at the end of the previous year. This considerable increase is partly due to the operations of exchanging bank notes of the euro area.

Notes in
circulation

At the end of December 2001, the breakdown of notes in circulation was as follows:

4 217 743 notes	of 5 dirhams	DH	21 088 715.00
19 730 663 notes	of 10 dirhams	DH	197 306 630.00
50 422 609 notes	of 20 dirhams.....	DH	1 008 452 180.00
35 755 600 and one half note of 50 dirhams.....		DH	1 787 780 025.00
303 142 251 and one half note of 100 dirhams.....		DH	30 314 225 150.00
174 870 014 and one half note of 200 dirhams.....		DH	34 974 002 900.00
Total		DH	68 302 855 600.00

The total value of coins in circulation increased, from year-end to year-end, by 99.5 million dirhams or 8.3% to 1 292.4 million, the breakdown of this figure being as follows:

Coin

- Gold

10 807 coins of 250 dirhams (commemorative)....	DH	2 701 750.00
1 991 coins of 500 dirhams (commemorative)....	DH	995 500.00

- Silver

6 377 789 coins of	1 dirham (1960 type).....	DH	6 377 789.00
651 019 coins of	5 dirhams (1965 type).....	DH	3 255 095.00
27 243 coins of	50 dirhams (commemorative)...	DH	1 362 150.00
9 138 coins of	100 dirhams (commemorative)...	DH	913 800.00
3 925 coins of	150 dirhams (commemorative)...	DH	588 750.00
19 505 coins of	200 dirhams (commemorative)....	DH	3 901 000.00

- Nickel

208 737 225 coins of	50 centimes.....	DH	104 368 612.50
383 320 986 coins of	1 dirham.....	DH	383 320 986.00
62 069 205 coins of	5 dirhams.....	DH	310 346 025.00
38 382 243 coins of	10 dirhams.....	DH	383 822 430.00

- Aluminium bronze

219 903 947 coins of	5 centimes.....	DH	10 995 197.35
308 871 121 coins of	10 centimes.....	DH	30 887 112.10
241 855 836 coins of	20 centimes.....	DH	48 371 167.20

- Aluminium

22 396 212 coins of	1 centime.....	DH	223 962.12
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Total DH 1 292 431 326.27

Liabilities in gold
and convertible
currencies

Liabilities in gold and convertible currencies totalled 4 184.1 million dirhams at the end of December 2001, showing a rise of 1 129 million dirhams or 37%, following the decline of 93.7 million or 3% observed a year earlier. The increase thus recorded is attributable chiefly to the foreign currency deposits made by the banks, which rose by more than half to over 3 257 million dirhams.

The total amount of this category, recorded at 33 116 million dirhams, more than doubled from year-end to year-end. This expansion is largely attributable to the deposit amounting to 10 000 million dirhams made by the Treasury in respect of the “Hassan II Fund for Economic and Social Development” account. It is also due, but to a lesser extent, to the banks' “liquidity-withdrawal accounts”, which show an overall credit balance of 4 000 million dirhams compared to a zero balance at the end of the year 2000.

Deposits and
other liabilities

The equivalent of the allocations of Special Drawing Rights, i.e. 433.6 million dirhams, remained unchanged compared to the previous year.

Allocations of
Special Drawing
Rights

Amounting to 5 423.7 million dirhams, this item showed an increase on the year of 257.8 million, reflecting the growth in reserves, the capital having remaining unchanged at 500 million dirhams.

Capital and
reserves

Totalling 7 342.1 million dirhams, other miscellaneous liabilities more than doubled from year-end to year-end. The net profit for the year, after deduction of 1 108.2 million dirhams in respect of corporation tax, was 1 727.4 million dirhams.

Miscellaneous

**BALANCE SHEET AND
INCOME STATEMENT ACCOUNTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2001**

BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK AL-MAGHRIB

ASSETS

	(Dirhams)
Gold, Special Drawing Rights and convertible currencies.....	100 189 544 735.09
- Gold.....	1 956 510 279.91
- I.M.F subscription - Reserve tranche.....	1 293 531 311.54
- Special Drawing Rights.....	1 425 775 551.02
- Convertible currencies.....	95 214 091 717.62
- Subscription to the Arab Monetary Fund.....	299 635 875.00
Payment agreements.....	11 307.30
Claims on Government.....	6 136 100 000.00
- Advances to the Government - Article 35-3 of statutes	5 500 000 000.00
- Advance to the Government - Article 35-2 of statutes	636 100 000.00
- Mobilised customs drafts and surety bonds.....	-
Current accounts at the Postal Cheque Centre.....	26 407 115.05
Credit operations.....	9 902 401 481.65
- Advances.....	8 311 182 768.63
- Items in course of settlement.....	1 591 218 713.02
Treasury bills purchased on the secondary market.....	-
Use of capital and reserves.....	2 662 663 780.20
Miscellaneous	1 177 977 716.13
Total assets.....	120 095 106 135.42

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2001

LIABILITIES

	(Dirhams)
Bank notes and coin in circulation	69 595 286 926.27
- Notes.....	68 302 855 600.00
- Coin.....	1 292 431 326.27
Liabilities in gold and convertible currencies	4 184 119 213.74
- Gold.....	-
- Convertible currencies.....	3 982 897 716.29
- Convertible dirhams.....	7 389 056.54
- International organizations.....	193 832 440.91
Payment agreements.....	225 353.02
Deposits and other liabilities.....	33 115 978 020.86
- Current account of the Treasury.....	1 065 760.00
- Banks - Current operations.....	2 880 936 692.66
- Banks - Reserve accounts.....	13 613 420 000.00
- Banks - Liquidity withdrawal accounts.....	4 000 000 000.00
- Other accounts.....	12 602 881 795.52
- Other liabilities.....	17 673 772.68
Allocations of Special Drawing Rights.....	433 628 327.61
Capital and reserves.....	5 423 727 804.31
- Capital.....	500 000 000.00
- Reserves.....	4 923 727 804.31
Miscellaneous.....	7 342 140 489.61
Total liabilities.....	120 095 106 135.42

**INCOME STATEMENT ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2001**

	(Dirhams)
RECEIPTS	
Discount earnings	1 715 933.12
Interest receipts.....	3 566 173 816.17
Commissions	160 657 965.34
Other financial earnings	128 091 524.45
Other earnings.....	88 321 103.32
I. Total receipts.....	3 944 960 342.40
EXPENDITURE	
Operating expenses.....	480 572 523.06
Other expenditure.....	436 112 848.86
Allowance for depreciation.....	124 360 747.71
Provisions	68 322 119.72
II. Total expenditure.....	1 109 368 239.35
III. Profit before tax (I-II)	2 835 592 103.05
IV. Corporation tax	1 108 239 639.13
V. Net profit (III-IV)	1 727 352 463.92

APPENDICES

I-1 - Gross domestic product by branch of activity
(at 1980 market prices)

(in millions of dirhams)

Branches of activity	1997	1998	1999*	2000*	2001**
Primary sector.....	17 120	21 901	18 251	15 576	19 823
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17 120	21 901	18 251	15 576	19 823
Secondary sector	38 484	39 358	40 421	41 447	43 668
Mining.....	4 088	3 951	3 905	3 701	3 977
Energy and water ⁽¹⁾	6 225	6 544	6 753	6 722	7 265
Manufacturing	22 806	23 277	23 906	24 749	25 785
Construction and public works	5 365	5 586	5 857	6 276	6 641
Tertiary sector	46 824	50 005	51 924	54 553	55 730
Transport and communications.....	7 961	8 655	9 358	10 234	10 333
Commerce and import taxes and duties	24 663	26 555	27 618	29 162	30 137
of which : - commerce	15 313	16 467	16 779	17 459	18 364
- Import taxes and duties less subsidies..	9 350	10 088	10 839	11 703	11 773
Other services ⁽²⁾	14 200	14 795	14 948	15 157	15 260
Market gross domestic product	102 428	111 264	110 596	111 576	119 220
General government	21 769	22 465	23 027	23 351	24 428
Gross domestic product	124 197	133 729	133 622	134 927	143 648

I-2 - Gross domestic product changes
(at 1980 market prices)

(percentage changes)

Branches of activity	1997	1998	1999*	2000*	2001**
Primary sector.....	-26.5	27.9	-16.7	-14.7	27.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-26.5	24.7	-16.7	-14.7	27.3
Secondary sector	5.5	1.8	2.7	2.5	5.4
Mining.....	15.3	-3.4	-1.2	-5.2	7.5
Energy and water ⁽¹⁾	6.4	1.2	3.2	-0.5	8.1
Manufacturing	3.4	2.4	2.7	3.5	4.2
Construction and public works	7.0	4.1	4.9	7.1	5.8
Tertiary sector	1.8	6.0	3.8	5.1	2.2
Transport and communications.....	2.4	8.7	8.1	9.4	1.0
Commerce and import taxes and duties	0.8	7.7	4.0	5.6	3.3
of which : - commerce	-2.6	7.5	1.9	4.1	5.2
- Import taxes and duties less subsidies..	6.9	7.9	7.4	8.0	0.6
Other services ⁽²⁾	3.3	1.7	1.0	1.4	0.7
Market gross domestic product	-3.1	7.6	-0.6	0.9	6.9
General government	2.2	3.2	2.5	1.4	4.6
Gross domestic product	-2.2	7.7	-0.1	1.0	6.5

(1) Anthracite, crude oil, oil refining, electricity and water.

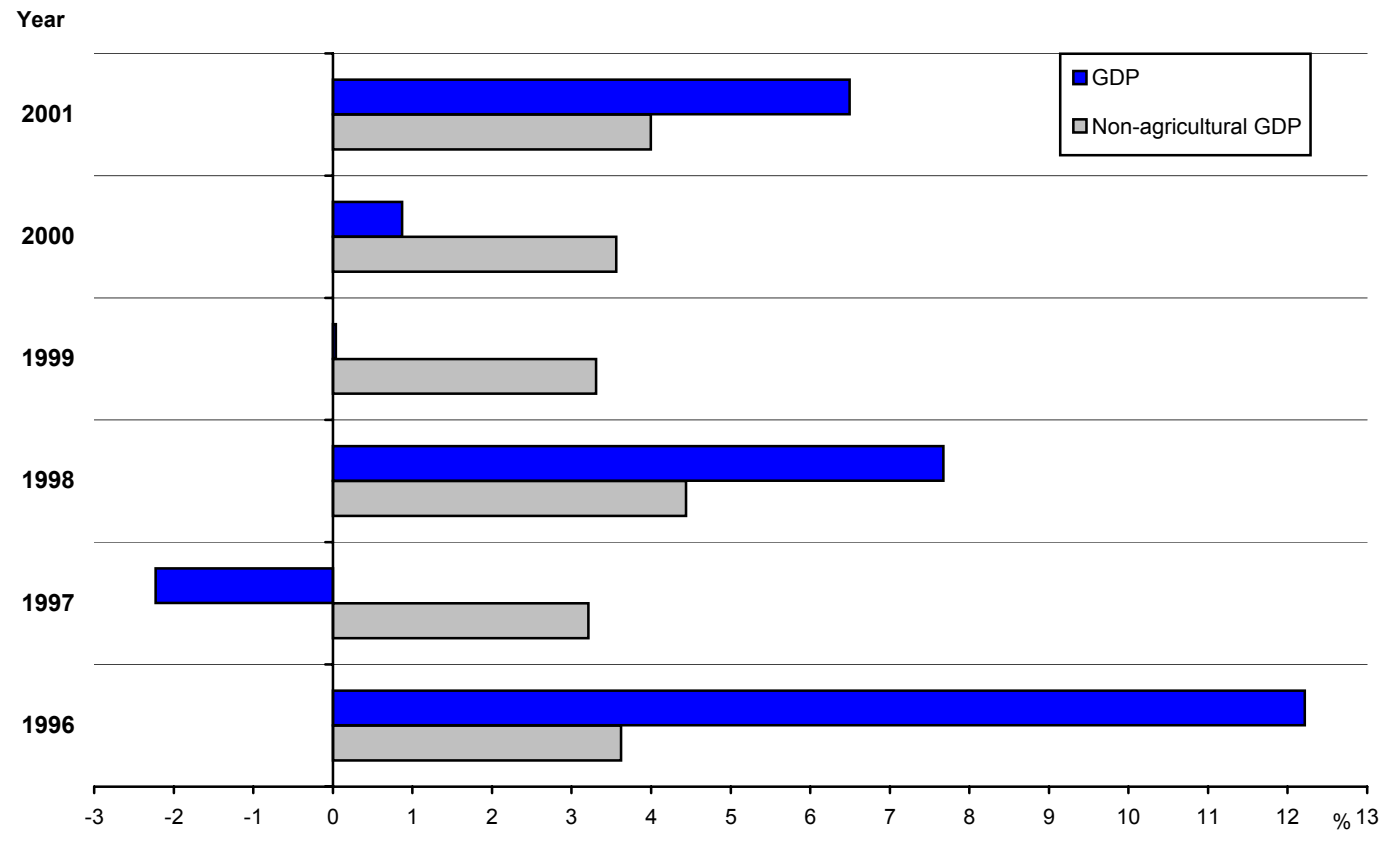
(2) Accommodation, restauration, other non financial market services, financial institutions and imputed bank service charges.

(*) Revised.

(**) Preliminary.

Source : Ministry of Economic Estimates and Plan.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT CHANGES (at constant prices)



I-3 - Gross domestic product by branch of activity
(at current prices)

(in millions of dirhams)

Branches of activity	1997	1998	1999*	2000*	2001**
Primary sector.....	49 140	59 211	52 905	49 570	60 546
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	49 140	59 211	52 905	49 570	60 546
Secondary sector	104 975	108 669	110 553	112 867	118 238
Mining.....	7 132	7 335	7 464	7 036	7 446
Energy and water ⁽¹⁾	26 867	27 462	27 159	25 264	26 589
Manufacturing	56 212	58 400	59 582	62 267	64 851
Construction and public works	14 764	15 472	16 348	18 300	19 352
Tertiary sector	120 836	128 892	132 712	141 142	145 975
Transport and communications.....	18 555	19 796	21 678	24 700	26 367
Commerce and import taxes and duties	62 069	66 104	66 339	70 683	72 895
of which : - commerce	36 667	39 312	39 843	42 549	44 533
- Import taxes and duties less subsidies..	25 402	26 792	26 496	28 134	28 362
Other services ⁽²⁾	40 212	42 992	44 695	45 759	46 713
Market gross domestic product	274 951	296 772	296 170	303 579	324 759
General government	43 391	47 234	49 424	50 489	58 138
Gross domestic product	318 342	344 005	345 594	354 068	382 897

I-4 - Gross domestic product changes
(at current prices)

(percentage changes)

Branches of activity	1997	1998	1999*	2000*	2001**
Primary sector.....	49.7	20.3	-10.7	-6.3	22.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	49.7	20.3	-10.7	-6.3	22.1
Secondary sector	6.7	5.9	1.7	2.1	4.8
Mining.....	10.7	27.3	1.8	-5.7	5.8
Energy and water ⁽¹⁾	7.8	5.1	-1.1	-7.0	5.2
Manufacturing	5.4	3.1	2.0	4.5	4.1
Construction and public works	8.2	9.8	5.7	11.9	5.7
Tertiary sector	6.6	2.5	3.0	6.4	3.4
Transport and communications.....	2.7	3.2	9.5	13.9	6.7
Commerce and import taxes and duties	10.2	0.9	0.4	6.5	3.1
of which : - commerce	13.9	- 0.7	1.4	6.8	4.7
- Import taxes and duties less subsidies..	5.1	3.3	-1.1	6.2	0.8
Other services ⁽²⁾	3.0	4.8	4.0	2.4	2.1
Market gross domestic product	13.9	-1.3	-0.2	2.5	7.0
General government	9.9	6.5	4.6	2.2	15.1
Gross domestic product	-0.3	8.1	0.5	2.5	8.1

(1) Anthracite, crude oil, oil refining, electricity and water.

(2) Accommodation, restauration, other non financial market services, financial institutions and imputed bank service charges.

(*) Revised.

(**) Preliminary.

Source : Ministry of Economic Estimates and Plan.

I-5 - Goods and services account
(at current prices)

(in millions of dirhams)

	1998	1999*	2000*	2001**	change in %	
					<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
					1999	2000
RESOURCES						
Gross domestic product	344 005	345 594	354 068	382 897	2.5	8.1
Resources deficit	15 782	14 880	22 188	14 125	49.1	-36.3
Imports of goods and nonfactor services	93 500	99 543	115 693	119 560	16.2	3.3
Exports of goods and nonfactor services	77 718	84 663	93 504	105 435	10.4	12.8
Total available resources.....	359 787	360 474	376 256	397 022	4.4	5.5
EXPENDITURE						
Final national consumption	283 570	280 562	292 573	309 627	4.3	5.8
- Resident households	221 569	214 416	224 883	235 008	4.9	4.5
- General government.....	62 001	66 146	67 689	74 619	2.3	10.2
Investment.....	76 217	79 912	83 684	87 396	4.7	4.4
Gross fixed capital formation.....	75 739	81 896	85 312	85 264	4.2	-0.1
Changes in stocks.....	+ 478	- 1 984	- 1 629	+ 2 131	-	-
Total expenditure	359 787	360 474	376 256	397 022	4.4	5.5

I-6 - Gross national disposable income and its appropriation
(at current prices)

(in millions of dirhams)

	1998	1999*	2000*	2001**	change in %	
					<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
					1999	2000
Gross domestic product	344 005	345 594	354 068	382 897	2.5	8.1
Net foreign income.....	14 402	13 243	16 981	32 767	28.2	93.0
Gross national disposable income	358 407	358 837	371 049	415 664	3.4	12.0
Final national consumption.....	283 570	280 562	292 573	309 627	4.3	5.8
Gross national savings	74 837	78 275	78 476	106 037	0.3	35.1
Total appropriation of gross national disposable income	358 407	358 837	371 049	415 664	3.4	12.0

I-7 - Investment and savings
(at current prices)

(in millions of dirhams)

	1998	1999*	2000*	2001**	change in %	
					<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
					1999	2000
Gross national savings.....	74 837	78 275	78 476	106 037	0.3	35.1
Net capital transfers	- 96	- 84	- 63	- 101	- 24.1	59.5
Financing requirement	1 506	1 720	5 270	-	206.3	-
Total resources.....	76 247	79 912	83 683	105 936	4.7	26.6
Gross fixed capital formation.....	75 739	81 896	85 312	85 264	4.2	-0.1
Changes in stocks	+ 508	- 1 984	- 1 629	+ 2 131	-	-
Financing capacity	-	-	-	+18 541	-	-
Total expenditure.....	76 247	79 912	83 683	105 936	4.7	26.6

(*) Revised.

(**) Preliminary.

Source : Ministry of Economic Estimates and Plan.

II-1 - Cereals

	1999-2000			2000-2001		
	Area (1000 hectares)	Production (1000 quintals)	Yield (quintals per hectare)	Area (1000 hectares)	Production (1000 quintals)	Yield (quintals per hectare)
Principal cereals						
Soft wheat	1 823	9 533	5.2	1 724	22 776	13.2
Hard wheat	1 079	4 274	4.0	977	10 398	10.6
Barley	2 251	4 668	2.1	2 126	11 552	5.4
Maize	238	950	4.0	254	536	2.1
Total.....	5 391	19 425	3.6	5 081	45 262	8.9
Secondary cereals	45.8	438	9.6	57.6	678	11.8
of which : rice	5.6	252	45	7.5	396	52.8

Source : Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Forestry.
(Programming and Economic Affairs Department.)

II-2 - Marketing of principal home-grown grains

(in thousands of quintals)

	June 1999 to May 2000	June 2000 to May 2001	June to December 2001
Soft wheat	8 113	4 036	10 205
Hard wheat	135	99	140
Barley	90	6	184
Maize	359	28	33
Total.....	8 697	4 169	10 562

Source : National Agricultural Cereals and Pulse Crops Office.

II-3 - Pulse crops

	1999 -2000			2000 - 2001		
	Area (1000 hectares)	Production (1000 quintals)	Yield (quintals per hectare)	Area (1000 hectares)	Production (1000 quintals)	Yield (quintals per hectare)
Broad beans	138	326	2.4	143	820	5.7
Chick peas	66	151	2.3	58	318	5.5
Green peas	30	61	2.0	28	128	4.6
Lentils	41	27	0.7	42	129	3.1
Other leguminous vegetables	45	235	5.2	43	222	5.2
Total.....	320	800	2.5	314	1 617	5.1

Source : Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Forestry.

II-4 - Market garden crops

	Oct. 1999 to Sept. 2000			Oct. 2000 to Sept. 2001		
	Area (1000 hectares)	Production (1000 tonnes)	Yield (tonnes per hectare)	Area (1000 hectares)	Production (1000 tonnes)	Yield (tonnes per hectare)
Vegetable crops of season	210.0	3 477	16.6	216.0	3 700	17.1
Early fruits and vegetables	23.0	1 010	43.9	24.0	962	40.1
Tomatoes	5.7	550	96.5	4.7	446	94.9
Potatoes	10.5	190	18.1	9.5	140	14.7
Other vegetables	6.8	270	39.7	9.8	376	38.4
	233.0	4 487	19.3	240.0	4 662	19.4

Source : Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Forestry.

(Vegetable Production Department.)

II-5 - Exports of early fruits and vegetables

(in thousands of tonnes)

	Oct.1998 to Sept.1999	Oct.1999 to Sept.2000	Oct.2000 to Sept.2001
Tomatoes	233	215.8	186.8
Potatoes	90	66.6	47.1
Other vegetables	72	93.4	109.7
Total.....	395	375.8	343.6

Source : Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Forestry.

(Vegetable Production Department.)

II-6 - Citrus fruits

(in thousands of tonnes)

	October 98 to July 99		October 99 to July 00		October 00 to July 01	
	Production	Exports	Production	Exports	Production	Exports
Oranges.....	852	334	845	325	694	254
Clementines	325	163	360	192	175	95
Miscellaneous	126	86	195	80	110	41
Total.....	1 303	583	1 400	597	979	390

Source : Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Forestry.
(Vegetable Production Department.)

II-7 - Sugar - beet crops and sugar production

	Harvested area (hectares)	Crops (tonnes)	Yield (tonnes per hectare)	Sugar production* (tonnes)
1999 - 2000				
Gharb	13 700	646 000	47.2	} 121 000
Loukkos	4 400	266 000	60.5	
Tadla	15 200	772 000	50.8	100 403
Doukkala	17 300	1 002 000	57.9	130 011
Moulouya	3 300	138 000	41.8	17 360
Total.....	53 900	2 824 000	52.4	368 774
2000 - 2001				
Gharb	16 500	767 000	46.5	} 126 672
Loukkos	5 600	225 000	40.2	
Tadla	13 500	675 000	50.0	80 000
Doukkala	18 400	1 192 000	64.8	159 000
Moulouya	4 400	247 000	56.1	33 048
Total.....	58 400	3 106 000	53.2	398 720

(*) Data provided by the Ministry of Industry, Trade, Energy and Mining.

Source : Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Forestry.
(Vegetable Production Department.)

II-8 - Sugar - cane crops and sugar production

	Harvested area (hectares)	Crops (tonnes)	Yield (tonnes per hectare)	Sugar production* (tonnes)
2000				
Gharb	12 400	907 200	73.2	} 135 000
Loukkos	5 200	418 600	80.5	
Total.....	17 600	1 325 800	75.3	135 000
2001				
Gharb	13 644	989 000	72.5	} 101 593
Loukkos	4 262	332 000	77.9	
Total.....	17 906	1 321 000	73.8	101 593

(*) Data provided by the Ministry of Industry, Trade, Energy and Mining.
Source : Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Forestry.
(Vegetable Production Department.)

II-9 - Raw cotton ⁽¹⁾

	1999 - 2000			2000-2001		
	Area (hectares)	Production (quintals)	Yield (quintals per hectare)	Area (hectares)	Production (quintals)	Yield (quintals per hectare)
Doukkala	200	4 000	20.0	300	3 600	12.0

Source : Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Forestry.
(Vegetable Production Department.)

II-10 - Olive-growing

(in thousands of tonnes)

	Crops End of 1999 - Beginning of 2000	Crops End of 2000 - Beginning of 2001*	Crops End of 2001 - Beginning of 2002**
	Olive production	650	420
Olive oil production.....	60	35	50

(*) Revised.

(**) Preliminary.

Source : Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Forestry.
(Vegetable Production Department.)

II-11 - Oleaginous plants

	1999 - 2000			2000 - 2001		
	Harvested area (1000 hectares)	Production (1000 quintals)	Yield (Quintals per hectare)	Harvested area (1000 hectares)	Production (1000 quintals)	Yield (Quintals per hectare)
	Sunflower	48.8	200	4.1	61.5	270
Groundnut	21	440	21.0	20.8	500	24.0

Source : Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Forestry.
(Vegetable Production Department.)

II-12 - Vine growing

	1999		2000		2001	
	Area (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Area (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Area (hectares)	Production (tonnes)
Dessert grapes	39 000	230 000	37 500	196 600	38 800	203 200
Wine-producing grapes	10 800	80 000	9 800	56 000	10 700	60 800
Total.....	49 800	310 000	47 300	252 600	49 500	264 000

Source : Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Forestry.
(Vegetable Production Department.)

II-13 - Stock farming ⁽¹⁾

(in thousands)

	1999	2000	2001*
Cattle.....	2 565	2 575	2 500
Sheep	14 587	14 499	15 000
Goats.....	4 704	4 930	4 800
Total.....	21 856	22 004	22 300

(1) Census carried out in October-November.

(*) Preliminary.

Source : Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Forestry.
(Programming and Economic Affairs Department.)

II-14 - Meat supplied for consumption

(in thousands of tonnes)

	1999	2000*	2001**
Red meat	316	330	335
Cattle.....	135	140	150
Sheep	116	120	115
Goats.....	20	22	21
Other	45	48	49
White meat	230	220	255

(*) Revised

(**) Preliminary.

Source : Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Forestry.
(Stock farming Department.)

II-15 - Marine fisheries

(in thousands of tonnes)

	2000*	2001**
Production.....	898.8	1 101.1
- Deep-sea fishing.....	133.5	122.5
- Coastal fishing.....	765.3	978.6
Consumption of fresh products ⁽¹⁾	203.4	197.2
Processing.....	557.8	769.7
- Canned fish ⁽¹⁾	180.0	210.0
- By-products.....	321.5	505.7
- Freezing.....	56.3	54.0
Exports.....	324.4	366.3
- Fresh and freezed fish	47.1	52.8
- Crustaceans and molluscs.....	178.3	124.9
- Canned fish.....	82.2	98.4
- By-products.....	21.5	90.2

(*) Revised

(**) Preliminary.

(1) Supplies to canning industry from purchases made by wholesalers are deducted from "consumption of fresh products" and included in the "canned fish" item.

Sources : - Production : Ministry of Marine Fisheries and National Fishing Office.
 - Exports : Foreign Exchange Office.

III-1 - Main mineral products

(in thousands of tonnes)

	Production ⁽¹⁾			Exports ⁽²⁾		
	1999	2000*	2001**	1999	2000*	2001**
Phosphate rock.....	22 163.0	21 463.0	21 995.0	11 380.8	10 487.5	10 684.0
Other non-metallic ores						
Barite.....	328.9	343.6	445.8	212.2	327.2	404.2
Fluorspar.....	83.1	77.0	96.5	83.4	78.2	93.9
Salt.....	156.2	162.4	231.3	-	-	-
Bentonite.....	36.5	43.2	80.4	-	-	-
Metallic ores						
Zinc ore.....	216.2	201.7	174.8	230.5	190.3	184.3
Lead ore.....	114.2	117.4	110.9	47.8	39.2	31.2
Iron ore.....	6.6	6.5	5.0	0.2	-	-
Copper ore.....	25.3	23.2	19.1	29.5	25.2	20.9
Chemical manganese.....	29.2	25.8	13.2	24.9	16.9	13.7

(*) Revised.

(**) Preliminary.

(1) Except anthracite, included in the energetic products.

Source : (1) Production : Ministry of Industry, Trade, Energy and Mining.

(2) Exports : Foreign Exchange Office.

III-2 - Index of mineral production

(1992=100)

	Weighting	1999	2000*	2001**	Percentage changes
					<u>2001</u> 2000
Overall index	100.0	113.5	109.6	112.2	2.4
- Phosphates	78.65	115.8	112.1	114.9	2.5
- Metallic ores	16.50	106.6	103.2	89.0	-13.8
- Non-metallic ores.....	4.85	99.7	90.8	147.3	62.2

(*) Revised.

(**) Preliminary.

Source : Ministry of Economic Estimates and Plan.

(Department of statistics)

III-3 - Energy balance

(in thousands of "tonnes oil equivalent", T.O.E.)

	1999		2000*		2001**	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Consumption	9 664	100	9 655	100	10 134	100
- Coal	2 209	22.9	2 567	26.6	3 274	32.3
- Petroleum products	6 730	69.6	6 236	64.6	6 139	60.6
- Natural gas	33	0.3	38	0.4	38	0.4
- Hydro-electricity, wind power electricity and imported electricity .	692	7.2	814	8.4	683	6.7
Of which :						
Domestic products	329	100	267	100	325	100
- Anthracite	72	21.9	16	6.0	-	-
- Oil and natural gas	45	13.7	51	19.1	48	14.8
- Hydro-electricity and wind power electricity.....	212	64.4	200	74.9	277	85.2
Deficit	9 335		9 388		9 809	
-As a percentage of overall consumption.....		96.6		97.2		96.8

(*) Revised.

(**) Preliminary.

Source : Ministry of Industry, Trade, Energy and Mining.

III-4 - Energy production

	1999	2000*	2001**	Percentage changes <u>2001</u> 2000
Extraction activity				
Anthracite (1 000 t)	129.2	29.0	-	-
Crude oil (1 000 t)	12.9	14.0	10.8	-22.9
Natural gas (millions m ³).....	43.0	50.0	50.0	-
Processing activity				
Refineries' production (1000 t) ⁽¹⁾	6 556.0	6 189.0	6 324.0	2.2
Net electricity production (millions kWh)	11 419	11 579	13 228	14.2
Of which : Concession electricity	(4 924.0)	(6 499.8)	(9 232.7)	(42.0)

(*) Revised.

(**) Preliminary.

(1) Excluding non energetic oil products (bitumen and lubricants).

Source : Ministry of Industry, Trade, Energy and Mining and National Electricity Office.

III-5 - Energy production expressed in Tonnes Oil Equivalent (TOE)

In thousands of Tonnes Oil Equivalent (TOE)	2000*			2001**		
	Quantities	Percentage changes	Structure	Quantities	Percentage changes	Structure
Total production ⁽¹⁾	9 216	- 4.0	100.0	9 763	5.9	100.0
Of which :						
- Refined petroleum ⁽²⁾	6 189	- 5.6	67.2	6 324	2.2	64.8
- Electricity	3 011	1.4	32.7	3 439	14.2	35.2
- Coal	16	-77.8	0.1	-	-	-

(*) Revised.

(**) Preliminary.

(1) Total production of energy has been calculated according to data provided by the Ministry of Industry, Trade, Energy and Mining and the National Electricity Office, on the basis of a conversion ratio of 0.26 TOE per 1000 Kwh for electricity and 0.56 TOE per tonne for coal.

(2) Excluding non energetic oil products (bitumen and lubricants).

III-6 - Total energy consumption

	1999	2000*	2001**	Percentage changes <u>2001</u> 2000
Petroleum products (1 000 t)	6 730	6 236	6 139	-1.6
- Light distillates	3 652	3 656	3 759	2.8
. Standard petrol	80	79	79	-
. Super petrol	329	326	320	-1.8
. Planes kerosene	287	285	265	-7.0
. Gas-oil	2 842	2 841	2 980	4.9
. Miscellaneous	114	125	115	-8.0
- Liquefied gas	1 109	1 129	1 180	4.5
. Butane.....	1 013	1 038	1 080	4.0
. Propane.....	96	91	100	9.9
- Fuel-oil	1 969	1 451	1 200	-17.3
. Quantities used for electricity production	981	611	292	-52.2
. Other	988	840	908	8.1
Coal (1 000 t)	3 379	3 913	4 969	27.0
. Quantities used for electricity production	2 677	3 219	4 171	29.6
. Other	702	694	798	15.0
Natural gas (millions m³).....	43	50	50	-
Electricity O.N.E. (millions kWh)	11 675	12 175	12 800	5.1
of which : external contribution.....	1 844	2 363	1 564	-33.8

(*) Revised.

(**) Preliminary.

Source : Ministry of Industry, Trade, Energy and Mining (Energy Department)
and National Electricity Office.

III-7 - Final energy consumption

In thousands of Tonnes Oil Equivalent (TOE)	2000*			2001**		
	Quantities	Percentage changes	Structure	Quantities	Percentage changes	Structure
Final energy consumption ⁽¹⁾	9 275	0.1	100	9 730	4.9	100
Petroleum products	5 651	- 2.1	60.9	5 875	4.0	60.4
of which :						
. Gas oil	(2 828)	(- 0.1)	(30.5)	(2 970)	(5.0)	(30.5)
. Electricity	3 166	4.3	34.1	3 328	5.1	34.2
. Coal	458	- 1.1	5.0	527	15.1	5.4

(1) Final energy consumption is calculated on the basis of data provided by the Ministry of Industry, Trade, Energy and Mining and the National Electricity Office on the basis of a conversion coefficients of 0.26 TOE per 1000 Kwh for electricity and 0.66 TOE per tonne for coal.

(*) Revised.

(**) Preliminary.

IV-1 - Indices of manufacturing production

(1992=100)

	Weighting	1999	2000	2001	Percentage changes	
					<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
					1999	2000
Food, beverages and tobacco industries	249	123.3	129.7	135.5	5.2	4.5
Staple foods ⁽¹⁾	184	125.8	132.7	135.8	5.5	2.3
Beverages and tobacco	65	116.3	120.8	134.9	3.9	11.7
Textiles, clothing and leather industries	223	117.2	118.0	115.4	0.7	- 2.2
Textiles and knitting mills	113	98.4	102.0	101.9	3.7	- 0.1
Wearing apparel except footwear	90	142.1	138.7	131.2	- 2.4	-5.4
Tanning and leather footwear	20	111.2	114.8	120.9	3.2	5.3
Chemical and paracheical industries	218	127.6	132.6	138.2	3.9	4.2
Chemical and paracheical products.....	151	125.7	130.0	137.7	3.4	5.9
Rubber and plastic manufactures	30	127.7	126.3	122.9	- 1.1	-2.7
Paper and cardboard, printing.....	37	135.1	148.2	153.0	9.7	3.2
Mechanical, metallurgical, electrical and electronic industries	181	117.1	121.2	128.9	3.5	6.4
Basic metal industries	22	135.0	135.3	144.8	0.2	7.0
Metal works except machinery	61	105.4	109.0	118.8	3.4	9.0
Machinery and equipment	20	109.2	120.5	118.2	10.3	- 1.9
Transport equipment	41	120.3	125.5	143.4	4.3	14.3
Electrical and electronic equipment	34	126.4	127.1	127.4	0.6	0.2
Office machinery, measuring equipment, optical goods, clocks.....	2	136.9	159.6	114.9	16.6	-28.0
Other manufactures	1	108.6	111.7	108.8	2.9	- 2.6
Wood and building materials	129	115.5	119.6	124.0	3.5	3.7
Timber and woodworking	21	106.2	110.8	116.8	4.3	5.4
Processed quarry products	108	117.3	121.3	125.4	3.4	3.4
Total manufacturing	1000	120.7	124.9	128.9	3.5	3.2

(1) Food products (branch 10) and other food products (branch 11).

Source : Ministry of Economic Estimates and Plan.

V-1 - Tourist arrivals

	2000	2001	Percentage changes	During the eight first months		Percentage changes	During the last four months		Percentage changes
			<u>2001</u> 2000	2000	2001	<u>2001</u> 2000	2000	2001	<u>2001</u> 2000
I . Foreign tourists	2 505 708	2 456 922	- 2.0	1 673 920	1 796 023	+ 7.3	831 788	660 899	- 20.5
A. On-shore	2 325 505	2 249 662	- 3.3	1 574 082	1 672 017	+ 6.2	751 423	577 645	- 23.1
Europe	1 805 088	1 772 365	- 1.8	1 218 368	1 317 881	+ 8.2	586 720	454 484	-22.5
Of which :									
.France	813 865	840 230	+ 3.2	564 289	629 744	+11.6	249 576	210 486	-15.7
.Spain	232 245	200 519	-13.7	152 098	144 629	- 4.9	80 147	55 890	-30.3
.Germany	211 039	196 700	- 6.8	137 893	139 079	+ 0.9	73 146	57 621	-21.2
.United Kingdom	137 232	135 642	- 1.2	89 728	100 318	+11.8	47 504	35 324	-25.6
.Italy	142 426	123 628	-13.2	96 109	97 767	+ 1.7	46 317	25 861	-44.2
Other	113 494	92 180	-18.8	76 425	65 533	-14.3	37 069	26 647	-28.1
America	178 625	149 103	-16.5	121 426	122 112	+ 0.6	57 199	26 991	-52.8
Of which :									
.United States	121 068	97 072	-19.8	79 815	81 632	+ 2.3	41 253	15 440	-62.6
.Canada	34 320	31 633	- 7.8	24 929	24 746	- 0.7	9 391	6 887	-26.7
.Argentina	6 876	5 693	-17.2	4 859	4 619	- 4.9	2 017	1 074	-46.8
Maghreb	63 989	71 454	+11.7	44 446	51 243	+15.3	19 543	20 211	+ 3.4
Africa	67 157	72 165	+ 7.5	48 561	52 504	+ 8.1	18 596	19 661	+ 5.7
Africa	36 077	38 477	+ 6.7	22 777	23 511	+ 3.2	13 300	14 966	+12.5
Asia	40 120	33 094	-17.5	27 825	24 287	-12.7	12 295	8 807	-28.4
Other countries	20 955	20 824	- 0.6	14 254	14 946	+ 4.9	6 701	5 878	-12.3
B. Off-shore (cruising)	180 203	207 260	+15.0	99 838	124 006	+24.2	80 365	83 254	+ 3.6
II. Moroccans resident abroad	1 787 532	1 973 653	+10.4	1 446 095	1 608 376	+11.2	341 437	365 277	+ 7.0
Total	4 293 240	4 430 575	+ 3.2	3 120 015	3 404 399	+ 9.1	1 173 225	1 026 176	-12.5

Source : Department of Tourism.

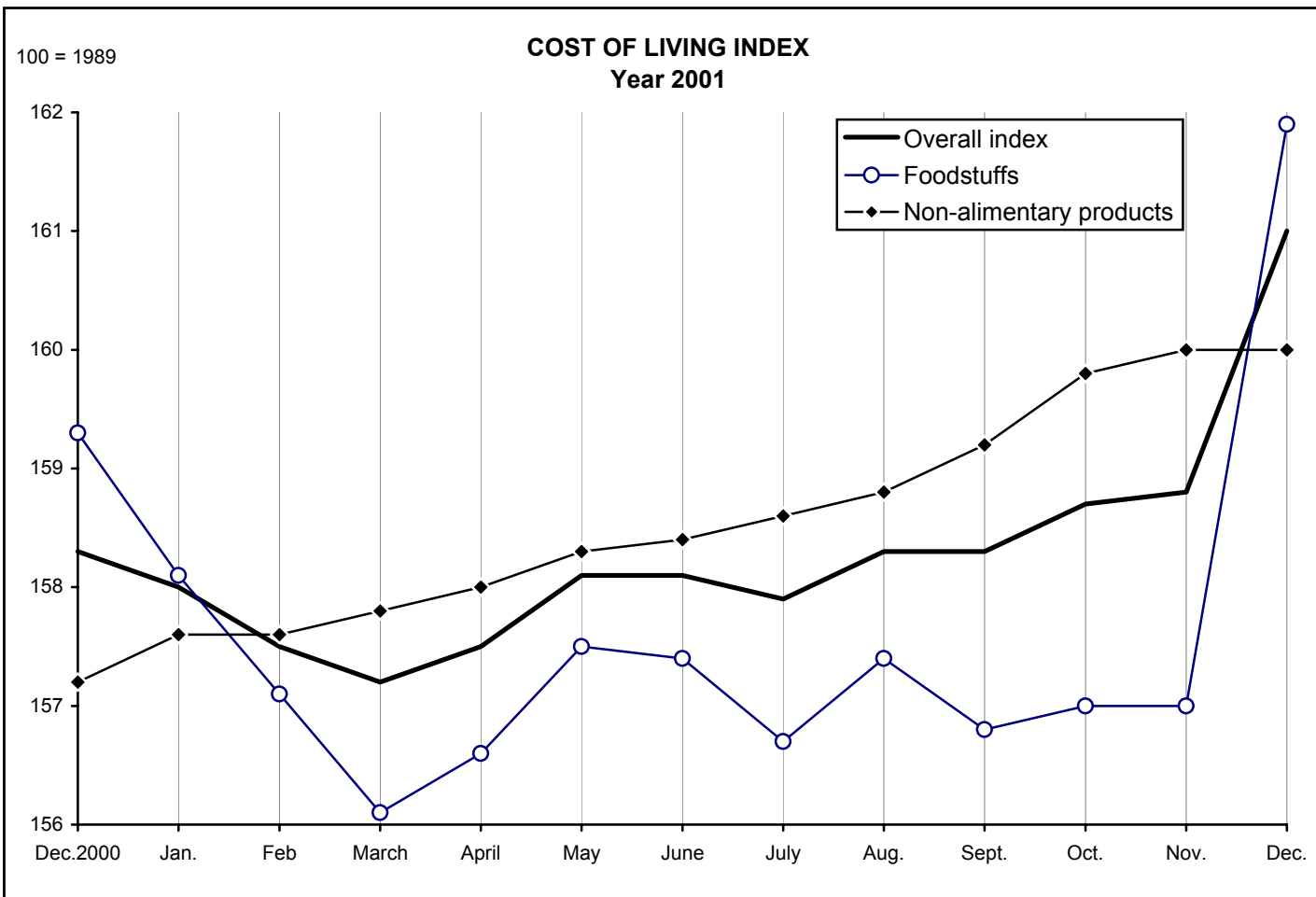
VI-1 - Cost of living index (385 items)

(1989=100)

Groups of products	2000		2001													Percentage changes	
	Annual average	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average	Dec.01 Dec. 00	2001* 2000*
Foodstuffs	159.1	159.3	158.1	157.1	156.1	156.6	157.5	157.4	156.7	157.4	156.8	157.0	157.0	161.9	157.5	+ 1.6	- 1.0
Cereals and cereal-based products	141.8	142.3	142.3	142.2	142.4	142.3	142.1	141.8	142.0	142.4	142.5	142.6	143.0	143.1	142.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.4
Milk, dairy products and eggs	137.4	142.6	141.8	138.9	136.4	135.8	136.2	136.1	136.1	138.5	140.6	142.8	146.0	146.8	139.7	+ 2.9	+ 1.7
Fats	135.3	138.1	138.3	140.1	141.1	139.7	139.6	139.7	139.6	139.8	140.4	141.0	141.2	140.5	140.1	+ 1.7	+ 3.5
Meat	162.8	164.6	171.2	173.4	172.5	165.4	160.5	159.3	158.4	160.0	161.9	162.5	167.8	168.2	165.1	+ 2.2	+ 1.4
Fresh fish	178.1	184.4	182.2	179.7	167.0	158.1	159.3	157.3	155.1	159.0	156.9	162.9	178.2	186.9	166.9	+ 1.4	- 6.3
Fresh vegetables	196.2	192.5	165.2	156.0	154.2	169.2	178.0	165.0	164.6	165.2	157.1	154.1	166.1	206.2	166.7	+ 7.1	-15.0
Fresh fruit	174.8	168.5	177.1	177.3	174.3	189.8	218.1	248.9	237.9	235.3	231.4	231.9	171.7	171.0	205.4	+ 1.5	+ 17.5
Non-alimentary products	155.6	157.2	157.6	157.6	157.8	158.0	158.3	158.4	158.6	158.8	159.2	159.8	160.0	160.0	158.7	+ 1.8	+ 2.0
Clothing	161.3	162.8	162.8	162.7	162.7	162.8	163.2	163.3	163.4	163.6	164.0	164.2	164.4	165.0	163.5	+ 1.4	+ 1.4
Housing	159.2	160.7	161.9	162.0	162.1	162.1	162.3	162.4	162.4	162.5	162.6	163.0	163.1	163.1	162.5	+ 1.5	+ 2.1
Household equipment.....	138.2	138.2	138.3	138.2	138.0	137.9	138.0	137.9	137.9	138.4	138.8	138.9	139.0	139.0	138.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.1
Medical care.....	140.6	140.5	140.7	140.8	142.6	142.6	142.6	142.8	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.2	143.2	142.5	+ 1.9	+ 1.4
Transport and communications....	158.4	162.1	162.2	161.6	162.1	162.2	162.4	162.4	162.6	162.8	162.9	162.9	163.1	163.2	162.5	+ 0.7	+ 2.6
Leisure and culture.....	154.0	157.5	157.5	157.4	158.0	158.1	158.3	158.3	158.4	158.4	161.3	162.9	162.8	162.8	159.5	+ 3.4	+ 3.6
Other goods and services.....	163.1	164.5	164.7	164.6	164.8	164.9	165.9	166.2	166.6	166.9	167.8	168.6	168.9	169.1	166.6	+ 2.8	+ 2.1
Overall index	157.3	158.3	158.0	157.5	157.2	157.5	158.1	158.1	157.9	158.3	158.3	158.7	158.8	161.0	158.3	+ 1.7	+ 0.6

(*) Annual average.

Source : Ministry of Economic Estimates and Plan.



VI-2 - Index of industrial producer prices (*)

(1997 = 100)

	Weighting %	Annual average 2000	2001					Percentage changes	
			1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Annual average	<u>2000</u> 1999	<u>2001</u> 2000
			Food industries.....	28.9	99.8	100.2	98.1	98.7	99.8
Tobacco industry.....	3.1	113.7	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	+ 1.5	- 0.3
Textile industry	6.5	97.1	96.1	97.2	98.1	98.1	97.4	- 3.8	+ 0.3
Clothing industry	6.7	97.6	96.9	96.9	96.9	96.5	96.8	- 1.3	- 0.8
Leather and footwear	1.6	97.0	97.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.3	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Wood and wood products	1.8	99.0	98.7	99.0	98.5	97.8	98.5	-	- 0.5
Paper and cardboard	2.6	103.8	98.0	95.0	94.7	90.4	94.5	+ 7.3	- 9.0
Printing and publishing	1.4	91.3	96.0	92.9	96.5	96.5	95.5	- 0.9	+ 4.6
Oil refining	13.3	152.8	142.3	147.1	150.3	131.0	142.7	+ 78.7	- 6.6
Chemical industry	13.1	98.5	98.3	98.7	94.6	94.6	96.6	+ 0.4	- 1.9
Rubber and plastic products	2.0	97.6	99.3	98.2	96.1	96.8	97.6	- 3.2	-
Other non-metallic mineral products	5.9	103.5	103.5	103.6	106.2	106.2	104.9	+ 2.1	+ 1.4
Basic metal industry	3.2	101.1	99.1	100.4	99.8	99.8	99.8	+ 3.4	- 1.3
Metalworking	3.0	100.3	100.8	100.9	101.3	101.3	101.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Machinery and equipment	0.9	97.8	96.6	96.4	96.5	96.2	96.4	- 2.9	- 1.4
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	2.0	107.8	107.4	107.4	107.4	105.3	106.9	+ 3.8	- 0.8
Radio, television and communication equipment ...	0.5	97.2	97.2	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.9	- 0.2	- 0.3
Medical, measuring and optical instruments and watch-making equipment.....	0.1	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	+ 3.1	-
Car industry.....	2.5	98.9	98.9	99.1	99.1	99.4	99.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.2
Other transport equipment.....	0.1	95.0	94.0	92.2	92.4	92.4	92.8	- 1.9	- 2.3
Furniture and miscellaneous manufactures	0.9	99.0	98.8	102.6	102.7	102.7	101.7	- 0.9	+ 2.7
Overall index.....	100	107.0	105.7	105.6	105.8	103.4	105.1	+ 9.3	- 1.8

(*) Prices excluding taxes and ex works.

Source : Ministry of Economic Estimates and Plan.

VI-3 - Indicators of employment and unemployment

(Population in thousands and rates in percentage)

	Urban areas			Rural areas			Total		
	2000	2001	Changes in absolute value	2000	2001	Changes in absolute value	2000	2001	Changes in absolute value
Total population	15 849	16 307	+ 458	12 856	12 863	+ 7	28 705	29 170	+ 465
Population aged 15 years and over.....	11 385	11 807	+ 422	8 055	8 147	+ 92	19 440	19 954	+ 514
Labour force aged 15 years and over	5 345	5 433	+ 88	4 940	4 797	- 143	10 285	10 230	- 55
Of which : - Employed	4 199	4 372	+ 173	4 692	4 583	- 109	8 891	8 955	+ 64
- Unemployed	1 146	1 061	- 85	248	214	- 34	1 394	1 275	- 119
Activity rate ⁽¹⁾	47.0	46.0	- 1.0	61.4	58.9	- 2.5	52.9	51.3	- 1.6
Unemployment rate	21.5	19.5	- 2.0	5.0	4.5	- 0.5	13.6	12.5	- 1.1
. By gender									
Men	19.9	18.0	- 1.9	6.5	5.6	- 0.9	13.8	12.5	- 1.3
Women	26.7	24.7	- 2.0	1.7	1.6	- 0.1	13.0	12.5	- 0.5
. By age									
15 - 24 years	37.6	35.5	- 2.1	7.9	7.2	- 0.7	19.9	18.9	- 1.0
25 - 34 years	30.0	28.0	- 2.0	6.7	5.9	- 0.8	20.7	19.2	- 1.5
35 - 44 years	10.4	9.2	- 1.2	2.7	2.3	- 0.4	7.3	6.5	- 0.8
45 years and over.....	4.3	3.5	- 0.8	1.1	1.1	-	2.7	2.3	- 0.4
. By diploma									
Without any diploma	13.1	11.8	- 1.3	3.5	3.0	- 0.5	7.1	6.4	- 0.7
With diploma	29.7	26.8	- 2.9	17.0	15.8	- 1.2	27.5	25.0	- 2.5

(1) Labour force aged 15 and over as a percentage of the total population aged 15 and over.

Source : Ministry of Economic Estimates and Plan

VI-4 - Employment by branch of economic activity⁽¹⁾

(In thousands of person)

Branches of activity	Year		Change	
	2000	2001	in absolute value	in %
Agriculture, hunting and fishing	4 010	3 895	- 115	- 2.9
Industry (including handy craft)	1 187	1 173	- 14	- 1.2
Construction and public works	560	600	+ 40	+ 7.1
Commerce	1 118	1 155	+ 37	+ 3.3
Transport and communication	297	313	+ 16	+ 5.5
Administration and social services to the community	925	976	+ 51	+ 5.5
Other services.....	784	833	+ 49	+ 6.2
Other activities (unclassified)	10	9	- 1	- 10.5
Total	8 891	8 955	+ 64	+ 0.7

(1) Persons in employment aged 15 and over.

Source : Ministry of Economic Estimates and Plan.

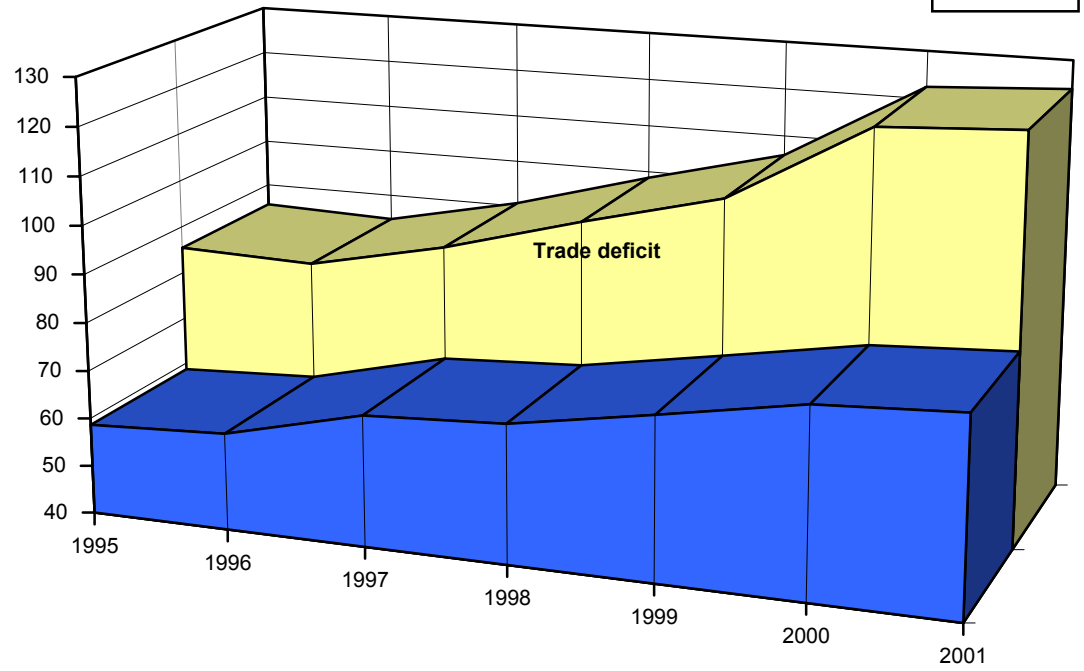
VII-1 - Structure of trade transactions⁽¹⁾

Percentage share of the different categories	Imports		Exports	
	2000	2001	2000	2001
Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco.....	11.6	12.4	21.3	20.1
Energy and lubricants.....	17.7	17.6	3.7	3.8
Raw products.....	6.6	6.2	9.6	9.4
Semi-finished products.....	19.9	21.2	21.6	22.1
Finished products.....	44.2	42.6	43.8	44.6
. Capital goods.....	20.7	18.5	6.1	5.6
. Consumer goods.....	23.5	24.1	37.7	39.0
Total	100	100	100	100

(1) From 1998 onwards, foreign trade data include transactions carried out within the framework of the temporary admission without payment, as well as at the total level as on the level of each product..

FOREIGN TRADE

In billions of dirhams



VII-2 - Major imports

Weight in thousands of tonnes Value in millions of dirhams	2000*		2001**		Changes			
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight		Value	
					Thousands of tonnes	%	Millions of dirhams	%
Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	6 743	14 210	6 583	15 348	- 160	-2.4	1 138	8.0
Wheat	3 441	5 484	3 360	6 164	- 81	-2.4	680	12.4
Maize	902	1 148	971	1 317	69	7.6	169	14.7
Barley	867	1 113	797	1 101	- 70	-8.1	- 12	-1.1
Sugar	559	1 458	512	1 535	- 47	-8.4	77	5.3
Dairy products	39	674	54	971	15	38.5	297	44.1
Tea	42	740	38	671	- 4	-9.5	- 69	-9.3
Tobacco	8	614	10	737	2	25.0	123	20.0
Other	885	2 979	841	2 852	- 44	-5.0	- 127	-4.3
Energy and lubricants	12 283	21 657	13 954	21 874	1 671	13.6	217	1.0
Crude oil	6 853	14 710	7 259	14 488	406	5.9	- 222	-1.5
Refined petroleum products	1 468	4 802	1 671	4 744	203	13.8	- 58	-1.2
Coal	3 962	1 441	5 024	2 280	1 062	26.8	839	58.2
Electricity	-	704	-	362	-	-	- 342	-48.6
Raw products	4 688	8 055	4 048	7 646	- 640	-13.7	- 409	-5.1
Vegetable oils	337	1 479	396	1 663	59	17.5	184	12.4
Oil seeds	322	871	254	626	- 68	-21.1	- 245	-28.1
Timber	814	1 828	593	1 554	- 221	-27.1	- 274	-15.0
Textile fibers and cotton	82	1 117	90	1,266	8	9.8	149	13.3
Sulfur	2 658	1 326	2 196	878	- 462	-17.4	- 448	-33.8
Other	475	1 434	519	1,659	44	9.3	225	15.7
Semi-finished products ⁽¹⁾	3 762	24 365	4 014	26 387	252	6.7	2 022	8.3
Chemical products	782	3 441	751	3 686	- 31	-4.0	245	7.1
Dyes and disinfectants	29	955	31	1 040	2	6.9	85	8.9
Natural and chemical fertilizers	596	796	585	856	- 11	-1.8	60	7.5
Metallurgical products, iron and steel	1 253	5 403	1 375	5 533	122	9.7	130	2.4
Plastic materials	259	2 841	305	3 171	46	17.8	330	11.6
Paper and cardboard	218	1,747	199	1 755	- 19	-8.7	8	0.5
Fiber and cotton yarns.....	33	990	37	1 172	4	12.1	182	18.4
Other	592	8 192	731	9 174	139	23.5	982	12.0
Capital goods agricultural equipment	15	724	17	888	2	13.3	164	22.8
Capital goods industrial equipment	300	24 694	271	22 019	- 29	-9.7	-2 675	-10.8
Machines and miscellaneous equipment	30	4 575	31	4 728	1	3.3	153	3.3
Boilers.....	2	283	2	239	-	-	- 44	-15.5
Piston engines, pumps and compressors	19	1 131	20	1 251	1	5.3	120	10.6
Textile machinery	6	562	6	684	-	-	122	21.7
Equipment of extraction	12	419	15	405	3	25.0	- 14	-3.3
Tools and machine tools	10	514	11	653	-	-	139	27.0
Aircraft, ships and industrial vehicles	63	4 000	37	1 958	- 26	-41.3	-2 042	-51.1
Electrical appliance of telephony and telecommunications transmitters.....	5	3 064	4	2 143	- 1	-20.0	- 921	-30.1
Wires and cables for electricity	12	732	13	786	1	8.3	54	7.4
Other	141	9 414	132	9 172	- 9	-6.4	- 242	-2.6
Consumer goods	397	28 822	434	29 919	37	9.3	1 097	3.8
Pharmaceutical products.....	3	1 302	4	1 651	-	-	349	26.8
Textile products	109	10 740	122	12 190	13	11.9	1 450	13.5
Plastic articles	26	1 086	28	1 220	2	7.7	-	-
Telecommunications receivers	12	4 501	12	2 398	-	-	-2 103	-46.7
Passenger cars	22	1 690	26	2 136	4	18.2	446	26.4
Spare parts	18	728	23	1 024	5	27.8	296	40.7
Other	207	8 775	219	9 300	12	5.8	525	6.0
Total.....	28 188	122 527	29 321	124 081	1 133	4.0	1 554	1.3

(1) Including industrial gold for an amount of 70 million dirhams in 2000 and 120 million in 2001.

(*) Revised.

(**) Preliminary.

Source : Foreign Exchange Office.

VII-3 - Major exports

Weight in thousands of tonnes Value in millions of dirhams	2000*		2001**		Changes			
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight		Value	
					Thousands of tonnes	%	Millions of dirhams	%
Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco.....	1 519	16 751	1 490	16 185	-29	-1.9	-566	-3.4
Citrus fruits	472	2 050	421	2 026	-51	-10.8	-24	-1.2
Early vegetables	285	1 645	319	1 755	34	11.9	110	6.7
Crustaceans and molluscs	178	6 742	125	4 954	-53	-29.8	-1 788	-26.5
Fresh fish	47	1 361	53	1 396	6	12.8	35	2.6
Canned fish.....	82	2 141	98	2 543	16	19.5	402	18.8
Canned fruits and vegetables.....	95	1 061	90	1 189	-5	-5.3	128	12.1
Fish meal.....	19	98	74	409	55	289.5	311	317.3
Other	341	1 653	310	1 913	-31	-9.1	260	15.7
Energy and lubricants	1 432	2 882	1 821	3 098	389	27.2	216	7.5
Raw animal and vegetable products	154	1 803	120	1 363	-34	-22.1	-440	-24.4
Paper pulp	97	625	53	238	-44	-45.4	-387	-61.9
Plants and flowers	12	229	12	222	-	-	-7	-3.1
Agar-agar	1	213	1	202	-	-	-11	-5.2
Cork	19	235	10	112	-9	-47.4	-123	-52.3
Other	25	501	44	589	19	76.0	88	17.6
Raw mineral products	12 772	5 766	12 966	6 179	194	1.5	413	7.2
Phosphates	10 487	4 129	10 684	4 687	197	1.9	558	13.5
Other	2 285	1 637	2 282	1 492	-3	-0.1	-145	-8.9
Semi-finished products ⁽¹⁾.....	4 543	17 063	4 673	17 763	130	2.9	700	4.1
Phosphoric acid	1 640	5 365	1 636	5 380	-4	-0.2	15	0.3
Natural and chemical fertilizers	2 217	3 430	2 493	4 017	276	12.4	587	17.1
Electronic devices (transistors)	3	4 253	3	4 302	-	-	49	1.2
Unwrought lead and silver	55	706	53	715	-2	-3.6	9	1.3
Hides and skins	4	497	4	316	-	-	-181	-36.4
Other	624	2 812	484	3 033	-140	-22.4	221	7.9
Capital goods	53	4 809	47	4 460	-6	-11.3	-349	-7.3
Tyres	10	284	3	100	-7	-70.0	-184	-64.8
Electronic under-systems	1	401	1	386	-	-	-15	-3.7
Diodes	-	307	-	-	-	-	-307	-
Wires and cables for electricity	15	2 074	17	2 512	2	13.3	438	21.1
Other	27	1 743	26	1 462	-1	-3.7	-281	-16.1
Consumer goods	226	29 753	247	31 392	21	9.3	1 639	5.5
Clothing	82	16 195	85	17 164	3	3.7	969	6.0
Hosiery	53	8 935	53	8 861	-	-	-74	-0.8
Shoes	9	1 163	10	1 326	1	11.1	163	14.0
Carpets	3	179	3	175	-	-	-4	-2.2
Fiber and cotton fabrics	7	473	9	680	2	28.6	207	43.8
Other	72	2 808	87	3 186	15	20.8	378	13.5
Total.....	20 699	78 827	21 364	80 440	665	3.2	1 613	2.0

(1) Including industrial gold for an amount of 33 million dirhams in 2000 and 131 million in 2001.

(*) Revised.

(**) Preliminary.

Source : Foreign Exchange Office.

VII-4 - Geographical distribution of foreign trade

(in millions of dirhams)

	Imports		Exports		Balances	
	C.I.F.		F.O.B.			
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
EUROPE	78 868	80 833	61 506	61 776	-17 362	-19 057
European Union	70 941	70 480	58 868	59 377	-12 073	-11 103
France	29 439	29 854	26 392	26 392	- 3 047	- 3 462
Spain	12 093	12 807	10 220	12 274	- 1 873	- 533
Germany	5 978	6 251	3 917	3 361	- 2 061	- 2 890
Italy	5 810	6 262	5 616	4 599	- 194	- 1 663
Great Britain.....	7 559	7 699	7 560	6 909	+ 1	- 790
Netherlands	2 068	1 948	1 316	2 184	- 752	+ 236
Belgium-luxembourg Economic Union ...	1 952	1 762	2 223	2 036	+ 271	+ 274
Other E.U. countries	6 042	3 897	1 624	1 622	- 4 418	- 2 275
Other european countries.....	7 927	10 353	2 638	2 399	- 5 289	- 7 954
Russia	2 663	4 095	644	596	- 2 019	- 3 499
ASIA	24 399	23 768	9 036	8 718	-15 363	-15 050
Middle East Arab countries	11 731	11 088	1 081	1 580	-10 650	- 9 508
Other Asian countries	12 668	12 680	7 732	7 138	- 4 936	- 5 542
Japan	2 070	1 889	3 010	2 041	+ 940	+ 152
India	570	757	3 298	2 894	+ 2 728	+ 2 137
Iran	3 796	3 185	434	298	- 3 362	- 2 887
China	2 846	3 151	370	387	- 2 476	- 2 764
Other	3 386	3 698	620	1 518	- 2 766	- 2 180
AMERICA	13 145	12 244	4 467	5 379	- 8 678	- 6 865
United States	6 836	4 558	2 694	3 246	- 4 142	- 1 312
Canada	2 404	2 534	327	332	- 2 077	- 2 202
Brazil	1 821	3 025	730	916	- 1 091	- 2 109
Mexico	80	84	534	500	+ 454	+ 416
Other	2 004	2 043	182	385	- 1 822	- 1 658
AFRICA	5 659	6 779	3 167	3 599	- 2 492	- 3 180
Maghreb-Arab Union countries	3 023	3 466	1 508	1 534	- 1 515	- 1 932
Algeria	2 024	2 179	78	97	- 1 946	- 2 082
Tunisia	359	509	614	589	+ 255	+ 80
Libya	640	778	669	660	+ 29	- 118
Mauritania	-	-	147	188	+ 147	+ 188
Other	2 636	3 313	1 659	2 065	- 977	- 1 248
OCEANIA	456	457	651	968	+ 195	+ 511
Total	122 527	124 081	78 827	80 440	-43 700	-43 641

(*) Revised.

(**) Preliminary.

Source : Foreign Exchange Office.

VIII-1 - Balance of payments

(in millions of dirhams)

	2000*			2001**		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
A. CURRENT ACCOUNT	141 629.6	146 675.9	-5 046.3	170 949.8	152 307.9	+18 641.9
Goods	78 827.2	113 200.8	-34 373.6	80 439.6	114 281.5	-33 841.9
- General merchandise	51 457.2	96 086.5	-44 629.3	52 759.8	95 874.7	-43 114.9
- Goods for processing	27 183.1	17 019.4	+10 163.7	27 550.5	18 303.3	+9 247.2
- Goods procured in ports by carriers	186.9	94.9	+92.0	129.3	103.5	+25.8
Services	32 238.3	20 019.4	+12 218.9	45 197.0	23 581.6	+21 615.4
- Transportation	5 153.1	6 585.8	-1 432.7	7 450.2	8 839.8	-1 389.6
- Travel	21 666.4	4 521.1	+17 145.3	28 832.4	4 005.6	+24 826.8
- Communication services	1 206.2	180.2	+1 026.0	1 908.3	193.9	+1 714.4
- Insurance services	319.8	308.5	+11.3	326.5	428.7	-102.2
- Royalties and license fees	407.4	2 230.3	-1 822.9	249.6	2 898.1	-2 648.5
- Other business services	1 567.8	2 243.0	-675.2	3 681.3	2 542.6	+1 138.7
- Government services. n.i.e.	1 917.6	3 950.5	-2 032.9	2 748.7	4 672.9	-1 924.2
Income	2 934.0	12 205.5	-9 271.5	3 684.7	13 084.0	-9 399.3
- Private investment income	142.7	2 992.1	-2 849.4	154.9	4 541.4	-4 386.5
- Income on public investment and debt	2 791.3	9 213.4	-6 422.1	3 529.8	8 542.6	-5 012.8
Unrequited transfers	27 630.1	1 250.2	+26 379.9	41 628.5	1 360.8	+40 267.7
- Public	1 510.7	441.4	+1 069.3	734.2	509.3	+224.9
- Private	26 119.4	808.8	+25 310.6	40 894.3	851.5	+40 042.8
B. CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT...	31 486.8	32 069.7	-582.9	45 882.9	23 363.0	+22 519.9
1. Capital account	0.6	64.0	-63.4	-	101.1	-101.1
Transfers of capital	0.6	64.0	-63.4	-	101.1	-101.1
2. Financial account	31 486.2	32 005.7	-519.5	45 882.9	23 261.9	+ 22621.0
Private sector	21 933.3	14 376.6	+7 556.7	37 742.6	3 894.0	+33 848.6
- Commercial credits	8 524.5	4 100.7	+4 423.8	3 495.6	-	+3 495.6
- Loans and investment	12 652.0	10 275.9	+2 376.1	33 136.0	3 894.0	+29 242.0
- Other	756.8	-	+756.8	1 111.0	-	+ 1111.0
Public sector	9 133.5	17 462.8	-8 329.3	7 080.0	19 241.9	-12 161.9
- Loans	9 133.5	17 462.8	-8 329.3	7 080.0	19 241.9	-12 161.9
Other	419.4	166.3	+253.1	1 060.3	126.0	+934.3
C. STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	1 223.2	-	+1 223.2	2 329.5	-	+2 329.5
TOTAL	174 339.6	178 745.6	-4 406.0	219 162.2	175 670.9	+43 491.3

n.i.e. : not included elsewhere.

(*) Revised.

(**) Preliminary.

Source : Foreign Exchange Office.

IX-1 - Foreign exchange rates quoted by the Bank Al-Maghrib
- Rates of the transfer payments -

End of period		2000	2001											
		December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1 Euro - EUR ⁽¹⁾	Buying rate	9.8376	9.8747	9.8395	9.6913	10.2050	10.0820	10.0910	10.1770	10.2860	10.2770	10.2510	10.2130	10.2010
	Selling rate	9.8968	9.9341	9.8986	9.7495	10.2660	10.1430	10.1510	10.2380	10.3470	10.3390	10.3120	10.2740	10.2620
1 U.S. dollar - USD	Buying rate	10.587	10.584	10.664	10.952	11.514	11.932	11.902	11.620	11.237	11.265	11.357	11.484	11.525
	Selling rate	10.650	10.648	10.728	11.018	11.583	12.004	11.974	11.689	11.304	11.333	11.425	11.553	11.595
1 Canadian dollar - CAD	Buying rate	7.0700	7.0558	6.9709	6.9706	7.4866	7.7093	7.8111	7.5990	7.2749	7.1414	7.1615	7.2751	7.2464
	Selling rate	7.1125	7.0982	7.0128	7.0125	7.5316	7.7556	7.8581	7.6446	7.3186	7.1843	7.2045	7.3188	7.2899
1 Pound sterling - GBP	Buying rate	15.787	15.473	15.403	15.623	16.457	16.903	16.732	16.558	16.392	16.516	16.510	16.375	16.697
	Selling rate	15.882	15.566	15.496	15.717	16.556	17.004	16.833	16.658	16.490	16.616	16.610	16.473	16.798
100 Danish kroner - DKK	Buying rate	131.820	132.350	131.850	129.880	136.710	135.220	135.550	136.600	138.120	138.210	137.710	137.230	137.200
	Selling rate	132.610	133.150	132.640	130.660	137.530	136.030	136.370	137.420	138.950	139.040	138.540	138.060	138.020
100 Norwegian kroner - NOK	Buying rate	118.930	120.270	119.610	120.280	126.310	126.860	127.930	127.380	127.540	126.990	128.150	128.590	128.150
	Selling rate	119.650	120.990	120.330	121.000	127.070	127.620	128.700	128.140	128.310	127.760	128.920	129.360	128.920
100 Swedish kroner - SEK	Buying rate	111.370	111.640	108.740	106.050	112.050	110.670	109.530	109.650	107.810	105.460	106.620	107.820	109.910
	Selling rate	112.040	112.310	109.390	106.690	112.720	111.330	110.190	110.310	108.460	106.100	107.260	108.470	110.570
1 Swiss franc - CHF	Buying rate	6.4612	6.4500	6.3830	6.3445	6.6380	6.6331	6.6238	6.7352	6.7819	6.9682	6.9801	6.9384	6.8940
	Selling rate	6.5000	6.4887	6.4214	6.3826	6.6779	6.6730	6.6636	6.7757	6.8226	7.0101	7.0221	6.9801	6.9354
100 Japanese yens - GPY	Buying rate	9.2134	9.1049	9.0927	8.7499	9.3025	10.0560	9.5773	9.3065	9.4562	9.4472	9.3011	9.2856	8.7742
	Selling rate	9.2688	9.1596	9.1474	8.8025	9.3584	10.1160	9.6349	9.3624	9.5131	9.5040	9.3570	9.3414	8.8270

(1) See the exchange rates of the euro zone currencies on table IX - 2.

IX-1 - Foreign exchange rates quoted by the Bank Al-Maghrib

- Rates of the transfer payments -

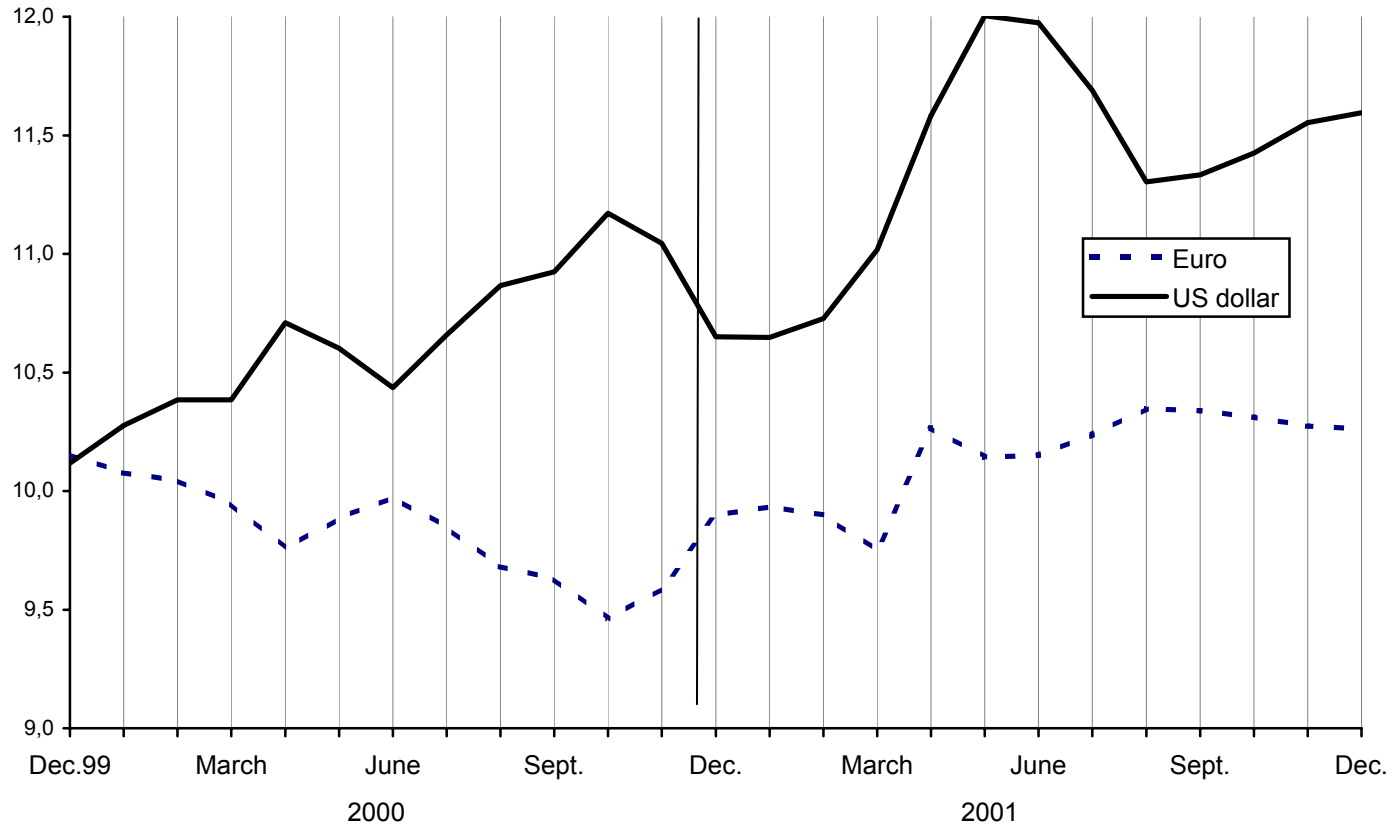
(continued)

End of period		2000	2001											
		December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
10 Algerian dinar - DZD	Buying rate	1.4082	1.4041	1.4058	1.4013	1.4845	1.4932	1.4864	1.4815	1.4762	1.4791	1.4802	1.4773	1.4810
	Selling rate	1.4166	1.4125	1.4143	1.4097	1.4934	1.5022	1.4953	1.4904	1.4851	1.4880	1.4891	1.4862	1.4899
1 Tunisian dinar - TND	Buying rate	7.6462	7.6807	7.7005	7.6253	8.0515	8.0329	7.9478	7.9271	7.9230	7.9243	7.9282	7.8939	7.9009
	Selling rate	7.6921	7.7269	7.7468	7.6711	8.0999	8.0811	7.9956	7.9748	7.9707	7.9719	7.9758	7.9413	7.9483
1 Libyan dinar - LYD	Buying rate	19.621	19.414	19.539	19.726	20.843	21.285	18.250	17.923	17.668	17.835	17.777	17.750	17.713
	Selling rate	19.739	19.531	19.656	19.845	20.968	21.413	18.360	18.030	17.774	17.942	17.884	17.857	17.819
100 Mauritanian ouguiya - MRO	Buying rate	4.2186	4.2486	4.2385	4.3332	4.5467	4.6770	4.6635	4.5439	4.3908	4.3983	4.3982	4.3583	4.3573
	Selling rate	4.2439	4.2741	4.2639	4.3593	4.5740	4.7051	4.6915	4.5712	4.4172	4.4247	4.4247	4.3844	4.3834
1 Kuwaiti dinar - KWD	Buying rate	34.650	34.587	34.768	35.513	37.426	38.727	38.642	37.835	36.855	36.963	37.166	37.482	37.522
	Selling rate	34.858	34.795	34.976	35.726	37.651	38.960	38.875	38.063	37.077	37.185	37.389	37.707	37.748
1 Saudi Arabian riyal - SAR	Buying rate	2.8224	2.8222	2.8435	2.9202	3.0699	3.8160	3.1735	3.0982	2.9963	3.0032	3.0282	3.0624	3.0733
	Selling rate	2.8394	2.8392	2.8606	2.9378	3.0883	3.2007	3.1926	3.1168	3.0143	3.0212	3.0464	3.0808	3.0917
1 United Arab Emirates dirham - AED	Buying rate	2.8823	2.8818	2.9035	2.9817	3.1347	3.2488	3.2406	3.1636	3.0594	3.0670	3.0919	3.1267	3.1380
	Selling rate	2.8996	2.8992	2.9209	2.9996	3.1535	3.2683	3.2600	3.1826	3.0778	3.0854	3.1105	3.1455	3.1569

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

**TRANSFERT PAYMENTS EXCHANGE RATES
(End of period)**

In dirhams



IX-2 - Foreign exchange rates quoted by the Bank Al-Maghrib (*)

- Rates of the transfer payments -

End of period		2000	2001											
		December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1 French franc - FRF	Buying rate	1.4997	1.5054	1.5000	1.4774	1.5557	1.5370	1.5384	1.5515	1.5681	1.5667	1.5628	1.5570	1.5551
	Selling rate	1.5088	1.5144	1.5090	1.4863	1.5650	1.5463	1.5475	1.5608	1.5774	1.5762	1.5721	1.5663	1.5644
1 Deutsche mark - DEM	Buying rate	5.0299	5.0489	5.0309	4.9551	5.2177	5.1548	5.1594	5.2034	5.2591	5.2545	5.2413	5.2218	5.2157
	Selling rate	5.0602	5.0792	5.0611	4.9848	5.2489	5.186	5.1901	5.2346	5.2903	5.2862	5.2724	5.2530	5.2469
1 Netherlands gilde - NLG	Buying rate	4.4641	4.4809	4.4650	4.3977	4.6308	4.5750	4.5791	4.6181	4.6676	4.6635	4.6517	4.6345	4.6290
	Selling rate	4.4910	4.5079	4.4918	4.4241	4.6585	4.6027	4.6063	4.6458	4.6953	4.6916	4.6794	4.6621	4.6567
100 Belgian francs - BEF	Buying rate	24.3870	24.4790	24.3910	24.0240	25.2980	24.9930	25.015	25.228	25.498	25.476	25.412	25.317	25.2876
	Selling rate	24.5340	24.6260	24.5380	24.1680	25.4490	25.1440	25.164	25.379	25.650	25.630	25.563	25.469	25.4388
1000 Italian liras - ITL	Buying rate	5.0807	5.0999	5.0817	5.0051	5.2704	5.2069	5.2116	5.2560	5.3123	5.3076	5.2924	5.2746	5.2684
	Selling rate	5.1113	5.1305	5.1122	5.0352	5.3019	5.2384	5.2426	5.2875	5.3438	5.3396	5.3257	5.3061	5.2999
100 Spanish pesetas - ESP	Buying rate	5.9125	5.9348	5.9137	5.8246	6.1333	6.0594	6.0648	6.1165	6.1820	6.1766	6.1610	6.1381	6.1309
	Selling rate	5.9481	5.9705	5.9492	5.8596	6.1700	6.0961	6.1009	6.1532	6.2004	6.2139	6.1976	6.1748	6.1676
100 Portuguese escudo - PTE	Buying rate	4.9070	4.9255	4.9079	4.8340	5.0902	5.0289	5.0334	5.0763	5.1306	5.1261	5.1132	5.0942	5.0882
	Selling rate	4.9365	4.9551	4.9374	4.8630	5.1207	5.0593	5.0633	5.1067	5.1611	5.1571	5.1436	5.1246	5.1187
100 Austrian schilling - ATS	Buying rate	71.493	71.762	71.506	70.429	74.163	73.269	73.334	73.959	74.751	74.686	74.497	74.221	74.134
	Selling rate	71.923	72.194	71.936	70.852	74.606	73.712	73.770	74.402	75.195	75.136	74.940	74.664	74.577
1 Finnish mark - FIM	Buying rate	1.6546	1.6608	1.6549	1.6300	1.7164	1.6957	1.6972	1.7116	1.7300	1.7285	1.7241	1.7177	1.7157
	Selling rate	1.6645	1.6708	1.6648	1.6397	1.7266	1.7059	1.7073	1.7219	1.7402	1.7389	1.7344	1.7280	1.7259

(*) Rates calculated on the basis of the conversion factors adopted by the European Council on December 31, 1998.

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

X-1 - Treasury revenue and expenditure

(in millions of dirhams)

	January - December 2000*	January - December 2001
I. CURRENT REVENUE	92 877	118 703
Fiscal revenue	80 473	83 988
Direct taxes	26 843	27 915
Customs duties	12 809	12 350
Indirect taxes	36 659	39 177
Registration fees and stamp duties.....	4 162	4 546
Unusual revenue	-	-
Non-fiscal revenue	7 403	31 796
State monopolies	5 287	4 904
Government property	121	168
Miscellaneous revenues.....	1 977	3 352
Privatization	18	23 372
Receipts of certain special accounts	5 001	2 919
II. EXPENDITURE	113 653	129 060
Current expenditure	85 544	92 502
Administrative expenses.....	59 296	66 534
Of which : Personnel expenses	(42 518)	(47 998)
Interest on the public debt	18 620	18 754
. Domestic.....	(12 317)	(12 846)
. Foreign	(6 303)	(5 908)
Subsidies for consumption	7 628	7 214
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE.....	+7 333	+26 201
Capital expenditure.....	19 249	21 253
Special accounts balance	- 6 958	- 4 692
Hassan II Fund ⁽¹⁾	1 902	10 613
BUDGET DEFICIT.....	- 20 776	- 10 357
As a % of GDP	(5.9)	(2.7)
III. CHANGE IN ARREARS	12 059	- 8 796
FINANCING REQUIREMENT (I-II+III)	- 8 717	- 19 153
NET FINANCING	8 717	19 153
Foreign financing.....	- 6 319	- 9 798
Foreign borrowing	5 729	3 405
Amortization	- 12 048	- 13 203
Domestic financing.....	15 036	28 951
Bank financing.....	8 678	- 7 795
Bank Al-Maghrib (**)	(1 866)	(- 19 227) ⁽²⁾
Banks	(6 812)	(11 432)
Non bank financing.....	6 358	36 746
On the capital market	1 753	18 860
Monetary deposits with the Treasury and the Postal cheque centre	461	113
Other deposits.....	4 144	17 773 ⁽²⁾

(*) Revised.

(**) Excluding cheques held in discount.

(1) Hassan II Fund for Economic and Social Development.

(2) Including a 10 billion dirhams deposit made by the Treasury in respect of the Hassan II Fund for Economic and Social Development.

Sources : Ministry of Economy, Finance, Privatization and Tourism
Bank Al-Maghrib.

X-2 - Treasury current revenue

(in millions of dirhams)

	January - December 2000*	January - December 2001	Percentage change
FISCAL REVENUE	80 474	83 988	4.4
Direct taxes	26 843	27 915	4.0
Corporation tax	10 102	10 795	6.9
General income tax	11 967	15 047	25.7
Proceeds of fixed- income investments tax	2 452	741	-69.8
Tax on dividends	408	173	-57.6
Real estate profits tax	527	42	-92.0
National solidarity tax	367	285	-22.3
Other direct taxes	1 020	832	-18.4
Custom duties	12 810	12 350	-3.6
Import duties	9 601	12 308	28.2
Fiscal import levy	3 175	9	-99.7
Other customs duties	34	33	-2.9
Indirect taxes	36 659	39 177	6.9
Value added tax (V.A.T)	21 476	23 298	8.5
- Domestic	(9 212)	(10 482)	13.8
- Imports	(12 264)	(12 816)	4.5
Domestic taxes on consumption	15 183	15 879	4.6
- Petroleum products	(8 795)	(9 239)	5.0
- Tobacco products	(5 442)	(5 627)	3.4
- Other domestic taxes	(946)	(1 013)	7.1
Registration fees and stamp duties	4 162	4 546	9.2
Unusual revenue	-	-	-
NON-FISCAL REVENUE	7 403	31 796	-
Monopolies	5 287	4 904	-7.2
Government property	121	168	38.8
Miscellaneous revenues.....	1 977	3 352	69.5
Privatization	18	23 372	-
RECEIPTS OF CERTAIN SPECIAL ACCOUNTS	5 001	2 919	-41.6
TOTAL CURRENT REVENUE	92 878	118 703	27.8

(*) Revised.

Source : Ministry of Economy, Finance, Privatization and Tourism.

X-3 - Estimated general budget expenditure

(in millions of dirhams)

	Finance Act 1999 - 2000	Finance Act second half 2000	Finance Act 2001
Administrative expenses	63 438	33 617	74 879
. Personnel	42 111	21 927	45 219
. Material and supplies.....	10 857	5 680	12 770
. Common expenses.....	8 200	3 540	11 200
Of which : Subsidies for consumption	(3 524)	(1 000)	(5 705)
. Contingencies	2 270	2 470	5 690
Public debt service	40 469	18 588	42 226
. Domestic.....	25 260	10 143	27 293
. Foreign.....	15 209	8 445	14 933
Capital expenditure	18 328	12 929	21 695
Total general budget expenditure	122 235	65 134	138 800

Source : Ministry of Economy, Finance, Privatization and Tourism.

X-4 - Estimated general budget revenue

(in millions of dirhams)

	Finance Act 1999 - 2000	Finance Act second half 2000	Finance Act 2001
Fiscal revenue	72 569	35 509	76 993
- Direct taxes	23 760	11 630	27 624
- Customs duties	13 564	6 177	13 356
- Indirect taxes	31 172	16 033	31 587
Of which : Petroleum products taxes.....	(9 419)	(5 125)	(9 400)
- Registration fees and stamp duties	4 073	1 669	4 426
Non-fiscal revenue	15 093	14 373	28 830
- Government property	10 120	10 367	5 638
- State monopolies	156	69	157
- Other income	1 097	547	1 014
- Income carried in from adjusted expenditure	220	540	721
- Privatization	3 500	2 850	21 300
Loans revenue	18 600	10 492	34 517
- Foreign	6 600	2 492	6 517
- Domestic	12 000	8 000	28 000
Total general budget revenue	106 262	60 374	140 340

Source : Ministry of Economy, Finance, Privatization and Tourism.

XI-1 - Bank liquidity developments

(in millions of dirhams)	Dec-2000	Monthly changes 2001 (1)											
	Outstanding amounts	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
"Central bank" money ⁽²⁾	76 533	- 1 294	- 3 330	-11 044	+ 2 390	+ 809	+ 151	+ 1 155	- 7 899	+ 664	- 846	- 1 173	- 4 340
- Notes and coin in circulation	59 969	- 591	+ 640	- 2 552	+ 1 110	- 293	- 993	- 2 495	- 3 486	+ 1 111	+ 612	+ 34	- 1 633
- Accounts of banks ⁽³⁾	12 100	- 384	- 95	- 68	+ 1 012	- 952	- 1 431	+ 2 507	- 2 544	+ 178	- 369	- 803	+ 386
- Accounts of the Treasury ⁽⁴⁾	1	-	- 3 827	- 7 530	+ 2 035	+ 2 613	+ 1 834	+ 47	- 898	- 546	- 1 003	- 1 441	- 2 803
- Accounts of banks held in foreign currency.....	2 585	- 338	+ 131	- 183	- 438	- 1 248	+ 285	+ 865	- 1 132	- 171	+ 6	+ 871	- 157
- Other	1 878	+ 19	- 179	- 711	- 1 329	+ 689	+ 456	+ 231	+ 161	+ 92	- 92	+ 166	- 133
Bank Al-Maghrib's net foreign exchange holdings	52 083	- 652	+ 5 702	+18 733	+ 2 231	+ 4 511	+ 942	- 1 642	+ 5 807	+ 3 964	+ 1 479	+ 907	+ 3 650
Bank Al-Maghrib's claims on the Treasury	15 422	- 52	- 4 184	- 5 037	+ 68	- 231	+ 503	- 342	+ 1 223	- 1 116	- 57	+ 278	- 604
Miscellaneous claims of the Bank Al-Maghrib	7 520	+ 102	- 3	+ 38	+ 40	+ 136	+ 131	+ 61	+ 18	+ 56	+ 2	+ 124	+ 151
Other factors	- 4 680	- 673	+ 457	- 231	- 765	- 2 716	- 139	- 188	+ 121	+ 154	- 116	- 28	- 324
Total	6 188	- 2 569	- 1 358	+ 2 459	+ 3 964	+ 2 509	+ 1 588	- 956	- 730	+ 3 723	+ 462	+ 108	- 1 467
Bank Al-Maghrib money market interventions ⁽⁵⁾	6 188	+ 2 569	+ 1 358	- 2 459	- 3 964	- 2 509	- 1 588	+ 956	+ 730	- 3 723	- 462	- 108	+ 1 467
- Calls for tenders	4 452	+ 2 598	+ 224	- 2 120	- 3 504	- 1 000	- 650	+ 700	+ 836	- 1 536	-	-	-
- 5 - day advances	431	- 245	+ 611	- 628	- 86	+ 98	- 122	- 13	- 4	- 42	-	+ 120	+ 33
- 24 - hour advances	1	- 1	-	+ 12	- 11	-	+ 3	- 1	- 1	+ 5	-	+ 19	- 14
- Open market ⁽⁶⁾	1 304	+ 242	+ 498	+ 277	- 288	- 1 144	- 837	-	- 51	-	-	-	-
- Liquidity withdrawals ⁽⁷⁾	-	- 25	+ 25	-	- 75	- 463	+ 18	+ 270	- 50	- 2 150	- 462	- 247	+ 1 448

(1) Month-end to month-end outstanding amounts changes.

(2) The plus sign indicates an expansive effect on bank liquidity and the minus sign a restrictive effect.

(3) Banks holdings are constituted almost exclusively by monetary reserve.

(4) Including the credit balance of the Hassan II Fund for Economic and Social Development account.

(5) The plus sign indicates an injection of liquidity and the minus sign a mop up of liquidity.

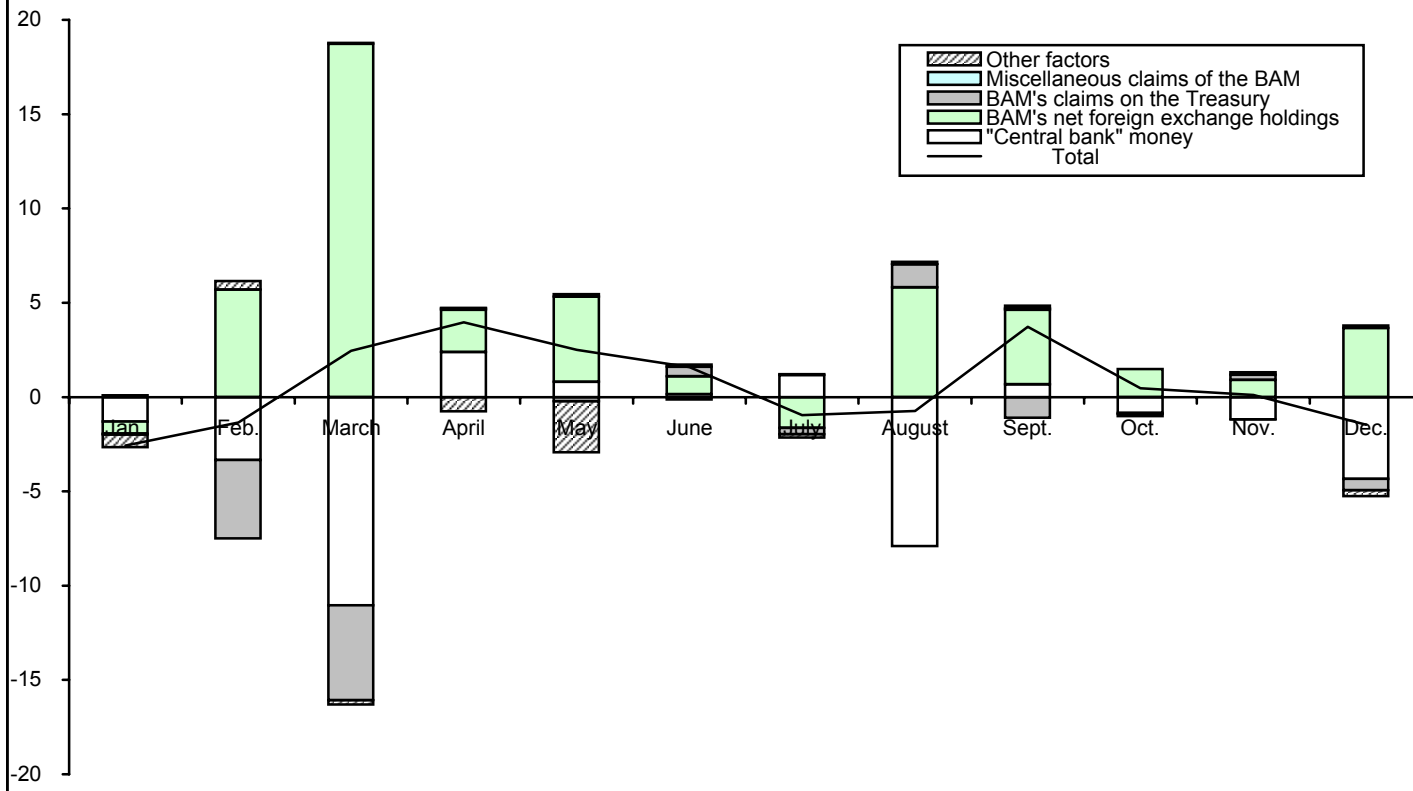
(6) Purchase (+) and sale (-) of Treasury bills on the secondary market.

(7) The minus sign indicates a liquidity withdrawal and the plus sign a remittance of liquidity.

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

**MONTHLY IMPACT OF AUTONOMOUS
BANK-LIQUIDITY FACTORS
(average)
Year 2001**

In billions of dirhams



XI-2 - Bank Al-Maghrib's interventions on the money market

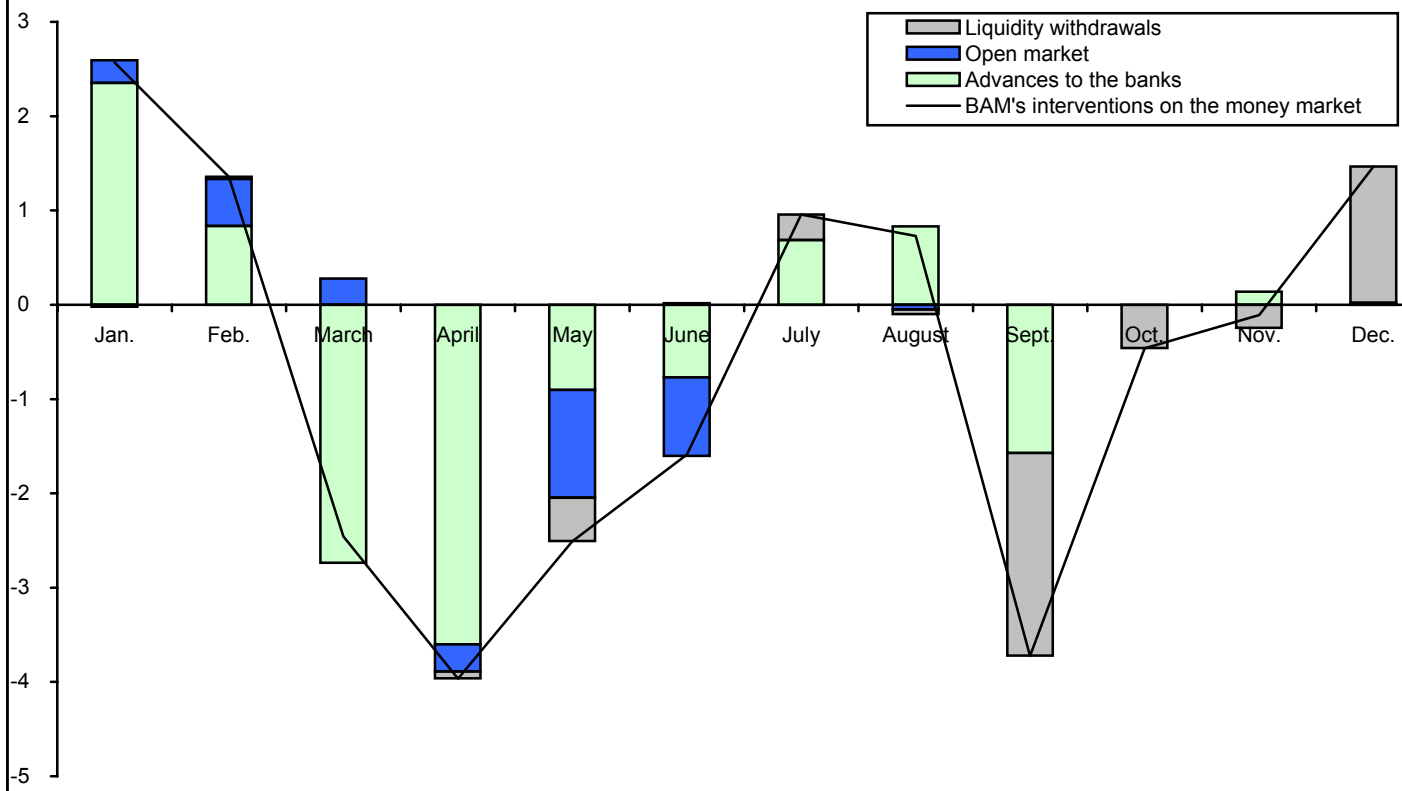
(in millions of dirhams)

2001 Daily average of the week	Calls for tenders	5 - day advances	24 - hour advances		Open Market	Liquidity with- drawals	Total
			On banks' initiative	To cover a debit balance			
1 to 3 January 2001	-	676	-	6	-	-	6 082
4 to 11 January	6 400	52	-	2	-	-	6 454
12 to 17 January	7 200	88	-	1	-	-	7 289
18 to 24 January	7 200	317	-	-	-	-43	7 474
25 to 31 January	7 400	255	-	-	57	-	7 712
1 to 7 February	7 361	363	-	5	82	-	7 811
8 to 14 February	7 610	693	-	1	-	-	8 304
15 to 21 February	7 560	1 060	-	-	-	-	8 620
22 to 28 February	6 564	552	-	2	-	-	7 118
1 to 7 March	6 254	37	-	2	-	-	6 293
8 to 14 March	5 816	546	-	1	-	-	6 363
15 to 21 March	5 700	-	-	18	-	-	5 809
22 to 28 March	4 100	-	-	-	-	-	4 100
29 March to 4 April	-	-	-	7	-	-	3 907
5 to 11 April	2 400	-	-	1	-171	-	2 230
12 to 18 April	1 700	-	-	-	-	- 107	1 593
19 to 25 April	1 000	20	-	-	-	- 457	563
26 April to 2 May	1 500	310	-	1	-	-	1 811
3 to 9 May	2 000	274	-	1	-	-	2 275
10 to 16 May	600	214	-	10	-	- 214	610
17 to 23 May	-	42	-	-	-149	-1 136	-1 243
24 to 30 May	-	33	-	2	- 15	- 229	- 209
31 May to 6 June	-	22	-	1	-	-1 314	-1 291
7 to 13 June	-	157	-	12	-	-1 400	-1 231
14 to 20 June	-	70	-	2	-	- 286	- 214
21 to 27 June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 June to 4 July	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
5 to 11 July	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 to 18 July	-	-	-	3	- 7	- 571	- 575
19 to 25 July	-	107	-	1	-	-	108
26 July to 1 August	2 800	40	-	2	-	-	2 842
2 to 8 August	4 181	70	-	1	-	-	4 252
9 to 15 August	3 000	40	-	-	-	-	3 041
16 to 22 August	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
23 to 29 August	-	50	-	-	-	-	50
30 August to 5 September	-	-	-	2	-	-1 500	-1 498
6 to 12 September	-	-	-	1	-	-2 371	-2 370
13 to 19 September	-	-	-	4	-	-1 686	-1 682
20 to 26 September	-	-	-	39	-	-2 086	-2 041
27 September to 3 October	-	-	-	2	-	-3 771	-3 769
4 to 10 October	-	-	-	6	-	-3 429	-3 423
11 to 17 October	-	-	-	8	-	-1 821	-1 813
18 to 24 October	-	-	-	82	-	-1 971	-1 889
25 to 31 October	-	-	-	1	-	-3 171	-3 170
1 to 7 November	-	26	-	65	-	-3 071	-2 977
8 to 14 November	-	124	-	1	-	-2 871	-2 746
15 to 21 November	-	149	-	8	-	-2 543	-2 386
22 to 28 November	-	147	-	3	-	-2 893	-2 737
29 November to 5 December	-	155	-	7	-	-2 136	-1 964
6 to 12 December	-	231	-	10	-	-1 057	- 805
13 to 19 December	-	224	-	-	-	-1 414	-1 189
20 to 26 December	-	85	-	5	-	-1 493	-1 403
27 to 31 December 2001	-	-	-	2	-	-3 200	-3 198
Average	2 040	137	1	6	- 4	- 910	1 270

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

**BANK AL-MAGRIB'S MONTHLY INTERVENTIONS
ON THE MONEY MARKET
(average)
Year 2001**

In billions of dirhams



XI-3 - Money market rates

(Per cent per annum)

2001	Bank Al-Maghrib				Interbank market		
	7 days (Calls for tenders)	5 days	24 hours		Liquidity with drawsals ⁽¹⁾	Monthly average	Month end
			On bank's initiative	To cover a debit			
January	5.00	6.50	10.5	12.50	4.75	5.64	6.12
February	5.00	6.50	10.5	12.50	-	6.01	5.28
March	4.75 ⁽²⁾	5.75 ⁽²⁾	9.75 ⁽²⁾	11.75 ⁽²⁾	-	5.5	4.86
April	4.75	5.75	9.75	11.75	4.25-4.50	4.84	5.16
May	4.75	5.75	9.75	11.75	4 - 4.50	4.75	4.63
June	4.75	5.75	9.75	11.75	4 - 4.50	3.86	2.69
July	4.75	5.75	9.75	11.75	3.00	3.95	5.80
August	4.75	5.75	9.75	11.75	4.00	5.11	3.87
September	4.75	5.75	9.75	11.75	3 - 4.00	3.46	3.03
October	4.75	5.75	9.75	11.75	3.00	3.49	2.88
November	4.25 ⁽³⁾	5.25 ⁽³⁾	9.25 ⁽³⁾	11.25 ⁽³⁾	3.00	3.47	3.53
December	4.25	5.25	9.25	11.25	3.00	3.23	2.78

(1) Deposit with the Bank Al-Maghrib or intervention of the Bank Al-Maghrib on the interbank money market.

(2) From 21 March 2001.

(3) From 8 November 2001.

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XI-4 - Interest rates of deposits with banks

(Per cent per annum)

Deposits with banks	2000		2001	
	January - june	July - december	January - june	July - december
Sight deposits	not remunerated	not remunerated	not remunerated	not remunerated
Savings accounts ⁽¹⁾	3.89 (minimum)	4.48 (minimum)	5.11 (minimum)	4.72 (minimum)
Other accounts	Free rate	Free rate	Free rate	Free rate

(1) The minimum rate on savings accounts is equal to the weighted average rate of the 52-week, Treasury bills issued by tender during the previous half-year, minus 100 basis points (Since July 1999).

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XI-5 - Interest rates of deposits with the National Savings Fund

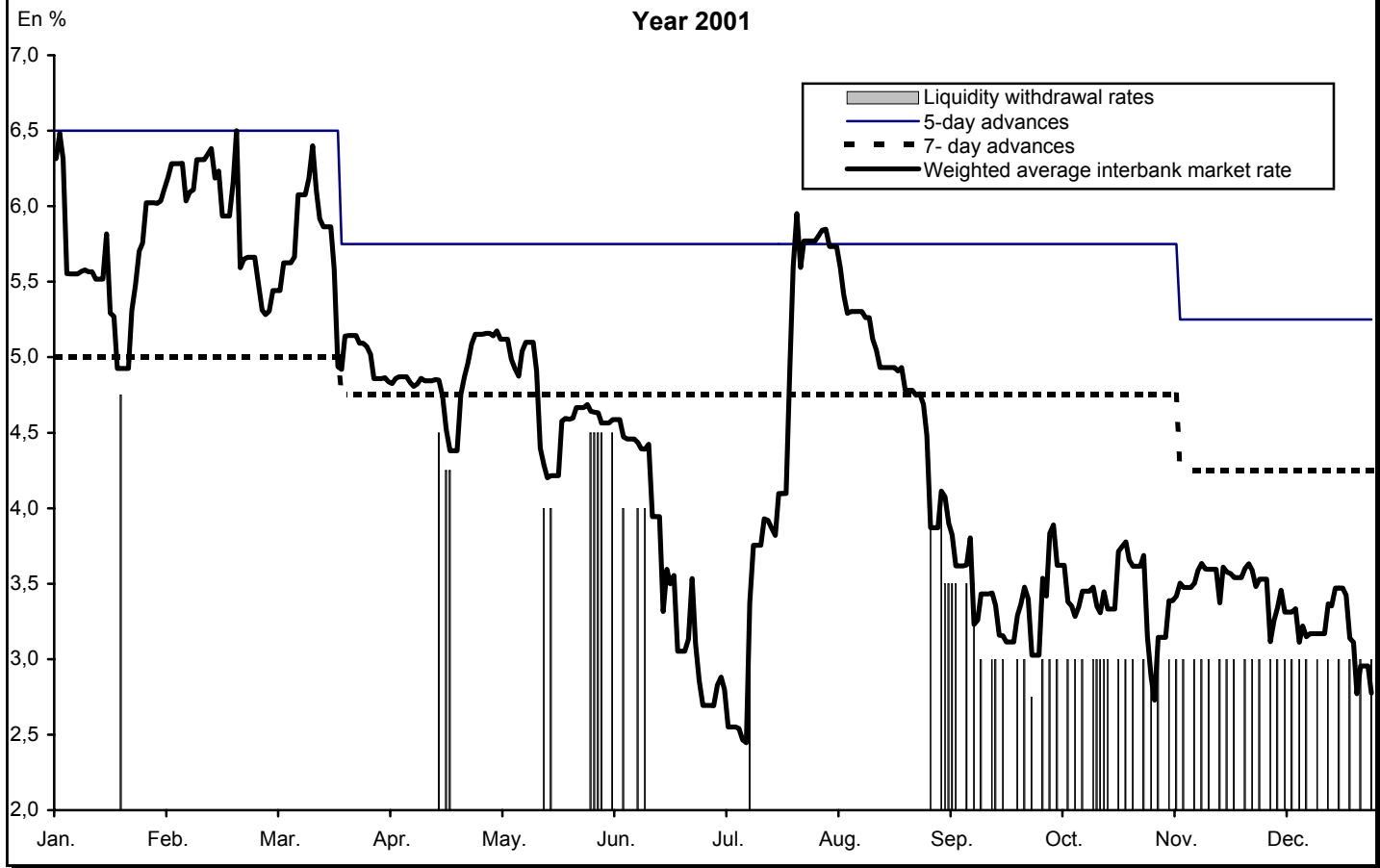
(Per cent per annum)

Period	January - June 2000	July - Dec. 2000	Jan. - June 2001	July - Dec. 2001
National Savings Fund ⁽¹⁾	2.80	3.30	3.95	3.75

(1) The interest rate on deposits with the National Savings Fund is equal to the average rate of the 5-year Treasury bonds, issued by tender during the previous half-year, minus 250 basis points (Since January 1998).

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE INTERBANK MARKET RATE Year 2001



**XI-6 - Weighted average interest rate of time accounts
and fixed-term bills**
(Per cent per annum)

2001	6-month deposits weighted average rate	12- month deposits weighted average rate	6 and 12- month deposits weighted average
January	4.77	5.12	4.96
February	5.04	5.19	5.11
March	5.05	5.22	5.12
April	4.72	5.06	4.89
May	4.72	5.20	4.97
June	4.59	5.10	4.89
July	4.82	4.97	4.9
August	4.62	4.96	4.87
September	5.00	4.94	4.96
October	4.78	4.93	4.87
November	4.56	4.93	4.76
December	4.52	4.84	4.69

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XI-7 - Interest rates of Treasury bills issued to the public
(Per cent per annum)

	Dec. 2000	Dec. 2001
- 6 months ⁽¹⁾	5.50 ⁽²⁾	5.95 ⁽²⁾
- 1 year	-	-
- 3 years	-	-
- 5 years	-	-

(1) Permanent issue.

(2) The interest rate on 6-month Treasury bills issued to the public is equal to the average rate of 26-week Treasury bills issued by tender the previous half-year plus 25 basis points (Since February 2001).

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XI-8 - Weighted average rates of Treasury bills issued by tender

(Per cent per annum)

Maturities Years	13-week bills	26-week bills	52-week bills	2-year bills	5-year bills	10-year bills	15-year bills	20-year bills
	2000							
January	4.50	4.65	5.37	-	5.70	6.36	6.70	
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
March	-	-	5.47	-	5.76	6.23	6.64	
April	-	-	5.50	-	5.81	-	6.67	
May	5.00	5.27	5.60	5.79	5.90	6.25	-	
June	5.00	-	5.62	5.81	5.90	6.45	-	
July	5.32	5.38	5.73	5.90	6.06	6.60	-	
August	5.45	5.46	5.98	6.10	6.49	7.00	-	
September	5.50	5.59	6.02	-	6.51	7.00	-	
October	-	5.60	6.03	6.26	6.56	7.03	7.38	7.70
November	5.55	5.60	6.08	6.28	6.64	7.06	7.38	-
December	5.73	5.90	6.33	6.56	6.72	6.84	-	-
2001								
January	5.80	6.05	6.36	6.88	7.00	-	-	-
February	-	5.80	6.16	6.53	6.75	6.99	-	-
March	5.25	5.35	5.58	5.85	6.13	6.61	7.09	-
April	4.90	5.00	5.19	5.76	5.86	6.44	7.04	-
May	4.68	4.76	4.99	5.22	5.84	-	-	-
June	4.57	4.69	4.92	5.19	-	-	-	-
July	4.47	4.61	4.91	5.20	-	-	-	-
August	4.50	4.81	4.97	-	-	-	-	-
September	-	4.86	4.99	-	6.13	-	-	-
October	4.58	4.89	5.10	-	6.21	6.76	-	-
November	-	4.75	4.98	5.48	6.21	-	-	-
December	-	-	4.64	5.30	6.18	6.74	7.13	-

XI-9 - Interest rates offered on negotiable instruments of indebtedness

(Per cent per annum)

	2000	2001
Certificates of deposit		
10 days	-	-
More than 10 days to less than 3 months	4.00 to 6.65	3.00 to 5.65
3 months to less than 6 months	6.50	-
6 months to less than 12 months	5.50 to 6.50	5.00 to 5.90
12 months to less than 18 months	5.50 to 7.00	5.25 to 7.00
18 months to less than 2 years	6.00 to 6.12	-
2 years to less than 3 years	-	6.25
3 years to less than 5 years	7.50	6.50
5 years to less than 7 years	6.50 to 7.10	6.75 to 7.50
7 years	-	-
Financing companies bonds		
More than 2 years to less than 3 years	-	6.25 to 7.90
3 years to less than 5 years	6.10 to 8.20	6.00 to 8.05
5 years to less than 7 years	7.50 to 8.14	6.65 to 8.32
7 years	-	-
Commercial paper		
10 days	-	-
More than 10 days to less than 3 months	-	-
3 months to less than 6 months	-	-
6 months to less than 1 year	-	-
1 year	-	7.9

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XI-10 - Interest rates of notes and bonds issued

on the bond market ⁽¹⁾

(Per cent per annum)

Notes and bonds term	2000	2001
- 3 years	-	-
- 5 years	5.85	6.70 - 7.00
- 7 years	4.25 ⁽²⁾	-
- 8 years	-	-
- 10 years	6.35	-
- 15 years	-	-

(1) Rates of the latest issues.

(2) Interest rate offered on convertible bonds.

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XI-11 - Banking prime rates published by the principal banks

(Per cent per annum)

Banking prime rates	2000	2001
Export credits	7.50 - 7.00 ⁽¹⁾	7.50 - 7.00
Short-term credits	8.00 - 7.25 ⁽¹⁾	8.00 - 7.25
Medium-term credits	8.25 - 7.50 ⁽¹⁾	8.25 - 7.25
Long-term credits	9.00 - 8.50 ⁽¹⁾	9.00 - 8.25

(1) In December 1999, a bank reduced its prime rates by 0.50 basis point and another bank lowered its rates on medium and long-term credit by 0.50 basis point.

(2) In April 2002, a bank lowered its rates on medium-term credits to 7.25% and those on long-term credits to 8.25%.

XI-12 - Lending interest rates

(Per cent per annum)

2001	1st quarter		2nd quarter		3rd quarter		4th quarter	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Export credits	7.00	10.00	7.00	10.00	7.00	10.00	7.00	10.00
Other short-term credits	7.00	13.25	7.00	13.25	7.00	13.25	7.00	13.25
Medium-term credits (PME/PMI)	7.50	11.00	7.50	11.00	7.50	11.00	7.50	11.00
Other medium-term credits	7.25	13.25	7.25	13.25	7.25	13.25	7.25	13.25
Long-term credits	8.00	13.25	8.00	13.25	8.00	13.25	8.00	13.25

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XI-13 - Maximum agreed interest rate of credit institutions

(Per cent per annum)

Periods Rates	Oct 1999 - March 2000	April - Sept.2000	Oct.2000 - March 2001	April - Sept. 2001	Oct. 2000 - March 2002
Weighted average rate of banks	9.28	9.22	9.03	9.09	9.13
Weighted average rate of financing companies	16.54	15.62	14.96	14.21	13.36
Weighted average rate of the whole of credit institutions	9.77	9.85	9.66	9.66	9.65
Maximum interest rate agreed ⁽¹⁾	15.63	15.76	15.46	15.46	15.44

(1) This rate is equal to the weighted average rate of credit institutions multiplied by 1.60 (Since October 1999).

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XII-1 - The monetary aggregates

(in millions of dirhams)

Components	End of December 2000			End of December 2001		
	Amounts	Annual changes		Amounts	Annual changes	
		Amounts	%		Amounts	%
Currency outside banks.....	58 169	1 456	2.6	66 025	7 856	13.5
Sight deposits.....	123 094	12 279	11.1	144 079	20 985	17.0
Aggregate M 1	181 263	13 735	8.2	210 104	28 841	15.9
Sight investments (M 2 - M 1) ...	35 240	2 171	6.6	39 582	4 342	12.3
Aggregate M 2	216 503	15 906	7.9	249 686	33 183	15.3
Time investments (M 3 - M 2) ...	76 281	6 892	9.9	84 294	8 013	10.5
Aggregate M 3	292 784	22 798	8.4	333 980	41 196	14.1

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XII-2 - Liquid investment aggregates

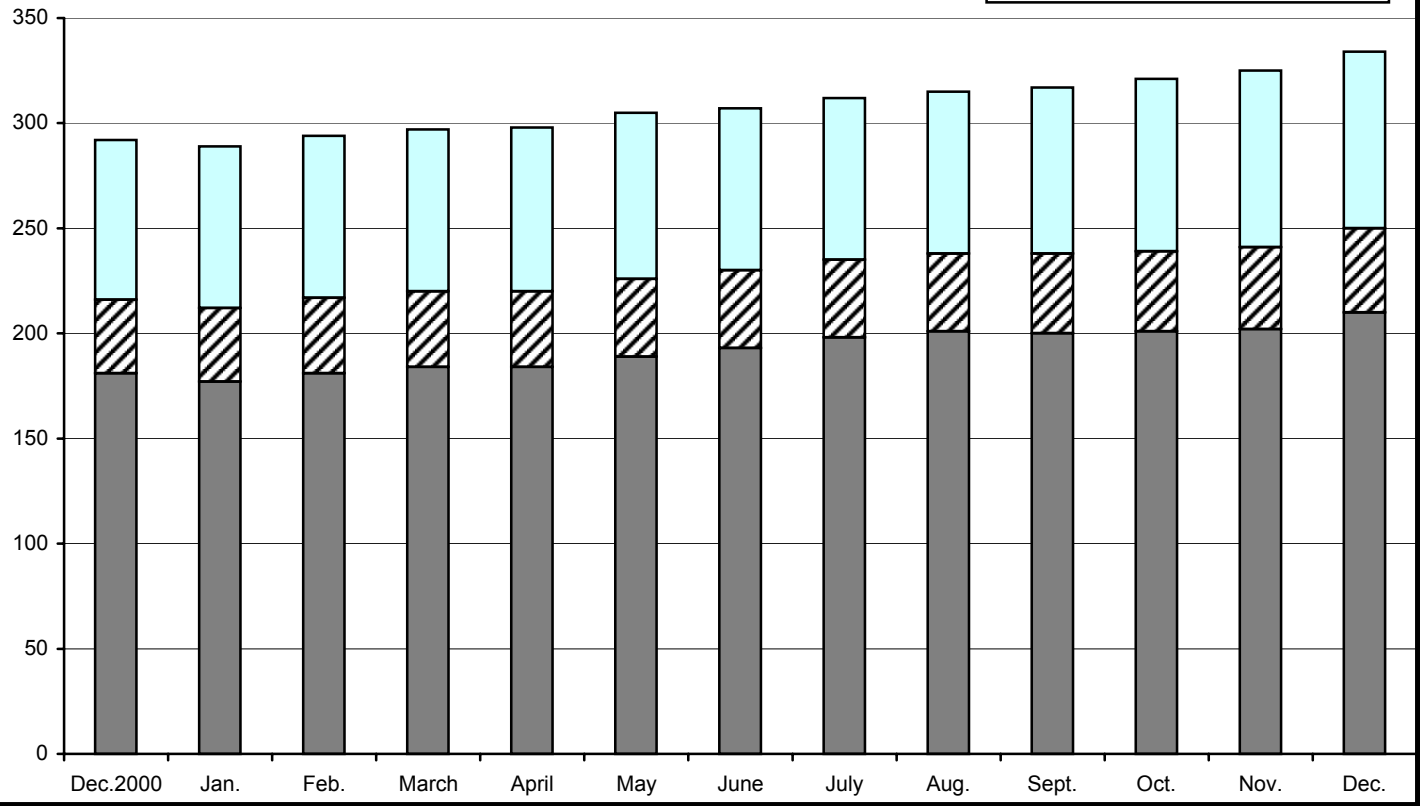
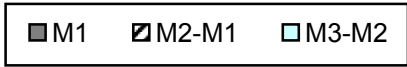
(in millions of dirhams)

Components	End of December 2000			End of December 2001		
	Amounts	Annual changes		Amounts	Annual changes	
		Amounts	%		Amounts	%
Aggregate LI 1	11 420	- 3 878	- 25.3	16 206	4 786	41.9
Aggregate LI 2	12 722	- 5 908	- 31.7	17 111	4 389	34.5
Aggregate LI 3	3 214	- 2 209	- 40.7	1 936	- 1 278	-39.8
Total liquid investment aggregates	27 356	-11 645	- 30.5	35 253	7 897	28.9

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

MONETARY AGGREGATES
(outstanding amounts at the end of month)
Year 2001

In billions of dirhams



XII-3 - Aggregate M 1 and its components

(in millions of dirhams)

Components	2000	2001											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Currency outside banks...	58 169	56 893	58 705	58 530	58 534	59 033	59 852	63 451	65 080	63 436	63 385	63 747	66 025
Sight deposits.....	123 094	119 987	122 577	125 946	125 388	129 890	132 953	134 263	136 267	136 517	137 205	138 557	144 079
Aggregate M 1	181 263	176 880	181 282	184 476	183 922	188 923	192 805	197 714	201 347	199 953	200 590	202 304	210 104

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XII-4 - Currency outside banks

(in millions of dirhams)

Components	2000	2001											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Notes	60 251	58 569	60 274	60 455	60 357	60 794	61 788	65 647	67 572	65 668	65 464	65 629	68 303
Coin	1 193	1 196	1 192	1 196	1 201	1 199	1 204	1 228	1 257	1 269	1 276	1 281	1 292
Sub-total.....	61 444	59 765	61 466	61 651	61 558	61 993	62 992	66 875	68 829	66 937	66 740	66 910	69 595
<i>Less :</i>													
<i>Cash in hand of banks and public accountants ...</i>	3 275	2 872	2 761	3 121	3 024	2 960	3 140	3 424	3 749	3 501	3 355	3 163	3 570
Total of currency outside banks.....	58 169	56 893	58 705	58 530	58 534	59 033	59 852	63 451	65 080	63 436	63 385	63 747	66 025

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XII-5 - Sight deposits

(in millions of dirhams)

Components	2000	2001											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Sight deposits													
Sight deposits with the Central bank	1 789	1 754	2 351	2 755	2 948	2 932	2 933	2 466	2 480	2 329	2 476	2 362	2 569
Sight deposits with banks	113 133	110 196	111 103	114 474	113 739	118 115	121 230	123 052	125 030	125 435	126 493	127 973	133 225
Sight deposits with the banking system.....	114 922	111 950	113 454	117 229	116 687	121 047	124 163	125 518	127 510	127 764	128 969	130 335	135 794
Sight deposits with Postal giro service	2 486	2 351	3 437	3 031	3 015	3 157	3 104	3 059	3 071	3 067	2 550	2 536	2 599
Sight deposits with the Treasury	5 686	5 686	5 686	5 686	5 686	5 686	5 686	5 686	5 686	5 686	5 686	5 686	5 686
Total of sight deposits with Postal giro service and Treasury	8 172	8 037	9 123	8 717	8 701	8 843	8 790	8 745	8 757	8 753	8 236	8 222	8 285
Total sight deposits.....	123 094	119 987	122 577	125 946	125 388	129 890	132 953	134 263	136 267	136 517	137 205	138 557	144 079

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XII-6 - Sight deposits with banks

(in millions of dirhams)

Components	2000	2001											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Cheque accounts.....	72 166	71 981	72 068	73 264	73 895	75 339	77 743	80 779	81 184	81 878	82 458	83 014	85 607
Of which : Moroccans living abroad....	(26 619)	(26 583)	(26 988)	(27 555)	(27 926)	(28 856)	(30 027)	(31 633)	(31 706)	(31 327)	(31 549)	(32 087)	(32 819)
Current accounts	31 140	28 616	30 054	31 032	29 281	30 777	32 566	31 640	32 450	33 269	33 775	34 580	37 181
Other accounts	9 827	9 599	8 981	10 178	10 563	11 999	10 921	10 633	11 396	10 288	10 260	10 379	10 437
Total.....	113 133	110 196	111 103	114 474	113 739	118 115	121 230	123 052	125 030	125 435	126 493	127 973	133 225

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XII-7 - Aggregate M 2 and Aggregate M 3

(in millions of dirhams)

Components	2000	2001											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Aggregate M 1	181 263	176 880	181 282	184 476	183 922	188 923	192 805	197 714	201 347	199 953	200 590	202 304	210 104
Sight investments (M2 - M1) ...	35 240	35 731	35 835	36 214	36 655	37 076	37 220	37 630	37 863	38 246	38 831	39 096	39 582
Deposit books with banks.....	29 032	29 486	29 597	29 942	30 374	30 663	30 829	31 247	31 489	31 831	32 361	32 597	33 006
Savings books with the National Savings Fund	6 208	6 245	6 238	6 272	6 281	6 413	6 391	6 383	6 374	6 415	6 470	6 499	6 576
Aggregate M 2	216 503	212 611	217 117	220 690	220 577	225 999	230 025	235 344	239 210	238 199	239 421	241 400	249 686
Time investments (M3 - M2) ...	76 281	77 113	77 199	77 106	77 687	78 420	76 935	76 730	77 430	79 313	82 109	84 361	84 294
Certificates of deposit ⁽¹⁾	889	886	886	886	887	898	901	944	985	980	970	976	976
Time accounts and fixed- term bills	75 392	76 227	76 313	76 220	76 800	77 522	76 034	75 786	76 445	78 333	81 139	83 385	83 318
Of which : Moroccans living abroad	(30 899)	(31 774)	(31 794)	(31 987)	(31 583)	(32 115)	(31 836)	(31 285)	(31 627)	(32 554)	(33 256)	(33 604)	(34 355)
Aggregate M 3	292 784	289 724	294 316	297 796	298 264	304 419	306 960	312 074	316 640	317 512	321 530	325 761	333 980

(1) Subscriptions of individuals and non-financial enterprises.

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XII-8 - Liquid investment aggregates ⁽¹⁾

(in millions of dirhams)

Components	2000	2001											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Aggregate LI 1													
Six-month Treasury bills	3 988	4 059	4 298	4 372	4 877	5 219	5 349	5 651	6 063	6 474	7 477	8 609	9 407
Negotiable Treasury bills ⁽²⁾	7 307	8 279	7 438	7 783	6 856	7 085	6 730	6 380	6 911	5 871	5 703	6 716	6 538
Commercial paper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bills issued by the financing companies	125	147	156	171	184	196	238	258	252	254	260	260	261
Total	11 420	12 485	11 892	12 326	11 917	12 500	12 317	12 289	13 226	12 599	13 440	15 585	16 206
Aggregate LI 2													
Securities issued by bond Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS)	12 722	14 930	15 775	18 223	19 004	18 446	20 312	19 410	20 769	19 205	17 962	18 833	17 111
Total	12 722	14 930	15 775	18 223	19 004	18 446	20 312	19 410	20 769	19 205	17 962	18 833	17 111
Aggregate LI 3													
Securities issued by diversified UCITS and share UCITS	3 214	2 796	2 986	2 962	3 370	2 650	2 643	2 472	2 513	2 283	1 888	1 838	1 936
Total	3 214	2 796	2 986	2 962	3 370	2 650	2 643	2 472	2 513	2 283	1 888	1 838	1 936
Total LI	27 356	30 211	30 653	33 511	34 291	33 596	35 272	34 171	36 508	34 087	33 290	36 256	35 253

(1) Subscriptions of individuals and non-financial enterprises.

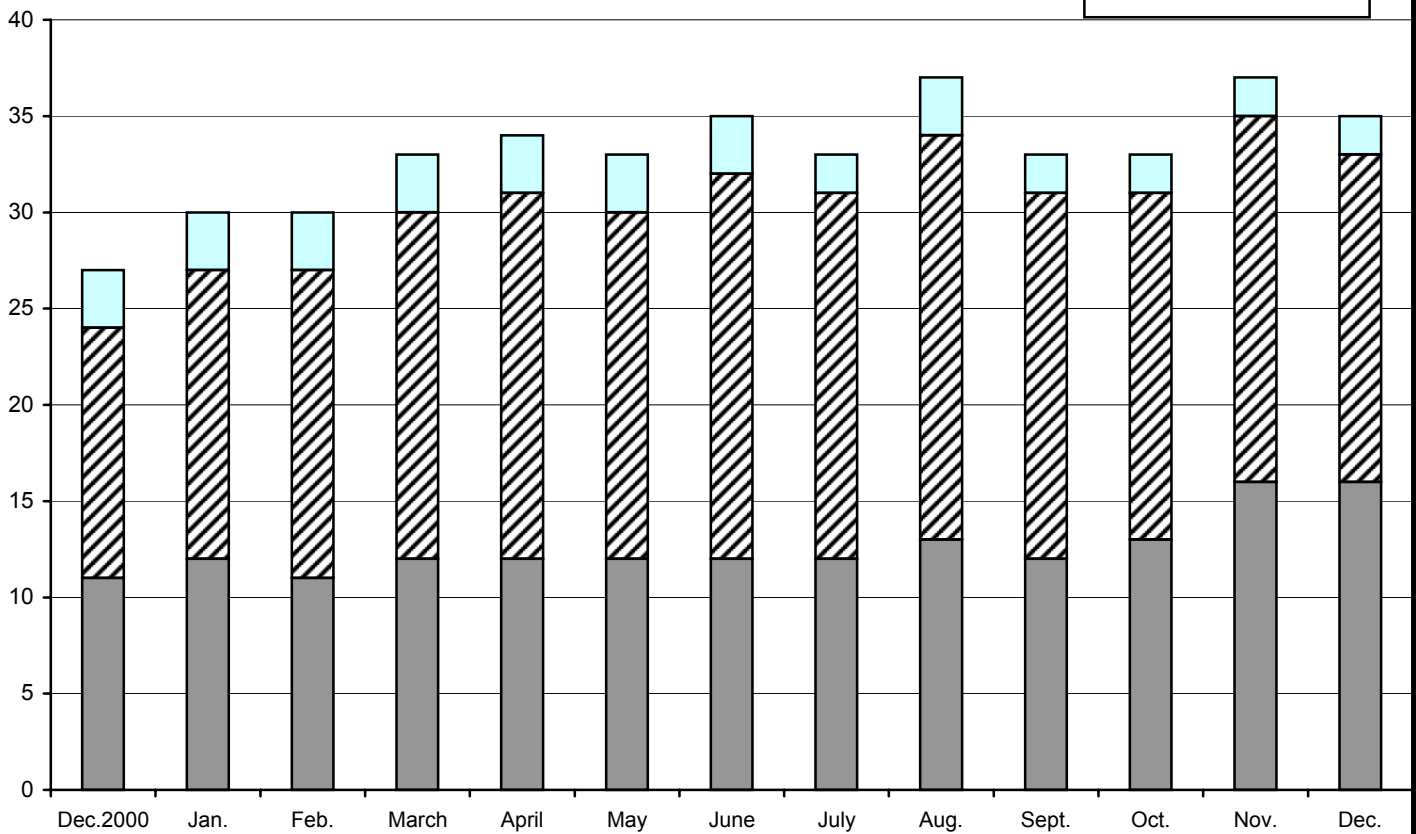
(2) Outstanding amounts of national loans, privatisation bonds and Treasury bills issued by tender.

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

LIQUID INVESTMENT AGGREGATES
(outstanding amounts at the end of month)
Year 2001

In billions of dirhams

■ LI1 ▨ LI2 □ LI3



XII-9 - Counterparts of aggregate M 3

(in millions of dirhams)

Components	End of December 2000			End of December 2001		
	Amounts	Annual changes		Amounts	Annual changes	
		Amounts	%		Amounts	%
Net foreign assets ⁽¹⁾						
. Bank Al-Maghrib.....	52 651	-6 233	-10.6	99 264	46 613	88.5
. Banks.....	2 034	1 827	882.6	2 685	651	32.0
Total (I)	54 685	-4 406	-7.5	101 949	47 264	86.4
Total domestic lending						
A. Claims on government ⁽¹⁾						
. Net claims of the Bank Al-Maghrib ..	16 033	2 628	19.6	-3 117	-19 150	-119.4
. Claims of banks	61 729	6 812	12.4	73 161	11 432	18.5
. Claims of individuals and non-financial enterprises ⁽²⁾	8 172	461	6.0	8 285	113	1.4
Sub-total	85 934	9 901	13.0	78 329	-7 605	-8.8
B. Claims on the private sector ⁽¹⁾						
. Bank Al-Maghrib.....	7 471	279	3.9	8 304	833	11.1
. Banks ⁽³⁾	200 553	14 648	7.9	208 647	8 094	4.0
Sub-total	208 024	14 927	7.7	216 951	8 927	4.3
C. Counterpart of savings books with the National Savings Fund ⁽⁴⁾	6 208	487	8.5	6 576	368	5.9
Total (A+B+C).....	300 166	25 315	9.2	301 856	1 690	0.6
<i>Less :</i>						
<i>Banking system's non monetary resources ^{(5) (6)}</i>	<i>58 534</i>	<i>- 77</i>	<i>- 0.1</i>	<i>60 883</i>	<i>2 349</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Domestic credit of a monetary nature (II)	241 632	25 392	11.7	240 973	- 659	-0.3
Total counterparts (I+II)	296 317	20 986	7.6	342 922	46 605	15.7
Balancing items ⁽⁷⁾	- 3 533	1 812		- 8 942	- 5 409	
Aggregate M 3	292 784	22 798	8.4	333 980	41 196	14.1

(1) See details on net foreign assets, claims on government and claims on the private sector, in statistical appendices XII-11, XII-12 and XII-13 respectively .

(2) Counterpart of deposits with the Treasury and the Postal Giro Service, recorded as sight deposits.

(3) Including lending to the public institutions.

(4) The resources collected by the National Savings Fund are deposited with the Deposit and Management Fund (CDG). These resources cannot be split up into claims on government and claims on the private sector.

(5) Domestic and external loans contracted by banks (see banks resources in statistical appendix XIII-1)

(6) Excess of the equity base (capital and reserves) on the total of real estate assets and shareholdings securities.

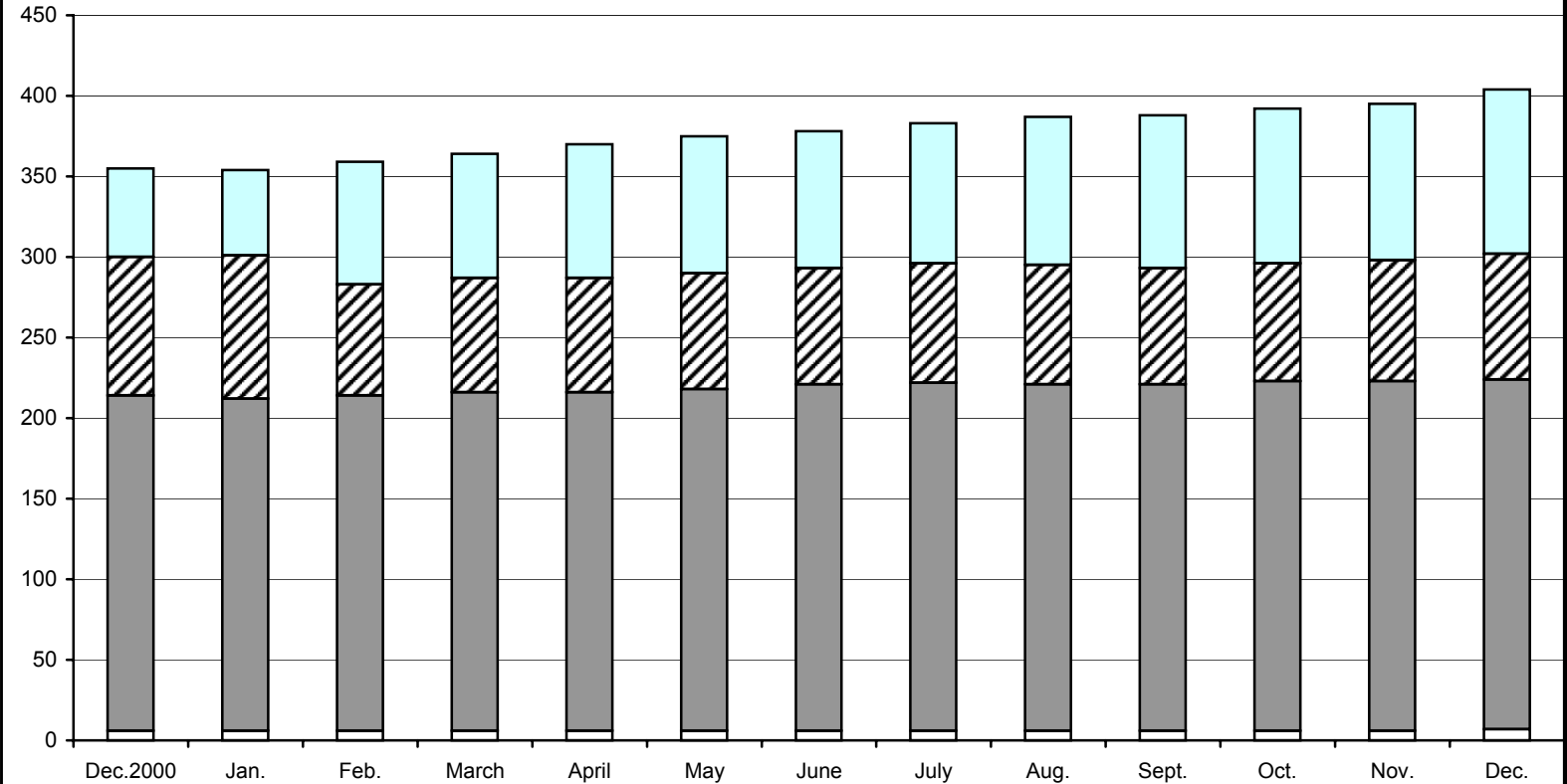
(7) Excess of the balancing items of the banking system liabilities on those of its assets.

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

COUNTERPARTS OF M3 (*)
(outstanding amounts at the end of month)
Year 2001

- Net foreign assets
- ▨ Claims on Government
- Claims on the private sector
- Savings books with the National Saving Fund

In billions of dirhams



(*) Including non monetary resources financing

XII-10 - Monthly development of the counterparts of M 3

(in millions of dirhams)

Components	2000	2001											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Net foreign assets ⁽¹⁾													
. Bank Al-Maghrib.....	52 651	51 258	74 875	75 869	81 030	82 577	84 185	83 802	90 739	92 424	93 749	95 235	99 264
. Banks	2 034	2 432	1 210	1 299	1 824	1 940	989	3 092	1 093	2 718	2 372	2 357	2 685
Total (I).....	54 685	53 690	76 085	77 168	82 854	84 517	85 174	86 894	91 832	95 142	96 121	97 592	101 949
Total domestic lending													
A. Claims on government ⁽¹⁾													
. Net claims of the Bank													
Al-Maghrib	16 033	14 676	- 4 787	- 1 483	- 882	777	2 092	1 371	2 069	- 971	- 1 945	- 1 738	- 3 117
. Claims of banks	61 729	65 727	64 730	63 287	63 014	62 417	60 967	63 670	63 212	63 787	67 120	68 910	73 161
. Claims of individuals and non-financial enterprises ⁽²⁾ ...	8 172	8 037	9 123	8 717	8 701	8 843	8 790	8 745	8 757	8 753	8 236	8 222	8 285
Sub-total	85 934	88 440	69 066	70 521	70 833	72 037	71 849	73 786	74 038	71 569	73 411	75 394	78 329
B. Claims on the private sector ⁽¹⁾													
. Bank Al- Maghrib	7 471	7 498	7 553	7 553	7 666	7 869	7 922	7 923	7 991	8 039	8 044	8 274	8 304
. Banks ⁽³⁾	200 553	199 449	199 987	201 791	201 605	203 526	206 649	207 987	206 678	206 597	208 805	208 980	208 647
Sub-total	208 024	206 947	207 540	209 344	209 271	211 395	214 571	215 910	214 669	214 636	216 849	217 254	216 951
C. Counterpart of savings books with the National Savings Fund ⁽⁴⁾.....	6 208	6 245	6 238	6 272	6 281	6 413	6 391	6 383	6 374	6 415	6 470	6 499	6 576
Total (A+B+C)	300 166	301 632	282 844	286 137	286 385	289 845	292 811	296 079	295 081	292 620	296 730	299 147	301 856
Less :													
Banking system's non monetary resources	58 534	60 026	60 796	62 026	63 624	63 966	62 986	61 886	63 466	63 996	63 071	61 524	60 883
Banks' borrowing ⁽⁵⁾	30 273	31 527	30 509	30 254	31 804	31 337	30 828	29 476	31 439	31 601	29 490	28 703	26 766
Provisions constituted by the banks.....	17 316	17 840	18 411	19 624	19 775	20 000	19 983	19 958	19 993	19 992	20 943	20 736	22 037
Bank Al-Maghrib and banks' net capital and reserves ⁽⁶⁾	10 945	10 659	11 876	12 148	12 045	12 629	12 175	12 452	12 034	12 403	12 638	12 085	12 080
Domestic credit of a Monetary nature (II).....	241 632	241 606	222 048	224 111	222 761	225 879	229 825	234 193	231 615	228 624	233 659	237 623	240 973
Total counterparts (I+II)	296 317	295 296	298 133	301 279	305 615	310 396	314 999	321 087	323 447	323 766	329 780	335 215	342 922
Balancing items (net) ⁽⁷⁾	- 3 533	- 5 572	- 3 817	- 3 483	- 7 351	- 5 977	- 8 039	- 9 013	- 6 807	- 6 254	- 8 250	- 9 454	- 8 942
Aggregate M 3	292 784	289 724	294 316	297 796	298 264	304 419	306 960	312 074	316 640	317 512	321 530	325 761	333 980

(1) See details on net foreign assets, claims on government and claims on the private sector, in statistical appendices XII-11, XII-12 and XII-13 respectively .

(2) Counterpart of deposits with the Treasury and the Postal Giro Service, recorded as sight deposits.

(3) Including lending to the public institutions.

(4) The resources collected by the National Savings Fund are deposited with the Deposit and Management Fund (CDG). These resources cannot be split up into claims on government and claims on the private sector.

(5) Domestic and external loans contracted by banks (see banks resources in statistical appendix XIII-1)

(6) Excess of the equity base (capital and reserves) on the total of real estate assets and shareholdings securities.

(7) Excess of the balancing items of the banking system liabilities on those of its assets.

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XII-11 - Net foreign assets

(in millions of dirhams)

Components	2000	2001											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
A. Gross foreign assets of the Bank Al-Maghrib													
. Gold.....	1 955	1 955	1 955	1 956	1 956	1 956	1 956	1 956	1 956	1 956	1 957	1 957	1 957
. Convertible foreign currencies	48 742	47 433	71 018	72 048	77 148	78 652	80 282	80 041	86 968	88 641	89 634	91 141	95 214
. Special drawing rights	1 268	1 255	1 235	1 237	1 306	1 339	1 299	1 174	1 136	1 140	1 460	1 458	1 426
. I.M.F. reserve tranche	1 294	1 294	1 294	1 294	1 294	1 294	1 294	1 294	1 294	1 294	1 294	1 294	1 294
. Subscription to the Arab Monetary Fund	285	284	285	286	301	310	306	302	299	300	300	301	300
. Inconvertible foreign currencies.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	53 544	52 221	75 787	76 821	82 005	83 551	85 137	84 767	91 653	93 331	94 645	96 151	100 191
B. Foreign liabilities of the Bank Al-Maghrib													
. Credit from international organizations	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194
. Other liabilities.....	699	769	718	758	781	780	758	771	720	713	702	722	733
Sub-total	893	963	912	952	975	974	952	965	914	907	896	916	927
I. Total net foreign assets of the Bank Al-Maghrib (A-B) ...	52 651	51 258	74 875	75 869	81 030	82 577	84 185	83 802	90 739	92 424	93 749	95 235	99 264
C. Gross foreign assets of banks (1)	6 356	6 821	5 580	5 500	6 430	6 622	6 059	7 526	6 118	7 154	6 646	6 659	6 566
D. External liabilities of banks (2).....	4 322	4 389	4 370	4 201	4 606	4 682	5 070	4 434	5 025	4 436	4 274	4 302	3 881
II. Total net foreign assets of banks (C-D)	2 034	2 432	1 210	1 299	1 824	1 940	989	3 092	1 093	2 718	2 372	2 357	2 685
Total net foreign assets (I+II).....	54 685	53 690	76 085	77 168	82 854	84 517	85 174	86 894	91 832	95 142	96 121	97 592	101 949

(1) Are recorded under this item the foreign exchange balances of banks and their deposits with their correspondents outside Morocco. Being regarded as claims on a resident institution, foreign exchange deposits of banks with the Bank Al-Maghrib are not included among their foreign assets.

(2) Are taken into account under this heading chiefly the creditor balances of foreign correspondents with banks and the foreign exchange deposits of their clientele.

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XII-12 - Claims on government

(in millions of dirhams)

Components	2000	2001											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Claims of Bank Al-Maghrib													
. Advances to the government ⁽¹⁾	13 750	12 828	5 500	5 500	5 500	5 500	5 500	5 500	7 500	5 500	6 158	7 500	6 136
. Custom drafts and surety bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	292	-	402	-	-	882	-
. Cheques held in discount	1 450	862	1 129	1 341	1 188	1 088	1 029	2 025	946	643	672	656	1 527
. Central Bank's deposits with the Postal giro service	33	26	30	27	24	15	26	26	27	34	31	30	26
Gross total	15 233	13 716	6 659	6 868	6 712	6 603	6 847	7 551	8 875	6 177	6 861	9 068	7 689
<i>Less :</i>													
<i>Assets held by public accountants ⁽²⁾</i>	<i>806</i>	<i>806</i>	<i>13 767</i>	<i>10 672</i>	<i>8 761</i>	<i>5 877</i>	<i>4 806</i>	<i>6 180</i>	<i>6 806</i>	<i>7 148</i>	<i>8 806</i>	<i>10 806</i>	<i>10 806</i>
Sub-total (I)	14 427	12 910	-7 108	-3 804	-2 049	726	2 041	1 371	2 069	- 971	- 1 945	- 1 738	- 3 117
Treasury bills purchased on the secondary market	1 606	1 766	2 321	2 321	1 167	51	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (I)	16 033	14 676	- 4 787	- 1 483	- 882	777	2 092	1 371	2 069	- 971	- 1 945	- 1 738	- 3 117
Claims of banks													
Portfolio of public securities	61 633	65 534	64 575	63 112	62 872	62 245	60 820	63 503	62 985	63 542	65 891	67 479	72 318
Banks' deposits with Treasury and Postal giro service	96	193	155	175	142	172	147	167	227	245	1 229	1 431	843
Sub-total (II)	61 729	65 727	64 730	63 287	63 014	62 417	60 967	63 670	63 212	63 787	67 120	68 910	73 161
Claims of individuals and non-financial enterprises													
Counterpart of deposits with Postal giro service and Treasury	8 172	8 037	9 123	8 717	8 701	8 843	8 790	8 745	8 757	8 753	8 236	8 222	8 285
Sub-total (III)	8 172	8 037	9 123	8 717	8 701	8 843	8 790	8 745	8 757	8 753	8 236	8 222	8 285
Total claims on government (I+II+III)	85 934	88 440	69 066	70 521	70 833	72 037	71 849	73 786	74 038	71 569	73 411	75 394	78 329

(1) Agreed advances and cash facilities.

(2) Notes and coin held by public accountants and Treasury's creditor account with the Bank Al-Maghrib levelled at one million dirhams.

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XII-13 - Claims on the private sector ⁽¹⁾

(in millions of dirhams)

Components	2000	2001											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
A. Lending to enterprises and individuals ⁽²⁾	191 053	189 408	189 914	191 507	190 639	192 766	195 564	197 236	195 223	194 739	195 654	195 686	195 888
Debtor accounts and overdraft facilities	75 590	74 519	74 038	72 502	72 710	74 359	73 036	74 811	73 263	72 199	73 861	73 065	72 440
Equipment credit	45 227	45 006	45 485	46 336	44 856	45 344	48 023	46 557	45 893	46 457	44 369	44 180	45 371
Real estate loans	27 023	26 978	27 101	27 373	26 809	27 681	28 181	28 523	29 329	29 798	30 161	30 403	30 699
Consumer credit	8 003	7 950	8 020	8 030	8 029	8 093	8 162	8 319	8 400	8 384	8 328	8 222	8 283
Miscellaneous	4 283	3 160	3 559	4 096	3 111	2 550	3 261	3 887	3 050	2 972	3 028	3 768	3 396
Pending claims ⁽³⁾	30 927	31 795	31 711	33 170	35 124	34 739	34 901	35 139	35 288	34 929	35 907	36 048	35 699
B. Lending to financing companies	8 523	9 126	9 048	9 368	9 608	9 446	9 765	9 729	10 472	10 819	12 596	12 540	12 138
Credit	8 085	8 819	8 764	8 651	8 865	8 718	8 796	8 792	9 473	9 826	11 594	11 564	11 125
Financing companies securities held by banks	438	307	284	717	743	728	969	937	999	993	1002	976	1013
C. Banks' portfolio of investment securities ⁽⁴⁾	977	915	1 025	916	1 358	1 314	1 320	1 022	983	1 039	555	754	621
I. Total banks' claims on the private sector (A+B).....	200 553	199 449	199 987	201 791	201 605	203 526	206 649	207 987	206 678	206 597	208 805	208 980	208 647
II. Bank Al-Maghrib' claims on the private sector	7 471	7 498	7 553	7 553	7 666	7 869	7 922	7 923	7 991	8 039	8 044	8 274	8 304
Total (I+II)	208 024	206 947	207 540	209 344	209 271	211 395	214 571	215 910	214 669	214 636	216 849	217 254	216 951

(1) Classified on the basis of the new banking accounting plan in effect since January 2000.

(2) Including lending to the public institutions.

(3) Pre-doubtful claims, doubtful claims and compromised claims.

(4) Non-banking enterprises securities subscribed for by banks.

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

**XII-14 - Monetary and liquid investment aggregates
1981 - 2001**

(in millions of dirhams)

Outstanding amounts at end-December	Agrégate M 3							Liquid investment aggregate			
	Agrégate M 2						M 3 = M 2 + time investments	LI 1 (3)	LI2 (4)	LI 3 (5)	TOTAL
	Agrégate M 1			Sight investments (1)	M 2 = M 1 + sight investments	Time investments (2)					
	Currency outside banks	Sight deposits	Total								
1981	11 121	16 106	27 227	1 353	28 580	6 664	35 244	186	-	-	186
1982	12 023	17 584	29 607	1 735	31 342	7 654	38 996	336	-	-	336
1983	13 635	20 345	33 980	2 259	36 239	10 227	46 466	351	-	-	351
1984	14 770	22 305	37 075	2 744	39 819	11 373	51 192	359	-	-	359
1985	16 194	26 570	42 764	3 136	45 900	14 416	60 316	2 641	-	-	2 641
1986	18 694	31 361	50 055	4 160	54 215	15 851	70 066	6 229	-	-	6 229
1987	20 003	34 718	54 721	5 891	60 612	16 485	77 097	9 612	-	-	9 612
1988	21 913	40 335	62 248	7 573	69 821	18 867	88 688	10 308	-	-	10 308
1989	24 814	44 460	69 274	9 317	78 591	21 441	100 032	13 485	-	-	13 485
1990	29 543	53 115	82 658	11 491	94 149	24 883	119 032	15 739	-	-	15 739
1991	34 269	60 352	94 621	14 051	108 672	31 190	139 862	14 504	-	-	14 504
1992	35 744	64 939	100 683	14 913	115 596	37 467	153 063	15 564	-	-	15 564
1993	37 202	68 576	105 778	15 959	121 737	43 986	165 723	16 837	-	-	16 837
1994	41 021	76 163	117 184	18 685	135 869	47 464	183 333	21 849	-	-	21 849
1995	43 154	81 329	124 483	21 279	145 762	52 494	198 256	22 910	-	8	22 918
1996	46 447	84 346	130 793	23 466	154 259	57 283	211 542	23 158	220	1 696	25 074
1997	48 662	92 198	140 860	25 983	166 843	64 121	230 964	19 821	2 708	3 057	25 586
1998	50 644	99 628	150 272	29 523	179 795	65 114	244 909	18 488	9 154	6 590	34 232
1999	56 713	110 815	167 528	33 069	200 597	69 389	269 986	15 298	18 630	5 423	39 351
2000	58 169	123 094	181 263	35 240	216 503	76 281	292 784	11 420	12 722	3 214	27 356
2001	66 025	144 079	210 104	39 582	249 686	84 294	333 980	16 206	17 111	1 936	35 253

(1) Deposit books with banks and savings books with the National Savings Fund.

(2) Time accounts and fixed-term bills with banks and certificates of deposit

(3) Six-month over-the-counter Treasury bills and negotiable debt securities (Treasury bills, bills of the financing companies and commercial paper subscribed for by individuals and non-financial enterprises.

(4) Securities issued by bond UCITS (since 1995) and subscribed for by individuals and non-financial enterprises

(5) Securities issued by diversified and share UCITS (since 1995) and subscribed for by individuals and non-financial enterprises

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

**XII-15 - Counterparts of M 3
1981 - 2001**

(in millions of dirhams)

Outstanding amounts at end-December	Net foreign assets			Domestic credit of a monetary nature											Total counterparts of M 3 (I+II)	Balancing items (3)
				Total domestic lending										Less : Banking system's non monetary resources		
	Claims on government				Claims on the private sector			Counterpart of assets with National Savings Fund (C) (2)	Total (A+B+C)	Total (II)						
	Bank Al-Maghrib	Banks	Total (I)	Bank Al-Maghrib	Banks	Individuals and non-financial enterprises (1)	Total (A)				Bank Al-Maghrib	Banks	Total (B)			
1981	86	2	88	9 722	8 552	1 747	20 021	425	22 886	23 311	482	43 814	7 119	36 695	36 783	- 1 539
1982	743	48	791	8 336	9 185	1 844	19 365	682	26 406	27 088	552	47 005	7 324	39 681	40 472	- 1 476
1983	- 56	35	- 21	10.924	12 423	1 715	25 062	1 034	30 169	31 203	626	56 891	9 094	47 797	47 776	- 1 310
1984	300	70	370	10.857	13 107	1 926	25 890	1 675	34 557	36 232	719	62 841	10 523	52 318	52 688	- 1 496
1985	972	137	1 109	10.048	17 888	2 028	29 964	3 079	39 311	42 390	780	73 134	12 219	60 915	62 024	- 1 708
1986	1 705	- 18	1 687	9 558	25 138	2 301	36 997	5 184	43 184	48 368	897	86 262	15 285	70 977	72 664	- 2 598
1987	2 985	228	3 213	8 799	28 277	2 925	40 001	5 835	46 588	52 423	1 053	93 477	17 750	75 727	78 940	- 1 843
1988	4 292	254	4 546	10 078	32 690	4 347	47 115	6 033	52 411	58 444	1 236	106 795	21 011	85 784	90 330	- 1 642
1989	3 951	137	4 088	10 614	37 701	4 988	53 303	6 699	59 418	66 117	1 428	120 848	22 703	98 145	102 233	- 2 201
1990	16 600	612	17 212	11 517	34 575	5 208	51 300	6 814	71 000	77 814	1 663	130 777	27 483	103 294	120 506	- 1 474
1991	24 435	637	25 072	12 116	35 346	6 274	53 736	6 845	87 850	94 695	1 917	150 348	32 144	118 204	143 276	- 3 414
1992	31 504	590	32 094	9 924	41 427	6 151	57 502	7 001	99 079	106 080	2 150	165 732	40 301	125 431	157 525	- 4 462
1993	36 900	735	37 635	9 936	46 295	6 532	62 763	7 045	104 747	111 792	2 342	176 897	45 480	131 417	169 052	- 3 329
1994	40 753	299	41 052	8 185	54 747	6 783	69 715	7 307	114 796	122 103	2 754	194 572	48 072	146 500	187 552	- 4 219
1995	32 348	426	32 774	18 490	52 908	6 789	78 187	7 619	128 982	136 601	3 292	218 080	49 854	168 226	201 000	- 2 744
1996	35 214	166	35 380	18 758	54 847	8 032	81 637	7 386	142 056	149 442	3 866	234 945	54 172	180 773	216 153	- 4 611
1997	40 355	294	40 649	19 680	58 616	8 073	86 369	7 395	152 029	159 424	4 553	250 346	53 144	197 202	237 851	- 6 887
1998	42 710	316	43 026	19 244	58 614	6 652	84 510	7 390	168 495	175 885	5 330	265 725	54 721	211 004	254 030	- 9 121
1999	58 884	207	59 091	13 405	54 917	7 711	76 033	7 192	185 905	193 097	5 721	274 851	58 611	216 240	275 331	- 5 345
2000	52 651	2 034	54 685	16 033	61 729	8 172	85 934	7 471	200 553	208 024	6 208	300 166	58 534	241 632	296 317	- 3 533
2001	99 264	2 685	101 949	- 3 117	73 161	8 285	78 329	8 304	208 647	216 951	6 576	301 856	60 883	240 973	342 922	- 8 942

(1) Counterpart of deposits with the Treasury and the Postal Giro Service, recorded as sight deposits.

(2) The resources collected by the National Savings Fund are deposited with the Deposit and Management Fund (CDG). These resources cannot be split up into claims on government and claims on the private sector.

(3) Excess of the balancing items of the banking system liabilities on those of its assets.

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XIII-1 - Cash movement at Bank Al-Maghrib's cash desks

(in millions of dirhams)

	1999		2000		2001	
	Inflows	Outflows	Inflows	Outflows	Inflows	Outflows
January	3 584	4 045	5 918	3 027	6 127	4 448
February	3 912	3 207	4 528	3 647	3 846	5 547
March	3 025	5 834	4 225	5 820	5 415	5 603
April	5 228	3 359	4 390	4 102	5 119	5 026
May	3 960	3 547	4 758	3 920	5 057	5 490
June	3 330	4 137	3 899	4 805	4 437	5 437
July	3 265	6 114	3 527	6 433	4 038	7 920
August	3 847	4 411	4 698	5 640	5 556	7 511
September	5 185	3 406	5 543	4 134	6 417	4 186
October	4 319	4 339	5 006	4 331	6 012	5 815
November	4 154	3 500	4 754	4 675	5 243	5 413
December	3 168	7 887	3 204	5 358	4 420	7 105
Total	46 977	53 786	54 450	55 892	61 687	69 501

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XIII-2 - Exchanges at the clearing houses

2001	Number of operations (in thousands)			Amounts (in millions of dirhams)				Rate of rejection (in %)	
	Bills	Cheques	Total	Bills	Cheques	Transfers	Total	Bills	Cheques
January	302	1 724	2 026	6 831	38 286	33 632	78 749	22.1	2.7
February	244	1 511	1 755	5 377	35 942	26 664	67 983	22.9	2.8
March	218	1 427	1 645	4 596	33 120	27 436	65 152	23.3	2.9
April	266	1 562	1 828	6 383	39 013	25 133	70 529	26.9	3.3
May	315	1 645	1 960	5 748	38 602	31 928	76 278	23.4	4.2
June	236	1 302	1 538	4 566	33 529	28 469	66 564	23.8	3.8
July	284	1 553	1 837	6 260	38 255	30 349	74 864	24.2	3.4
August	289	1 600	1 889	6 122	37 278	32 192	75 592	23.4	2.8
September	248	1 506	1 754	5 044	34 236	26 994	66 274	23.3	3.3
October	355	1 848	2 203	7 126	41 209	36 117	84 452	20.2	2.8
November	274	1 550	1 824	5 567	35 320	33 369	74 256	21.9	3.1
December	289	1 432	1 721	5 710	34 088	31 155	70 953	22.1	3.0
Total	3 320	18 660	21 980	69 330	438 878	363 438	871 646	23.0	3.2

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XIV-1 - Assets and liabilities of all the banks

(in millions of dirhams)

	December 1999	December 2000*	December 2001
ASSETS			
Cash in hand and liquid balances	17 558	19 658	29 071
Of which : Bank notes and cheques in foreign currency	(343)	(582)	(761)
Deposits in dirhams with the Bank Al-Maghrib	(11 858)	(13 467)	(20 528)
Deposits with the Treasury and the Postal Cheque Service	(115)	(96)	(843)
Balances with banks and loans to banks	3 471	5 326	3 241
Foreign correspondents and the like	4 469	5 774	5 805
Portfolio of Treasury bills	54 802	61 633	72 318
Claims on the private sector ⁽¹⁾	183 531	199 138	207 013
Portfolio of investment securities other than public securities.....	9 657	8 543	10 782
- Certificates of deposit held by banks	2 239	1 751	1 809
- Bills and bonds issued by the BNDE, the CIH, the CNCA and the FEC subscribed for by banks	5 044	5 377	7 339
- Financing companies bonds held by banks	133	438	1 013
- Securities issued by non banking institutions	2 241	977	621
Portfolio of equity investment and the like	10 110	10 605	12 019
Premises and equipment	9 779	10 273	10 854
Miscellaneous (net)	-	-	-
TOTAL.....	293 377	320 950	351 103
LIABILITIES			
Customers' sight accounts in dirhams	100 115	113 133	133 225
. Cheque accounts	63 366	72 166	85 607
(Morrocans living abroad cheque accounts)	(24 376)	(26 619)	(32 819)
. Current accounts	29 447	31 140	37 181
. Other deposits	7 302	9 827	10 437
Deposit books	27 348	29 032	33 006
Fixed-term accounts and notes	68 616	75 392	83 318
Certificates of deposit	5 813	5 642	4 967
Of which : Subscriptions by non financial enterprises and by individuals	(773)	(889)	(976)
Non-residents' sight and fixed-term accounts in foreign currency ..	1 316	431	641
Inter-bank liabilities	8 449	10 107	10 547
Net borrowing from financial institutions ⁽²⁾	1 470	2 380	2 337
Foreign correspondents and the like	3 289	3 891	3 240
Bond loans in dirhams	13 203	11 808	10 212
External long term borrowing	14 653	13 083	12 035
Recourse to the Bank Al-Maghrib	1 346	7 161	7
Provisions	14 916	17 316	22 037
Capital and reserves	29 106	29 480	32 574
Miscellaneous (net)	3 737	2 094	2 957
TOTAL.....	293 377	320 950	351 103

(*) Revised.

(1) Including loans granted to financing companies and public institutions

(2) Including securities pledging operations with UCITS.

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XIV-2 - Assets and liabilities of consumer credit companies

(in millions of dirhams)

	December 1999	December 2000	December 2001
ASSETS			
Premises, equipment and investment portfolio	340	304	327
Credits	16 434	17 934	18 727
Miscellaneous debtors and regularizing accounts	326	411	386
Liquid balances	723	381	394
Total	17 823	19 030	19 834
LIABILITIES			
Capital, reserves and the like	2 621	2 537	2 774
Provisions	1 590	2 379	2 354
Financing debts	6 291	6 602	8 702
Miscellaneous creditors and regularizing accounts	1 142	1 417	817
Treasury accounts.....	6 179	6 095	5 187
Total	17 823	19 030	19 834

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XIV-3 - Assets and liabilities of leasing companies

(in millions of dirhams)

	December 1999	December 2000	December 2001
ASSETS			
Premises, equipment and investment portfolio	191	54	59
Credits	7 260	9 209	10 916
Miscellaneous debtors and regularizing accounts	196	71	196
Liquid balances	27	29	21
Total	7 674	9 363	11 192
LIABILITIES			
Capital, reserves and the like	1 142	1 237	1 244
Provisions	624	690	850
Financing debts	4 655	5 777	6 972
Miscellaneous creditors and regularizing accounts	583	594	704
Treasury accounts	670	1 065	1 422
Total	7 674	9 363	11 192

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XV-1 - Interbank money market outstanding amounts of lending and borrowing

(in millions of dirhams)

Outstanding amounts at the end of month	2000	2001												
	Average	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Banks' loans	2 433	3 011	3 101	3 065	2 732	3 097	2 910	2 403	3 649	3 733	2 374	1 977	1 818	2 822
C D G loans	311	213	30	50	90	245	368	254	413	173	53	53	600	212
Financing companies' loans ⁽¹⁾	18	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total loans	2 762	3 224	3 131	3 136	2 822	3 342	3 278	2 657	4 062	3 906	2 427	2 030	2 418	3 036
Banks' borrowing	2 655	2 901	2 871	2 843	2 487	3 149	3 078	2 460	3 897	3 728	2 294	1 899	2 288	2 825
C D G borrowing	23	209	158	170	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Financing companies' borrowing	84	114	102	123	158	193	200	197	165	178	133	131	130	152
Total borrowing	2 762	3 224	3 131	3 136	2 822	3 342	3 278	2 657	4 062	3 906	2 427	2 030	2 418	3 036
Interest rates														
. Daily average.....	5.41	5.64	6.01	5.5	4.84	4.75	3.86	3.95	5.11	3.46	3.49	3.47	3.23	4.44
. End of month	5.36	6.12	5.28	4.86	5.16	4.63	2.69	5.8	3.87	3.03	2.88	3.53	2.78	4.22

(1) The Moroccan Guarantee and Credit Fund (CMM) and Dar Addamane and the Central Guarantee Fund (CCG).

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XV-2 - Subscriptions to Treasury bills by tender

(in millions of dirhams)

Maturities	2000						2001					
	Banks	CDG	Insurance companies and pension institutions	UCITS	Other	Total	Banks	CDG	Insurance companies and pension institutions	UCITS	Other	Total
13 weeks	1 510	-	192	713	-	2 415	2 243	452	234	570	-	3 499
26 weeks	2 725	450	-	847	21	4 043	5 886	2436	2	1020	-	9 344
52 weeks	9 607	1 350	576	1 815	321	13 669	14 284	2 356	584	1 058	48	18 330
Total short-term (I)	13 842	1 800	768	3 375	342	20 127	22 413	5 244	820	2 648	48	31 173
2 years	3 529	530	200	110	130	4 499	8 240	1166	346	375	2	10 129
5 years	8 011	1 540	548	810	106	11 015	8 890	3 292	407	328	2	12 919
Total medium-term (II)	11 540	2 070	748	920	236	15 514	17 130	4 458	753	703	4	23 048
10 years	1 826	985	460	415	1	3 687	2 113	252	-	175	2	2 542
15 years	210	400	50	300	-	960	580	50	50	35	-	715
20 years	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total long-term (III)	2 060	1 385	510	715	1	4 671	2 693	302	50	210	2	3 257
Total (I+II+III)	27 442	5 255	2 026	5 010	579	40 312	42 236	10 004	1,623	3 561	54	57 478

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XV-3 - Interest rates on Treasury bills by tender

Maturities	2000			2001		
	Minimum rate	Maximum rate	Weighted average rate	Minimum rate	Maximum rate	Weighted average rate
13 weeks	4.50	5.80	5.29	4.42	5.80	4.65
26 weeks	4.65	6.10	5.62	4.50	6.10	4.87
52 weeks	5.02	6.50	5.73	4.55	6.51	5.26
2 years	5.75	6.92	6.20	5.19	6.93	5.88
5 years	5.40	6.74	6.22	5.80	7.00	6.22
10 years	6.07	7.08	6.89	6.37	7.02	6.73
15 years	6.55	7.38	7.01	6.98	7.16	7.10
20 years	7.70	7.70	7.70	-	-	-

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XV-4 - Outstanding amounts of Treasury bills by tender

(in millions of dirhams)

Maturities	2000						2001					
	Banks	CDG ⁽¹⁾	Insurance companies and pension institutions	UCITS	Other	Total	Banks	CDG ⁽¹⁾	Insurance companies and pension institutions	UCITS	Other	Total
13 weeks	600	-	-	225	-	825	288	-	-	262	-	550
26 weeks	1 775	250	-	1 018	170	3 213	2 052	1 190	1 137	2 542	330	7 251
52 weeks	5 702	321	1 579	3 647	1 445	12 694	10 982	372	2 306	3 634	1 036	18 330
Total short-term (I)	8 077	571	1 579	4 890	1 615	16 732	13 322	1 562	3 443	6 438	1 366	26 131
2 years	2 757	270	418	557	497	4 499	7 761	840	1 951	3325	751	14 628
5 years	18 700	4 768	9 492	8 732	2 926	44 618	21 025	4 566	11 629	9 776	1 553	48 549
Total medium-term (II)	21 457	5 038	9 910	9 289	3 423	49 117	28 786	5 406	13 580	13 101	2 304	63 177
10 years	7 802	7 511	10 924	4 527	149	30 913	8 497	7 021	14 154	3 699	84	33 455
15 years	4 985	5 368	7 448	1 732	40	19 573	4 884	5 090	8 224	1 924	166	20 288
20 years	20	-	4	-	-	24	20	-	-	4	-	24
Total long-term (III)	12 807	12 879	18 376	6 259	189	50 510	13 401	12 111	22 378	5 627	250	53 767
Total (I+II+III)	42 341	18 488	29 865	20 438	5 227	116 359	55 509	19 079	39 401	25 166	3 920	143 075

(1) Excluding the outstanding amount of the pension institutions administered by the Deposit and Management Fund (CDG).

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XV-5 - Outstanding amounts of negotiable debt securities

(in millions of dirhams)

Category of securities	2000					2001				
	Credit institutions and CDG	Insurance companies and pension institutions	UCITS	Other	Total	Credit institutions and CDG	Insurance companies and pension institutions	UCITS	Other	Total
Certificates of deposit	2 746	861	1 100	889	5 596	1 827	1 016	1 045	976	4 864
Bills of financing companies	1 685	1 209	1 940	125	4 959	2 270	1 370	2 057	262	5 959
Commercial paper	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	3	-	25
Total	4 431	2 070	3 040	1 014	10 555	4 097	2 408	3 105	1 238	10 848

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XV-6 - Stock exchange indicators

(in millions of dirhams)

Period	Volume of transactions (*)	Market capitalisation	Index ⁽¹⁾
1999 December	1 2038.7	138 051	777.08
2000 January	2 186.1	137 145	771.29
February	2 759.5	129 535	728.37
March	1 587.7	127 746	737.47
April	5 412.6	120 349	695.31
May	2 900.4	125 219	722.72
June	2 292.1	124 294	724.15
July	1 849.0	121 666	695.29
August	2 824.2	128 617	735.05
September	3 071.9	126 598	724.38
October	2 349.3	123 479	706.37
November	1 365.1	117 583	672.64
December	6 832.5	114 881	658.43
2001 January	2 832.0	110 662	634.35
February	1925.3	123 677	708.58
March	1 563.0	120 425	687.84
April	2 462.4	116 320	665.01
May	2 528.0	114 706	659.14
June	1 417.1	110 715	640.4
July	1 016.0	103 530	613.92
August	648.3	107 908	639.42
September	2 838.8	103 829	616.42
October	1 791.7	100 114	583.42
November	1 242.2	104 538	608.55
December	5 009.7	104 740	609.74

(*) Excluding transactions on the primary market.

(1) The general index (base 100 : December 1979)

Source : Bourse de Casablanca.

XVI-1 - Non-financial agents investments

(in millions of dirhams)

	Outstanding amounts at the end of the year			Changes (flows)	
	1999	2000*	2001**	2000	2001
A. Liquid assets.....	172 344	182 843	211 259	+10 499	+28 416
- Notes and coin	56 713	58 169	66 025	+ 1 456	+ 7 856
- Sight deposits	115 631	124 674	145 234	+ 9 043	+20 560
. <i>Banking system</i>	101 901	110 750	130 626	+ 8 849	+ 19 876
. <i>Treasury and Postal cheque centre</i>	7 711	8 172	8 285	+ 461	+ 113
. <i>Other sight deposits</i> ⁽¹⁾	6 019	5 752	6 323	- 267	+ 571
B. Short-term assets	108 868	114 746	133 644	+ 5 878	+18 898
- Savings accounts	33 069	35 240	39 582	+ 2 171	+ 4 342
. <i>Banking system</i>	27 347	29 032	33 006	+ 1 685	+ 3 974
. <i>National Savings Fund</i>	5 722	6 208	6 576	+ 486	+ 368
- Time deposits	68 488	74 574	82 814	+ 6 086	+ 8 240
. <i>Fixed-term and bills with the banking system</i>	68 468	74 440	82 585	+ 5 972	+ 8 145
. <i>Short-term negotiable instruments of indebtedness</i>	20	134	229	+ 114	+ 95
- Short-term Treasury bills	7 311	4 932	11 248	- 2 379	+ 6 316
. <i>Six-month bills issued to the public</i>	7 019	3 988	9 407	- 3 031	+ 5 419
. <i>One-year bills</i>	116	-	-	- 116	-
. <i>Bills acquired by tender (non-financial agents)</i>	176	944	1 841	+ 768	+ 897
C. Medium-term assets	8 785	7 612	6 054	- 1 173	- 1 558
- Medium-term Treasury bills	7 924	6 732	5 047	- 1 192	- 1 685
. <i>Three and five-year bills</i>	7 003	4 474	3 115	- 2 529	- 1 359
. <i>Bills acquired by tender</i>	533	1 893	1 582	+ 1 360	- 311
. <i>Other medium-term bonds</i>	388	365	350	- 23	- 15
- Medium-term negotiable instruments of indebtedness	861	880	1 007	+ 19	+ 127
D. Securities of UCITS ⁽²⁾	24 053	15 936	19 049	- 8 117	+ 3 113
- Bond UCITS	18 630	12 722	17 111	- 5 908	+ 4 389
- Share UCITS	2 201	1 276	895	- 925	- 381
- Diversified UCITS	3 222	1 938	1 043	- 1 284	- 895
E. Institutional savings	82 897	90 305	95 627	+ 7 408	+ 5 322
- Funds of pension and provident institutions	43 531	47 115	48 982	+ 3 584	+ 1 867
<i>Of which : . CNRA and RCAR</i> ⁽³⁾	(17 030)	(19 161)	(21 250)	(+2 131)	(+2 089)
. <i>National Social Security Fund (CNSS)</i>	(14 312)	(14 762)	(14 017)	(+450)	(-745)
- Actuarial reserves of insurance companies	39 366	43 190	46 645	+ 3 824	+ 3 455
Sub-total	396 947	411 442	465 633	+14 495	+54 191
F. Company shares ⁽⁴⁾				+12 993	+12 783
- New issues of securities.....	-	-	-	+12 975	+12 783
- Shares of privatised companies	-	-	-	+ 18	-
Total	-	-	-	+27 488	+66 974
G. Adjustment ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	-	+ 1 983	- 899
Total of net investment flows	-	-	-	+29 471	+66 075

(1) Mainly non institutional sight deposits with the Deposit and Management Fund (CDG).

(2) Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities.

(3) National Retirement and Insurance Fund (CNRA) and Collective Fund for Retirement Allowances (RCAR).

(4) As data relating to shares held by non-financial agents are not available, only the new issues of corporate securities, either on the primary market or at the time of the operations of privatisation are taken into account.

(5) This item takes it possible to take into account the changes in the composition of net assets of UCITS, by excluding the operations relating to shares carried out on the secondary market and by including the changes in the other securities not included elsewhere.

(*) Revised.

(**) Estimates.

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

**XVI-2 - Non-financial agents investments according to
funds-gathering circuits**

(in millions of dirhams)

Funds - gathering circuits	Outstanding amounts at the end of the year			Changes	
	1999	2000*	2001**	2000	2001
- Banking system	198 372	214 986	247 192	+ 16 614	+ 32 206
- Financing companies	225	250	261	+ 25	+ 11
- Treasury and Post office circuit	28 668	26 044	31 156	- 2 624	+ 5 112
- C.D.G. and managed funds ⁽¹⁾	23 049	24 913	27 573	+ 1 864	+ 2 660
- Insurance and contingency institutions	65 867	71 144	74 377	+ 5 277	+ 3 233
Of which : . Insurance companies.....	(39 366)	(43 190)	(46 645)	(+3 824)	(+3 455)
. National Social Security Fund (CNSS)...	(14 312)	(14 762)	(14 017)	(+450)	(-745)
- UCITS ⁽²⁾	24 053	15 936	19 049	- 8 117	+ 3 113
All financial intermediaries	340 234	353 273	399 608	+ 13 039	+ 46 335
- Primary market of private securities ⁽³⁾				+ 12 993	+ 12 783
Adjustment ⁽⁴⁾				+ 1 983	- 899
Total funds raised.....				+ 28 015	+ 58 219
- Notes and coin.....	56 713	58 169	66 025	+ 1 456	+ 7 856
Total				+ 29 471	+ 66 075

(1) Deposit and Management Fund (CDG), National Retirement and Insurance Fund (CNRA), Collective Fund for Retirement Allowances (RCAR).

(2) Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities .

(3) As data relating to shares held by non-financial agents are not available, only the new issues of corporate securities, either on the primary market or at the time of the operations of privatisation are taken into account.

(4) This item makes it possible to take into account the changes in the composition of net assets of UCITS, by excluding the operations relating to shares carried out on the secondary market and by including the changes in the other securities not included elsewhere.

(*) Revised.

(**) Estimates.

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

XVI-3 - Domestic financing of the economy

(in millions of dirhams)

	Outstanding amounts at the end of the year			Change	
	1999	2000*	2001**	2000*	2001**
I. Domestic financing of the economy					
A. Financing of the Treasury	-	-	-	+ 13 841	+ 9 716
- by financial intermediaries	-	-	-	+ 16 933	+ 4 972
. Bank Al-Maghrib advances	13 378	16 000	- 3 143	+ 2 622	- 19 143
. Deposits with the Treasury and the Postal Cheque Centre	142	129	869	- 13	+ 740
. Banks' portfolio of public securities.....	54 802	61 633	72 318	+ 6 831	+ 10 685
. UCITS' portfolio of public securities.....	22 951	20 627	24 926	- 2 324	+ 4 299
. Institutional investors' portfolio of public securities.....	43 249	52 907	61 602	+ 9 658	+ 8 695
. Other financial intermediaries' portfolio of public securities	641	800	496	+ 159	- 304
. Purchases of privatised public enterprises' shares ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-
- by corporations and individuals	-	-	-	- 3 092	+ 4 744
. Deposits with the Treasury and the Postal Cheque Centre	7 711	8 172	8 285	+ 461	+ 113
. Six-month bills.....	7 019	3 988	9 407	- 3 031	5 419
. Government loans.....	7 119	4 474	3 115	- 2 645	- 1 359
. Other Treasury bills ⁽²⁾	709	2 837	3 423	+ 2 128	+ 586
. Purchases of privatised public enterprises' shares ⁽¹⁾	388	365	350	- 23	- 15
	-	-	-	+ 18	-
B. Financing of public entities	4 863	5 181	5 305	+ 318	+ 124
- by Municipal Equipment Fund (FEC)	4 863	5 181	5 305	+ 318	+ 124
C. Financing of corporations and individuals	-	-	-	+ 33 757	+ 22 898
- by financial intermediaries	202 284	223 066	233 156	+ 20 782	+ 10 090
. Credits.....	200 984	221 896	230 503	+ 20 912	+ 8 607
. Bonds portfolio.....	1 300	1 170	2 653	- 130	+ 1 483
- On securities market	-	-	-	+ 12 975	+ 12 808
. Commercial paper.....	-	-	25	-	+ 25
. Corporate securities ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	+ 12 975	+ 12 783
Total of domestic financing of the economy.....	-	-	-	+ 47 916	+ 32 738
Of which : . Intermediated financing.....	-	-	-	+ 38 033	+ 15 186
. Direct financing.....	-	-	-	+ 9 883	+ 17 552
II. Net foreign assets	59 091	54 685	101 949	- 4 406	+ 47 264
III. Other net assets ⁽⁴⁾				- 14 039	- 13 927
Total assets (I+II+III)				+ 29 471	+ 66 075

(1) Data relating to transactions on the secondary market are not available, only initial purchases are taken into account.

(2) Capital equipment bonds, bills by tender and capital accounts.

(3) As data relating to shares held by non-financial agents are not available, only the new issues of corporate securities are taken into account.

(4) Total non-financial agents' investments (appendix XVI-1) minus total assets (I+II).

(*) Revised.

(**) Estimates.

Source : Bank Al-Maghrib.

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