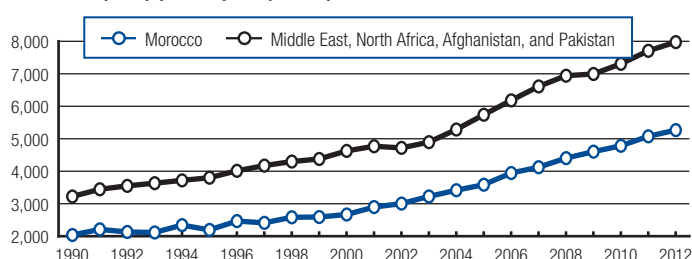


Morocco

Key indicators, 2012

| | |
|--|-------|
| Population (millions)..... | 32.3 |
| GDP (US\$ billions)..... | 97.5 |
| GDP per capita (US\$)..... | 2,999 |
| GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total..... | 0.21 |

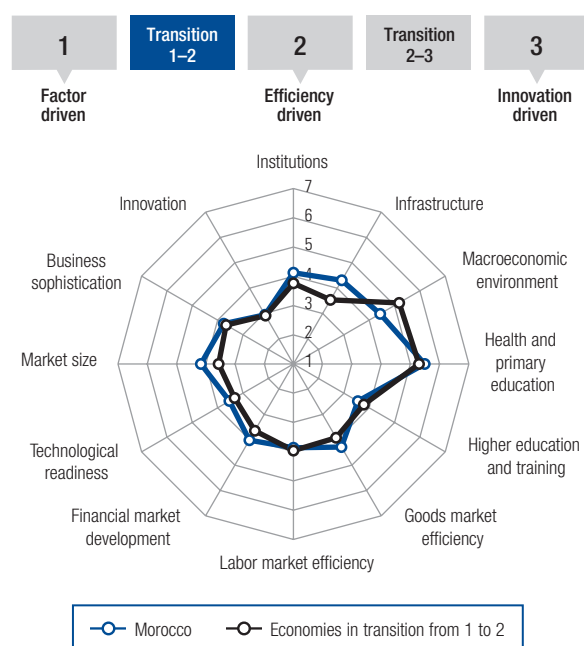
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2012



Global Competitiveness Index

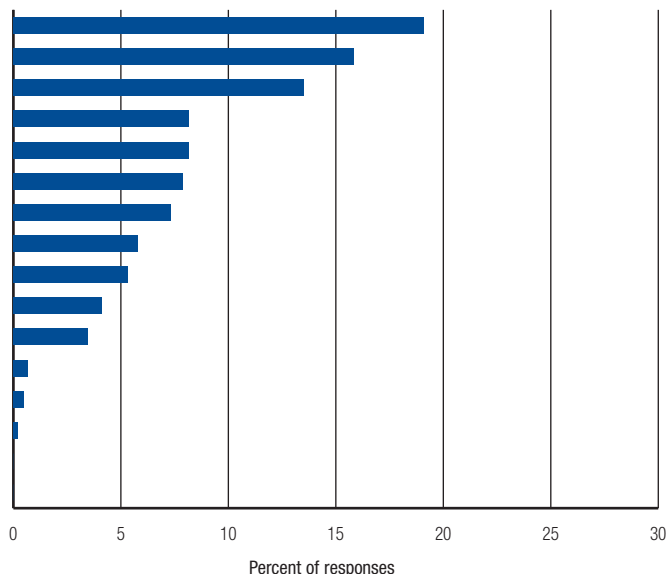
| | Rank (out of 148) | Score (1–7) |
|--|----------------------|----------------|
| GCI 2013–2014 | 77 | 4.1 |
| GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)..... | 70 | 4.1 |
| GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142)..... | 73 | 4.2 |
| Basic requirements (40.0%) | 69 | 4.6 |
| Institutions..... | 53 | 4.1 |
| Infrastructure..... | 57 | 4.3 |
| Macroeconomic environment..... | 90 | 4.4 |
| Health and primary education..... | 82 | 5.5 |
| Efficiency enhancers (50.0%) | 84 | 3.9 |
| Higher education and training..... | 102 | 3.5 |
| Goods market efficiency..... | 69 | 4.3 |
| Labor market efficiency..... | 122 | 3.9 |
| Financial market development..... | 69 | 4.0 |
| Technological readiness..... | 80 | 3.5 |
| Market size..... | 56 | 4.2 |
| Innovation and sophistication factors (10.0%) | 100 | 3.3 |
| Business sophistication..... | 92 | 3.7 |
| Innovation..... | 106 | 2.9 |

Stage of development



The most problematic factors for doing business

| | |
|--|------|
| Inefficient government bureaucracy..... | 19.1 |
| Corruption..... | 15.8 |
| Access to financing..... | 13.5 |
| Restrictive labor regulations..... | 8.2 |
| Tax regulations..... | 8.2 |
| Inadequately educated workforce..... | 7.9 |
| Tax rates..... | 7.3 |
| Insufficient capacity to innovate..... | 5.8 |
| Foreign currency regulations..... | 5.3 |
| Inadequate supply of infrastructure..... | 4.1 |
| Poor work ethic in national labor force..... | 3.5 |
| Crime and theft..... | 0.7 |
| Policy instability..... | 0.5 |
| Inflation..... | 0.2 |
| Government instability/coups..... | 0.0 |
| Poor public health..... | 0.0 |



Note: From the list of factors above, respondents were asked to select the five most problematic for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The bars in the figure show the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Morocco

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

| INDICATOR | VALUE | RANK/148 | INDICATOR | VALUE | RANK/148 |
|---|--------|----------|--|-------|----------|
| 1st pillar: Institutions | | | 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency <i>(cont'd)</i> | | |
| 1.01 Property rights | 4.8 | 45 | 6.06 No. procedures to start a business* | 6 | 47 |
| 1.02 Intellectual property protection | 3.3 | 90 | 6.07 No. days to start a business* | 12 | 57 |
| 1.03 Diversion of public funds | 3.8 | 52 | 6.08 Agricultural policy costs | 4.4 | 27 |
| 1.04 Public trust in politicians | 3.1 | 64 | 6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers | 4.9 | 20 |
| 1.05 Irregular payments and bribes | 4.3 | 59 | 6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty* | 12.3 | 129 |
| 1.06 Judicial independence | 3.4 | 87 | 6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership | 5.2 | 41 |
| 1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials | 3.4 | 46 | 6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI | 5.4 | 12 |
| 1.08 Wastefulness of government spending | 3.5 | 50 | 6.13 Burden of customs procedures | 4.3 | 58 |
| 1.09 Burden of government regulation | 3.5 | 64 | 6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP* | 52.5 | 61 |
| 1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes | 3.7 | 71 | 6.15 Degree of customer orientation | 4.2 | 101 |
| 1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs. | 3.4 | 74 | 6.16 Buyer sophistication | 3.1 | 95 |
| 1.12 Transparency of government policymaking | 4.2 | 66 | 7th pillar: Labor market efficiency | | |
| 1.13 Business costs of terrorism | 5.3 | 81 | 7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations | 4.1 | 91 |
| 1.14 Business costs of crime and violence | 5.3 | 41 | 7.02 Flexibility of wage determination | 5.3 | 43 |
| 1.15 Organized crime | 5.7 | 41 | 7.03 Hiring and firing practices | 3.7 | 93 |
| 1.16 Reliability of police services | 4.7 | 50 | 7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary* | 20.7 | 97 |
| 1.17 Ethical behavior of firms | 4.0 | 63 | 7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work | 4.0 | 48 |
| 1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards | 4.7 | 68 | 7.06 Pay and productivity | 4.0 | 67 |
| 1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards | 4.9 | 40 | 7.07 Reliance on professional management | 4.0 | 90 |
| 1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests | 4.2 | 63 | 7.08 Country capacity to retain talent | 3.6 | 54 |
| 1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)* | 5.0 | 84 | 7.09 Country capacity to attract talent | 3.9 | 43 |
| 2nd pillar: Infrastructure | | | 7.10 Women in labor force, ratio to men* | 0.34 | 141 |
| 2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure | 4.9 | 48 | 8th pillar: Financial market development | | |
| 2.02 Quality of roads | 4.5 | 53 | 8.01 Availability of financial services | 4.6 | 64 |
| 2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure | 3.9 | 37 | 8.02 Affordability of financial services | 4.2 | 67 |
| 2.04 Quality of port infrastructure | 5.0 | 41 | 8.03 FDI and technology transfer | 4.0 | 39 |
| 2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure | 5.0 | 49 | 8.04 Ease of access to loans | 2.8 | 69 |
| 2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions* | 408.2 | 47 | 8.05 Venture capital availability | 2.8 | 56 |
| 2.07 Quality of electricity supply | 5.5 | 47 | 8.06 Soundness of banks | 5.7 | 41 |
| 2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.* | 119.7 | 52 | 8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges | 4.6 | 46 |
| 2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.* | 10.1 | 93 | 8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)* | 3 | 118 |
| 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment | | | 9th pillar: Technological readiness | | |
| 3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP* | -7.5 | 135 | 9.01 Availability of latest technologies | 5.0 | 66 |
| 3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP* | 26.3 | 41 | 9.02 Firm-level technology absorption | 4.4 | 95 |
| 3.03 Inflation, annual % change* | 1.3 | 109 | 9.03 FDI and technology transfer | 4.7 | 61 |
| 3.04 General government debt, % GDP* | 59.6 | 1 | 9.04 Individuals using Internet, %* | 55.0 | 57 |
| 3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)* | 49.7 | 69 | 9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.* | 2.1 | 99 |
| 4th pillar: Health and primary education | | | 9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user* | 14.8 | 82 |
| 4.01 Business impact of malaria | N/Apl. | 1 | 9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.* | 10.0 | 85 |
| 4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.* | (NE) | 1 | 10th pillar: Market size | | |
| 4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis | 6.1 | 39 | 10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)* | 4.0 | 52 |
| 4.04 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.* | 103.0 | 98 | 10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)* | 4.7 | 64 |
| 4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS | 6.1 | 35 | 10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)* | 171.2 | 58 |
| 4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.* | 0.20 | 45 | 10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP* | 35.1 | 85 |
| 4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births* | 28.2 | 103 | 11th pillar: Business sophistication | | |
| 4.08 Life expectancy, years* | 72.1 | 90 | 11.01 Local supplier quantity | 4.6 | 84 |
| 4.09 Quality of primary education | 2.9 | 118 | 11.02 Local supplier quality | 4.4 | 71 |
| 4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %* | 96.0 | 54 | 11.03 State of cluster development | 4.0 | 60 |
| 5th pillar: Higher education and training | | | 11.04 Nature of competitive advantage | 3.2 | 94 |
| 5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %* | 69.8 | 103 | 11.05 Value chain breadth | 3.7 | 76 |
| 5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %* | 14.1 | 106 | 11.06 Control of international distribution | 3.7 | 113 |
| 5.03 Quality of the educational system | 3.1 | 110 | 11.07 Production process sophistication | 3.1 | 122 |
| 5.04 Quality of math and science education | 4.3 | 52 | 11.08 Extent of marketing | 3.6 | 110 |
| 5.05 Quality of management schools | 4.6 | 45 | 11.09 Willingness to delegate authority | 3.4 | 107 |
| 5.06 Internet access in schools | 3.1 | 113 | 12th pillar: Innovation | | |
| 5.07 Availability of research and training services | 4.1 | 81 | 12.01 Capacity for innovation | 2.8 | 129 |
| 5.08 Extent of staff training | 3.7 | 96 | 12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions | 3.2 | 103 |
| 6th pillar: Goods market efficiency | | | 12.03 Company spending on R&D | 2.5 | 125 |
| 6.01 Intensity of local competition | 5.1 | 60 | 12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D | 3.0 | 116 |
| 6.02 Extent of market dominance | 4.0 | 53 | 12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products | 3.2 | 96 |
| 6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy | 4.1 | 65 | 12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers | 4.5 | 39 |
| 6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest | 3.9 | 62 | 12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.* | 0.6 | 77 |
| 6.05 Total tax rate, % profits* | 49.6 | 113 | | | |

Notes: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless otherwise annotated with an asterisk (*). For further details and explanation, please refer to the section "How to Read the Country/Economy Profiles" on page 97.