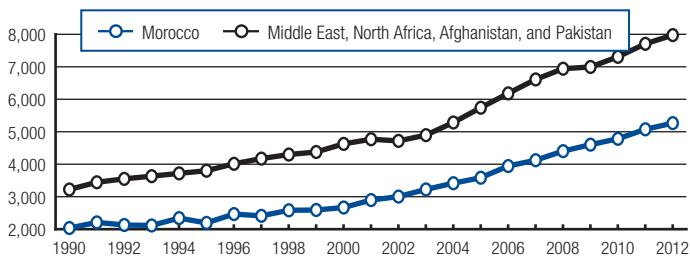


Morocco

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

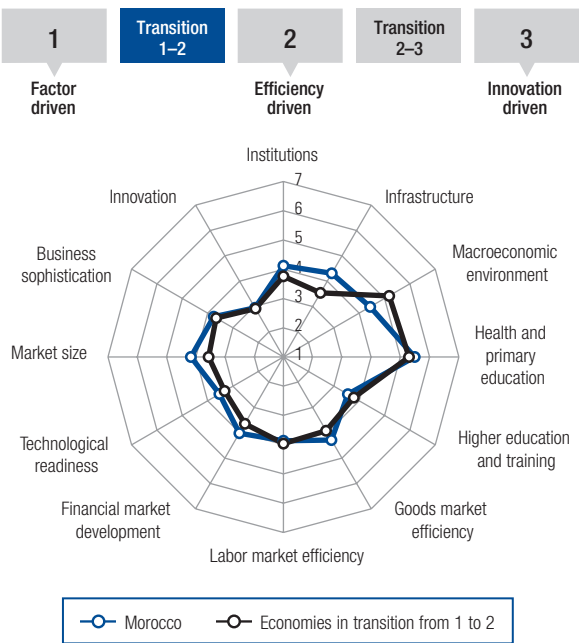
GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1990–2012



Global Competitiveness Index

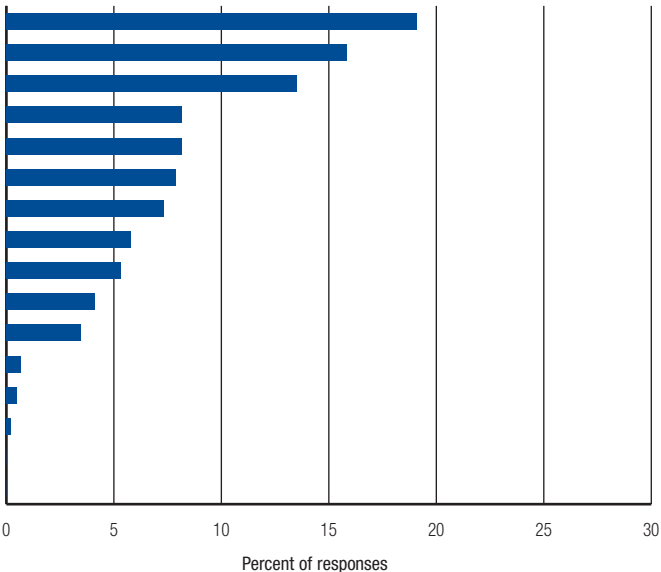
	Rank (out of 148)	Score (1–7)
GCI 2013–2014	77	4.1
GCI 2012–2013 (out of 144)	70	4.1
GCI 2011–2012 (out of 142)	73	4.2
Basic requirements (40.0%)	69	4.6
Institutions	53	4.1
Infrastructure	57	4.3
Macroeconomic environment	90	4.4
Health and primary education	82	5.5
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	84	3.9
Higher 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			
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	5.3	81	7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	5.3	41	7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.1	91
1.15 Organized crime	5.7	41	7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.3	43
1.16 Reliability of police services	4.7	50	7.03 Hiring and firing practices	3.7	93
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	4.0	63	7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	20.7	97
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	4.7	68	7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	4.0	48
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	4.9	40	7.06 Pay and productivity	4.0	67
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.2	63	7.07 Reliance on professional management	4.0	90
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)*	5.0	84	7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	3.6	54
			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			
2.02 Quality of roads	4.5	53	8th pillar: Financial market development		
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	3.9	37	8.01 Availability of financial services	4.6	64
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.0	41	8.02 Affordability of financial services	4.2	67
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.0	49	8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.0	39
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions*	408.2	47	8.04 Ease of access to loans	2.8	69
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	5.5	47	8.05 Venture capital availability	2.8	56
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	119.7	52	8.06 Soundness of banks	5.7	41
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	10.1	93	8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.6	46
			8.08 Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	3	118
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment					
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-7.5	135	9th pillar: Technological readiness		
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	26.3	41	9.01 Availability of latest technologies	5.0	66
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.3	1	9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	4.4	95
3.04 General government debt, % GDP*	59.6	109	9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.7	61
3.05 Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	49.7	69	9.04 Individuals using Internet, %*	55.0	57
			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			
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	6.1	39	10th pillar: Market size		
4.04 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.*	103.0	98	10.01 Domestic market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.0	52
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	6.1	35	10.02 Foreign market size index, 1–7 (best)*	4.7	64
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.20	45	10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)*	171.2	58
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	28.2	103	10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP*	35.1	85
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	72.1	90			
4.09 Quality of primary education	2.9	118	11th pillar: Business sophistication		
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	96.0	54	11.01 Local supplier quantity	4.6	84
			11.02 Local supplier quality	4.4	71
5th pillar: Higher education and training			11.03 State of cluster development	4.0	60
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	69.8	103	11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	3.2	94
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	14.1	106	11.05 Value chain breadth	3.7	76
5.03 Quality of the educational system	3.1	110	11.06 Control of international distribution	3.7	113
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.3	52	11.07 Production process sophistication	3.1	122
5.05 Quality of management schools	4.6	45	11.08 Extent of marketing	3.6	110
5.06 Internet access in schools	3.1	113	11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	3.4	107
5.07 Availability of research and training services	4.1	81			
5.08 Extent of staff training	3.7	96	12th pillar: Innovation		
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency			12.01 Capacity for innovation	2.8	129
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.1	60	12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	3.2	103
6.02 Extent of market dominance	4.0	53	12.03 Company spending on R&D	2.5	125
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	4.1	65	12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	3.0	116
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	3.9	62	12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	3.2	96
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits*	49.6	113	12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	4.5	39
			12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.*	0.6	77

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.