## MOROCCO

Economic classification: Middle Income economy Oil exporter or importer (net): Importer Annual per capita GNP **US\$820** year 1983 Average annual growth 1960-80 2.5% Annual inflation rate 1970-80 8.1% Annual inflation rate (current) 6.2% Volume of imports 3.48 billion US\$ year 1983 Of which food 14.8% year 1983 Of which fuels 27.5% year 1983 Principal foreign exchange earning export: Phosphates Debt service as % of GNP 9.3% year 1982 35.6% Debt service as % of exports year 1982 22.0 million year 1983 Population Annual population growth 3.0% years 1980-2000 Annual Consumption: 2,991,000 tonnes or 135.9 kg/capita year 1983/84 Flour Vegetable 0il 173,000 tonnes or 7.9 kg/capita year 1983

## I. GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1. Crop Situation and Outlook

The official figure for total area planted in 1984 is 4.7 million hectares, of which 20% was lost because of drought and another 10-15% was in critical condition. However, abundant rainfall in most areas this spring proved beneficial to most winter and spring grains. Total winter grain production is estimated officially at 2.9 million tonnes but there are strong indications that the Ministry of Agriculture may revise its estimate upwards to 3.2-3.3 million tonnes. Moroccan grain imports in 1984/85 are expected to be the highest ever, reflecting continuing low production, near zero stocks, and growing domestic consumption requirements. Reuter reports project 1984/85 imports at 2.5 million tonnes wheat, about 30,000 tonnes barley and 200,000 tonnes of corn.

## 2. Foreign Exchange Situation

The Moroccan economy in general is not doing well and its balance of payments position continues to be serious. Morocco has almost completed rescheduling the foreign debt, the level of which (plus the scarcity of foreign exchange) requires that this country do everything possible to obtain the maximum amount of foreign credit assistance. Food and agricultural imports will continue to be the most important import priorities.