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SM/96/290
Correction 1

CONTAINS CONFIDENTIAL
INFORMATION

December 5, 1996

To: Members of the Executive Board
From: The Associate Secretary
Subject: Morocco - Selected Issues

The following corrections have been made in SM/96/290 (11/22/96):

Page 8, 2nd full para., line 4: for "41.8 percent...39.6 percent"
read "38 percent...36 percent,"

Page 26, 7th*, line 2: for "39.6 percent" read "36 percent"

Page 28, last para.: item (4) revised and original item (5) deleted;
subsequent item (6) renumbered

Page 72, lines 9-15, columns 1992 and 1993: figures revised

Page 77, lines 2 and 3, last column: for "112.0" read "718.0"
"718.0" "112.0"

Page 81, line 1, last two columns: for "... .."
read "164.1 164.1"

Page 109, stub "Caisse marocaine des marchés": corrected to read
"Centre cinématographique marocain"

Page 109, stub "Office des postes et télécommunications": corrected to read
"Office de la formation professionnelle"

Corrected pages are attached.

Att: (7)

Other Distribution:
Department Heads

I. Morocco: Liberalizing the Economy--Structural Reform Issues¹

Since Morocco “graduated” from use of Fund resources and external debt rescheduling in 1993,² efforts have been pursued to liberalize the economy. Steps to rationalize further the tax system have been taken. Privatization has gained momentum; the development of private concessions for building and operating infrastructure has been initiated; and the restructuring of public enterprises has continued. Price controls have been somewhat relaxed, notably in the energy sector, and utility prices brought closer to cost prices. Financial sector reforms have accelerated, entailing a move toward market-based instruments for the conduct of monetary policy. The trade and exchange system has been substantially liberalized with the abolition of quantitative import restrictions (QRs), the locking-in of trade liberalization through commitments under the agreements concluding the Uruguay Round and the Association Agreement with the European Union (AAEU) (1995), the establishment of current account convertibility (1993), and the introduction of an interbank foreign exchange market (1996). Sectoral investment codes were replaced by generalized investment incentives (*Charte de l'investissement*) in December 1995. A new commerce code and a new corporate law have been adopted, and efforts are underway to address rigidities in the land and labor markets. Nonetheless, weaknesses in the regulatory framework remain, and partly explain why higher levels of private investment have not yet been achieved. There remains substantial scope for improvements in the tax system and the quality of the government's overall public expenditure program.

1. Reform of the fiscal system³

Tax system

Since 1990, the VAT system has been strengthened further through a reduction of the rates, a broadening of the base, and a consolidation toward the “normal” VAT rate at 20 percent. With the elimination of the 12 and 30 percent rates in 1992 and 1993, respectively, the VAT rates were reduced to three rates (7 percent, 14 percent, and 20 percent). However, the 1996/97 budget reintroduced a new intermediate rate, at 10 percent, applicable exclusively to the tourism sector. Since 1993, a number of exemptions were abolished (such as for animal skins, pasta, and soap), while the rates for some products (tea, rice, animal drippings) were moved closer toward the normal rate; VAT on interest on financial instruments was reduced from 14 to 7 percent. The VAT base has been broadened

¹Prepared by K. Enders and J.-P. Chauffour, with contributions from S. Sheybani, O. Kanaan, and E. de Callatay.

²For a review of the adjustment experience through 1993, see Nsouli, et al. (1995).

³A summary of the tax system as of end-July 1996 is provided in Appendix I.

further in the 1996/97 budget law, with the extension of the VAT to retailers with turnover exceeding DH 2 million per year.

While the normal VAT rate is relatively high and applies to more than 75 percent of the products subject to VAT, **total VAT collection** reached less than 6 percent of GDP in 1995, reflecting the large number of exonerations and exemptions as well as weaknesses of tax administration and collection. Small retailers and producers of goods and services (with turnover below DH 2 million and DH 180,000, respectively) remain exempt from VAT. For political and social reasons, a small number of basic consumption goods, such as milk, sugar and flour, as well as construction of social housing, are exempted. Through 1995, the sectoral investment codes granted various exemptions and exonerations from VAT for strategic sectors (such as exports, handicrafts, industry and mining, maritime transport and tourism). These exemptions and exonerations were generalized with the introduction of a unified investment charter in December 1995 (see below and Annex 1). As regards tax administration, the introduction of the VAT has been associated with an important program of computerization to facilitate the verification of the tax returns and enhance tax collection. However, certain restrictions relating to the system of deductions (*règle du butoir*) do not allow for an immediate VAT refund when the deduction provided by the tax paid at earlier stages is larger than the tax collected on the sales of the taxpayer, impeding the overall efficiency of the VAT system.

Since 1990, the authorities have pursued a policy aimed at **reducing the corporate profit tax (IS) rate**, with a view to encouraging more transparent and spontaneous profit declarations and stimulating investment. The corporate tax rate was gradually reduced from 44 percent in 1988 to 38 percent in 1993, 36 percent in 1994, and 35 percent in 1996. The possibility to opt for an accelerated depreciation with respect to the amortization of equipment and other investments was introduced in 1994. At the same time, the tax was extended to profits from the sale of securities, participations, and other financial assets.

In 1989, the **individual general income tax (IGR)** introduced the concept of a global income and eliminated the separate tax treatments of income originating from different sources.⁴ The IGR rate structure has five brackets. The maximum marginal rate on individual income tax had been gradually reduced from 52 percent in 1990 to 44 percent in the 1996 transitory budget law, and the minimum personal exemption raised from DH 12,000 to DH 18,000 over the period. However, income tax rates differ for certain categories; these include in particular incomes of certain foreign companies involved in public works in Morocco, temporary workers, and fixed-term teachers, who are taxed at flat rates of 10 percent, 30 percent, and 17 percent, respectively.

⁴However, the determination of the base continues to rely on five different schedules : (1) professional income; (2) wages and salaries; (3) real estate rental income; (4) dividend and interest income; and (5) agricultural income, although this last source of income is presently exempted.

Tax Measures in the 1996 Transitory Budget and 1996/97 Budget ²⁵

1. The 1996 transitory budget law (January-June 1996)

While it introduced some new general tax dispositions, the 1996 transitory budget law to a new fiscal year (July-June) essentially implemented most of the fiscal measures provided in the 1995 new investment charter.

General dispositions

- * Increase in the normal VAT rate from 19 percent to 20 percent.
- * Elimination of the VAT exemption for certain products such as pasta, soap, and methylated spirits.
- * Increases in the VAT rate for wine and spirits to DH 100 per hectoliter and in the VAT rate for a few other products (such as tea, coffee, jam, and animal and vegetable fat) to 14 percent.
- * Reduction of the annual vehicle tax for small automobiles and increased initial registration tax.
- * Introduction of a 10 percent capital gains tax on capital stocks and corporate equities (see also the summary of tax system for details on exemptions—Appendix 1).
- * Reduction of the number of tariff rates for import duties on industrial products (*droits d'importation, DI*) to 5 (2.5 percent; 10 percent; 17.5 percent; 25 percent; and 35 percent). However, import duties on agricultural products reach up to about 300 percent (excluding the fiscal levy--*prélèvement fiscal à l'importation (PFI)*).
- * Elimination of privileges for public enterprises and the government regarding the payment of custom duties (by *obligations non-cautionnées* and *crédit administratif*, respectively).

Implementation of the fiscal provisions under the new investment charter (Charte de l'investissement)

In December 1995, a framework law (*loi cadre formant Charte de l'investissement*) was introduced to replace eight sectoral investment codes, aiming at promoting investment

²⁵A summary of the specific tax measures adopted in 1994 and 1995 is provided in SM/95/231, September 8, 1995; pp. 29-31.

through general incentives . Most of the fiscal measures called for in the framework law were introduced with the 1996 transitory budget, including:

- * Introduction of a minimum tariff for import duties at 2.5 percent ad-valorem.
- * Introduction of a maximum import duties for equipment goods and all investment inputs at 10 percent ad-valorem.
- * Exemption of equipment and other investment goods from the PFI (largely consolidating existing exemption).
- * Exemption of equipment goods from VAT (largely consolidating existing exemption).
- * Exemption of land acquisition from registration fees (*droits d'enregistrement*) for all investment projects, with the exceptions of building and housing industries that were made subject to a 2.5 percent registration fee.
- * Elimination of the national solidarity contribution (*participation à la solidarité nationale*) on corporate profits (surtax on corporate profit tax), and introduction of a tax of 25 percent on the amount exempted from the corporate profit tax.
- * Reduction of the corporate profit tax (*impôt sur les sociétés, IS*) from 36 percent to 35 percent, except for financial institutions and insurance companies, for which the rate remain unchanged at 39.6 percent.
- * Tax breaks for the export sector on corporate profit tax (on profits generated by export activities) up to a full tax exemption for five years, and a 50 percent tax break thereafter. For services exports, the tax break applies only to the export turnover denominated in foreign currencies.
- * 50 percent tax break on corporate profit tax for all enterprises operating in regions benefiting from preferential fiscal treatment (less developed regions) during the first five years of activities, except for certain foreign enterprises involved in public works projects, financial institutions, real estate companies, and enterprises involved in public works.
- * 50 percent tax break on corporate profit tax for all handicraft enterprises during the first five years of activities.
- * Reduction in the maximum marginal rate on general personal income tax (*impôt général sur le revenu, IGR*) to 44 percent and reduction of all the intermediate rates by one percentage point.

- * Tax breaks for the export sector on general personal income tax (generated by export activities) up to a full tax exemption for five years and a 50 percent tax break thereafter. For services export, the tax cut applies only to the export turnover denominated in foreign currencies.

- * 50 percent tax break on general personal income tax for all enterprises operating in regions with preferential fiscal treatment (less developed regions) during the first five years of activities, except for certain foreign enterprises involved in public works projects, financial institutions, real estate companies, and enterprises involved in public works.

- * 50 percent tax break on general personal income tax for all labor intensive handicraft enterprises during the first five years of activities.

- * Exemption of individuals from the real estate capital gains tax on the first sale of modest housings (*logements sociaux*).

- * Elimination of the variable rate of the business licence tax (*patente*).

- * Exemption from business licence tax of all individuals and businesses for the first five years of activities, except for foreigners, foreign businesses, financial institutions, and real estate companies.

- * Exemption from urban tax (*taxe urbaine*) for all new buildings and extension of existing constructions for five years after the completion of the investments, except for foreign enterprises, financial institutions, and real estate companies.

2. The 1996/97 budget law (July 1996-June 1997)

International taxes

- * Replacement of quantitative import restrictions by tariffs for cereals, edible oils, sugar, and their derivatives.

- * Increase in the excise tax (*taxe intérieure à la consommation, TIC*) on diesel (enacted by government decree in August 1996).

- * Harmonization and adjustment of the excise taxes for different fuel categories. Adjustment in the calculation of the excise tax for fruit juices, and other non-alcoholic beverages.

- * Introduction of two new tariff rates at 24 percent and 43.5 percent, which apply mostly to meat and poultry products.

- * Exoneration of import duties for certain products, such as books, foreign bank notes, commercial freight ships, and ships for personal maritime transport.
- * Reintroduction of import duties and PFI on certain products, such as potatoes, tractors, water pumps, wood, paper, phosphorus and derivatives.
- * Reduction of import duties for certain categories of meat and minor adjustments in import tariffs of certain other products.

Domestic taxes

- * Extension of the VAT to all retailers with turnover exceeding DH 2 million.
- * Increase in the different levels of the minimum general personal income tax.
- * Introduction of a tax to promote quality national television broadcasting.
- * Introduction of specific provisions aimed at reducing fraud, including in particular: (1) the obligation to provide appropriate invoices to justify the assessment for VAT, income tax and corporate profit tax; (2) on-site visits from tax officials; (3) payment of bills by bank checks, bank transfers, or credit card, in order to assess the taxable basis for income, corporate profit taxes, and VAT; (4) penalization of certain kinds of tax fraud (such as faking or destroying tax-related documents); and (5) improving the functioning of the "fiscal commissions" with a view to shortening investigation periods and the decision process.

Table A3. Morocco: Supply and Use of Resources, 1991-95

	1991	1992	1993	1994	Prel. Actual 1995
(In millions of Moroccan dirhams at current prices)					
Gross domestic product	242,360	242,910	249,223	279,296	276,878
Imports of goods and nonfactor services 1/	63,464	66,828	67,025	71,355	79,316
Total resources	305,824	309,738	316,248	350,651	356,194
Gross domestic expenditure	261,488	267,354	271,698	302,398	303,429
Domestic consumption 2/	206,663	210,979	215,723	243,218	245,541
Nongovernment	168,969	170,133	170,670	194,539	194,601
Government	37,694	40,846	45,053	48,679	50,940
Gross fixed investment	53,863	54,365	56,719	57,503	60,792
Nongovernment	47,189	47,702	47,831	48,681	51,657
Government	6,674	6,663	8,888	8,822	9,135
Change in stocks	961	2,010	-744	1,677	-2,904
Exports of goods and nonfactor services 3/	44,337	42,385	44,550	48,253	52,765
Memorandum items:					
Net income from abroad (including transfers)	9,271	11,940	9,063	9,111	6,034
National disposable income	251,631	254,850	258,286	288,407	282,912
(In percent of GDP)					
Gross domestic product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Imports of goods and nonfactor services 1/	26.2	27.5	26.9	25.5	28.6
Total resources	126.2	127.5	126.9	125.5	128.6
Gross domestic expenditure	107.9	110.1	109.0	108.3	109.6
Domestic consumption 2/	85.3	86.9	86.6	87.1	88.7
Nongovernment	69.7	70.0	68.5	69.7	70.3
Government	15.6	16.8	18.1	17.4	18.4
Gross fixed investment	22.2	22.4	22.8	20.6	21.9
Nongovernment	19.5	19.6	19.2	17.4	18.6
Government	2.8	2.7	3.6	3.2	3.3
Change in stocks	0.4	0.8	-0.2	0.6	-1.0
Exports of goods and nonfactor services 3/	18.3	17.4	17.9	17.3	19.1
Memorandum items:					
Net income from abroad (including transfers)	3.8	4.9	3.6	3.3	2.2
National disposable income	103.8	104.9	103.6	103.3	102.2

Source: Ministry of Population, Direction de la Statistique.

1/ Excludes consumption of residents abroad.

2/ Includes consumption of nonresidents in Morocco.

3/ Excludes consumption of nonresidents in Morocco.

Table A4. Morocco: Savings–Investment Balance, 1991–95

(In percent of GDP)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	Prel. Actual 1995
Gross domestic product	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
National consumption	82.3	82.8	82.7	84.0	86.0
Government	15.6	16.8	18.1	17.4	18.4
Nongovernment	66.7	66.0	64.6	66.6	67.6
Gross domestic savings ^{1/}	17.7	17.1	17.2	16.0	14.0
Government	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.1	0.5
Nongovernment	14.8	13.5	14.0	13.9	13.5
Gross national savings	21.6	22.1	20.9	19.3	16.2
Government	1.7	0.8	-0.1	-0.6	-2.2
Nongovernment	19.8	21.3	21.0	19.8	18.3
As percent of nongovernment disposable income	23.1	24.7	24.5	22.9	21.3
Gross investment	22.6	23.2	22.5	21.2	20.9
Gross fixed investment	22.2	22.3	22.8	20.6	22.0
Government	2.8	2.7	3.6	3.2	3.3
Nongovernment	19.5	19.6	19.2	17.4	18.7
Changes in stocks	0.4	0.8	-0.3	0.6	-1.0
National savings–investment gap	-1.1	-1.1	-1.6	-1.9	-4.8
Government	-1.0	-1.9	-3.7	-3.7	-5.5
Nongovernment	-0.0	0.8	2.1	1.8	0.7
Exports of goods and nonfactor services ^{2/}	18.3	17.4	17.9	17.3	19.1
Imports of goods and nonfactor services ^{3/}	26.2	27.4	26.9	25.5	28.6
Resource gap	-7.9	-10.1	-9.0	-8.3	-9.6
Net income from abroad (including transfers)	3.8	4.9	3.6	3.3	2.2
Government	-1.2	-2.8	-3.3	-2.7	-2.7
Nongovernment	5.0	7.7	6.9	6.0	4.9
Net consumption of nonresidents	3.0	4.0	3.8	3.1	2.7
Capital transfers	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	--
External current account (national accounts data)	-1.0	-1.0	-1.5	-1.9	-4.7
Statistical discrepancy	0.8	-1.0	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
External current account (balance of payments data)	-0.2	-2.0	-2.0	-2.3	-4.6

Source: Ministry of Population, Direction de la Statistique.

^{1/} National savings adjusted for net factor income and current transfers from abroad.^{2/} Excluding local consumption by nonresidents.^{3/} Excluding consumption by residents abroad.

Table A9. Morocco: Marine Fisheries, 1991-95

(In thousands of metric tons)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	Prel. Actual 1995
Production	590.2	545.7	620.0	774.0	830.0
Coastal fishing	442.9	414.2	475.0	609.0	718.0
Deep-sea fishing	147.3	131.5	145.0	135.0	112.0
Local consumption	150.4	183.0	176.0	190.0	186.0
Exports	218.9	189.1	198.9	208.0	238.0
Fresh and frozen fish	51.9	32.8	32.2	32.0	29.0
Crustaceans and mollusks	97.3	94.3	108.6	112.0	111.0
Canned fish	57.3	55.1	56.3	59.0	68.0
By-products	12.4	6.9	1.8	5.0	30.0

Source: Moroccan authorities.

Table A10. Morocco: Mineral Production and Exports, 1991-95

(In thousands of tons)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	Prel. Actual 1995
Production					
Phosphate rock extraction	17,970	19,146	18,307	20,335	20,314
Iron ore	99	85	66	65	40
Manganese	59	49	43	31	28
Lead ore	103	105	115	105	102
Zinc ore	52	42	126	150	151
Copper ore	39	34	36	36	36
Anthracite	552	576	604	650	650
Barite	435	402	350	230	268
Silver (tons)	275	151	236	259	203
Exports					
Dry phosphate rock	9,143	9,132	8,398	9,527	9,420
Iron ore	68	50	55	31	29
Manganese	43	31	39	30	28
Lead ore	16	18	35	45	40
Zinc ore	46	40	124	142	157
Copper ore	39	39	37	35	39
Anthracite	--	--	--	--	--
Barite	445	337	307	308	337
Silver (tons)	205	150	213	237	241

Source: Moroccan authorities.

Table A13. Morocco: Energy Production, 1991-95

	1991	1992	1993	1994	Prel. Actual 1995
<u>(Production indices; 1982=100)</u>					
General	136.8	149.2	151.9	164.1	164.1
Electricity	158.6	166.5	170.2	187.5	206.2
Crude oil refining	123.8	144.5	145.5	152.4	143.9
Coal extraction	74.3	76.9	86.8	91.9	91.4
<u>(In millions of kilowatt hours)</u>					
Production					
Net electricity production	8,663	8,396	8,579	9,454	10,394
Hydro	1,266	981	454	840	605
Thermal	7,397	7,415	8,136	8,136	9,789
<u>(In thousands of tons)</u>					
Crude oil extraction	11.4	9.0	10.0	8.4	6.0
<u>(In thousands of cubic meters)</u>					
Natural gas extraction	38.4	24.0	24.0	24.9	19.7
<u>(In thousands of tons)</u>					
Crude oil refining <u>1/</u>	5,094	6,229	6,279	6,577	6,209
Coal extraction	552	544	614	650	646
Stocks					
Refined petroleum <u>2/</u>	391	343	272	427	520
Coal	426	431	350

Source: Moroccan authorities.

1/ Excluding internal consumption and losses, and the production of bitumen and lubricants.

2/ Excluding the stocks of the distributing companies.

Table A14. Morocco: Energy Consumption, 1991-95

	1991	1992	1993	1994	Prel. Actual 1995
(In thousands of tons)					
Petroleum products					
Gasoline, regular	89	89	85	81	79
Gasoline, premium	297	312	317	321	299
Kerosene (petrole lampant)	45	45	46	42	48
Gas-oil	1,894	2,104	2,203	2,429	2,466
Fuel oil <u>1/</u>	1,979	2,267	2,291	2,569	2,106
Aviation kerosene (ATK)	178	216	220	207	233
Liquefied gas					
Butane	596	652	693	745	793
Propane	58	79	92	105	102
(In millions of kilowatt hours)					
Electricity <u>2/</u>	7,729	8,344	8,597	9,448	9,500
(In thousands of tons)					
Coal					
Anthracite	551	575	589	643	646
Coke and charcoal <u>3/</u>	1,398	1,215	1,152	1,600	2,454

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines, Direction de l'Energie.

1/ Including consumption for electricity generation.

2/ Includes sales by the Office national de l'électricité and "Régies" to final customers.

3/ Includes only imported coke and charcoal.

Table A35. Morocco: Capital Subsidies to Public Enterprises, 1991-95

(In millions of Moroccan dirhams)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1st Half Prel. Actual 1996
Total	1,800	1,883	3,002	2,939	2,353	1,112
Agence urbaine de Casablanca	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bureau de recherches et de participation minière	90	90	90	90	90	44
Centrale d'achat et de développement de la région minière de Tafilalet et de Fiquiq	3	4	2	2	--	--
Centre cinématographique marocain	6	7	7	7	4	1
Centre de développement des énergies renouvelables	2	5	6	6	5	2
Centres des travaux	24	28	28	14	21	4
Institut national de la recherche agronomique	62	77	73	63	59	24
Office des aéroports de Casablanca	18	18	8	--	--	--
Office national de recherche pétrolière	173	200	200	200	200	97
Office national des chemins de fer	180	175	341	345	699	350
Office national de l'électricité	--	--	800	800	200	--
Office national des eaux potables	190	188	300	280	--	--
Office national marocain de tourisme	81	81	90	80	90	44
Office national de pêche	9	9	4	4	4	10
Offices régionaux de mise en valeur	731	752	827	825	790	474
Office de la formation professionnelle	144	165	148	148	148	52
Other	87	86	79	76	42	9

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Table A36. Morocco: Monetary Survey, 1991-96

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	June 1996
(In millions of Moroccan dirhams; end of period)						
Net foreign assets	22,995	29,546	35,258	40,002	33,509	34,505
Monetary authorities	19,557	27,343	33,985	39,257	31,721	32,852
Reserves	24,238	30,936	36,331	40,182	31,778	32,703
Net IMF position	-4,681	-3,593	-2,344	925	-57	149
Deposit money banks	3,438	2,203	1,273	745	1,788	1,653
Domestic credit	115,311	125,544	133,725	145,746	166,181	169,225
Net credit to the government	63,937	67,329	71,603	75,638	86,219	86,988
Banking system	52,786	57,175	62,728	67,930	79,373	79,377
Bank Al-Maghrib	19,002	16,972	17,027	15,545	26,154	27,824
Money deposit banks	33,784	40,203	45,701	52,385	53,219	51,553
Treasury-IMF(net)	4,681	3,593	2,344	925	57	-148
Counterparts	6,470	6,561	6,531	6,783	6,789	7,759
Credit to the economy	51,374	58,215	62,122	70,108	79,962	82,237
Public enterprises	2,611	3,703	3,882	4,820	5,088	...
Private sector	48,763	54,512	58,240	65,288	74,874	...
Money and quasi-money	134,063	146,507	158,145	174,242	186,516	189,405
Money	103,680	110,082	115,458	128,284	135,964	138,830
Currency outside banks	34,269	35,745	37,202	41,107	43,261	44,375
Demand deposits	69,411	74,337	78,256	87,177	92,703	94,455
Quasi-money	30,383	36,425	42,687	45,958	50,552	50,575
Other items, net	4,243	8,583	10,838	11,506	13,174	14,325
(Annual percentage change)						
Domestic credit	17.1	8.9	6.5	9.0	14.0	8.4
Net credit to the government	0.4	5.3	6.3	5.6	14.0	5.3
Credit to the economy	47.7	13.3	6.7	12.9	14.1	11.9
Money and quasi-money	16.8	9.3	7.9	10.2	7.0	6.4
(Change as a percent of broad money at the beginning of period)						
Net foreign assets	7.1	4.9	3.9	3.0	-3.7	--
Domestic credit	14.7	7.6	5.6	7.6	11.7	7.4
Net credit to the government	0.2	2.5	2.9	2.6	6.1	2.4
Credit to the economy	14.5	5.1	2.7	5.0	5.7	4.9
Money and quasi-money	16.8	9.3	7.9	10.2	7.0	6.4
(In percent of broad money)						
Money and quasi-money	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Currency outside banks	25.6	24.4	23.5	23.6	23.2	23.4
Demand deposits	51.8	50.7	49.5	50.0	49.7	49.9
Quasi-money	22.7	24.9	27.0	26.4	27.1	26.7

Source: Bank Al-Maghrib.