

Co-, nanced b he E opean Union





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plant and elementary ated trades narket sales e operators. n emigrants and 62.7% migration re helped in f Moroccans nts towards st 52,300 in 3 have been 0 to 71,400)) confirming e of these wth rate is ECD.stat). sources to in fact, ırrency after 8(,)-1(t)-1(h(m)-24(s)-8(al)3(v)4(es)-8((br)-6oughnt)-1(bm)-24(y)16(M)-12(or)-6(o



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5 L J K W R I I R U H L J Q H **Uthé** country when and where they want (Law n°02-03).

3 U R W H F W L R Q R I W K O R U R F F D Q F L W L] H Q V H Q F R X U D J H W K H L U F R G H Y H O R S P H Q W R (Artiol & U)6R and 163, Constitution).

) X O O U L J K W V R I F L W L Wresidents abroad including the right to vote and run as candidates to the elections at the local, regional and national electoral levels (Article 17, Constitution).

) RUHLJQHUV HXQMCRDPHQWDO
IUHHGRrPcognised to Moroccan
citizens; those who reside in Morocco
can participate in local elections by
virtue of the law, application of
international conventions or reciprocity
(Article 30, Constitution).

) D P L O \ U H X Q LwithFd2and/ bfR Q residence (Law n°02-03).

\$ F F H V V W R (P S Olabob Pr H Q W contract submitted for work authorization. No access to the liberal professions, except through bilateral agreements.

(TXDO DFFHVV WR SXEOLF VI Yes.

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Including convention C111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, but excluding conventions C118 Equality of Treatment of Nationals and Non-Nationals in Social Security, C97 concerning Migration for Employment and C143 concerning Migrations in Abusive Conditions and the Promotion of Equality of Opportunity and Treatment of Migrant Workers.

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|------------------------|--|-------|
| | &RXQWU\DJUZHLMVPKH8Q1M48 | 5 |
| | 2008. Recognition of the UNHCR | |
| | refugee status determination, granting | |
| | of a residence permit, though a previous | , |
| | regular entry is required. | |
| | , Q W H U Q D W L R Q D O 195/1U | HHPHQ |
| | Convention relating to the status of | |
| | refugees (succession in 1956) and 1967 | 1 |
| | Protocol relating to the status of | İ |
| | refugees (accession in 1971). | i |

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While emigration is still high on the Moroccan government's political agenda, new forms of migration, namely transit and irregular migration patterns, have gained importance, requiring the government to redefine its policy-making imperatives. Notwithstanding the uneasy relationship between governmental policies and immigrant status in Morocco, a vibrant associative sector - consolidating links with Moroccan Diaspora communities and safeguarding undocumented immigrants and asylum-seekers' rights in the country - has flourished.

In regional terms, Morocco has, since the 1990s, acquired a pivotal role in border management and control. This status has conferred a key position for Morocco in Euro-Mediterranean migration governance, while leading to signi6.169 -1.3nco s5gr-12(e--6(m)<(ur)-(t)-1(at)-12(w)9(>1(um>ce<003)-6()1(c) national institutions and international organisations so as to identify the root causes of irregular emigration, finding common ground for action and facilitating the reintegration of irregular migrants in Morocco (e.g., the IOM Voluntary Return Assisted Reintegration Project of 2010 followed by a new Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Project in 2013, and projects with Italy, Spain and Belgium to return minor Moroccan migrants); enhancing cooperation with the EU in mobility partnership and circular migration; exploring with the EU - in addition to the migration dialogue alternative ways in order to enhance development in Morocco (e.g. EU-Moroccan cooperation in the field of economic liberalisation and transition).

(QJDJLQJ LQ FRQVXOWDWLYH S RQ PLJU BUMA LaR One 5+5 Dialogue in order to promote more efficient migration governance in the Euro-Mediterranean area.

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, QLWLDWLYHV RI FLYLO DQG WUDQVQDWLRQDO focusing on:

- Fostering and consolidating links Moroccan Diaspora communities; safeguarding their rights; providing them with services; socio-economic ensuring their integration; and contributing to development in the homeland (e.g. Association des Jeunes Marocains de France (AJMF), Migrations et Club des Développement, des investisseurs Marocains Résidant à l'Étranger (CIMRE)
- Sensitising the population to the negative effects of irregular emigration through awareness raising and advocacy.

,QLWLDWLYHV LQ WKH DVVRFL aimed at:

- Providing immigrants with services as well as safeguarding and enhancing their socio-economic and human rights (Groupe Antiraciste d'Accompagnement de Défense des Etrangers et des Migrants (GADEM); Association Beni Znassen pour la Culture, le Développement et la Solidarité)
- Safeguarding the rights of immigrant categories, especially undocumented ones (e.g. Association des Amis et Familles des Victimes de l'Immigration Clandestine (AFVIC), Organisation Marocaine des Droits de l'Homme (OMDH), Association Marocaine des Droits Humains (AMDH), ASILMAROC, CARITAS)

,QWHUQDWLRMADD is a member of several LQWHUQDWLRQDO in RwbdidhDitQactiveDyWLRQV&RRSHUDWLRWOrks to address issues of migration, including: International Organization for