

Hizb al-'Adala wa'l-Tanmiyya (Justice and Development Party), Morocco, 2011, Translated by Fadi Alkhabbaz, Edited by Brandon Gorman, Translated for the Islamic Political Party Platform Project, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, <http://kurzman.unc.edu/islamic-parties>, [6/19/13].

## **The Electoral program for the Justice and Development Party for voting of November 25<sup>th</sup> – 2011:**

For new Morocco... Morocco of freedom, dignity, development and justice.

### **Presentation:**

**Our Confidence:** Morocco with its human potentials, civilized tally, natural abilities and geographical location is qualified to ensure the dignity of its people and achieving the development and gaining a privileged location within the emerging countries.

**Our Goal:** Building new Morocco ... Morocco of freedom and dignity, development and justice.

**Our Diagnosis:** Despite what the government provides of exceptional possibilities but it has failed to achieve the promised development and has wasted in the economic balances, which cost the Moroccan people great sacrifices. This failure is a natural result of the severe imbalances in the approach to the management of public affairs which is based on control, rents and corruption.

**Focus of our program:** The empowerment of good governance at the political, economic, social, cultural and foreign levels, based on true democracy, accountability, fair competition and integrity which is emanating from renewed reading of our Islamic reference and Moroccan multi-component identity, in order to invest the optimum potential and opportunities.

**Our party program is contracted with Moroccans** in the framework of the new constitution, and an expression of mutual commitment in the context of openness, responsibility and trust.

Our perception in the Party of justice and development for the desired society based on the aspiration to build a balanced, stable, consolidated and prosperous society, its texture is a wide middle class with a system of solidarity to achieve a decent living for its poor and provide safety and conditions of efficiency and social responsibility to its rich.

The followed policies led to put Morocco on the road to estrangement between the its poor and rich with the growing weakening of the middle class, and the resulting is the spread of corruption, looting, rents and clash of society's choices and its identity, and the erosion of positive values in it. It is a path led to the production of arbitrarily system come to an end and became unable to enable our leading position among

states, and we believe that to stop this path has become an inevitable and inevitable choice especially in light of the democratic spring.

Our responsibility is to support our country's involvement in this emanating path from the aspirations of the Moroccan people and which we experienced with the royal speech of March 9, and after the constitutional review and now when we are preparing to contest the parliamentary elections for November 25, 2011.

The Justice and Development Party, which is running for the elections with determination to win, advancing to the Moroccan people a new approach based on three options:

- Make the state in the service of the citizen and emphasizing on the centrality of the human being as a focus and a goal for development programs.
- Launching the initiative and liberating the energies of Moroccan human in the competition, production and cutting with the economy and monopoly rents.
- Establishing an effective system of solidarity and social balance and correcting the disparities with justice in the distribution of wealth.

Those options where success with them depends on three pillars:

- Renewing the values system in the range of Islamic reference and Moroccan identity that has multiple components.
- Real reform of the system of education.
- A comprehensive reform of the judiciary.

6 - The five major objectives of the Justice and Development Program:

- 1 - Continuing to build a state of institutions, democracy and countering corruption.
- 2 - Building a strong national economy, competitive, productive and guarantor of social justice.
- 3 - Building a cohesive, with solidarity and prosperous society and its textile is a strong family and youth leader, and its basis is the school excellence and elements of dignity.
- 4 - Reviving and renewing the system of values of the authentic Moroccan references on the basis of the Islamic reference and the Moroccan identity.
- 5 - Maintaining sovereignty and promoting the Moroccan radiation and the external leadership.

Investing the proceeds of the partisan thematic committees work and the experience of the electoral program for 2007, as a participatory group work to identify the central

and sub-central problems and propose solutions according to specific methodology in the evaluation of public policies.

Participation from 20 thematic committees and central committees comprising 25 frames, they have an accumulation and practical knowledge in the field.

#### **Actors.**

#### **References.**

#### **Goals.**

- Starting from the general program of the party.
- Adopting the statistical base of national and international institutions.
- Integrating the parliamentary work experience and its proceeds and investing the party documents (program of 2007 and the proposed memorandums of the Party).
- Developing the program ideas with meetings with experts and specialists in the problematic issues.
- Benefiting from the experiences of other states parties.
- Diagnosis of the most important challenges.
- Developing an alternative approach to development.
- Procedures for quality with accurate indicators.

The Current Morocco:

The Inflation of differences, worsening the deficit and declining indicators, despite the availability of exceptional potentials.

The Social Morocco:

- 1 - Human Development Index: 114 out of 182.
- 2 - Poverty: The presence of 8.5 million indigent.
- 3 - Housing: 700 thousand units in the defect and the remaining of 43 tinny city with the increase of 117 thousand tinny homes, and the actual achievement 30 - 35 thousand social housing.
- 4 - Unemployment and unemployment of graduates: more than a million, including 24% of graduates.
- 5 - Literacy: 30%.

6 – Growing in schools: 10.8% in lower secondary, growing university 18% of the first year of the degree.

7 - The mortality rate of children under five and mothers at birth: 30 babies under one year old in a thousand births, 112 deaths of mothers in 100 births in the year 2010, 26% the proportion of the denial of access to health.

8 - Divorce: 60 thousand divorce cases in annual rate against in marriage 5 cases and ten years ago one divorce case against 7 cases of marriage.

9 - Indebtedness of families: 26% of the loans directed to the families of AED 169 billion Dirham.

#### The Economic Morocco:

1 - Growth: The decline of non-agricultural growth rate of 5.5% between 2004 and 2007 to 3.2% between 2008 and 2011.

2 - Competitiveness and the business climate: 73 out of 142 on competitiveness, and 94 in ease of business out of 183, compared with Tunisia ranked 46 in the conference for the year 2012.

3 - Rank 97 in the field of the protection of investors, compared with 46 in Tunisia Ease Business Index for the year 2012.

The external deficit: 48% coverage ratio of exports to imports AED 149 billion deficit, high external debt to 92 billion dirhams in 2011 compared to 65 billion dirhams in 2006.

4 – The internal deficit: The general debt represents 55% of GDP.

6 - Focus on exports, tourists and investments: 60% of the exchanges, 80% of foreign investment, and 80% of tourist arrivals are made with the key partner which is the European Union.

7 - The concentration of wealth and disparities between the actors and groups: 10% consume 50% of GDP, and 5 actors produce 60% of GDP.

8 - Hits tax: Rank 112 out of 183 (17 performance, and 238 hours and the cost of the tax 49.9% of the profits), compared with Tunisia Rank 64 (8 performance, and 144 hours, despite the high cost of tax is 62% of the profits).

9 - Finance: 34% of domestic crude product as needs of funding in exchange for 30% of the gross domestic product of savings.

#### The Political Morocco:

1 - Political Participation: less than 1% engages in political parties for the year 2010, and 52.4% the percentage in the communal elections of 2009 and the rate of participation in the legislative elections of 2007 amounted to 37%.

2 - Civic participation: Less than 2.8% involvement of young people under 35 years old in the associations.

3 - Freedom of the Press: 132 in the order of Reporters Without Borders for the year 2011.

4 - The effectiveness of the judiciary: Rank 89 out of 183 in the area of contract enforcement and compliance compared with Tunisia Rank 76 according to Ease indicator of business for 2012.

6 - The effectiveness of public services: Rank 75 in the area of obtaining the building permits (97 days and 15 ruler in Morocco) and rank 144 in registering property (75 Days and 8 rulers) and Tunisia rank 65 to 39 days and 4 rulers according to ease of business for 2012.

7 - Bribery: Rank 85 in 2010 after it had been 70 in 2007.

8 - Crime: 391 thousand suspects brought to justice in 2010.

9 - Drugs: First rank in the production of Indian cannabis, according to a UN report for 2011 by 47 thousand and 500 hectares planted area.

### **Misdirected development despite the extraordinary potential:**

#### **Extraordinary potential (billion dirhams)**

Entrances tax: 631	Annual excess bank loans to the economy: 238
307.3	200
Public investment: 580.9	
307.3	
Compensation fund: 117.6	Social expenditures for the education sector: 180
49.1	125
Social expenditures for the health sector: 40	
25	

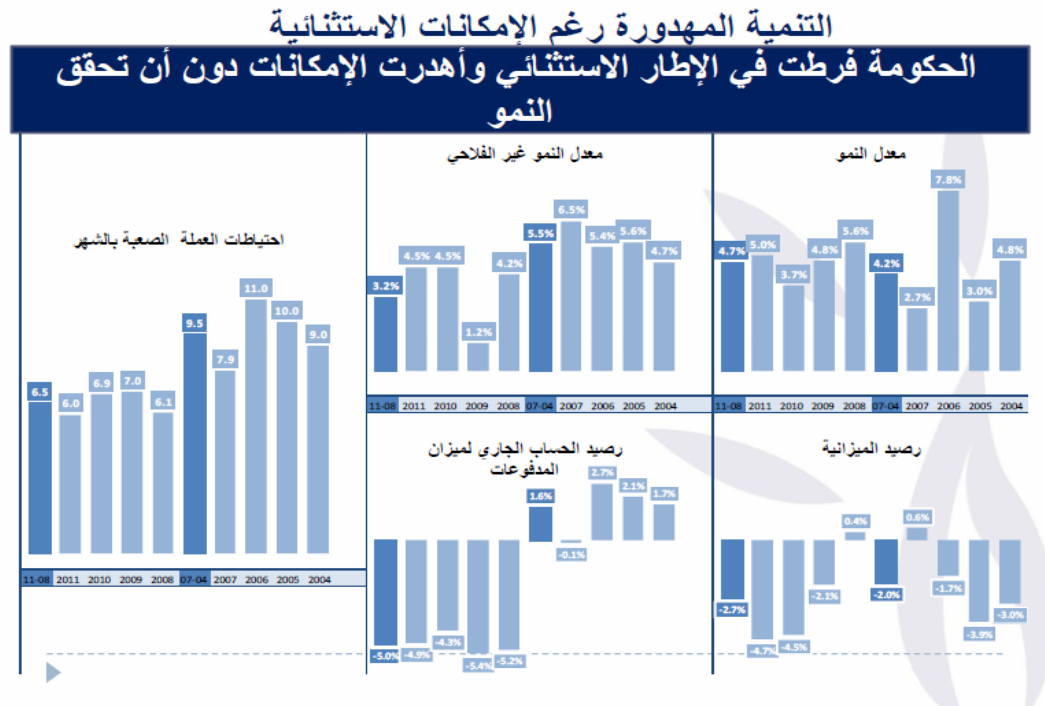
(Here is the translation of what following chart but starting from right to left)

### **Misdirected development despite the extraordinary potential:**

Government wasted in exceptional framework and wasted potentials without achieving growth. Growth rate:                      The rate of non-agricultural growth:

Hard currency reserves per month:

Budget balance:      The balance of the current account of the balance of payments:



**Why have the policies failed in the investment for the benefit of potential development?**

**Crisis of governance:**

**- Economically:**

- Empowerment of the rent economy and speculation.
- Weak encouraging of the initiative and the failure to protect the conditions of competition.
- The limited effectiveness of engaging in globalization and the absence of proactive dealing with transitions.
- Loss of integrated, participatory and developmental visions.

**Politically:**

- The crisis of credibility of elected institutions and the tyranny of political control approach.
- The dominance of the central and positioning.

- Tyranny of bureaucracy and complexity of the rulers.
- Control of the judiciary.
- Aggravation of cronyism, patronage and bribery.

#### **Socially:**

- The absence of the citizen as a hub for public policy.
- Weak valuation of human resources.
- Weakness of the integration of the local level in the public policies in preparation and implementation.

#### **Any approach to build new Morocco?**

##### **New governance:**

##### **Economically:**

- Empowering the productive investment of wealth and ensuring transparency and freedom of free enterprise, competition and supporting the quality and national product.
- Separating the production system from the solidarity system.
- Effective and positive engagement in globalization and proactive dealing with the opportunities and transitions.
- Diversification of sources of funding for the national economy with the adoption of mechanisms for sustainable development programs.

##### **Politically:**

- Rehabilitation of the credibility of the institutions.
- Reviewing the role of the state to perform the tasks of the leadership strategy, activation and rationing and correcting the differences and constructing the integrated vision and reducing the state intervention to necessary minimal extent.
- Effective and participatory integration for the local level and civil society in the preparation of public policies.
- Simplifying the rulers and adopting the independence of the judiciary, its fairness and effectiveness.

##### **Socially:**

- Providing the decent living conditions for citizens and promoting human development.

- Adopting voluntary policies aimed at strengthening the middle class.
- Working on the integration of marginalized groups and guarding the classes in difficult situations.
- Adopting the system of Merit and empowering the national competencies.

### **5 major trends:**

- 1 - Continuing to build a state of institutions, democracy and countering corruption.
- 2 - Building a strong, competitive and productive economy what is a guarantor of social justice.
- 3 - Building a cohesive and prosperous society with solidarity and its textile is a strong family and leading youth, and the basis of it is the school of excellence and the elements of dignity.
- 4 - Reviving and renewing the system of original Moroccan values on the basis of the Islamic reference and Moroccan identity.
- 5 - Maintaining sovereignty and promoting Moroccan shining and external leadership.

### **Numbering objectives of the program:**

#### **Targeted economic indicators:**

- 1 - The targeted growth rate is 7 per cent.
- 2 - Reducing the unemployment rate by 2 ranks.
- 3 - Reducing the poverty rate by half.
- 4 - Raising the rate of individual income with 40 per cent in the next five years.
- 5 - Controlling the budget deficit within 3 per cent of GDP.
- 6 - Improving Morocco's in rank to 60 in the Competitiveness Index and the ease of business index to 70.
- 7 - Doubling the cost-effectiveness of public investment.
- 8 - Expanding the investment projects benefit from the exceptional stimulus with reducing the qualified investment limit of AED 200 million to AED 100 million.
- 9 - Involving the national medium-sized and micro enterprises in the implementation of major public trades increased by at least 30%.
- 10 - Effective tax reform:



- Reducing the burden of the tax on income from the lower and middle classes and raising the contribution of people with high incomes.
- Reducing the tax rate from the companies with the horizon of the adoption of 25% and promoting the integration of the informal sector and strengthening the contribution of small and medium-sized enterprises in the effort of operating by raising the ceiling of the necessary transactions for the implantation of the 15% to 5 million dirhams.
- Adopting a new system of taxes for the added value with exemption the basic materials on the food and medical levels with application of 30% on luxury materials and fixing and unifying the regular prices on the other materials.

### **Targeted social indicators:**

- 1 – Improving the Morocco's ranking in the Human Development Index below rank of 90.
- 2 - Reaching 1.5% of gross domestic GDP in the field of scientific research before the end of 2015.
- 3 - Improving the ranking of Morocco in the global anti-corruption index to 40 (85 in 2010).
- 4 - Reducing the overall illiteracy rate to 20% in 2015 and 10% in 2020, and the eliminating illiteracy aged 15 - 24 years old in 2015.
- 5 – Embracing in the school program for the families of the "Cities without Slums" which are estimated with 350 thousand and the concerned families on the program of the National Initiative for Human Development.
- 6 - Doubling the health care of the child and the mother, leading to reduce the death rate of children under five per thousand and mothers at birth by half.
- 7 - Doubling the number of social housing units that already completed.
- 8 - Adopting a training grant for 100 thousand a year for those coming to the labor market.
- 9 - Raising the minimum wage to 3,000 dirhams a month.
- 10 - Raising the minimum pension to 1,500 dirhams a month.

### **1 - Continuing to build a state of institutions, democracy and countering corruption:**

- 1 - Constitutional, legislative and institutional rehabilitations.

2 – Promoting the system of governance and countering corruption and reforming the administration and rehabilitating the public service and establishing the advanced regionalization.

3 – Rehabilitating the human resources and promoting their role in public life and public administration.

4 - Improving the effectiveness of the judiciary and providing the terms of its integrity.

5 - Consecrating a new era in the field of human rights and freedoms.

**2 - Building a strong, competitive and productive economy what is a guarantor of social justice:**

1 - Adopting an approach to the economic development set out on good governance.

2 - Raising the competitiveness of the national economy.

3 - Activating the rules of transparency, fairness and efficiency with developing them and ending the monopoly in the economic system.

4 - Adopting a new system of public finance and taxation framework to be based on simplicity, efficiency and integration.

5 – Adopting a fair and effective system for the distribution of growth and strengthening the middle class and fighting against poverty and combating unemployment.

6 - Sectoral effective strategies to promote productivity of the national economy.

**3 - Building a cohesive and prosperous society with solidarity and its textile is a strong family and leading youth, and the basis of it is the school of excellence and the elements of dignity:**

1 - Launching a school of excellence and building the Moroccan university's leadership in the configuration, shining and scientific research.

2 - Effective and efficient health policy and that is by ensuring the right medication at all conditions.

3 - Adopting a new approach to adequate and decent housing based on facilitating access to housing conditions and funding for the various categories and reducing the housing deficit by half.

4 - Strengthening the family through the promotion of building a family and strengthening its stability conditions and adopting an effective policy for the advancement of the status of women.

5 – Adopting an effective social development and adopting an associative fair policy.

6 - Creating supervision, guidance and rehabilitation structures for young people, providing condition of good sports revival.

7 - Caring of people with special needs.

**4 - Reviving and renewing the system of original Moroccan values on the basis of the Islamic reference and Moroccan identity:**

1 - Adopting and setting up a national system for the values of freedom, responsibility, integrity, transparency, science, work and solidarity that frames the total public policies.

2 - Adopting a national and linguistic policy based on diversity and preserving the unity and ensuring openness and achieving the linguistic sovereignty.

3 - Adopting technical and media policies that re-give the account for the Moroccan identity and Moroccans based on citizenship, freedom, responsibility and creativity.

**5 - Maintaining sovereignty and promoting Moroccan shining and external leadership:**

1 - Integrated and effective approach in promoting the territorial integrity and addressing the issue of occupied Ceuta and Melilla.

2 - Integrating Moroccans living abroad in diplomatic strategy and national policies.

3 – Preserving the excellent relations with the EU and the U.S. and adopting a more balanced policy in the management of partnerships and ensuring exchanged and fair interests.

4 – Strengthening the relations with the Arab and Islamic world and Africa as a strategic, historical and geographical depth.

5 – Renewing the national diplomacy, through a reconsideration of the policy of appointments and building a system of good governance, and the adopting the democratic, participatory and professional approach.

**Procedures of the program:**

**1 - Continuing to build a state of institutions, democracy and countering corruption:**

1 - Constitutional, legislative and institutional rehabilitations.

2 – Promoting the system of governance and countering corruption and reforming the administration and rehabilitating the public service and establishing the advanced regionalization.

3 – Rehabilitating the human resources and promoting their role in public life and public administration.

4 - Improving the effectiveness of the judiciary and providing the terms of its integrity.

5 - Consecrating a new era in the field of human rights and freedoms.

### **1 - Constitutional, legislative and institutional rehabilitations:**

1 - Adopting a blueprint for comprehensive legislative reform for the development of legislative production and updating the legal system to our country in the light of the new constitution, starting with priority regulatory laws.

2 - Developing a legal framework and establishing new constitutional institutions in accordance with the interpretational methodology and participatory democracy.

3 - Adopting and providing studies of the impact of the legal bills and adopting them as the basis for updating, revision and development.

4 - Regulating and adjusting the role of the General Secretariat of the Government and preparing integrated program for the rehabilitation of the interests' legislation in the ministerial sectors.

5 – Creating a center for legislative experience and legal testing in Parliament.

6 - Activating the ruler of applied accompany regulatory texts of legislative texts.

### **2 – Promoting the system of governance and countering corruption and reforming the administration and rehabilitating the public service and establishing the advanced regionalization:**

7 – Establishing the advanced regionalization based on the promotion of democracy and the adoption of a regional cutting ensures achieving the goals of economic, social and environmental development and deepening the administrative decentralization series and administrative management and creating a ministry specializes in regional and local groups.

8 - Reforming the system of local and regional levies to ensure the financial independence, solidarity and determining the rules of allocation of the groups' dirt from state taxes by law.

9 - Adopting the spatial approach in developing and making projects within the framework of a comprehensive policy for the rehabilitation of the field with integrated logic between the state and territorial groups.

10 – Reconsidering radically the forms of management and planning in the areas of preparation of dirt, reconstruction, developing an integrated system for the reconstruction that integrate the regulatory, planning, operational and financial tools.

11 - Strengthening the rule of law in the relation of the citizen with the country and strengthening the participatory approach in the development, implementation and evaluation of public policies and legislative production.

12 – Encountering corruption and synthesis of public life by launching an integrated national program to sensitize the dangers of corrupt and identifying the legal requirements relating to encountering it and rigor in the application of legal requirements and preparing a national charter for the prevention of corrupt and to have a qualitative improvement to the rank of Morocco in Integrity Index World and Index finding bribery.

13 - Enhancing transparency, control and accountability through the reform of the legal framework for the public procurements and strengthening the terms of reference of the courts and reforming the General Inspectorate of Finance and the General Inspectorate of the dirt management so as to ensure their effectiveness as a tool that enables the Prime Minister to exercise his tasks and evaluates the public policies.

### **3 – Rehabilitating the human resources and promoting their role in public life and public administration:**

14 – Ensuring the effectiveness and integrity of the appointment in the Supreme positions through the issuance of regulatory law defined the principles and criteria for appointment and specially the equal opportunities, merit, efficiency and transparency.

15 - Ensuring transparency and effectiveness of entering the public administration and appointment through the selection criteria under the law to access, nominations by the ministers and criminalizing the breach of the rules of equal opportunities, merit and directing the National Charter for decentralization to come into existence.

16 – Reviewing the legislations relating to the competence of workers and its suitability with the new choices to the constitution and the new role of the state.

17 - Rehabilitating the composition of the elite and leaders of the public and local management through the integration of the National School of Administration and the Higher Institute of Management and adopting the standards of quality, excellence and saturation in the spirit of the public service.

18 – Making a law framework for social enterprises to officers and employees of the state administration and local groups.

19 - Developing a program for mobility and redeployment between the departments of state and the local groups and between both of them to respond to the National Charter of administrative decentralization.

### **4 - Improving the effectiveness of the judiciary and providing the terms of its integrity:**

20 - Developing the legislative system of the judiciary through the output of regular and normal regulation related judiciary according to the participatory methodology and democratic interpretation of the provisions of the constitution and the diversify of the constitution with the diversify of the means of addressing conflicts by establishing restorative and arbitrational justice system, and strengthening it to include the various conflicts.

21 - Encouraging the creation of private institutions of arbitration in the areas of trade, business and money, with linking them to the relevant international institutions of arbitration.

22 – Providing the terms of integrity across intensifying the inspection tasks, the administrative and judicial ones with protecting and encouraging the informing of acts of corruption and stimulating the civic institutions that are working in the field of supporting the integrity of the judiciary and granting them the public utility status.

23 - Raising the effectiveness of the judiciary through the promotion of professionalism of qualitative judiciary and accelerating the establishment of enterprise lawyers formation and modernizing the legal framework governing the various judicial professions (law, documentation, translation , experience, judicial commissioners...) and introducing a special legal system of legal consultation, and developing and improving the quality of basic training, continuous training and informational and technical rehabilitation for the courts and caring about the social and physical aspect of workers in the judiciary.

### **5 - Consecrating a new era in the field of human rights and freedoms:**

24 - Adopting a legislative scheme to update the legal system relating to civil liberties in the light of the requirements of the constitution and especially in the door of the fundamental freedoms.

25 - Reforming the legal framework of national institutions working in the field of human rights in accordance with the requirements of good governance.

26 – Providing guarantees of a fair trial and activating the principle of equality in front of the judiciary by subjecting everyone to the same rulers and procedures and making an approach to a policy of non-impunity.

27 – Revising the penalties of deprivation of freedom in the field of journalism.

28 – Criminalizing every breach of the law that leads to the reduction of freedom of meeting, gathering and demonstration or blocking them.

29 - Clarifying and disseminating the legal framework for the security and intelligence devices and administrative authorities in charge of the preserving of public system or public use of force.

30 - Criminalizing all acts that harm physical, moral and spiritual safety of a person and degrading of his dignity and making the maximum penalties for crimes of kidnapping, forced disappearance and arbitrary detention and arbitrary arrest, physical and moral torture, racial discrimination in all its manifestations, crimes against humanity and considering all of these acts as crimes no statute of limitations, and are not covered with the pardon or amnesty.

31 - Adopting an integrated approach to reintegration in prisons.

## **2 - Building a strong, competitive and productive economy what is a guarantor of social justice:**

1 - Adopting an approach to the economic development set out on good governance.

2 - Raising the competitiveness of the national economy.

3 - Activating the rules of transparency, fairness and efficiency with developing them and ending the monopoly in the economic system.

4 - Adopting a new system of public finance and taxation framework to be based on simplicity, efficiency and integration.

5 – Adopting a fair and effective system for the distribution of growth and strengthening the middle class and fighting against poverty and combating unemployment.

6 - Sectoral effective strategies to promote productivity of the national economy.

## **2 - Building a strong, competitive and productive economy what is a guarantor of social justice:**

**Formation.**

**Production.**

**Competitiveness.**

**Working.**

## **1 - Adopting a new approach to the economic development:**

32 - Adopting an integrated strategic framework for economic and social development from 2012 to 2016 with major crystal orientations of Morocco on the horizon of 2025.

33 - Evaluating the current sectoral strategies on the basis of practical audit and substantive review of their priorities, objectives and sources of funding to ensure their efficacy and durability.

34 - Adopting an effective strategy in the field of development of the solidarity and cooperative economy's structures.

35 - Supporting the real economy based on production (agriculture, industry, energy, minerals, fishing, new technology, services ...) and diversifying the sources of growth with the rehabilitation of the industry.

36 - A voluntary policy to end the royalty economy, monopoly and domination and to reduce speculation.

37 - A horizontal policy to ensure respect for the economic activities of environmental standards with optimal exploitation of natural resources, and effective investment in renewable energies with considering the environmental impacts of urban and social activities.

## **2 - Raising the competitiveness of the national economy:**

38 - Holistic treatment for the external structural imbalances through an ambitious policy to address the structural worsening of the trade deficit and balance of payments and enact a strategy to take advantage of the free trade agreements and reducing their negative effects.

39 - Developing exports through diversifying them and increasing their quality and competitiveness then simplifying the procedures and the cost of export and trending towards new markets in Asia and Africa.

40 – Adopting an effective trade defense policy based on reciprocity and entrepreneurship and consumer protection in accordance with health, environmental and technology standards with respecting the international conventions.

41 - Developing a proactive policy for the fluctuations in the prices of energy materials.

42 - Reducing the multiplicity and overlapping of institutions engaged in the recovery of export and increase their effectiveness and activating the role of diplomatic missions in this area.

43 - Issuing a new charter that is stimulating for investment on the basis of assessment of the current framework.

44 – Involving the national contracting in the implementation of major public procurements by at least 30%, and encouraging the handling because of its usefulness.

45 – Making a special investment policy for Moroccans residing abroad.

46 – Adopting a framework for tracking the granted privileges under the investment agreements between the state and investors and monitoring their results at the level of growth, employment and competitiveness.



47 - Addressing the problems of the economy funding through the diversification and supporting of the financial products and opening the way for financial institutions in the Islamic financial framework.

48 - Activating and expanding the role of the stock exchange in financing the contracting through the strengthening of the legal framework for the capital market and reviewing the methods of its governance and with rigor in punishing the biased practices in order to ensure the credibility of the financial operations.

**3 - Activating the rules of transparency, efficiency and good governance and ending the monopoly in the economic system with improving the climate of business:**

49 - Developing and applying the requirements of transparency and integrity in public procurements and canceling the public owing and framing it by the law.

50 - Adopting a legal framework for giving licenses, exemptions and privileges and reforming the law and rulers of type of ownership.

51 - Activating the adoption of parliamentary control over the public institutions and submitting annual reports to Parliament.

52 – Subjecting the program contracts that specify the obligations of the government to public institutions to authenticate of the parliament.

53 - Compiling the ministries in charge of the economic field with the pole as part of ministerial homogeneous poles.

54 - Creating an independent national agency for statistics.

55 - Activating the system of the only window.

56 – Reforming the business justice by providing human and material potentials, and rehabilitating and reducing the time limits and ensuring the implementation.

**4 - A new system of public finance and taxation framework to be based on simplicity, efficiency and integration:**

57 - A holistic reform of the legal framework governing the financial law in accordance with the rules of transparency, simplification, uniformity and results-based on results and programs.

58 – Controlling the deficit in the public finance of around 3 per cent of gross domestic product.

59 – A bold strategy to resolve the fundamental problems of public finances associated with clearing and retirement. (Transparency of series support and testing it, ensuring the economic and social efficiency and funding through taxes and private resources).

60 - Rehabilitating the human resources in the field of public expenditure management, especially in the areas of health and education.

61 - Raising the level of transparency and efficiency of public investment and doubling the performance of the system.

**4- A new system of public finance and taxation framework to be based on simplicity, efficiency and integration:**

62 – Reviewing the tax policy in the direction of making it a tool to provide the necessary resources for the state, public policies, and directing economic development and ensuring the competitiveness and maintaining the balance between the domestic sectors and re-balancing the social balance.

63 - Building a trust between the citizen and the administration in the field of taxation and rationalizing the relation between them.

64 - Completing a comprehensive tax reform aims to expand the pot and reduce the burden on the horizon: 1) reducing the burden of income tax for the lower and middle classes and raising the contribution of people with high incomes. 2) Reducing the corporate tax rate on the horizon of the adoption of 25% and promoting the integration of the informal sector and strengthening the contribution of small and medium-sized enterprises in the operating effort by raising the ceiling of the necessary transactions for the application of the 15% to one million dirhams. 3) Adopting a new system of VAT on the horizon of exempting the basic materials at the food and medical levels and applying 30% on the luxury materials and fixing and standardizing the regular prices on the pan materials and applying 20% on the higher lines in water and electricity and exempting the building of religious and social institutions.

65 - Achieving administrative transparency and efficiency to get the tax policy and collecting the resources and activating the consolidated tax number bound.

66 - Adjusting the discretion of management in the field of taxation and accelerating the action on tax disputes and strengthening surveillance.

**5 - An effective framework for the distribution of the fruits of growth and fighting against poverty and combating unemployment and strengthening the middle class:**

71 - Doubling the profitability and effectiveness of self-employment by facilitating new self-contracting for public procurements through their embrace by the public institutions and contracting to facilitate the access of this contracting for these orders by presentations through handling.

72 - Creating a monthly grant for training within two years for the benefit of unemployed graduates.

- 73 - Motivating the contracting to run through the bearing of state for the social security obligations for the first two years.
- 74 - Developing effective mechanisms for monitoring and mediation in the labor market and developing an integrated program to keep up with the needs of the job market of qualified labor quality.
- 75 – Promoting the respect for labor laws and the protection of operators and health and safety conditions and developing the culture of dialogue within the contract.
- 76 - Launching a compensation fund for the loss of the job according to a participatory system.
- 77 - Launching a dialogue on the assessment of the social and economic impacts of the Labor Code on the horizon of making it a tool to encourage investment and employment.
- 78 - Strengthening the solidarity systems and strengthening the middle class through the reform of the compensation fund in accordance with the rules of economic transparency and efficiency and developing a system to take advantage of it to be limited to qualified categories and strengthening its resources by solidarity taxes.
- 79 – Developing the social protection programs in light of the poverty and vulnerability growing.

#### **6 - Sectoral effective strategies to promote productivity of the national economy:**

Sectoral asset-based strategies represent an account that requires accountability and it is subject to rectify and development in accordance with:

- 80 – Democratic, participatory and scientific methodology in evaluation and accreditation.
- 81 - Checking the priorities and set targets according to the needs, capabilities and aspirations.
- 82 - Deeper absorbing of the problems of the food security and ensuring the competitiveness and distributing the fruits of growth and employment.
- 83 - Achieving merger and gathering.
- 84 - Ensuring the provision of human and financial resources.
- 85 - An effective framework for the leadership of sectoral strategies.

#### **3 - Building a cohesive, with solidarity and prosperous society and its textile is a strong family and youth leader, and its basis is the school excellence and elements of dignity:**

- 1 - Launching a school of excellence and building the Moroccan university's leadership in the configuration, shining and scientific research.
- 2 - Effective and efficient health policy and that is by ensuring the right medication at all conditions.
- 3 - Adopting a new approach to adequate and decent housing based on facilitating access to housing conditions and funding for the various categories and reducing the housing deficit by half.
- 4 - Strengthening the family through the promotion of building a family and strengthening its stability conditions and adopting an effective policy for the advancement of the status of women.
- 5 – Adopting an effective social development and adopting an associative fair policy.
- 6 - Creating supervision, guidance and rehabilitation structures for young people, providing condition of good sports revival.
- 7 - Caring of people with special needs.

**1 - Launching a school of excellence and building the Moroccan university's leadership in the configuration, shining and scientific research:**

- 86 - Developing the role of school management in the rehabilitation programs of institutions, the educational monitoring and evaluating the performance in accordance with the contract system.
- 86 – Mobilizing the actors educators for excellence and quality and launching a national dialogue on the reform of the curriculum at the level of program quality and the excellence of school curricula, and the effectiveness of pedagogical regulations, and the effectiveness of measurement and evaluation methods and its standards. (The number was repeated this way in the program)
- 87 - Rehabilitating the educational, social and ethical function for the public schools and developing education depending on values in the national school.
- 88 – Creating a new strategy to combat illiteracy in order to reduce the general illiteracy rate to 20% by 2016 and 10% in 2010, and the elimination of illiteracy of age 15 - 24 years old in 2015.
- 89 - Building the Moroccan university's leadership in configuration, shining and establishing the poles of university excellence in accord with the regional qualifications and developmental needs of their surroundings and openness to the students' organizations and supporting them as well as enhancing the conditions of student participation in the university decision.

90 - Building the Moroccan university's leadership in scientific research through the adoption of clear strategists for the advancement of scientific research with bridging them with the social and economic trends of our country.

## **2 - Effective and efficient health policy:**

91 - Adopting a fair and equitable health system through achieving the benefit or fair access to health services and through the even spread of human resources.

92 – Issuing a law that organizes the career of "assistant pharmacist."

93 - Improving the mother and child health through the reduction of maternal mortality at birth and mortality of children under five years b7 half.

94 - Broadening the beneficiaries of social protection systems in the field of health and concerning mainly about the categories that are not concerned by coverage now.

95 - Organizing and updating the private hospitalization offer and especially the sector of immediate cases.

96 - Developing a strategy for the management and maintenance of sanitary fittings in hospitals.

97 – Developing a national strategy for the pharmaceutical industry based on quality and fair pricing.

98 - Developing an effective health alert system in facing the epidemics and chronic diseases and adopting a mobile telemedicine method.

99 – Approaching proactive policy to the diseases of aging and chronic diseases in the context of demographic growth variables, epidemiological transition and lifestyles.

100 - Introducing comprehensive reforms in training and supervision in the faculties of medicine, pharmacy and university hospitals with caring of the scientific research.

## **3 - Adopting a new approach to adequate and decent housing:**

101 – Integrating the housing projects in the framework of an integrated urban policy and reviewing the adopted approach in the treatment of inadequate housing and reducing the residential deficit by half:

- Integrating the problem of housing in the context of a broader perspective for the development and creation of cities and urban and rural areas centers and the creation of regional public institutions specializing in the financing and managing the projects addressing the substandard housing types.

- Paying a particular attention to address the housing threatened by collapse through the development of a regulatory, legal, adequately and managing framework.

102 - Integrating the facilitation of different needy groups to housing and reviving the housing sector prepared for rent:

- Encouraging the investment in the production of housing intended for rent through the development of a legal framework includes fiscal incentives and reform of the legal system of the rent and providing tax incentives for families heading for rent.

- Working to reduce the phenomenon of the closed housing by making a new special tax.

103 - Rising the pace of the production of social housing units and doubling the completed units and rehabilitating the qualitative dimension in the preparation and production of residential projects.

104 – Adopting justice between beneficiaries and refreshers and working to adjust the real estate market and reconsider the rules of design configuration civilization.

#### **4 - Strengthening the family and adopting an effective policy for the advancement of the status of women:**

105 - Strengthening the family through the promotion of building a family and strengthen the conditions of its stability and providing conciliation and mediation mechanisms with adopting a preventive and developmental approach in addressing the disintegration of the family and homelessness.

106 - Supporting women who are in charge of their families and fighting against poverty and marginalization of a severe impact on families.

107 – Caring of the Moroccan family in diaspora and protecting it from disintegration.

108 - Activating the role of the mosque in spreading the culture of love, compassion and generosity within the family and society.

109 - Motivating women to participate in the institutions of civil society and political parties and adopting an effective policy for the advancement of the status of women (employment conditions, education, health, community participation, combating the sexual exploitation, fighting against violence) and taking into account the family responsibilities for women and positive discrimination in their favor in appointments and general assignments and in various aspects of the organization of society with the establishment of the Supreme Council for Family Affairs.

#### **5 – Adopting an effective social development and adopting an associative fair policy:**

115 – Developing an associative policy based on equity in financing and transparency in the dissemination of data and maturity in the appointment of representative associative positions and effectiveness in the training programs and allocating 10% of the public support for the association projects for the conduct of expenses.

115 - Adopting a special televised program for the associations work "soldiers of development" and strengthening the radio programs related to the associative work.

116 - Raising the effectiveness of the national initiative for human development through the scrutiny of the second stage directions and making a national agency of the functions of supervising all programs of combating poverty and vulnerability.

117 – Reviewing the policy of building and preparing the social centers by giving priority to ensure the supervision and management capabilities.

118 – Formulating a public policy to keep up with income-generating activities to ensure their success that the government ensures whereby with the horizontal aspects of (market research, technical support, marketing ...).

119 - Adopting the necessary measures to raise the effectiveness of the "National Plan for Social Action" specialized of creating the social workers.

120 – Launching a “Solidarity” program to strengthen the values of solidarity and improve the access of the poor groups to some public services.

121 – Issuing the law of "gathering" in order to ensure the coordination of sectoral and developmental programs.

#### **6 - Creating supervision, guidance and rehabilitation structures for young people, providing condition of good sports revival:**

123 - Rising the level of youth framing.

124 - Adopting an integrated national strategy for young people.

125 – Supporting the school youth movement and student activity and supporting youth associations and the scout movement on the base of contracts’ programs.

126 - Caring of the superior, talented and creative young people in various fields and organizing festivals for the youth creativity.

127 – Updating the process of camping.

128 - Supporting and developing the young people's participation in the management of public affairs.

129 – Establishing a national sports policy that responds to the needs of the community.

130 - Reforming the legal system of sport.

131 – Correcting the imbalances in investment logic of huge sports vehicles rather than sports equipment.

132 – Caring about the Moroccan popular sports heritage.

## **7 - Caring of people with special needs:**

124 - Developing a new strategic plan based on the results of improving the national accurate research on disability.

125 - Developing a "comprehensive legislative and integrated framework" in order to promote the social integration of people with special needs in addition to a policy approach based on the principles of inclusive development and full respect for human rights and non-discriminatory participation and regional approach.

126 - Establishing procedures whereby the government shall bear the necessary expenses for people in a state of disability without income and without a breadwinner.

127 - Adopting tax incentives for families who take care of persons in the position of disability.

128 - Providing insurance to cover the medical costs associated with disability fully.

129 - Developing national strategies for the early detection of introversion and creating centers for medical spammers' configuration and similarities in the field of medical introversion in each university center and bringing about socio-educational center for introversion in each hand.

130 - Creating a program and a national center for genetic diseases.

(Numbering was like that in the original program).

## **4 - Reviving and renewing the system of original Moroccan values on the basis of the Islamic reference and Moroccan identity:**

1 - Adopting and setting up a national system for the values of freedom, responsibility, integrity, transparency, science, work and solidarity that frames the total public policies.

2 - Adopting a national and linguistic policy based on diversity and preserving the unity and ensuring openness and achieving the linguistic sovereignty.

3 - Adopting technical and media policies that re-give the account for the Moroccan identity and Moroccans based on citizenship, freedom, responsibility and creativity.

4 - A new media policy to support the launch of free and democratic media that reflect the official political and cultural pluralism and serve the national identity and involved in the community development.

**1 - Adopting and setting up a national system for the values of freedom, responsibility, integrity, transparency, science, work and solidarity that frames the total public policies:**



131 – Adopting a horizontal policy covering the various media, cultural, educational, social and religious sectors and adopting a mechanism for effective coordination among them in order to spread and strengthen the basic ethical values of the renaissance of the nation and working on consolidating them.

132 - Making the Ministry of Endowment as a partner in programs related to issues of identity and values in other ministerial sectors and creating a mechanism for the ministry to contribute to in other sector programs that the ministry can contribute in them by the religious awareness and launching a national dialogue about the activation of Zakat and the advancement of the endowment according to a draft of a national system of solidarity.

133 - Supporting and activating the calling institutions and facilitating their contribution to the dissemination of the values of moderation and addressing the challenges of values and religiousness in the light of rapid globalization according to the perspective of encouraging the values of effective and positive openness.

## **2 - Adopting a national and linguistic policy based on diversity and preserving the unity and ensuring openness and achieving the linguistic sovereignty:**

134 - Promoting Mohammed VI Academy of the Arabic language and supporting and strengthening the Arabic language in all levels of education by paying great importance to the formation and development of methods and means of teaching by the integration of information and communication technology.

135 - Developing a strategy of teaching Tamazight language in partnership with the Royal Institute of Tamazight Culture and adopting an additional subject called the regional culture in regional programs that reflect the diversity of Morocco under the religious and historical constants of the country with double the cost-effectiveness of training programs for the teachers of Tamazight and approving a system for the constant formation and adopting of the Directorate for the teaching of Tamazight within the commandment ministry with establishing courses and special ways for Tamazight in the Moroccan universities.

136 - Strengthening the configuration of both English and French languages and developing the accredited curriculum and promoting the hours devoted to the educational content of the two subjects with a balanced openness to various international cultures.

## **3 - Adopting technical and media policies that re-give the account for the Moroccan identity and Moroccans based on citizenship, freedom, responsibility and creativity:**

137 – Promoting the national culture and strengthen its involvement in the development and reform efforts through educating on the spirit of critique in dealing with cultural works and with visual and written media and integrating all that into the basic education curriculum.

138 - Raising children to make positive use of the media and protecting children and young people from their risks of such racist propaganda, extremism, sexual exploitation of children, and incitement to violence and enacting a special law to do so.

139 - Adopting the principle of the exception in the cultural field by supporting the national production in the cultural field in various forms.

140 – Promoting the Moroccan books by introducing them through organizing meetings of authors and readers and inserting them into the textbooks in various levels of education and reviving books' clubs.

141 - Adopting a transparent policy to support the cultural works that are based on objective criteria and adopting a democratic mechanism for the formation of support committees, monitoring and evaluating their revenues annually.

142 – Adopting the provincial-level administrative management and allocating the human and financial potentials for that and missing the powers in order to support the cultural decentralization and support for productions.

**4 - A new media policy to support the launch of free and democratic media that reflect the official political and cultural pluralism and serve the national identity and involved in the community development:**

143 – Supporting democratic, free and responsible media that reflect the political pluralism and serve the national identity and that is engaged in community development and rehabilitation of human resources and caring to those who work in the media sector and supporting the national production and the journalistic entrepreneurship.

144 - Adopting a law guaranteeing the right to access to information and making penalty on the lack of respect to this right by the administration.

145 – Revising the press law in order to strengthen the principle of freedom and responsibility in the practice of the profession and access to it and eliminating the penalties of deprivation of freedom associated with the freedom of opinion and expression.

146 - Establishing a national council for the press as an independent reference that plays the set of the journalistic practice and respect for professional ethics.

147 - Adopting a new policy to support the national production and disseminate the national product in the audio-visual means of production according to the rules of quality, competitiveness and professionalism.

148 - Supporting the production of media programs concerned with the introduction of Moroccan civilization and its historical balance and its great characters with

addressing the renewed cultural advancement values of the Moroccan nation and supporting its linguistic diversity.

149 - Improving the image of women in media and adopting effective measures to reduce the employment of the women's body as a commodity business dedicated and summarized in sexual dimension.

## **5 - Maintaining sovereignty and promoting Moroccan shining and external leadership:**

1 - Integrated and effective approach in promoting the territorial integrity and addressing the issue of occupied Ceuta and Melilla.

2 - Integrating Moroccans living abroad in diplomatic strategy and national policies.

3 – Preserving the excellent relations with the EU and the U.S. and adopting a more balanced policy in the management of partnerships and ensuring exchanged and fair interests.

4 – Strengthening the relations with the Arab and Islamic world and Africa as a strategic, historical and geographical depth.

5 – Renewing the national diplomacy, through a reconsideration of the policy of appointments and building a system of good governance, and the adopting the democratic, participatory and professional approach.

### **1 – New, integrated and effective approach in defending the territorial integrity and addressing the issue of occupied Ceuta and Melilla:**

150 - Launching a campaign based on a clear vision for conversation and sensitization the states that support the separatist view and persuading them with the Moroccan solution.

151 - Continuing the press for a census of refugees in detention camps in Tindouf and making them enjoy their fundamental rights of protection and proper assistance, freedom of moving and voluntary return to their homeland and their families.

152 - Activating the parallel diplomacy at the parliamentary level and the civil society associations and activating the role of existing friendship associations and establishing new associations and developing their role to support the official diplomacy.

153 – Supporting the initiatives of Moroccans residing abroad, especially related to the national cause.

154 - Doubling the physical, moral and health cares of Moroccan prisoners returning from Tindouf and for their families as well with folding the file of prisoners, missing and unaccounted for in the desert.

155 - Rehabilitating the families of martyrs, widows and retirees and establishing a fund to ensure the sons and families of detainees and caring of patients that are in a difficult situation.

156 – Opening a dialogue with Spain on the issue of occupied Ceuta and Melilla and launching an initiative at the United Nations in the decolonization committee.

## **2 - Integrating Moroccans living abroad in diplomatic strategy and national policies:**

157 – Involving Moroccans residing abroad in the legislative elections.

158 - Reconsidering the terms of reference and composition of the Hassan II Foundation for Moroccans residing abroad or eliminating it.

159 – Establishing " Moroccan educational institutions" in the most important European and world capitals where there are considering Moroccan communities. These institutions operate in accordance with the programs developed by the Ministry of National Education in coordination with the Supreme Council for Moroccans residing abroad..

160 – Caring of issues of discrimination and racism which Moroccans f world are their victims.

161 - Creating motivational factors for Moroccans living abroad who desire to invest in their country.

## **3 – Preserving the excellent relations with the EU and the U.S. and adopting a more balanced policy in the management of partnerships and ensuring exchanged and fair interests:**

162 – Supporting the privileged partnership with Morocco's traditional partners and developing it.

163 - Working to strengthen the bridges of dialogue, openness and cooperation with various countries of the European Union.

164 - Supporting the 5 +5 Dialogue series and promoting it as a talk space that cares of the characteristics of the region with passing the security approach.

165 - Strengthening cooperation in the Moroccan-US relations and developing and rationalizing the public diplomacy policy toward the resolution institutions in the United States and taking into account the national interests in the management of the Moroccan-American relations.

166 - Strengthening the Canadian-Moroccan relations and developing their economic, educational, cultural and social levels.

167 – Restoring the position of Latin America and Caribbean countries in the Moroccan foreign policy priorities.

168 – Developing relations with Asian countries economically, politically and culturally with giving importance to the developing economies.

**4 – Strengthening the relations with the Arab and Islamic world and Africa as a strategic, historical and geographical depth:**

169 - Activating and developing the Arab Maghreb Union Treaty and its institutions and raising the level of trades between the countries of the Maghreb and making the necessary stimulus.

170 - Clarifying the vision of the Morocco's relation with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and activating the Bodies of the Arab League and its institutions with activating the OIC institutions.

171 – Approaching a Moroccan African unstable and permanent policy and expanding the outstanding Moroccan presence and openness to African Anglo-Saxon countries, the countries of East Africa and the Horn of Africa.

172 – Developing the roles of the International Cooperation Agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and raising its financial allocations according to new tasks.

**5 – Renewing the national diplomacy, through a reconsideration of the policy of appointments and building a system of good governance, and the adopting the democratic, participatory and professional approach:**

173 - Rehabilitating the Moroccan diplomats and making structural reforms in order to activate and improve the performance the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and activating the diplomatic representations and developing the human and financial resources and creating an institution of research, study and diplomat training.

174 – Redeploying the diplomatic missions and consular centers as necessary and considering to the political, economic and cultural Moroccan choices with seeking to reconcile the goals of the ruler and facilities.

175 – Activating the consular work in the fields of trade and economic.

176 – Integrating the Moroccans in the world with relevant qualifications in the consulates to take advantage of their specializations and expertise in receiving communities.

177 – Improving the consular services to a level not less than the services provided by receiving countries.

178 – Working to strengthen and develop the role of the government in the field of foreign policy and economic diplomacy with developing and activating the powers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

179 – Involving the elected bodies in foreign policy and giving them the right to consider it and contribute to direct it.

Conclusion:

- The Justice and Development Party while provides the basic elements of its program also considers the coming elections as exceptional which requires the concerted efforts of all the faithful and zealous to build a new Morocco ... Morocco of dignity, freedom, development and social justice.

- We remind you of our ambition to display a new approach that is human-centered starting from our reference and identity and progressing to gain benefits of development and leadership. We emphasize that the democratic new tide put rules of renaissance based on true democracy while the responsibility of the stage imposes the responsible engagement in this tide in order to achieve the desired reform.

- ((And I do not intend to differ from you in that which I have forbidden you; I only intend reform as much as I am able. And my success is not but through God. Upon him I have relied, and to Him I return.)) ‘Quran- Hud Chapter’