1. Introduction:
  1.1 A geographical presentation of the Kingdom;
  1.2 National context;
  1.3 Land titling;
  1.4 The National Agency of Land Registry, Cadastre and Cartography: ANCFCCL;
  1.5 The history of the Moroccan Cadastre;

Presentation plan

1. Introduction;
2. Moroccan Cadastre Systems;
3. Digital Cadastre;
4. The Cadastral reform: The General Cadastre;
5. Involvement of the private surveyors;
6. Financing the General Cadastre project;
7. Conclusions.
1. Introduction:

1.1 A geographical presentation of the Kingdom;
1.2 National context;
1.3 Land titling;
1.4 The National Agency of Land Registry, Cadastre and Cartography: ANCFCC;
1.5 The history of the Moroccan Cadastre;

2. Moroccan Cadastre Systems:

2.1 The Legal Cadastre:
2.2 The National Cadastre:
2.3 Realizations of the Cadastre:

- 6,000,000 ha covered by the legal cadastre;
- 1,600,000 ha covered by the national cadastre
- More than 2,000,000 TF delivered;
- About 20,000,000 informations collected by NC
3. Digital Cadastre

3.1 Project
3.2 Realizations

More than 85% Cadastral Informations (Legal and National) are computerized.

4. The Cadastral reform: The General Cadastre

4.1 Goals of the reform:
4.2 General principles of the reform:
4.3 Adopted gait:

5. Involvement of the private surveyors:

5.1 Presentation of the sector
5.2 Future perspectives

More than 700 surveyors, of which 400 exercise in the private sector and 300 in the public sector; 50% of the private sector is concentrated in regions of Rabat (30%) and Casablanca (20%).

The business number of the sector (only in Cadastre) is estimated between 300 and 400 millions of dirhams.
5. Involvement of the private surveyors:

5.1 Presentation of the sector

5.2 Future perspectives

In the setting of this reform, the private sector (Surveyors) presents an essential actor in the success of this project.

6. Financing the General Cadastre project

The ANCFCC is conducting, in collaboration with a Canadian society, a study on the setting up of the general cadastre of which, a chapter is reserved to the financial component.

7. Conclusions

Declaration 1: the current National Cadastre satisfied it;

Declaration 2: with the project of the two systems computerization this declaration is accomplished;

Declaration 3: The Geographical Information Systems software is used to meet this declaration;

Declaration 4: the current cadastre is already under disappearance;

Declaration 5: the works done by the private sector is already a current practice of our administrations;

Declaration 6: this declaration, in my opinion, is the most important and that will be an important condition for the conduct of the change, because the challenges of technological, organizational and institutional development will be smoothed if there is a financial profitability and a recovery of investment costs.

Thank You ...

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