



Rabat, August 15th, 2015

Report on the situation of the economic, social and cultural rights intended for the 56th session

The Amazigh network for the citizenship “AZETTA AMAZIGH” had already submitted a detailed report on the application of the International Pact relating to the economic rights, social and cultural, in accordance with the regulations of article 16 of the Pact even at the Committee at the time of the 55ème preparatory session in March 2015.

Our organization seizes this occasion to thank the Committee for its interaction with the contents of the report, either by the means of its publication in the Web site of the Office of the High commissioner for the human rights, or by the means of its investment in the list of questions intended for the Moroccan State during the preparatory session.

By continuing the constructive dialog with all the parts, we wish to reaffirm the contents of the above-mentioned report, like some notes and explanations of the answers of the State, published under the E/C.12/MAR/Q/4/Add.1, dated on July 14th, 2015, which are the following:

I.1. 1. Morocco fell under a dynamic adhesion to the optional protocols:

In spite of the evolution of the conventional practice of the Moroccan State in the field of human rights and the events announcing the creation of a national mechanism to supervise and fight racial discrimination in accordance with the provisions of article 14 of Convention CERD since August 2006, this mechanism hasn't existed yet, which, according to us, will play a central role in the stop of certain demonstrations of discrimination that Morocco knows with regard to its citizens or the expatriates.

I.2.1 4. Between 2011 and 2013, the National council of the Human rights received 41.704 complaints of which 65% relate to four fields, like the past of the serious violations of the human rights, justice, the prisons and the basic rights, of which 1289 relate to allegations of violations of the basic rights:

The answer of the Moroccan State did not mention the complaints received by the Council and its regional committees having racial discrimination with regard to Amazighs, including:





- Lodged complaint by the association of the owners of the driving schools requiring the ministry of the equipment to provide lessons of control in amazigh language;
- Complaint against the use of contemptuous words with regard to the Amazigh people by civil public servants (parliamentary deputy, President of the elected Council);
- Complaints about preventing the launching of the Amazigh names on the new-born babies;

1.2.2. 5. By controlling the relationship between the administration and the users, the Mediator:

In spite of the efforts made by the mediator of the Kingdom in the management of the relations of the citizens with the Administration, it should be noted that it does not provide any service, he even declared, in his report of the year 2013, that he undertook the translation of his internal rules and his official documents to the French language which does not make a constitutional language nor official in Morocco, whereas he neglected the Amazigh language.

1.2.3. 7. The law envisages the conditions and the procedures of creation of associations, which can be formed freely and enjoy legal capacity since they are declared beforehand near the local administrative authority in the spring of which the seat of association is. 8. When the file of declaration is complete, the administrative authority concerned carries out the delivery of a receipt of declaration.

The contained speech in the answers of this paragraph of the Moroccan state is contradicted by reality and the practice. Far from returning in the details of the restriction and the prevention which causes suffering to freedom of organization and meeting in Morocco, we will provide examples of suffering which our association endured with the authorities in charge of the application of public freedoms:

The peaceful march of the young people of our association, at the time of the organization “Tawad n imazighen”, was subjected to repressions and violence by the security forces, in addition to arrests and confiscation of the material, on December 28th, 2014 in Casablanca city and on April 19th, 2015 in Agadir city.

Our organization was prohibited to exploit billboards at the time of the Conference in July 2011 in Agadir and in the fourth Conference in September 2014 in Rabat.





Our organization could not exploit the special rooms to organize educational activities and those that deal with training formation in Oujda city in 2014 and also in Rabat in January 2015.

32. The State undertook preparatory actions for the development of the organic bill relating to the implementation of the language amazigh as an official language.

We affirm that our Association has never received a formal invitation to contribute to these debates and is not informed of the results of these preparations, except for the initiative of the National council for the human rights in January 2015

33. in 2011, the IRCAM addressed a note to the Chief of the government on the need for promulgating the aforementioned law.

Mr. The dean of the Royal Institute of the Amazigh culture, in the leading article of number 17th of the institute review ASINAG had already expressed the indignation of the reserve of the government and the other parts in the exit of the law relating to organizing Amazigh language officialization and had declared:

“... The feeling of happiness is blocked by the demonstrations of a reality which draw signs of turbidity, suspicion and mistrust in certain spirits, which is proved by the late publication of the lawful acts envisaged in chapter v of the Constitution in the absence of IRCAM consultation

34. in 2012, the council of the government approved the legislative plan over the period 2013-2015 containing the aforementioned bill.

The legislative planning established by the government was not respected. Concerning the lawful right specific to activation of the officialization of the language Amazigh, the government:

Had placed it at the end of legislative planning and this in spite of its importance and its impact on the other remaining legislations. The legislative session of spring identified April 2015, as the date of its exit, but here we are already in September but any action was not undertaken in this direction, which confirms that the legislative text is not credible.

36. The Parliament with its two rooms presented private bills on the matter.

In spite of our permanent follow-up of the file of the cultural and linguistic Amazighs rights and relevant public policies, in particular parliamentary work, we are not informed of the private bills in of the two rooms, except for the parliamentary group in the first room but





which was retracted without any explanation. We hope that the Moroccan state provides complementary data on the proposals which were already presented at the legislative assembly of the Moroccan Parliament. It is also advisable to note that the communication in amazighe language is prohibited at the Parliament since May 7th, 2012.

C. the Minister of education works for the generalization of teaching Amazigh language in primary school. In 2014, only 2,6% of teachers of amazigh, for 11% of the pupils in 17% of the schools. 93. During 2012-2013, an initial training cycle of the teachers of the language amazigh was created. 300 teachers were trained since.

The provided figures by the Moroccan state in this paragraph speak about themselves and show that the efforts in this direction are very thin and far from the generalization of the amazigh language in all the schools and all the levels of teaching; However, we must point out some of the problems which encounters the Amazigh language in the Moroccan education system:

- Marginalisation of the Amazigh language in the school card since we allocate Tamazight positions only after the realization of self-sufficiency in other matters, making this language victim of temperament and mood in the human stock management;
- No inscription of the Amazigh language on the initiative of the free distribution of school handbooks to the pupils;
- Lack administrative framework specific to professors Amazigh;
- Miss of qualified inspectors for Amazigh teachers framing ;
- Absence of horizon for the students having obtained a license in Amazigh language, because of the absence of masters and doctorates and professions appropriate to their university formation.

III.15.26 A. the right to the recording of the first names amazighs is guaranteed

Our organization had already confirmed that all the administrative procedures of the Moroccan state are not equivalent to a radical solution of the human rights as far as the recording of names of Amazigh prevention is concerned. The proof is that the issue continues until today. Our organization receives many complaints in this respect. The Moroccan consular services in Oslo, in Norway prevented the name Tilila on July 7th, 2015 when the office of civil statue in the province of Guelmim refused to grant the name of SIMANE on June 30th, 2015.

III.15.26 B. the promulgation in 2005 of law 77-03 relating to the audio-visual communication





In spite of the legal tendencies for liberalization of the media, the creation of a body to adjust the audio-visual Medias and the certification of the specifications of the public Medias, the reality of Amazigh is alarming and some examples are quoted:

- The Share of Amazigh in the institutions of media which count 27 does not exceed 7%
- The law governing the cinematographic products support recommends the writing of the scenario in Arab language to profit from the support
- The Training institutes of the media do not have a department of Amazigh
- Non activation of Article 178 of the public media concerning the contribution to the regional innovation

Complementary notes:

- By the decision of the Minister for the culture of the December 2014, the celebration of the world day of the Arab language took seat in all the areas of Morocco, without taking similar initiative to the valorisation of the amazigh culture and the language.
- By the decision of the Minister for the Islamic issues of August 1st, 2014, the programs were developed for special education in all the mosques to teach the Arab language but never the language Amazigh.
- The media and Moroccans official discourses are still full with words and expressions of racism and degradation against Amazighs, the Moroccan state does not react against this behaviour.
- Hacking of our site twice during the year 2014, we do not have the results of the investigation on these facts yet.
- The ministry for the equipment signed a contract for a public awareness campaign for the prevention of the accidents; the contract requires the completion of this campaign in Arab language only without any other national languages and expressions.

