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Hybrid webinar

Supporting Moroccan economic actors in the climate-resilient low-carbon transition

On the path to COP26



October 26th, 2021



Her Royal Highness Princess Lalla Hasnaa,
President of the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection.



“

Under the High Patronage of **His Majesty King Mohammed VI**, may God assist him, a National Campaign for the Environment was launched recently, in the hope that it arouses the interest of all citizens and achieves their active support.

We all know that the environment has a big impact on the future of populations and on the natural resources upon which they subsist.

It's one of humanity's main concerns and a responsibility that is shared by all countries and populations. Moreover, more so than in the past, safeguarding the environment is inextricably linked to civilization development policies. Water, air and earth are three elements that need to be preserved because they are the prerequisite for all human life on earth. Their rational management is the right approach, both on a human, economic and social level, and is essential for sustainable growth.

I give thanks to God for the resources He has given us and I am delighted with Morocco's progress economically and socially. Nevertheless, I am aware that our resources are limited. Environmental degradation and pollution present a danger for our country and constitute a genuine obstacle to sustainable development.

Environmental protection is not solely the responsibility of States and of their governmental initiatives, it is also dependent on the behavior of all citizens. No one can ignore the effects that pollution has on our children. As a mother and as a Moroccan citizen, my heart aches when I think of our sons and daughters not getting to live in a country that respects nature and its beauty.

And on this day, June 5th, World Environment Day, I want all Moroccans to be aware of how fragile the elements surrounding us are, as well as of how pressing it is for us to protect our towns, our countryside, our natural resources and our cultural heritage. Moreover, it is essential to raise awareness among children and educate them about respecting the environment and keeping

the places in which they live clean, as well as their schools, gardens, forests and beaches. This education is in line with the precepts of our religion, which promotes cleanliness and the respect of our environment.

With simple things you can do on a daily basis, you can join us in this collective initiative against pollution. Join this campaign that has mobilized several local authorities and associations, as well as many economic and social actors, with the shared objective of protecting the environment.

”

Open letter from **Her Royal Highness Princess Lalla Hasnaa**,
On the occasion of World Environment Day, June 5th, 2000



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BACKGROUND

At the instigation of **His Majesty King Mohammed VI** and under the effective presidency of **Her Royal Highness Princess Lalla Hasnaa**, the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection has been engaged in environmental awareness and education for twenty years. It provides training, raises awareness, takes action in the field, and promotes pilot projects, which showcase its environmental messages.

It is supported in its mission by a strong network of national and international partners, which it managed to convince and mobilize, creating genuine collective intelligence.

It is in this spirit that the Foundation's commitment in favor of Air and Climate evolved since 2002. Its action served as a laboratory and fostered collective awareness about air quality and climate change.

These actions are detailed in the Air and Climate pillar of the Foundation's new strategy for the 2020-2030 period. The 3rd strategic axis of the Air and Climate pillar aims to achieve Net Zero carbon emissions by 2050 and the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection wants to support all of society's actors in this carbon-neutral transition.

To reduce our emissions, we must first know how to measure them. In that regard, in 2013, the Foundation developed tools enabling organizations and individuals to assess their greenhouse gas emissions, so they could reduce them or even offset them: **the Greenhouse Gas management tool, Bilan Carbone**, developed with the support of ADEME (French Agency for Ecological Transition), and the online CO2 calculator devoted to transport.

These tools now need to be updated. The carbon database would benefit from new pertinent emission factors being added and from being adapted to the new international regulations of the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism and Article 6 of the Paris Climate Agreement. The Foundation would like to take an inclusive and participative approach to this update, whereby all stakeholders would use this common tool and bring it to life.

For that, within the Framework Convention on the decarbonization of the Moroccan economy, they mobilized the main Moroccan stakeholders, in order to update the Bilan Carbone Tool. This framework convention includes:

- The Ministry of Industry and Trade,
- The Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development,
- AMEE (Moroccan Agency for Energy Efficiency),
- IMANOR (Moroccan Standards Institute),
- CGEM (General Confederation of Moroccan Enterprises),
- The Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection.



The framework agreement was signed on July 27th, 2021. It was followed by an action plan that a Task Force created for the occasion will be tasked with rolling out and achieving.

In addition to the study to upgrade the Bilan Carbone Tool, one of the priorities of this action plan is the Qualit'air Pact. This Pact, signed by the Foundation and CGEM in 2016, alongside COP22 in Marrakech, aims to raise awareness and mobilize companies to fight climate change by supporting them through training and tools to create their carbon inventory, as well as a voluntary carbon emission offset scheme through renewable energy, green mobility, waste management and tree planting projects.

The goal today is to enhance this pact, revive it, mobilize new companies and extend it to new types of actors, such as administrative bodies, universities, local authorities and even youth through clean actions.

The first action to enhance the Qualit'air Pact involved raising awareness through a series of webinars, a format made necessary by the health crisis. On the eve of COP26 in Glasgow, Scotland, in early July, the Foundation and CGEM, supported by the British Embassy in Rabat, launched a series of webinars to raise awareness about the decarbonization of the Moroccan economy and to present the tools of the Qualit'air Pact. These webinars were also an opportunity to present Morocco's international commitments in favor of the Climate and to introduce the two campaigns of the United Nations, "Race to Zero" and "Race to Resilience".

To prepare for the final pre-COP26 Climate Action meeting, subject of this report, two preparatory meetings took place:



- The **first high-level meeting**, held at the CGEM headquarters and online was launched on July 9th, 2021 with hundreds of participants and in the presence of the President of CGEM, the British Ambassador to Morocco and the COP26 Regional Ambassador for the Middle East and Africa.
- The **second meeting** was held online on September 17th, 2021 and presented in detail the Qualit'air Pact, how to sign up to it, and COP's two international races: Race to Zero and Race to Resilience.
- The **third meeting** was held on October 26th, 2021, on the eve of COP26 in Glasgow, at the Hassan II International Center for Environmental Training, in the presence of:
 - **Mr. Ryad Mezzour**, Minister of Industry and Trade,
 - **Ms. Leila Benali**, Minister of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development (joined via video link),
 - **Mr. Chakib Alj**, President of CGEM,
 - **Dr. Andrew Murrison**, member of Parliament, British Prime Ministerial Trade Envoy to Morocco and Tunisia,
 - **H.E. Simon Martin**, British Ambassador to Morocco.

Leading Moroccan companies from the industrial, transport and agricultural sectors attended this meeting to express their commitment to carbon neutrality.

This meeting, which could be joined remotely, was attended by young African entrepreneurs, ambassadors from the African Youth Climate Hub, an initiative of the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection and its partners, launched in 2019 in a Royal Message written by **His Majesty King Mohammed VI** and read out by **Her Royal Highness Princess Lalla Hasnaa** at the United Nations Climate Action Summit in New York.



Welcoming address

Ms. Nouzha Alaoui, General secretary of the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection



In the name of Her Royal Highness Princess Lalla Hasnaa, President of the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection, it is a genuine pleasure for me to welcome you here today, both in person and online, at the Hassan II International Center for Environmental Training.



"At the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection, we've been working with our partners on climate issues for 20 years. This collaborative work, under the leadership of Her Royal Highness Princess Lalla Hasnaa, is a daily reality. It is founded on the principle of subsidiarity, listening, inclusion and the constant effort to achieve concrete results, leaving no one behind.

In order to consolidate what we have already done until now within the scope of the Qualit'air Pact, going further and faster, earlier this year we put together a task force for decarbonizing the Moroccan economy through a Framework Convention that brings together all stakeholders.

The members of this task force swiftly established an action plan aiming to achieve results as of the next few months in order to take action quickly, but rigorously, inclusively and sustainably.

We will update the carbon inventory tools and the emission factor database developed by the Foundation. We will upgrade the Bilan Carbone Tool, taking into consideration the latest international developments, especially the carbon border adjustment mechanism expected to be implemented as of January 2023 by the European Union, the technical modalities of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to be defined by COP26 Glasgow, as well as the developments around international civil aviation.

Our shared objective is to converge towards an internationally-recognized national tool, based on a rigorous and concrete methodology, that everyone will be able to use.

Indeed, the Foundation, like it has done for 20 years under the guidance of its President, **HRH Princess Lalla Hasnaa**, takes action where it can be most useful: that is to say through mobilization, training, raising awareness, and the provision of tools. That's why we designed this Hassan II International Center for Environmental Training in which we're holding this event, both in person and remotely."



Mr. Ryad Mezzour, Minister of Industry and Trade



Thanks to His Majesty King Mohammed VI's perspicacious vision, the decarbonization of manufacturing facilities constitutes a major advantage enabling Moroccan industry to become more competitive and to rival the most integrated industrial bases in the world.



"It's a vital issue for Moroccan industry. We don't have a choice anymore. We're faced with our biggest economic partner. The European Union represents 65% of our exports and has decided to implement a carbon border adjustment mechanism. This is an incredible chance for Morocco. First, we have a sovereign who has been leading the way for over 20 years, which now enables us not only to be one of the world's leading countries in terms of sustainable development and energy transition, but also to improve the competitiveness of our national production base by resorting to renewable energies. That means that the carbon mechanism becomes a competitive advantage for Morocco."

"When the Task Force for decarbonizing the Moroccan economy was established, it was essential to bring all the actors to the table to achieve this vital goal for the national industrial base and to establish a long-standing collaboration."

"Within the framework of this Task Force, we are currently dealing with very specific themes: first of all, the traceability of our actions to show international markets our concern for the environment, followed by green transformation."

"We don't need the 100 billion. We will achieve this transformation on our own and we will succeed. And perhaps, we'll help our partner countries achieve that too. It's interesting for us, it's competitive for us. 100 billion dollars are not going to appear from out of the blue. It's the same international aid: it's just that it will require us to be greener. In any case, it's in our interest to undertake this transition, otherwise we will no longer have access to international aid."

1. It is vital for us to undertake this transformation as quickly as possible.
2. It makes us better and more competitive: we'll gain more market shares, create more jobs and achieve the development levels that we deserve."

Recommendations

- To give our Moroccan industries access to medium-voltage renewable energies.
- To ensure the traceability of our products, to prove in a clear and transparent way that our products are decarbonized.
- To improve input management and work on the circular economy, namely to reduce carbon footprints and improve competitiveness.
- To steer green funding towards national development.



Ms. Leila Benali, Minister of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development



The recently-developed low carbon Strategy will bring our country several opportunities in the context of the post-COVID 19 recovery, including in terms of developing sustainable energies.



“Morocco is committed to take up the challenges of the 21st century by making sustainable development a societal project. This commitment spearheaded by His Majesty King Mohammed VI led to the launch of several institutional, legal and strategic reform projects and sectoral plans.”

“The national sustainable development strategy adopted by Morocco fits into this process. It aspires to be a unifying framework striving after a transition to a green economy that is inclusive and resilient to the negative effects of climate change.”

“Decarbonization is a major stake in our economy, especially in the context of the post-COVID recovery and reconfiguration of global value chains. To this end, the long-term low carbon Strategy recently developed by Morocco in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement, taking into account the strategic directions of Morocco’s New Development Model, will bring our country several opportunities.”

Recommendations

- To reinforce the convergence of public policies on a local scale in the context of advanced regionalization.
- To develop a systemic approach through various key areas of climate change management: land development, water, energy, agriculture, mobility, digital transition...
- To seize green finance and climate finance opportunities, which exist but which require a repositioning of the financial and banking sector in order to support the transition towards decarbonized investments, resilient to climate risks.
- To undertake a profound digital transformation, adapted to market trends.
- To develop education, training and R&D in new trades and green jobs.
- In terms of the expectations of Morocco in relation to COP, we must:
- Consolidate Morocco’s leadership among the international community in the fight against climate change.
- Give new impetus to Moroccan actors.
- Continue to promote Moroccan initiatives launched since COP22 Marrakech: the Triple A initiative: Adaptation of African Agriculture, the Triple S initiative: Sustainability, Stability and Security, the Blue Belt initiative, etc.
- Attract foreign and private investment and promote access to new sources of climate finance, including through the development of new partnerships.
- Finalize the roll-out of the Paris Agreement work program, including transactions related to carbon credits and resources for the adaptation fund.
- Insist on the importance of mobilizing 100 billion dollars per year from developed countries and of defining finance goals for after 2025.



M. Chakib Alj, Président de la CGEM



Decarbonization brings great opportunities for the private sector to seize, enabling it to become more competitive and attract new FDI into Morocco. All we have to do is make the right decisions and move quickly.



“It is now undeniable that the private sector is essential in order to succeed in decarbonizing and fighting against pollution and the effects of climate change. The white paper published recently by CGEM contains several recommendations and concrete measures in that regard.”

“Morocco has an opportunity to seize, for our industries, for our companies, for our country. We can set the example, but we can also take advantage of this, in view of all the assets we have, perhaps we can even hope to export green energy to Europe. It's now up to us to make the right decisions so that we can reap the rewards of our vision.”

Recommendations

- To facilitate medium-voltage access to have green energy.
- To lower the cost of energy by 50% by producing more clean energy, as recommended by the NMD (New Development Model).
- To take quick action in terms of reforms and legislation.



Source : livre blanc (White Paper) CGEM



H.E. Simon Martin, British Ambassador to Morocco



Transitioning towards decarbonization can only be done through a strong partnership between the public and private sector, with youth involvement.



“Morocco has displayed great leadership thanks to its ambitious Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which was updated and announced a few months ago.”

“The concern now is to guarantee concrete actions through collaboration in key areas: clean energy, clean transport, adaptation, finance and nature-based solutions.”

“In order to meet the Paris Agreement target, the world needs to transition from coal to clean energies 5 to 6 times faster.”

“The United Kingdom undertakes to provide Morocco with technical and financial support to speed up its transition towards decarbonization.”

“We’re working closely with Morocco in three important areas:

- Clean energy: including through our mutual commitment in the COP26 Energy Transition Council.
- Adaptation: the United Kingdom is the main funder of the initiative launched by Morocco for the Adaptation of African Agriculture and also funds the technical work of IPAM, the International Platform on Adaptation Metrics. It’s a wonderful example of bilateral cooperation between Morocco and the United Kingdom, for Morocco and for Africa.
- Funding: the key catalyst in the transition towards carbon neutrality and to support adaptation. Discussions are underway with the Ministry of Economy and Finance to integrate climate criteria that will guide the investments of the new Mohammed VI Investment Fund, which will create a pipeline of green projects for implementing the New Development Model. Moreover, Casablanca Finance City and London Finance City can do even more to stimulate clean and resilient investments in Africa, including from Morocco towards Africa.”

Recommendations

- To strengthen ambition: through countries’ commitments to reduce their emissions in accordance with the Paris Agreement;
- To further encourage the private sector to transition towards carbon neutrality..



Dr. Andrew Murrison, British Prime Ministerial Special Envoy to Morocco and Tunisia, former Minister for the Middle East and North Africa



The president-designate Alok Sharma last week declared: Paris promised, Glasgow must deliver. I would like to add: Paris promised, Marrakech advocated and Glasgow must deliver.



“Last week, the United Kingdom published its Net Zero 2050 strategy, laying the foundations for a green recovery after the pandemic and placing itself at the forefront of the growing global green economy. We believe it can create up to 440,000 well-paid jobs and unlock GBP 90 billion of private investments by 2030.”

“I am delighted with this opportunity that we have today to share examples of Morocco’s leadership and of its new climate action commitments, through the themes of the COP26 campaign on clean transport, nature-based solutions, adaptation and resilience, clean energy and green finance.”

“At COP22, a genuinely African COP, Morocco advocated for a resilient future, inclusive action and a financial system supporting these efforts. Your legacy is clear. We see it in the Race to Zero and the Race to Resilience, which are the “children” of the Marrakech Partnership. We see it in the continuity of Morocco’s initiatives within the framework of the African Union Green Recovery Action Plan. And we are counting on your continued leadership.”

Recommendations

- To ensure that the money we send to suppliers and companies, as well as pension funds and asset managers, fund low-carbon investments and products.
- To systematically ask: do the practices and policies of my bank, or the value chains of my suppliers or of my own company reduce the risks of climate change?



M. Mohammed Benyahia, General Secretary of the Department for Sustainable Development

"The main feature of COP26, which comes five years after the Paris Agreement, is to be a COP in which countries must express more ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions. Few countries have stepped up their ambitions. If we add up all the global commitments to date, we won't reach the -2 °C targeted by the Paris Agreement, much less -1,5 °C."

Morocco revised its NDC and strengthened its target going from a GHG reduction of 42% to 45.5% by 2030. We belong to a small group of countries to have this level of ambition. Of these 45.5%, 18.5% are a firm commitment from the country, already planned in the various sectoral strategies. As for the remainder, we need support to mobilize additional resources to go even faster.

The course is set and everyone is heading there. What is important is the speed with which we take action. Everyone is convinced that we must decarbonize, that we must reduce and that we must also help developing countries so that they jump on the bandwagon.

Recommendations

- To speed up the transition.
- To increase political commitment and raise ambitions.
- To profoundly transform the financial system.
- To improve the convergence of public policies.
- To support the implementation of a system of transparency through the MRC method (Measurement, Reporting and Verification), in accordance with the Paris Agreement.



Great ambition and conviction emanate from all actors on the viability of decisions that were made and on the new opportunities being offered to Morocco.



M. Saïd El Hadi,
President of the Green
Economy Commission of
CGEM and CEO of Nareva

The official dialogue was moderated by **Mr. Saïd Elhadi**, President of the Green Economy Commission of CGEM and CEO of Nareva.





PANELS

Hosted by Ayman Cherkaoui, director of the Hassan II International Environmental Training Center.

Panel 1

Decarbonization of the Moroccan economy: from the standpoint of the industrial sector



Ms Meriem Bensalah,
Vice-President, Les
Eaux Minérales
d'Oulmès



Mr. Khalid Cheddadi,
President of APC



Mr. Ismaïl Akalay,
President of ASM,
CEO of Sonasid



Mr. Saïd Mouline,
CEO of AMEE



Mr. Chris Griffiths,
Head of Product
Sustainability,
Marshalls.

Statements were given by the following participants :

- **Ms. Meriem Bensalah Chaqroun**, Vice-Présidente, Les Eaux Minérales d'Oulmès
- **Mr. Khalid Cheddadi**, Président de l'Association Professionnelle des Cimentiers
- **Mr. Ismaïl Akalay**, Président de l'Association des Sidérurgistes du Maroc
- **Mr. Saïd Mouline**, CEO of AMEE
- **Mr. Chris Griffiths**, Head of Product Sustainability, Marshalls

Main points raised by Ms. Meriem Bensalah Chaqroun :

Appointed by the Secretary General of the United Nations as a Member of the Global Investors for Sustainable Development (GISD) Alliance, Ms. Bensalah presented the key elements that had emerged to date from this alliance, namely :

- To bring the financial system and investors closer in order for SDGs to be supported and funded cleanly.
- To define and implement shared criteria for the eligibility of Sustainable Development Investments (SDIs) which integrate tangible environmental and social impacts, and for all investment projects to be economically viable and long-lasting.
- To establish indicators to assess investments per business sector that are identified by the operators themselves, which must be integrated in a transparent way in all extra-financial reporting.
- To have innovative financing mechanisms that meet the SDGs: ETF, Green Bond, Covid Bond for a sustainable, responsible and inclusive recovery...
- To set up the SDG platform on which investors and entrepreneurs can provide information on their projects. It takes the form of a bank of projects, with which Moroccan operators and investors can get involved..

The recommendations that Moroccan actors should take into consideration :

- Moroccan financial institutions must take into consideration and support actions in favor of sustainable development more.
- AMMC (the Moroccan Capital Market Authority) should require these criteria to measure SDI in extra-financial reports.
- Project leaders must sign up to this SDG platform to find investors.
- The regulator must create incentivizing conditions to turn towards this innovative financing.



• **Main points raised by Mr. Khalid Cheddadi**

Cement manufacturers have been working for years to improve energy efficiency, by investing heavily in modernizing their production tool :

- Since 2017, electric power consumption was reduced by 35% per ton of cement produced, and heat consumption was reduced by 20%.
- Use of alternative fuel in the ovens instead of fossil fuels, primarily RDF, which is produced from household waste, as well as used and shredded tires, and other industrial waste such as used oil... It's an interesting area to develop further, with a potential that could cover 40% of the sector's energy needs.
- Pilot project launched since July 2021 to capture CO2 from cement manufacturers' chimneys to produce microalgae to feed fish.
- 80% of electricity consumed by cement manufacturers is from a green energy source, primarily wind power, of which 43% comes from wind farms developed by the cement manufacturers themselves.
- Over the last few years, cement manufacturers have reduced their CO2 emissions by 25% with a goal to achieve 33% by 2025..

Main points raised by Mr. Ismaël Akalay

Concerned by the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism proposed by the European Union for 2023, steelworkers didn't wait for this environmental barrier to start this energy transition, because for them it involves reducing their energy bill, and is thus a real driver of competitiveness. Several actions have already been implemented by these actors :

- Creating carbon inventories and implementing reduction and offset actions to achieve carbon neutrality.
- Resorting to renewable energies through Corporate PPAs, which enables them to be supplied with renewable energy, primarily wind power or solar power, directly from the producers, but also enables the use of cogeneration (heat recovery), biomass (organic household waste, used oil...) or methanization (used tires, scrap metal...).
- Integrating the circular economy, including in terms of inputs.

Main points raised by Mr. Saïd Mouline

AMEE is particularly active on the issues of energy efficiency and the green economy, including with the launch of "War Room Green Economy". Some of the recommendations put forward include :

- Facilitating industrial access to clean energy.
- Implementing regulations for the circular economy, where there are many job creation opportunities.
- Accelerating the regulatory processes underway.
- Improving R&D.
- Striving for international recognition of actions undertaken by Moroccan actors.
- Developing offsetting projects.
- AMEE recently developed the "War Room Green Economy", a structure that can support all these job-creating sectors, enabling them to raise the economy of scale vital to a circular economy. It is based at AMEE but brings together all the stakeholders: promotion agencies (AMDIE [Moroccan Agency for Investment and Export Development], Maroc Export [Moroccan Centre for Export Promotion], Maroc PME [National Agency for the Promotion of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises]), research agencies (IRESEN [Research Institute for Solar and New Energies], MASclR [Moroccan Foundation for Advanced Science, Innovation and Research], Cluster Solaire [Solar Cluster], Cluster Hydrogène Vert [Green Hydrogen Cluster]), the private sector.

Main points raised by Mr. Chris Griffiths

Marshalls joined the Race to Zero in 2016 as a natural evolution in its activities, but also to improve and go even further. This journey took place in several stages :

- We started our transition towards decarbonization in 2008 and since then, we continue to measure and understand our carbon footprint. We have always worked with Carbon Trust, which creates our carbon inventory in a neutral, independent and transparent way.
- Recently, we signed up to the SBTi Science Based Targets initiative. We were the first British company in the sector to have our net zero commitment approved by the SBTi.
- That enables our consumers and competitors to question and challenge our results in a transparent way and to drive us to do more and to improve.
- All these actions and this commitment were beneficial for us and enabled us to set ourselves apart from the competition and to maintain our position as a market leader.
- Since we have done a lot of work on reducing our emissions, we're now trying to think about the best way to adapt.



Panel 2

Decarbonization of the Moroccan economy: from the standpoint of the transport sector



Mr. Abdelhamid Addou,
CEO of Royal Air Maroc



Mr. Mohammed Smouni,
General director of ONCF



Mr. Ezzoubeir Errhaimini,
CEO of CTM



Mr. Badr Ikken,
General Director of IRESEN

Statements were given by the following participants :

- **Mr. Abdelhamid Addou**, CEO of Royal Air Maroc
- **Mr. Mohammed Smouni**, Deputy general director of ONCF (Moroccan National Railways Office)
- **Mr. Ezzoubeir Errhaimini**, CEO of CTM (Moroccan Transport Company)
- **Mr. Badr Ikken**, General Director of IRESEN

Main points raised by Mr. Abdelhamid Addou

The international civil aviation sector being one of the sectors most concerned by Climate action, the International Air Transport Association (IATA) set a target to be carbon neutral by 2050. Several pathways are envisaged to achieve this target :

- The use of Sustainable Aviation Fuel, which is a biofuel produced from biomass, but which is 4 to 5 times more expensive and requires genuine lobbying.
- A real technological leap to have more efficient engines.
- The production of synthetic fuels, including thanks to hydrogen (power-to-liquid).
- Within this framework, Royal Air Maroc has taken several steps to reduce its emissions: including by reducing its fuel consumption, through:
 - The establishment of energy-efficient flying by pilots.
 - The digitization of processes.
 - The reduction of the weight of planes.
 - The installation of new machines that emit less.

Main points raised by Mr. Mohammed Smouni

ONCF has created several carbon inventories over the course of these last few years, which yielded the following results :

- ONCF emits 0.47% of national GHG emissions. It created its first carbon inventory in 2010, when it made the TGV (high-speed train), and continued doing so annually from 2015 to this date. The carbon inventory enables us to evolve and draw up our action plan, which enabled ONCF to reduce emissions by 12% between 2015 and 2020.
- Several energy efficiency measures have been implemented in buildings: LED lights, solar panels on the roofs of stations and car parks, which helped reduce energy consumption by 20%.
- Using green energy to power trains. ONCF consumes 300 GWh/year, half of which will be supplied by wind power



by 2023. Solar projects are being studied to try to cover the remaining 50%.

- Providing training on energy-efficient driving to train drivers, which can save 20% of the energy used by high-speed trains and between 10 and 12% of the energy used by other trains.
- Other flagship initiatives: electrification of 85% of railway lines; recycling (rails, oil...) and responsible purchasing

Main points raised by Mr. Ezzoubeir Errhaimini,

CTM has been committed to fighting climate change since 2016 when it signed up to the Qualit'air Pact, which was a key moment along this path towards decarbonization. Road transport is one of the main challenges for decarbonization. It is a highly fragmented sector in which there are many actors and the rules are not always clear. Some of the actions undertaken by CTM include :

- Creating our carbon inventory after signing up to the Qualit'air Pact. That revealed that 90% of our emissions were from driving, that is to say from the consumption of fuel. First, CTM implemented training on energy-efficient driving, then it went from standard Euro5 to Euro6 directly, whereas Morocco is still on Euro4, which allowed for a reduction of between 40 and 50% of emissions of polluting oxides.
- In line with what was done in the railway sector, the road transport sector undertook several initiatives concerning energy efficiency and the use of renewable energies for electricity consumption: signed a PPA to install solar panels which meet 80% of electricity consumption. In addition to the circular economy with the recycling of several components and substances such as oil, tires...
- The transformation of the field could be sped up by a regulatory constraint that could see the day or the implementation of important incentives to drive change. We can decarbonize industry, construction, and electricity, but if we don't decarbonize transport and logistics, we won't be able to achieve our national commitments of carbon neutrality.
- There are initiatives being carried out, in line with the Charter in Favor of Green Logistics, but it's not enough compared to expectations.

Main points raised by Mr. Badr Ikken

IRESEN is an actor that is particularly committed in the interface between the decarbonization of the industrial sector and sustainable mobility, as well as in the Power-to-X challenges. Green hydrogen is an interesting opportunity for decarbonizing the industrial and transport sectors.

- Sustainable and electric mobility is a major stake and a big driver for decarbonization, including for urban transport.
- CGEM, in partnership with other public and private actors and research institutions, launched a study to establish a roadmap for sustainable and electric mobility.
- For interurban transport, which is a highly fragmented sector with a multitude of actors, we're leaning more towards cleaner fuels.
- Green hydrogen that will be produced in Morocco would bring interesting solutions and opportunities for the industrial sector, on the short and medium term, and for the transport sector, on the longer term.



Panel 3

Decarbonization of the Moroccan economy: from the standpoint of the agricultural sector



Ms. Hanane Mourchid,
Vice-President for
Sustainability, OCP Group



Mr. Amine Louali,
CEO of COSUMAR



Mr. Abderrahim Taïbi,
General Director at IMANOR

Statements were given by the following participants :

- **Ms. Hanane Mourchid**, Vice-President for Sustainability, OCP Group
- **Mr. Amine Louali**, CEO of COSUMAR
- **Mr. Abderrahim Taïbi**, General Director at IMANOR

Main points raised by Ms. Hanane Mourchid :

Few companies represent the link between the industrial and agricultural sectors, on a national, continental and global level, as well as OCP. For the OCP Group, the priority challenges of a low-carbon transition resilient to climate change are linked to the issue of food security. To feed more people, we need to plant more and probably cut down more forests. It is therefore necessary to adopt a systemic approach to speed up decarbonization while looking at its direct and indirect impacts. For that :

- OCP includes in its carbon inventory what is emitted directly through its activity from its chimneys, what is emitted indirectly through its electricity consumption, but also the emissions generated through the use of our end product, which is fertilizer. All of that to achieve the target of being carbon neutral by 2040, which is to say 10 years earlier than what was stipulated by the Paris Agreement.
- 80% of our energy has a green source, through PPAs but also through the cogeneration of waste in our factories. Renewable energies are used not only for electricity but also for industrial processes. Wind power and heat recovery were a real hobby horse for massive investments, which enabled cogeneration capacity to increase by 20%. The Jorf platform is energy self-sufficient thanks to the recovery and cogeneration in its facilities.
- We're developing with IRESEN, within the group's R&D department, a solar thermal drying process for the phosphates to replace the use of fuel.
- OCP, the world's biggest importer of ammonia, is working hard on this important raw material to substitute it with green ammonia, by producing green hydrogen. A pilot project is underway with UM6P for a prototype of green hydrogen production via electrolysis, with simulations to be able to go on to larger-scale projects.
- It is important to consider the emissions caused by the use of our products, which represent 2/3, to achieve carbon neutrality. We already use "customization", that is to say the production of fertilizers adapted to the needs of soils and plants. Depending on the analysis of soils and plants, we can provide the right dose of nutrients. In 4 years, we went from 10 customized products to 40 customized products. Customization enables there to be a higher yield from the same surface area, and less deforestation, which as a result enables biomass and soils to preserve their capacity to capture carbon. OCP has also engaged in nature-based solutions, with planting projects in all its mines.



Main points raised by Mr. Amine Louali

Over a dozen years, COSUMAR halved its greenhouse gas emissions, and aims to reduce them by a further 20% by 2025. The main consequences at this stage of this engagement are the following :

- As signatories of the Qualit'air Pact, COSUMAR reduced its greenhouse gas emissions by 46% and reduced its water consumption by 80% on the industrial side.
- On the agricultural side, COSUMAR is an aggregator with 80,000 partners, who are small farmers for whom extensive work to increase productivity was carried out. Nowadays, you have to produce more with less resources. In 2005-2006, we had a production of 5 to 6 tonnes per hectare. Now, we have a production of 11 to 13 tonnes per hectare.
- Smart Agriculture: micro-irrigation, solar pumping, smart blending: you only give the plant the exact amount it needs to grow thanks to soil analysis. Last year, 12,000 hectares were farmed using smart blending and this year, we hope to be able to do so with 40,000.
- COSUMAR is at the forefront of what is being done in smart agriculture. It promotes sustainable and regenerative agricultural practices by developing products that meet the needs of the earth and the plants. This customization enables the yield to be higher for the same surface area, while reducing the consumption of water and electricity, which improves the income for farmers.

Main points raised by Mr. Abderrahim Taïbi

This workshop has also been about the importance of the standardization, certification and accreditation that often conditions business activities, namely:

- Standards enable companies to achieve their goals in terms of business or in terms of the relationships with their partners.
- It's also an international means of communication, through certification, to provide a shared language, standardizing on an international level.
- IMANOR, which represents Morocco before the international standards community, has initiated several processes that have enabled us to establish standards for the environmental goals to achieve, such as soil quality, water quality, waste... They are also tools that enable us to assess compliance with the required regulations.
- Following the standards will enable the company to meet the needs of this market and applying them enables the company to conform to international good practices.
- We have developed several standards for creating carbon inventories, based on international standards.
- As part of the Framework Convention for the decarbonization of the Moroccan economy, we agreed, with the Foundation and the other partners, to carry out training for Moroccan experts to create their carbon inventories, so that Moroccan companies can have access to qualified national expertise, and so that these assessments can be certified in order to be recognized nationally and internationally.
- As agreed in the convention, we will also establish a "Decarbonized Company" label.



STATEMENTS FROM THE YOUTH FOR CLIMATE ACTION



Ms. Serena Bashal,
Young climate activist.



Mr. Kaze Delphin,
Young eco-entrepreneur.

The meeting also gave a voice to African youth through video statements from two ambassadors of the **African Youth Climate Hub**:

- **Ms. Serena Bashal** (United Kingdom), young climate activist.
- **Mr. Kaze Delphin** (Burundi), young eco-entrepreneur.

Main points raised by Serena Bashal:

Serena has been engaging with UNFCCC since COP22. She also works on youth advocacy, climate justice and the energy transition. She is a Program Coordinator for the 16th United Nations Climate Change Conference of Youth, the official youth conference for COP26. In her statement, she defended the following points:

- The crucial role of the private sector to achieve the goals of carbon neutrality. It is possible to move away from fossil fuels, while protecting jobs, by developing new technologies, but for that, there needs to be more action from the private sector.
- There needs to be greater youth participation in decision-making bodies. Especially young people in developing countries, who are those suffering the most harmful effects of climate change.
- A multi-actor approach is essential to mitigate and adapt to climate change and youth represents one of the most important actors since young people will inherit the planet that we leave them in the years to come. We must ensure that intergenerational equity is included in climate discussions.

Main points raised by Delphin Kaze:

Delphin is a young social entrepreneur, innovator and climate activist. He is the founder of KAZE Green Economy (KAGE), a social enterprise that provides eco-friendly charcoal briquettes produced from agricultural residue and organic household waste as a solution for clean cooking fuel.

- The eco-responsible or green economy is the only answer to achieve our sustainable development goals and to face up to the negative impacts of climate change. Governments and financial institutions really must support this transition towards a green economy that is more respectful of the environment.
- We must trust young people, give them the tools and methods to be more involved and help them to be entrepreneurial.



ANNEX: WEBINAR SCHEDULE

10 h 00 – 10 h 10	Welcoming address: Ms. Nouzha Alaoui , General secretary of the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection
10 h 10 – 11 h 15	Official dialogue: national context, vision, ambition and international prospects: Discussion about the national goals for the transition towards a low-carbon economy: Moderator: Mr. Saïd Elhadi , President of the Green Economy Commission, CGEM and CEO of Nareva <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Ryad Mezzour, Minister of Industry and Trade • Ms Leïla Benali, Minister of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development • Mr. Chakib Alj, President of CGEM • H.E. Simon Martin, British Ambassador to Morocco • Dr Andrew Murrison, British Prime Ministerial Special Envoy to Morocco and Tunisia, former Minister for the Middle East and North Africa
11 h 15 – 11 h 30	Coffee Break
11 h 30 – 12 h 00	Panels : Decarbonization of the Moroccan economy: from the standpoint of the industrial sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Meriem Bensalah Chaqroun, Vice-President, Les Eaux Minérales d'Oulmès • Mr. Khalid Cheddadi, President of the Association Professionnelle des Cimentiers • Mr. Ismaïl Akalay, President of the Association des Sidérurgistes du Maroc • Mr. Saïd Mouline, CEO of AMEE • Mr. Chris Griffiths, Head of Product Sustainability, Marshalls Panel moderated by Mr. Ayman Cherkaoui
12 h 00 – 12 h 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Abdelhamid Addou, CEO of Royal Air Maroc • Mr. Mohammed Smouni, Deputy general director of ONCF • Mr. Ezzoubeir Errhaimini, CEO of CTM • Mr. Badr Ikken, General Director of IRESEN Panel moderated by Mr. Ayman Cherkaoui
12 h 30 – 13 h 00	Decarbonization of the Moroccan economy: from the standpoint of the agricultural sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms Hanane Mourchid, Vice-President for Sustainability, OCP Group • Mr. Amine Louali, CEO of COSUMAR • Mr. Abderrahim Taïbi, General Director of IMANOR Panel moderated by Ayman Cherkaoui
13 h 00 – 13 h 10	Statements from the youth for climate action Videos from two ambassadors of the African Youth Climate Hub <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Serena Bashal (United Kingdom) • Mr. Kaze Delphin (Burundi)
13 h 10 – 13 h 20	Closing statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms Nouzha Alaoui, General secretary of the Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Protection

THE EVENT IN NUMBERS

21

Speakers

60

In-person participants

1,143

The total number of connections

355

Registered online

399

Online participants

253

Simultaneous views of the webinar





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