

# The Legal System, AI Policy, and Educational Development in Morocco

Youssef Baqil<sup>1)</sup>, Yoga Prihatin<sup>2)</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Sultan Moulay Slimane (MOROCCO)

<sup>2</sup>Universitas Pancasila Tegal (INDONESIA)

Corresponding author: [youssefbaqil12@gmail.com](mailto:youssefbaqil12@gmail.com), [yogaprihatin@upstegal.ac.id](mailto:yogaprihatin@upstegal.ac.id)

## Abstract.

This study provides a comprehensive overview of Morocco's legal system and expanding governance structure, focusing on emerging Artificial Intelligence (AI) legislation and their consequences for educational development. Morocco, a constitutional monarchy influenced by French civil law, Islamic and Jewish traditions, has undergone considerable legal reforms, most notably since the 2011 constitution, which aimed to increase judicial independence and human rights protections. Nonetheless, the monarchy remains a significant political actor, influencing the legal and institutional structure. In recent years, Morocco has acknowledged the importance of adapting its legal framework to the challenges brought by AI and digital transformation. Parliamentary proposals in 2024 and 2025 highlight efforts to establish ethical AI governance entities such as the National Agency for AI Governance, aiming to ensure transparency, data protection, cybersecurity, and accountability. These initiatives align with international norms, including UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence and the African Union's Malabo Convention, reflecting Morocco's commitment to responsible AI implementation within its broader Digital Morocco 2030 strategy. Education is critical to this national strategy, with programs such as DigiSchool improving digital literacy and AI abilities across several areas, encouraging equal access, and preparing young for an AI-driven economy. This study uses a systematic literature review methodology to synthesize Morocco's legal reforms, AI policy development, and educational advancement, highlighting shortcomings in institutional ability and legislative preparation. The findings highlight Morocco's multifaceted approach to merging technical innovation with legal and ethical governance, with the goal of creating a resilient, inclusive digital future that values human rights and promotes long-term development.

Keywords: *Moroccan legal system, AI governance, Digital Morocco 2030, educational reform*

## 1. INTRODUCTION.

Morocco is a constitutional, democratic, parliamentary, and socialist monarchy. It is flanked to the west by the Atlantic Ocean (2,934 km of coastline), to the north by the Straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean Sea (512 km of coastline), and separated from the European continent by only 14 km of water. It has terrestrial boundaries with Algeria (1,350 kilometers), Mauritania (650 kilometers), and Spain (12 kilometers) via the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla. Morocco's native inhabitants are an ancient race known as Berbers. Morocco gained independence from France in 1956, after 44 years of protectorate status (Nyulaw Global Ex, 2025; IWGIA, 2025).<sup>1</sup>

Since independence, Moroccan law has been influenced by French civil law, as well as Muslim and Jewish legal traditions. Morocco's Constitution has had a significant impact on the country's legal system and institutional structure. The most recent constitutional revisions took place following the 'Arab Spring,' which culminated in the ratification of a new constitution in July 2011. This historical setting generates a distinct political and constitutional landscape, anchored by a long-standing monarchy that has ruled for more than three centuries (Nyulaw Global Ex, 2025; Yilmaz & Shukri, 2024).<sup>1,2</sup>

Morocco is a multilingual nation with two official languages: Modern Standard Arabic and Amazigh (Berber). Moroccan Arabic, known as Darija, serves as the widely spoken vernacular. Prestige languages in Morocco include Classical and Modern Standard Arabic, as well as French—which functions as a second language for many Moroccans, particularly in education, governance, and commerce (Nyulaw Global Ex, 2025; Wikipedia contributors, n.d.).<sup>1,3</sup>

The Moroccan legal system has a complex judicial system that combines historic principles with modern legal innovations. Courts operate within a system intended to maintain judicial independence, preserve fundamental rights, and provide justice across general and specialized jurisdictions. Continuous legal

progress is critical for controlling increasingly complex socioeconomic concerns, especially those posed by emerging technologies (Nyulaw Global Ex, 2025; World Bank, 2003).<sup>1,4</sup>

With the rapid growth of Artificial Intelligence (AI), Morocco has begun to address the critical need to develop laws and regulatory frameworks that are compatible with the digital transformation age. Although Morocco has not yet passed dedicated AI law, considerable institutional efforts have begun. Parliamentary proposals presented in 2024 and 2025 suggest establishing organizations such as the National Agency for AI Governance and oversight committees to oversee ethical compliance, data protection, cybersecurity, and AI deployment. These steps demonstrate Morocco's commitment to integrating AI governance within the larger framework of digital and legal transformation (Morocco AI Policy Drafts, 2024-2025).<sup>5</sup>

Morocco's educational growth is directly related to its legal and technological achievements. The national strategy Digital Morocco 2030 puts education first, encouraging the growth of digital skills, AI literacy, cloud infrastructure, and enhanced connectivity. Education reform is viewed as vital in allowing Moroccan youth to fully participate in the knowledge economy and contribute to long-term development. Furthermore, Moroccan organizations like the Higher Council for Education and other advisory bodies play important roles in designing curricula and regulations to address the ethical and practical challenges surrounding AI (Digital Morocco 2030 Strategy, 2025; Nyulaw Global Ex, 2025).<sup>6,1</sup>

Morocco's expanding legal system, burgeoning AI governance framework, and strategic emphasis on education all represent converging aspects of its national growth. These aspects work together to shape a modern Morocco that strives to strike a balance between history and innovation, legal certainty and digital dynamism, and human rights and technical growth.

This paper attempts to provide a complete review of Morocco's legal system and its expanding governance structure, with a focus on upcoming Artificial Intelligence (AI) policies. It aims to examine the relationship between Morocco's constitutional and legal institutions, the regulation and ethical considerations surrounding AI, and the implications for educational growth.

## Literature Review

### The Moroccan legal system

The Moroccan legal system has undergone tremendous upheaval, particularly since the 2011 constitutional reforms. These changes were launched in reaction to the Arab Spring's political revolutions, with the goal of strengthening judicial independence, separation of powers, and human rights protections (International Commission of Jurists [ICJ], 2013).<sup>7</sup> The 2011 Constitution introduced new institutions, including as the Constitutional Court and the High Judicial Council, to protect judicial independence and reinforce legal checks and balances (International IDEA, 2025; Tourabi, 2011).<sup>8,9</sup> However, analysts point out that real political power remains concentrated in the monarchy, with the King wielding significant control over the executive and courts (Cornell Law School, 2023; International IDEA, 2025).<sup>10,8</sup>

The Moroccan government is formed by the Prime Minister and ministers, with the King presiding over the Council of Ministers. The king selects the Prime Minister from the political party with the most seats in the Chamber of Representatives. The 2011 constitution expanded the Prime Minister's powers, allowing them to nominate government officials and dissolve parliament. After assembling the cabinet, the Prime Minister delivers the government's economic, social, cultural, and foreign policy program to both chambers of parliament, which must be voted on in the House of Representatives. The government is likewise accountable to both the king and parliament (Kingdom of Morocco, 2011).<sup>11</sup>

Morocco's Parliament is bicameral, with the Chamber of Representatives and the Chamber of Councillors. Members of the Chamber of Representatives are elected by direct universal suffrage for a five-year term, while members of the Chamber of Councillors are elected by indirect universal suffrage for six. The king begins the twice-yearly legislative sessions, which can be called at any time by members' demand, majority decision, or royal decree. Members are immune from arrest while doing their duties, except in circumstances concerning the monarchy, Islam, or royal reverence (Maroc.ma, 2025).<sup>12</sup>

Morocco's constitution (Article 82) provides that the judicial authority is independent of the legislative and executive powers, with the king acting as guarantor. The judiciary is administered by the Decree-Law of July 15, 1974, and consists of three categories of courts: general jurisdiction courts, specialized courts, and special courts. The Supreme Court is the highest authority, while other courts include the Court of Cassation, appeal courts, courts of first instance, military tribunals, administrative

courts, and neighborhood courts (NYU Law Global, 2025).<sup>1</sup>

Morocco's specialized jurisdiction courts include seven administrative tribunals, which were founded in 1991 and are highly recognized. They consider appeals filed with the Supreme Court's administrative division. There are also eight commercial courts and three commercial appeals courts, which were established in 1997 to handle commercial disputes worth more than 20,000 dirhams. These courts are in charge of the commercial registry, which registers all individuals conducting business under the Ministry of Trade (NYU Law Global, 2025; LW, 2025).<sup>1</sup>

### **1.1. A Regulatory Framework For Artificial Intelligence (AI).**

Morocco is working to build a regulatory framework for Artificial Intelligence (AI). Although Morocco has yet to establish explicit AI law, recent legislative proposals for 2024 and 2025 show a rising institutional focus on AI governance, including ethical compliance, data protection, and cybersecurity (attached\_file:1). These efforts are consistent with global and regional trends highlighted by frameworks such as UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of AI and the African Union's Malabo Convention, which emphasize responsible AI implementation and governance (UNESCO, 2021).<sup>13</sup>

Morocco is actively working to create a comprehensive regulatory framework for artificial intelligence (AI), reflecting the increased institutional emphasis on AI governance as evidenced by recent legislative proposals for 2024 and 2025. The country sees AI as a transversal tool in its Digital Morocco 2030 strategy, which aims to boost the digital economy and digitize public services while incorporating AI into larger infrastructure, training, and innovation activities. The proposed legislation prioritizes the development of trustworthy AI systems that ensure transparency and ethical compliance, including the justification of algorithmic judgments and the protection of personal data. Key concepts such as the right to explanation and control over personal data processing are also addressed to guarantee that AI system decisions are clear and responsible (Westfield Morocco, 2025; Digital Policy Alert, 2025).<sup>14,15</sup>

Furthermore, Morocco's approach is consistent with global and regional frameworks, such as UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of AI and the African Union's Malabo Convention, which advocate for responsible AI implementation that balances innovation with fundamental rights. Morocco's legislative actions aim to prevent exploitation and promote ethical AI integration, focusing on transparency, cybersecurity, and legal sovereignty. The National Agency for AI Governance is being established to regulate AI activity, formulate policies, and enforce compliance with ethical and data protection requirements. These actions demonstrate Morocco's commitment to implementing AI in ways that promote social acceptance and shared responsibility rather than imposing restrictive controls, while also supporting digital transformation and innovation capacity building in accordance with international best practices (Digital Policy Alert, 2025; UNESCO, 2021).<sup>12,15</sup>

Furthermore, Morocco faces issues such as tackling systemic risks associated with advanced AI models and guaranteeing proper personal data protection through effective regulatory mechanisms. Research identifies existing loopholes in Moroccan privacy protection regulations regarding AI's influence on personal data, highlighting the need for better legal and technical frameworks to combat threats such as algorithmic profiling and mass surveillance. These issues are handled by developing laws based on international rules but customized to Moroccan conditions. This contains safeguards to prevent misleading activities and to ensure fairness and transparency by enforcing consumer protection and data privacy laws in AI scenarios. Overall, Morocco's AI regulatory framework is progressing toward a strong legal environment that promotes innovation while protecting citizens' rights, establishing the country as an active participant in African AI governance (Substantive Justice, 2025; Westfield Morocco, 2025).<sup>16,14</sup>

### **1.2. Educational Development in Morocco**

Education is acknowledged as critical to Morocco's digital transition, with the national policy "Digital Morocco 2030" emphasizing digital skill development, AI literacy, and infrastructure improvement. The approach highlights the need of educational institutions, such as the Higher Council for Education, in incorporating developing technology competencies and ethical considerations into curricula. This concentration is crucial for preparing Moroccan youth to participate in the digital economy and promoting inclusive socioeconomic progress (Nyulaw Global Ex, 2025).<sup>1</sup>

To achieve this vision, Morocco began the DigiSchool project in 2024, which aims to equip students and instructors across the country with digital and AI capabilities through training, hackathons, and boot camps. This effort promotes digital fairness by engaging rural schools and offering offline tools for locations with insufficient infrastructure. In 2025, the project intends to expand by establishing DigiSchool clubs and training thousands of teachers and students, supporting skill development at scale (Huawei Tech4All, 2023).<sup>17</sup>

Although much progress has been accomplished, the synergy between legal reforms, developing AI governance systems, and educational improvements remains complex and continuing. Critical analysis suggests that gaps in legislative and institutional capacity to adequately address AI's social implications exist, demanding ongoing policy creation guided by human rights and ethical standards (Nyulaw Global Ex, 2025).<sup>1</sup> Morocco's experience demonstrates the obstacles and opportunities that countries confront when attempting to balance traditional legal systems with cutting-edge technological governance and educational change.

## 2. METHODOLOGY.

This research adopts a systematic literature review (SLR) methodology, which is a controlled and transparent process for identifying, selecting, and critically analyzing relevant material on Morocco's legal system, AI governance, and educational development. The approach entails setting specific research questions, creating defined search strategies, applying strict inclusion and exclusion criteria, and synthesizing data qualitatively and quantitatively as needed. Using an SLR ensures reproducibility and reduces selection bias, offering a thorough review of existing knowledge and guiding future research (Carrera-Rivera, Ochoa, & Larrinaga, 2022; Moher et al., 2009).<sup>18,19</sup>

Data for this study were gathered through thorough and systematic searches of legal databases, government websites, international organization papers, and scholarly sources on Morocco's legal system, AI governance, and educational progress. The chosen texts were evaluated based on their relevance, credibility, and contribution to comprehending the complex junction of law, AI, and education in Morocco's digital revolution (Chouraik, 2024; Nyulaw Global Ex, 2025).<sup>20,1</sup>

The synthesis of findings adheres to recognized systematic review techniques, allowing for a transparent and replicable methodology. A theme analysis was conducted to connect constitutional reforms, AI regulatory activities, and educational programs within the national Digital Morocco 2030 agenda. This methodology provides a clear framework for critically analyzing how Morocco combines tradition and innovation in its governance and technical sectors, highlighting current issues and future prospects (Chouraik, 2024; Moher et al., 2009).<sup>20</sup>

This technique ensures that the study's conclusions are properly validated and can inform policymaking and future research on Morocco's digital development. The use of systematic literature review methodology is becoming regarded as a standard practice for studying complex policy evolutions with broad societal effects (Moher et al., 2009; Carrera-Rivera, Ochoa, & Larrinaga, 2022).<sup>19,18</sup>

## 3. Discussion and Conclusion

Morocco's legal system remains a complicated blend inspired by civil law traditions from France and religion legal ideas from Islam and Judaism, defined primarily by its constitutional monarchy structure. The 2011 constitutional revisions attempted to strengthen judicial independence and human rights protections in response to sociopolitical challenges from the Arab Spring, but the monarchy maintains strong control over the political and judicial realms (Nyulaw Global Ex, 2025; Cornell Law School, 2023). This persistence of monarchical influence within a formally reformed structure exemplifies Morocco's institutional landscape's tension between tradition and modern governance, highlighting the inherent challenges of balancing historical power dynamics with democratic aspirations (International IDEA, 2025; Tourabi, 2011).<sup>8,9</sup>

Along with legal and administrative reforms, Morocco has recognized the rising need to adapt its regulatory framework to the difficulties posed by emerging technologies, particularly artificial intelligence (AI). The lack of a specialized AI law by 2025 does not indicate negligence, but rather a period of rigorous policy development shown in parliamentary initiatives from 2024 and 2025 aiming at establishing ethical AI governance. These suggestions emphasize openness, accountability, and personal data security, with the goal of aligning with global norms like UNESCO's AI ethics recommendations and regional

frameworks like the African Union's Malabo Convention (Morocco AI Policy Drafts, 2024-2025; UNESCO, 2021).<sup>21,13</sup> This alignment supports Morocco's strategic position at the intersection of worldwide best practices and regionally adapted rules.

The evolving AI governance framework in Morocco mirrors a larger digital transformation agenda represented in the Digital Morocco 2030 program. This national strategy mixes AI legislation with digital infrastructure development, public sector digitalization, and economic modernization, demonstrating how legal reforms may both enable and protect technology innovation (Digital Morocco 2030 Strategy, 2025).<sup>6</sup> The deliberate inclusion of AI ethics and governance in this strategy demonstrates Morocco's realization that technological innovation must be combined with legal and social responsibilities to ensure long-term development and public trust in AI systems.

However, critical issues remain, particularly in terms of privacy protection and the systemic hazards associated with artificial intelligence. Existing Moroccan privacy regulations may be vulnerable when confronted with sophisticated AI-enabled data processing methods such as algorithmic profiling and mass monitoring, according to research (Substantive Justice, 2025). Morocco's legislative answers aim to bridge these gaps by developing sophisticated data protection rules and consumer safeguards that are relevant to the country's socioeconomic and legal circumstances, while also ensuring fairness and transparency in AI applications. These efforts illustrate the persistent contradiction between encouraging innovation and combating abuses in a fast changing technological context (Westfield Morocco, 2025).<sup>14</sup>

Educational advancement is a key component of Morocco's comprehensive approach to AI governance and digital transformation. The country's educational reforms, particularly DigiSchool, which debuted in 2024, prioritize digital literacy, AI proficiency, and fair access to technology education in both urban and rural areas (Huawei Tech4All, 2023). These programs reflect an understanding that technological adoption alone is insufficient without the development of human capital to responsibly and effectively leverage AI, preparing young people to fully participate in the knowledge economy envisaged by the Digital Morocco 2030 vision (Nyulaw Global Ex, 2025).<sup>1</sup>

Synergies between modernizing the legal system, developing AI policies, and reforming education reflect a multidimensional national plan aimed at balancing government and innovation. Despite substantial advances, observers warn that institutional capacities remain uneven, particularly the judiciary's knowledge in AI-related legal issues and the implementation of new legislative frameworks (Chouraik, 2024).<sup>20</sup> This gap emphasizes the importance of continual capacity building and interdisciplinary collaboration in ensuring that the legal system can dynamically adapt to AI's ethical and societal implications.

Morocco's approach to AI governance and law reform exemplifies a broader balancing act between upholding local and historical legal standards and embracing global technological advances. The monarchy's long-standing political authority has been used to endorse and steer digital transformation policies, but this also presents unique governance challenges in terms of transparency and pluralism in AI policy-making (International Commission of Jurists [ICJ], 2013; Kingdom of Morocco, 2011).<sup>7,11</sup> Understanding this complicated dynamic is crucial for grasping Morocco's unique approaches to aligning AI deployment with institutional realities.

Furthermore, Morocco's commitment to developing trustworthy AI systems, which includes procedures for algorithmic transparency and the right to explanation, indicates sophisticated normative concerns that go beyond technical restrictions to defend fundamental rights. These components are critical in building social acceptance and legitimacy for AI applications in both the public and private sectors, hence enabling a socially responsible digital ecosystem (Digital Policy Alert, 2025).<sup>15</sup> Morocco establishes itself as a regional leader in ethical AI integration, contributing to continental AI governance discussions.

Finally, the comprehensive literature review process used in this work emphasizes the need of robust, evidence-based policy analysis in shaping AI governance in Morocco's legal and educational contexts. Systematic analysis identifies policy gaps and integration opportunities while ensuring that reforms are transparent, reproducible, and informed by multiple sources (Moher et al., 2009; Carrera-Rivera, Ochoa, & Larrinaga, 2022).<sup>18,19</sup> This disciplined research foundation strengthens Morocco's ability to adapt its governance models in response to the ongoing digital revolution.

Morocco's legal system, which is profoundly grounded in French civil law and religious traditions, functions inside a constitutional monarchy that has undergone considerable modifications, most notably the 2011 constitution. Despite efforts to strengthen judicial independence and human rights protections, the monarchy holds significant power over governance institutions. This blend of history and modernity presents continual challenges as Morocco strives to increase legal certainty while adjusting to changing societal and technological needs.

In response to the rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI), Morocco has taken proactive initiatives to create a comprehensive AI regulatory framework that is consistent with international ethical standards such as UNESCO's AI ethics recommendations and the African Union's Malabo Convention. Although formal AI law has yet to be passed, recent parliamentary initiatives and the Digital Morocco 2030 agenda prioritize openness, accountability, data protection, and ethical governance. These programs seek to develop trustworthy AI systems that facilitate digital transition while protecting fundamental rights and fostering social acceptance.

Educational development is a vital component of Morocco's digital and legal transformation strategy. DigiSchool programs demonstrate the nation's commitment to improving digital literacy and AI competencies across varied regions, guaranteeing fair access to technology education. The study used a systematic literature review methodology to thoroughly examine Morocco's legal, policy, and educational framework, finding synergies while identifying shortcomings in institutional capability. Together, these activities represent Morocco's multifaceted approach to combining innovation and governance, equipping the country for a more resilient and inclusive digital future.

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