

Publishing and Books in Morocco

Report on the Publishing and Book Sector in Morocco
in the fields of literature, humanities, and social sciences



2024-2025

King Abdul-Aziz Al Saoud Foundation for Islamic Studies and Human Sciences

King Abdul-Aziz Al Saoud Foundation for Islamic Studies and Human Sciences is a non-profit association of public utility open to the public since July 12th, 1985. It promotes the development of research in human and social sciences, with priority given to the Maghreb, approached through its historical, cultural, geographical, and social dimensions. Its services are conceived for professors and students of universities and higher studies institutions, specializing in Islamic studies and human and social sciences.

The Foundation's services are organized into three units:

A specialized **research library** with a rich collection of approximately **1.109.513 documents** in different languages and mediums.

A bibliographic database available to the public on the website:

<http://www.fondation.org.ma>

Users of the Foundation's library are also offered free access to international **bibliographic and textual databases**.

The Foundation has also set up a **digital library** with a searchable collection of many valuable manuscripts, lithographs, old postcards and Moroccan archives, with nearly four million digitised pages.

A **space for scientific activities** (colloquia, conferences, etc.) for debates on scientific and cultural exchanges between researchers and scholars from Morocco and beyond.

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2024-2025

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INTRODUCTION

The release of the tenth annual report by the King Abdul-Aziz Al Saoud Foundation for Islamic Studies and Human Sciences represents the culmination of a long-standing process to systematically monitor and document the progress of Morocco's publishing and book industry, continuing the endeavor first initiated with the inaugural edition issued a decade ago.

The report, in its ten editions, serves as a key reference point that enables researchers and stakeholders alike to closely track Moroccan output in the fields of literature, humanities, and social sciences from 2014 to 2025. On the one hand, it provides well-documented material on publications; on the other, it offers analytical tools for interpreting and understanding the dynamics of knowledge production in Morocco during the period in question.

The Foundation issues this report to coincide with the 31st edition of the International Book Fair in Rabat, scheduled for late April 2026, being a timely event to reflect on the state of publishing and the book sector in Morocco, with the conviction that building a knowledge society is essential to revitalizing the country's cultural and social vitality.

This report covers the outcomes of intellectual production in literature, humanities, and social sciences during the 2024-2025 period, in two sections: the first presents publishing and book production in Morocco, while the second places focus on the works published by Moroccan authors abroad. The aim of surveying Moroccan production both nationally and internationally is to contribute, as much as possible, to presenting a comprehensive picture of the presence of Moroccan thought across its diverse contexts.

The report proposes a detailed bibliometric

approach to both print and digital publications, drawing on a number of indicators, including languages, fields of knowledge, translations, and publishing geography, among others, thereby providing a better understanding of the dynamics of Moroccan intellectual production.

The release of the tenth report is an opportunity to contribute to enrichment of public debate on issues related to books and publishing in Morocco. The previous reports have been received with positive feedback across various media outlets and have attracted the interest and engagement of publishers, authors, cultural institutions, as well as researchers. They have also served as subjects of bibliometric studies in both Arab and international contexts.

The Foundation makes available a detailed bibliography that accurately documents, in all formats, all Moroccan publications covered by this report during 2024-2025. Readers can also consult the 'Index of Moroccan Publications' on the Foundation's website, which is an automated catalog supported with cover images, allowing those interested in the publishing and book sector in Morocco to access detailed descriptions of each publication via the following link:

www.maroc-catalog.org

Worthy of note is that the report at hand focuses exclusively on the intellectual output (books and periodicals) of the Moroccan publishing sector. As for the economic aspect, the professional associations of Moroccan publishers are the only entities qualified to provide stakeholders with statistics related to the book market (number of transactions, print runs, sales figures, etc.).

REPORT METHODOLOGY AND CONTENT

The report has been drafted with reference to bibliographic data provided by the Foundation's database, whose content is continuously updated and enriched in accordance with the daily acquisition operations carried out by the institution's departments. These include the following:

- Acquisition of print publications from various bookshops and sale outlets across different regions of Morocco.
- Direct acquisition from Moroccan publishers in various cities.
- Acquisition of publications by Moroccans abroad through an active network of book suppliers in the Maghreb region, the East, Europe, and America.
- Downloading and cataloging digital publications from the Internet.

The Foundation's database

Database: Since 1986, the Foundation has been developing a comprehensive bibliographic database that encompasses a wide range of documentary resources (books, periodicals, manuscripts, epigraphy, historical archives, postcards, articles, and book-chapters). To date, this database contains 821 007 indexed bibliographic records.

Digital Library: In line with the digital transformation trend, the Foundation continuously expands its digital offerings through the contents of its virtual library, which currently comprises 3 720 968 digitized pages. These resources provide for the needs of the research community, enabling researchers and interested users to access digital materials across languages and fields of knowledge.

Documentary collection: The total volume of documentary collections has reached 857 074 items, distributed by type as follows: printed books, print periodicals, original manuscripts, lithographs, printed academic theses, items from the Moroccan Archives, postcards and microform documents.

Moroccan publications collection: Currently consists of:

- 49 428 print books
- 3 423 digital books
- 117 328 print articles and book-chapters
- 1 859 e-articles and book-chapters

The Foundation provides bibliographic search services through a system of specialized catalogs available on its website.

The acquisition process covers all print and digital publications (books and periodicals) in various languages and across all fields of knowledge, with the exception of the following:

- Publications in pure sciences (physics, chemistry, medicine, biology, etc.).
- General-use publications (cookbooks, decoration, public health, etc.).
- Simplistic publications lacking any media or academic standards.
- Children's books.
- Non-Maghrebi literary works.

The process of tracking publications in Morocco encounters multiple challenges due to the absence of active distribution networks covering the entire national territory. Notwithstanding the efforts to track publications beyond the Casablanca/Rabat axis, collecting all of them from all regions within the year of the report release remains out of reach. Hence, the collection process extends over two or three years, as demonstrated by the Foundation's long-standing experience in acquisition operations.

PUBLISHING OUTCOME IN MOROCCO FOR 2024–2025

1. Overview



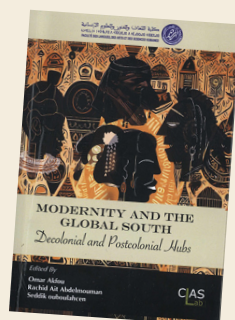
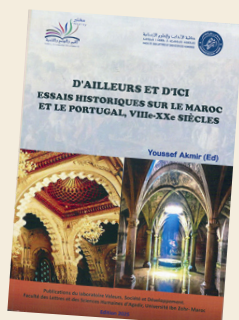
**Moroccan publishing
output during 2024–2025:
4,124 publications**

The publishing output in Morocco in the fields of literature, humanities, and social sciences during 2024–2025 experienced a substantial increase compared to that of 2023–2024. It reached an estimated 4,124 titles (books and periodicals, both), representing an increase of approximately 10,71%. The annual production rate amounts to around 2062 titles.

The total output falls into print and digital publications. The former account for 3677 books and periodicals, representing 89,16% of the total output in the fields of knowledge covered by the report, whereas digital publications amount to 447 texts (books and periodicals), representing 10,84%.

	Books	Periodicals	Total	%
Print Publications	3324	353	3677	89,16
Digital Publications	289	158	447	10,84
Total	3613	511	4124	100

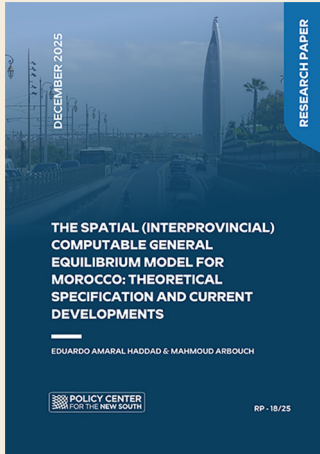
Table 1: Distribution of Publishing Output (Print and Digital) in Morocco, 2024–2025



The Foundation’s Strategy for Collecting and Acquiring Moroccan Publications

Over the past three decades, the Foundation’s library has developed a documentation policy and detailed operational procedures to monitor publications in Arab and Maghreb markets. With regard to the Moroccan context, the procedures include the following: Daily monitoring of scientific and cultural activities and updates in the publishing sector in Morocco through various media (print and digital press, specialized journals, and social media);

- Maintaining constant contact with a broad, nationwide network of publishers and bookstores active in the distribution of books and periodicals;
- Promoting ongoing exchange with public institutions involved in the publishing field;
- Direct communication with authors to supply the library with their publications, either through purchase or donation;
- Organizing biannual tours across cities in northern and southern Morocco, in search of Moroccan publications;
- Tracking, archiving, and cataloging digital publications of both public and private institutions.

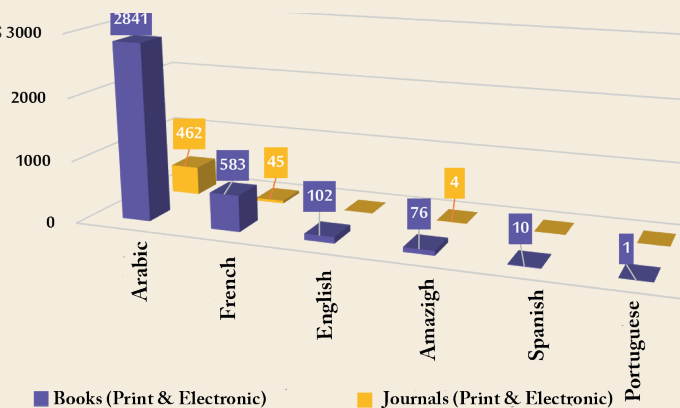


Moroccan publications in the fields of literary creativity, humanities, and social sciences vary according to language. Publications written in Arabic account for 80,09% of the total output. French-language publications represent 15,23%, followed by

English at 2,47%, while publications in Amazigh constitute 1,94% of the overall Moroccan output during the reporting period.

Digital publications are predominantly issued in French, especially in research areas that rely on this language, such as economics, commerce, finance,

social studies, and political science. The number of digital texts published in French exceeds twice the total produced in either Arabic or English. Digital publishing remains largely limited to outputs produced by public institutions.



Graph 1 : Moroccan Publications for 2024–2025 by Language (Books & periodicals)

2. Digital Publishing



Digital publishing in Morocco has surpassed the 10%

Data from the current report show that digital publishing in humanities and social sciences during the studied period represent 10,84% of total publishing output in Morocco (books and periodicals), marking an increase of approximately 33,83% compared to the previous year. The number of digitally published books is 289 titles, accounting for about 8%

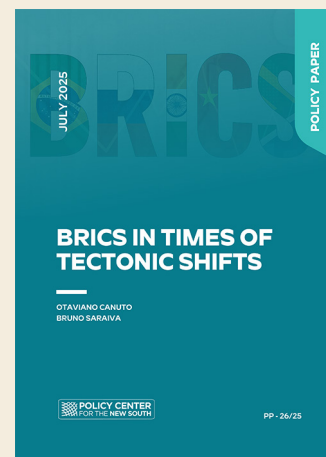
of print and digital book output. Data reveal that most of these publications were issued by institutional publishers affiliated with official bodies (ministerial departments, the *Haut-Commissariat au plan*, *Bank al-Maghrib*, *Conseil de la concurrence*, *Cour des comptes*, etc.). Others were published by public institutions engaged in research (such as the Policy Center for the New South, *Institut royal des études stratégiques*, *Conseil supérieur de l'éducation, de la formation et de la recherche scientifique*, *Conseil économique, social et environnemental*, etc.). A number of publications were also released by a range of academic research centers (*Foundation for Research in Philosophy*

and Sciences in Islamic Contexts, Afkaar Center for Studies and Research, etc.), as well as certain international cultural organizations based in Morocco (Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Friedrich Ebert Foundation, among others). The Policy Center for the New South accounts for the largest share of digital publications, contributing 41,52% of Morocco’s total digital output.

The linguistic distribution of digital publications reveals varying degrees of linguistic diversity: French-language publications amount to 145 titles, followed by Arabic (74 titles), and then English (70 titles). The aforementioned Policy Center is the most prolific publisher in foreign languages, with its publications accounting for 53,93% of all digital publications. Worthy of note is that digital output in Arabic, which represents 25,61%, consists primarily of Arabic translations of works originally published digitally in foreign languages by public institutions, ministerial departments, and research organizations that

strive to publish their materials in multiple languages. These include the Haut-Commissariat au plan, the Conseil de la concurrence, the Conseil supérieur de l’éducation, de la formation et de la recherche scientifique and the Conseil économique, social

et environnemental, which together account for approximately 37,84% of all digital publications issued in Arabic by public institutions. A clearer picture of the composition of digital publishing in the humanities and social sciences can be gained by reviewing the list of the main publishers of digital texts, their numbers, and their languages (Table 2).

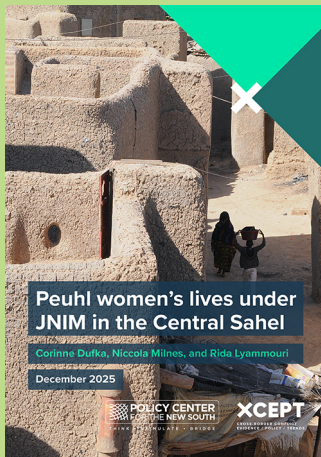


Publisher	Number of Titles	Languages
Policy Center for the New South	120	English, French, Arabic
Haut-Commissariat au plan	57	French, Arabic, English
Institut royal des études stratégiques	14	French
Conseil supérieur de l’éducation, de la formation et de la recherche scientifique	12	French, Arabic, English
Foundation for Research in Philosophy and Sciences in Muslims Contexts	12	Arabic
Conseil de la concurrence	8	Arabic, French
Afkaar Center for Studies and Research	7	Arabic
Ministère de la solidarité, de l’insertion sociale et de la famille	6	Arabic, English
Bank al-Maghrib	6	French
Ministère de l’économie et des finances	6	French
Conseil économique, social et environnemental	6	Arabic, French
Fondation Konrad-Adenauer - Rabat	5	Arabic, French
Fondation Friedrich Ebert - Rabat	3	French
Cour des comptes	3	Arabic, French

Table 2: List of Major Publishers of Digital Books

Policy Center for the New South: A Review of Its Publications (2024–2025)

Abderrazak Amiri



Think tanks play a pivotal role in producing analytical knowledge on economic, social, and geopolitical transformations. They are particularly important for researchers and decision-makers. They provide in-depth analyses supported by data and scientific methods, contribute to the formulation of public policies, and enrich academic research.

In Morocco, the Policy Center for the New South has emerged as a leading research institution committed to developing strategic knowledge related to development issues in Morocco, Africa, and the wider world, with a special focus on the transformations shaping what is often referred to as the “Global South.” The center adopts a diversified publishing approach that combines academic studies, analytical reports, and knowledge-oriented content intended for a broader audience.

This contribution offers a review of the center’s intellectual output based on the Foundation’s acquisitions during the period 2025–2024. The review relies on a bibliographic description that analyzes the center’s publications and the geographical scope they address. Audiovisual material—such as podcasts and analytical videos that provide simplified explanations of complex economic and geopolitical issues—is excluded from this survey.

Types of Publications

The center adopts a flexible publishing policy that varies according to the target audience:

- **Policy Papers:** Rigorous academic studies based on both quantitative and qualitative data, aimed at academics and decision-makers.
- **Policy Briefs:** Concise publications offering focused analysis and practical scenarios for addressing current issues.
- **Opinions:** Short research-informed commentaries written by the center’s experts to respond to emerging geopolitical and energy-related developments.

Three Reference Reports: They form the center’s “knowledge triangle”:

1. **Annual Report on African Geopolitics:** Focuses on security balances and the Atlantic Initiative.

2. Atlantic Currents Report: Analyzes maritime governance and the broader Atlantic space.

3. The Annual Report on the African Economy: Tracks growth trajectories, the continent’s debt dynamics, and industrialization opportunities.

Major Analytical Axes

The center’s publications for the period 2024–2025 are organized around five strategic axes:

- 1. Economic Transformation and Spatial Modeling:** Examining growth dynamics (*Transformation of the Moroccan Economy*) and the impacts of crises such as the 2023 Al-Haouz earthquake.
- 2. Geopolitics and Regional Security:** Analyzing conflicts (Sudan and the Sahel) and monitoring developments related to the national cause (*UN Secretary-General’s Report on the Sahara, 2024*).
- 3. Social Policies and Education:** Following structural reforms such as the family code, the education system, and the labor market.
- 4. Resources, Climate, and Energy Transition:** Addressing food sovereignty, water security, and Africa’s gas potential (Nigeria: Africa’s Gas Powerhouse).
- 5. International Relations and Global Governance:** Exploring the interactions of major powers and the impact of emerging blocs (the New Trump administration and BRICS).

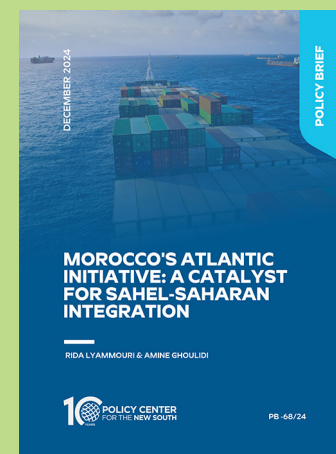
Geographical Classification: From the Local to the Global

The center’s publications can also be approached with reference to the geographical scopes they address. This perspective helps facilitate research for those interested and allows them to track scholarly output related to each region.

The National Scope

Studies focusing on Morocco cover several key areas, including:

- Strategic Sovereignty (minerals and pharmaceuticals), rural development, and the national cause.
- Economy and Development (*The economic impacts of the 2023 earthquake in Morocco*).
- Economic Transformation Trends (*Transformation of the Moroccan Economy*).
- Regional Economic Models (*Regional Inequality in a Growing*





- *Economy*).
- Society and Labor Market (*Feuille de route pour l'emploi*).
- Resources and Strategic Sovereignty:
 - ◇ *Promoting development in rural Africa through water management and security*
 - ◇ *La filière pharmaceutique industrielle du Maroc...*
 - ◇ *L'avenir se décide aujourd'hui : pour une stratégie marocaine des minerais...*
 - ◇ *2024 Secretary-General report on Sahara*

The Continental Scope (Africa)

Africa constitutes a primary area of research in the center's publications, addressing several strategic issues, including:

- The Sahel and West Africa (*Pathways of political violence production in the Sahel*).
- Challenges of Extremist Groups (*Genèse et évolution des groupes extrémistes au Sahel*).
- Energy and Natural Resources (*Nigeria: Africa's Gas Powerhouse*).
- Regional Security: *The ongoing war in Sudan and its implications for security and stability in the Horn of Africa*.

The Regional Scope (MENA)

Studies within this scope address issues of development and political stability across several countries in the region, in addition to topics such as women's participation in the labor market, the geopolitics of gas in the Eastern Mediterranean, and the water–energy nexus.

- *Stabilization experience in the MENA region*
- *Trade and women in the labor market...*

The international scope

The studies falling within this scope bring to the fore analyses of international relations and power balances in the global system, with key topics such as:

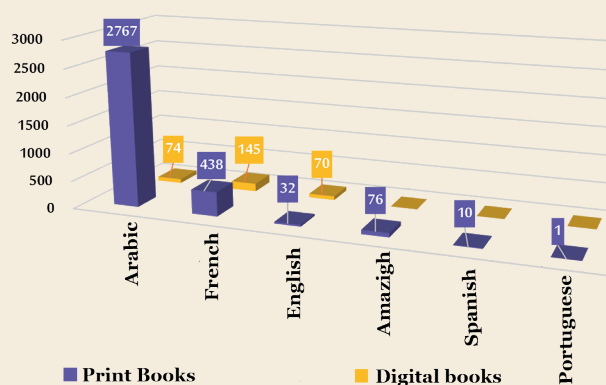
- *The New Trump Administration*
- *BRICS: A New Framework for New South Inclusiveness*
- *Framing U.S.-Russia Relations*

The center's publications during the 2024–2025 period reveal a thematic and methodological diversity that reflects the broad scope of its research and intellectual interests. These works bring together economic, geopolitical, and social analysis within a multidisciplinary approach. From a documentation perspective, the thematic and geographic structuring enhances accessibility to specialized information, making the center an indispensable knowledge resource for understanding global transformations from the lens of the “New South.”

3. Print and Digital Publications by Language

3.1. Language Dynamics in the Publishing Sector in Morocco

The proportion of books published in Arabic in the fields of literature, humanities, and social sciences during the period covered by this report is estimated at 78,63%. Publications in French account for 16,14%, showing a slight increase compared to the previous report. Those written in English represent only 2,82% of the surveyed books, whereas the number of Spanish-language publications do not exceed ten titles (0,28%). As for publication in Portuguese, there is a single 0,03%.



Graph 2 : Publications by Language: Print and Digital Formats

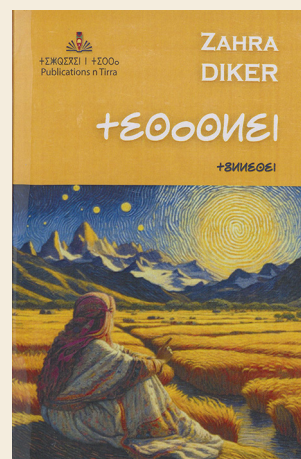
3.2. Amazigh as a Literary Language

Amazigh ranks as the fourth most used writing language among Moroccan authors, with a total of 76 printed titles during the period covered by the present report, representing 2,10% of all published books.

The geographical distribution of Amazigh publications highlights their presence across several Moroccan regions, albeit in varying proportions. Agadir, the capital of the Souss-Massa region, accounted for the largest share at 40,79%, with all 31 titles published by the Tera

2,10% is the proportion of Amazigh authorship out of the total published books

Association. The Rabat-Salé-Kénitra region followed with 22,37% ; in this region, the Royal Institute of Amazigh Culture in Rabat issued 14 titles. In the Marrakech-Safi region, Amazigh-language publications represented 15,79%, mostly produced by the Ad Nour Association for Amazigh-Language Books in Marrakech (9 titles). In the Oriental region, the city of Nador saw the publication of six works, primarily at the author's expense, while Dar Basma in Fez released five titles. Two books were published by the Afra Foundation for Studies and Research in Khenifra, and another two by the Center for Amazigh Studies and Research in the Rif, based in Al Hoceima. It is worth noting here that self-published Amazigh books account for approximately 13,16% of the total Moroccan intellectual production in Amazigh.

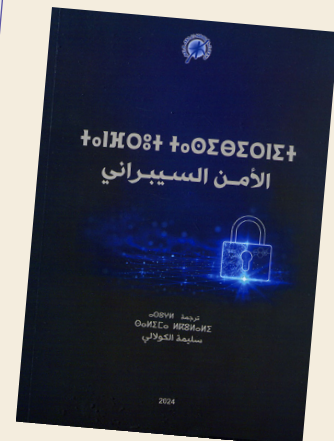


Literary creativity holds a prominent place among Amazigh authors, with 63 titles, representing 82,89% of total Amazigh production. Within this category, narrative literature accounts for 57,14%, including 25 novels and 11 short stories collections, alongside a notable presence of Amazigh poetry with around 20 collections. Other literary genres are represented as well, with 7 publications.

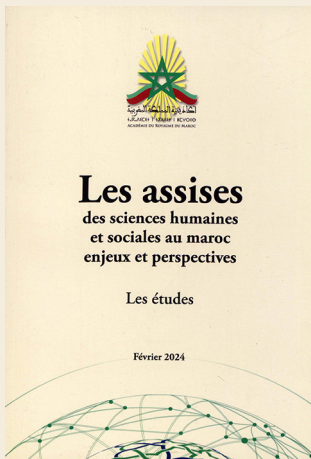
**82,89% of Moroccan
Amazigh-language
output is literary
creativity**

Amazigh authors exhibit significant diversity in their selection of writing systems. 27 texts were written in the Tifinagh script, 22 books were published in the Latin alphabet, and 3 were titles in the Arabic. Regarding works using dual scripts, 24 books appeared in a Tifinagh–Latin format, one title in Tifinagh–Arabic, and one in Arabic–Latin.

Concerning translation, translators have chosen a variety of Moroccan, Arab, and international literary texts, including the creative work from French by Moroccan short story writer Fouzia Mendib, a well-known literary text by French novelist Guy de Maupassant, short stories by Charles Perrault translated from French, as well as Niccolò Machiavelli's *The Prince*.



4. Print and digital publications by fields of knowledge




The current output of Moroccan publications confirms data of earlier reports: literary creativity remains one of the defining features characterizing authorship and publishing in Morocco. It reached a total of 821 titles, representing 22,72% of overall Moroccan intellectual

production. It is important to highlight that literary writing has seen a significant increase compared to the previous report (721 titles). In addition, literary studies account for 6,97% of total publications, with 252 titles.

Law ranks as the second most prominent field in the Moroccan publishing sector, representing 15,89% of production (574 titles), followed by historical studies 494 titles (13,67%), social studies 307 titles (8,5%), and then Islamic studies with 267 titles, representing 7,39% of total output.

Digital publishing shows a different distribution across fields of knowledge. The economic studies take the lead at about 40% of the total digital output, with 116 titles. These works are predominantly applied in nature, focusing on issues related to public development policies in Morocco, with extensions toward the African dimension, links to the global economy, and the impact of technological, digital, and environmental transformations (including the economic and social effects of the Al Haouz earthquake). A significant share of these publications was produced by the Policy Center for the New South, contributing about 43,97% in the field, followed by the High Commission for Planning with approximately 19,83%. Accounting for 21,79% of total digital



Seven fields of knowledge attract 80% of intellectual production in Morocco

production, political and strategic studies rank second. These publications were predominantly issued by the Policy Center for the New South, which alone account for 84,12% of output in this field. Most of these studies focus on topics related to developments in the Moroccan Sahara issue, Sahel and Atlantic affairs, African geopolitics, transformations in the international system, and Morocco's strategic positioning.

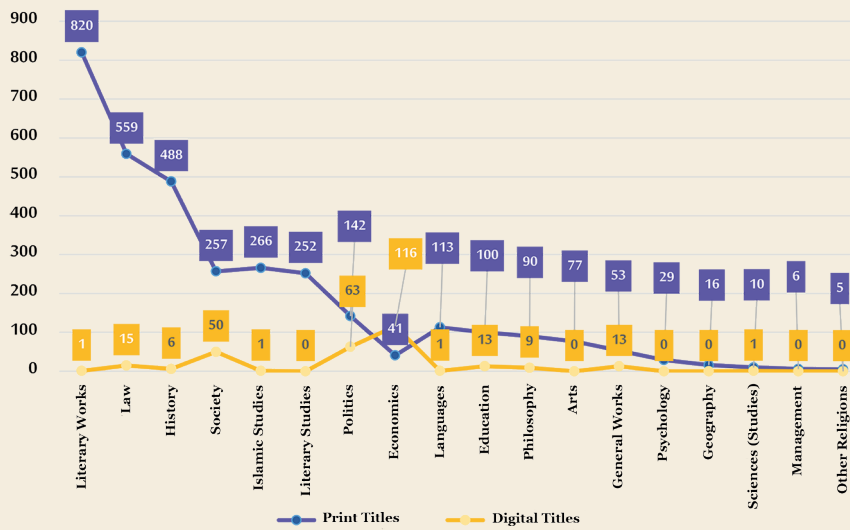
Social studies constitutes the third most prominent field in digital publishing, with 50 titles, representing 17,30%. The High Commission for Planning accounted for about 42% of these publications, followed by the Policy Center for the New South with 18% and the Ministry of Solidarity, Family, and Social Integration with 12%.

The Foundation for Philosophy and Sciences in Islamic Contexts stands out as the sole publisher of digital works in the fields of the history of philosophy, logic, and sciences, contributing 4,15% of total Moroccan digital production. It is followed by the Afkar Center for Studies and Research, with a smaller share of no more than 2.42% of Moroccan publications issued digitally in Arabic, focusing mainly on family-related issues from jurisprudential, legal, and values-based perspectives.



It should be pointed out that Moroccan digital publishing does not encompass some of the fields most prominent in print publishing. Only one digital literary work was published during the period covered by this report. The field of history

represents just 2.08% of digital texts. Similarly, the presence of legal, political, and social studies remains very limited in digital publishing, while Islamic studies and literary studies are entirely absent.



Graph 3: Distribution of Books by Field of knowledge

4.1. Dynamics of Moroccan literary creativity: *The presence of narratives and diversity of genres*

All reports issued by the institution confirm, with varying degrees, that literary creativity occupies a central place in overall Moroccan production. A total of 821 literary works were published (22,72%), marking an increase of about 100 creative texts compared to the previous report. Most Moroccan authors published their works in Arabic (71,50%), while those written in French account for 18,64%. Literary works in Amazigh represent 7,67% of total publications, marking a relative increase of more than 1% compared to the previous report.

A review of statistical data spanning from 2015–2016 report up to the current one reveal a shift in Morocco’s literary landscape. While the previous



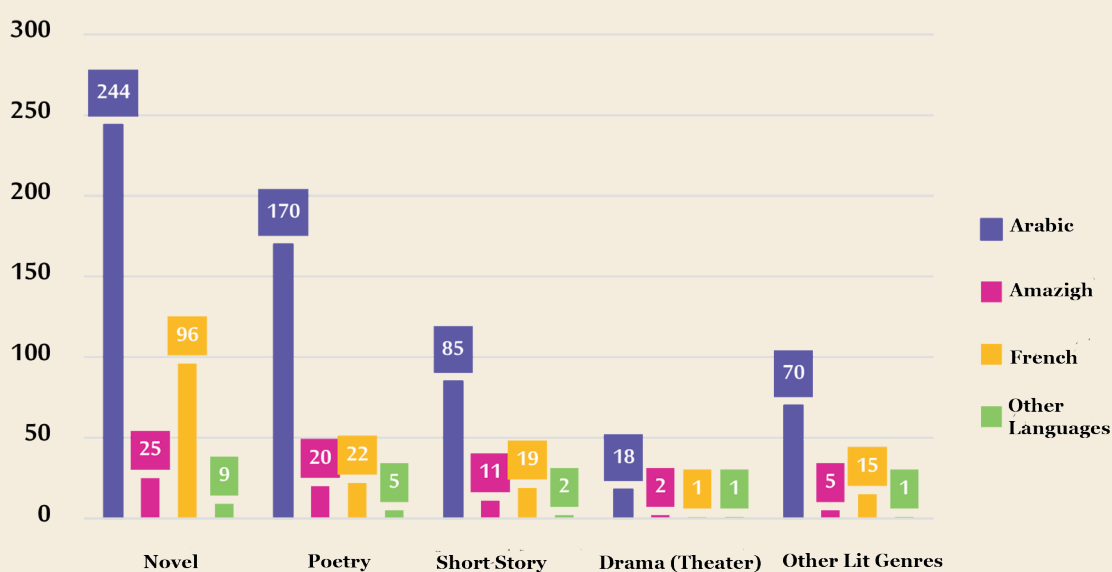
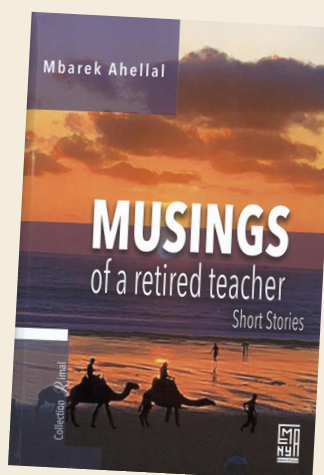
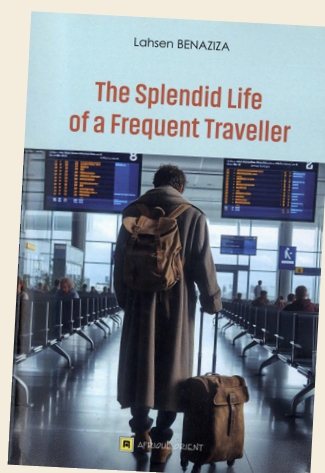
Narrative literature is the dominant feature of Moroccan literary creativity, accounting for 59,80%

report noted a decline in poetry publications, which stood at 230 collections constituting 31,9% of output, the current figures for the period 2024–2025 confirm such a decline, with 217 poetry collections representing 26,43% of total literary production.

Notwithstanding the fact that narrative creativity, both novels (374 titles) and short story collections (117 titles), has maintained its appeal among

writers and publishers alike, its overall share has dropped significantly, reaching only 59,8% in this report compared to 74,48% in the previous one.

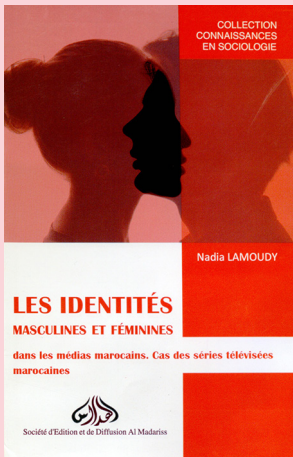
However, it should be mentioned that there has been a noticeable growth in the number of publications in other literary genres such as memoirs, diaries, testimonies, reflections, autobiographical and biographical texts, fictional and fantastical texts, epistolary literature, etc, accounting for 11,09% of total Moroccan literary production.



Graph 4 : Literary Creativity by Genre and Language

Arts in Moroccan Publications (2024–2025)

Rachid Ghoufary



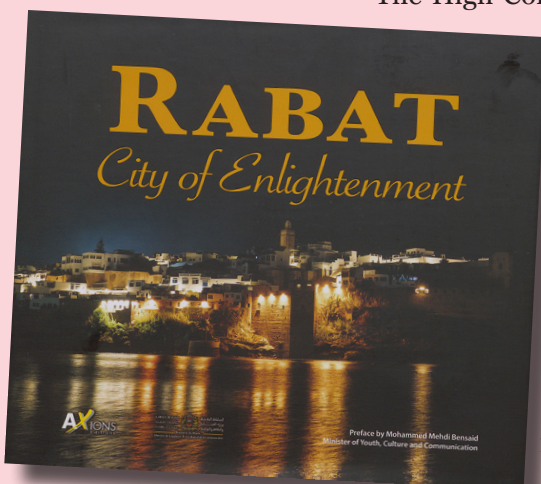
The publishing output in Morocco includes a range of works in art studies, highlighting the evolving dynamics of the Moroccan art scene across creativity, research, and publishing. This document aims to identify the types of arts that have drawn the interest of Moroccan artists, critics, and researchers, as well as to examine the language of writing and the identity of publishers involved in producing and disseminating art books.

Architecture

Most Moroccan publications addressing architecture have taken the form of beaux livres, devoted to the visual documentation of Morocco's architectural heritage. In this context, Axions Publications released a multilingual volume in Arabic, French, English, and Spanish, edited by Mohamed Nabil Benabdellah and Saad Hassini. The volume focuses on the city of Rabat, "the Capital of Lights," and its rich blend of historic and modern architectural landmarks. Similarly, the architect Abdelghani Kheldoun published through Color Com press a trilingual work (Arabic, French, and English) dedicated to the urban fabric and architectural heritage of the old medina of Boujad.

Bouregreg Publishing House released a book by Lahcen Amili titled *The Narrative of Architecture in the City of Lights, 1912–1936*, which examines the historical development of the urban fabric and the emergence of various buildings and public facilities in the new city of Rabat during the Protectorate period (1936–1912). Meanwhile, Mohamed Saïd Soussan explores the memory of the city of Kenitra, placing particular focus on its modern town and its French colonial architectural heritage. In addition, the Faculty of Letters and Human Sciences in Tetouan published a collective volume coordinated by Abdelmohsen Cheddad, Mustapha Bentaleb, and Nourredine Izdidat. This work sheds light on architectural monuments and Spanish archaeological research in both northern and southern Morocco between 1844 and 1975, highlighting Spanish architectural production during the colonial era.

The High Commission for Former Resistance Fighters and Members of the Liberation Army published a collective volume on architectural heritage in the Moroccan Sahara, underscoring the interplay between local and colonial influences. Contributors discuss distinctive features of the architectural heritage of Zawiya of Sheikh Ma al-'Aynayn, the historic mosques of the Laâyoune–Sakia El Hamra region, as well as British architectural heritage in Tarfaya and Spanish architectural legacies in Laâyoune and Smara. The institution also released a work by Mustapha Benfaïda dedicated to editing and analyzing a manuscript by Abdelrahman Ben Zidan titled *Description of the Palace of Casablanca*. This handwritten concise text by Ben Zidan records the historical context and motivations behind the construction of this architectural landmark in the city of Meknes during the reign of Sultan Mohammed ben Abdallah.



The Faculty of Letters and Human Sciences in Agadir published the proceedings of a national symposium on historic buildings in the Souss-Massa region. The contributions center on identifying and documenting architectural heritage sites across both urban and rural areas of Souss, discussing strategies and mechanisms for their preservation and enhancement.

Two books were published by Dar Al-Qasbah for Publishing and Dar Al-‘Irfan for Printing and Publishing, authored by Abdelkarim Atzerni and Moulay Ali Belqaid. These works investigate the role of the environment, Saharan landscape, and cultural influences in shaping the architecture of Kosour and kasbahs in the Draa oases, with particular attention to Central Draa.

From Dar Sliki Brothers, Ridouane Saikhi released a study on commercial architecture, especially caravanserais and heritage inns. He highlights the architectural and urban significance of a commercial and social facility known in the East as the khan and called funduq in the Maghreb and Andalusia. In a related vein, Salé –the Future Association Publications issued a work authored by Khalid Aboubi; it is a historical and architectural study of the old inns in the city of Salé. From Id Territoires Publications, the architect Souad Belkziz, in collaboration with her father Mohamed Ben Abdeljalil Belkziz, published a book on the palaces and fortresses constructed by Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur. The study explores their architectural characteristics as described by his minister Abdelaziz al-Fishtali in *Manahil al-Safa fi Ma’athir Mawalina al-Shurafa*. The same publishing house also released a book by Souad Belkziz, unveiling the architectural intricacies of the Almoravid Dome in Marrakesh. This work adopts an interdisciplinary approach that incorporates history, archaeology, and the study of hydraulic and religious architecture. In connection with religious architecture, Nouredine Sadiq published a book on the Great Mosque of Taroudant, in which he details the features of the mosque’s urban planning and the traditions associated with benefiting from its school and library, as well as the circumstances of the fire that broke out there in 2013 and the subsequent restoration and maintenance efforts. In the same context, the Afak Foundation in Marrakesh published a book compiled by Abdelkader Arrabi. The volume brings together a series of academic contributions in which scholars examine the history of the Koutoubia Mosque and the distinctive features of its architectural style—particularly the minaret, the pulpit, and the maqṣūra (prayer hall)—alongside the findings of archaeological research on the hydraulic heritage of this religious monument.

Besides, Sophia Tazi Mezian, an interior architect and designer, dedicated a tribute book to Bill Willis, the American architect and interior designer who lived in Marrakesh and its historic medina. Deeply influenced by elements of Moroccan architecture rooted in traditional craftsmanship, he incorporated these features into his artistic creations.

Finally, Moroccan publications in 2024–2025 also includes a book on modern Moroccan architecture, devoted to Mohammed VI Polytechnic University. The volume traces the stages of the institution’s establishment and highlights the architectural features of its various facilities.

Music and Singing

The titles of books published in Arabic reflect the richness of music and singing in Morocco, a field where diverse approaches attempt to build a comprehensive understanding of these elements of heritage. Among Moroccan publications in this area is Abdessalam El-Khloufi’s book, released by Dar Sliki Brothers, in which the author seeks to explore the meanings of “Crafts and Tales” in Moroccan Andalusian music. Moreover, Bayt al-Hikma Publications issued Andalusian musical poetry drawn from Kunnash al-Hayk, based on the



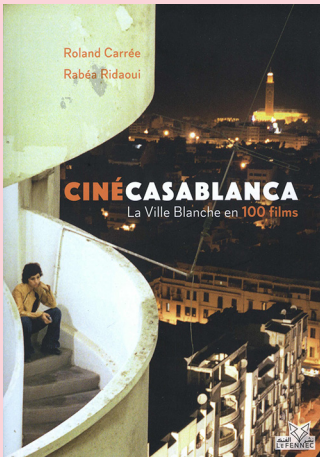
The titles of books published in Arabic reflect the richness of music and singing in Morocco, a field where diverse approaches attempt to build a comprehensive understanding of these elements of heritage

collection of Mekki Amberko, on which the late historian Mohamed Daoud had worked, providing annotations and a comprehensive index. The edition was published by Hassnae Mohamed Daoud. In turn, Abdelhamid Brichi devoted his work to the Nūba Raml al-Māya in the Gharnati musical tradition (Granada-style), transcribed into musical notation. Likewise, Ahmed Mourad published a book on Tawashi al-Basit in an effort to recover and compensate for what has been lost from the Tawashi of the nūbas of Moroccan Āla music, particularly with regard to the Miyāzīn al-Basit.

There has also been a notable interest in ayṭa singing. Abdelkhalek Naqqash, in a book published by Afak Foundation, discusses the social and historical conditions behind the emergence of the ayṭa poetic form and its contribution, through measured verse, to the nationalist movement. Mohamed Bouaibidi, in a book released by Dar al-Amān, examines the concepts and historical context of ayṭa za riya in Juaidan (Boujad), analyzing its tools and procedural mechanisms of performance through a deconstruction of its poetic structure. In the same vein, the Council of the Moroccan Community Abroad published a book by researcher Alessandra Ciucci, translated by Noureddine Zouitni, under the title *Ṣawt al- Arūbiyya (The Voice of Arabness)*. The work explores representations of Bedouin identity, masculinity, and the sense of belonging among Moroccan migrants in Umbria, Italy, through Moroccan Arabic texts and ayṭa singing. Additionally, Moroccan publications have shown particular attention to the ghiwānī phenomenon. Hicham Chouk, in his book published by Dar Toubkal, analyzes it as an artistic expression that emerged from a marginal environment in Casablanca's Hay Mohammadi before achieving international recognition. In the same context, Hassan Bahraoui addresses various popular groups that emerged under the umbrella of this phenomenon, created by the youth of the 1970s as a form of rebellion against the prevailing styles of modern and Eastern singing. From the Sheikh Jilali Mtirid Association, Anas Melhouni published a book containing the biography of Lahmida Bahira, one of the icons of ghiwānī song, highlighting the manifestations of distinction in his artistic career spanning from 1972 to 2016.

Likewise, Abdallah Khalil authored a study tracing the origins and extensions of Gnawa as a model of oral popular culture with a distinctive performative character. Hassan Bahraoui also explores the history and trends of modern Moroccan song. With the support of the Hassan II Foundation for Moroccans Living Abroad, Azzouz El-Houri, a researcher and composer, examines the artistic journey of four generations of Moroccan composers prominent in the field of modern music from the post-independence period up to 1996.

In collaboration between the Academy of the Kingdom of Morocco and the International University of Rabat, Khalid Ben Sghir published a translation of Christopher Silver's book on the circumstances surrounding the emergence of the recording industry and the flourishing of radio activities and musical concerts in the Maghreb. This development contributes to the dissemination of the musical heritage of both Muslim and Jewish communities in North Africa. Meanwhile, Abdelghani Abou Dhiya devoted a work to documenting the tours of Arab music across the Arab world from antiquity to the twentieth century. Finally, the Faculty of Letters and Human Sciences in Mohammedia dedicated issue no. 62 of its Scientific Research Notebooks to investigating the place of music within the humanities, the importance of methodology of musical research, and the adoption of cross-disciplinary approaches that bring together music, Sufism, education, and media systems.



Cinema

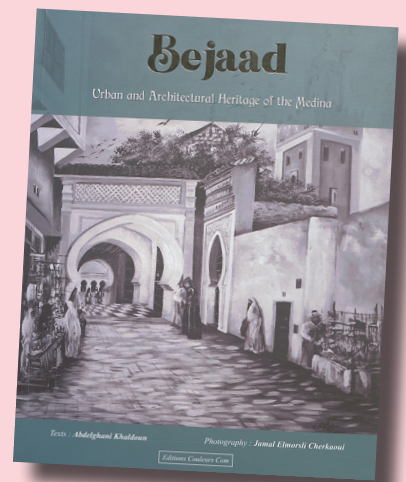
The titles of books in this area show cinema's broad presence as a subject of scholarly publishing. The field embraces multiple approaches. These include historical, critical, and aesthetic studies. They also extend to sociological and cultural perspectives. Such perspectives connect cinema to its wider social and cultural environment. Several book titles focus on the history of Moroccan cinema. They pinpoint its characteristics between 1940 and 1999. Works in the field also compile a list of feature films produced from 1955 to 2024. Another theme is the presence of Casablanca as an urban space across one hundred Moroccan and foreign films. The timeline begins in 1933 with director Jacques Feyder's *Le grand jeu* and extends to 2023 with Adil Fadili's *My Father Has Not Died*. In the same context, another publication explores the features of urban spaces in postcolonial Moroccan cinema. Other works delve into the relationship between cinema and literature. They focus on the mechanisms of aesthetic interaction between the two traditions. This applies to both Western and Arab creative works. One key aspect is the adaptation of literary texts into films. An example is Ibrahim Aslan's novel *Malek Al-Hazin* adapted by Dawoud Abdel Sayedt into the film *El Kit Kat*.

One publication examines the role of cinema and film festivals in bridging the two shores of the Mediterranean. It highlights how they transcend geographical boundaries. Another work addresses the issue of critical thought and its connection to cinema. A further study discusses the state of Moroccan cinema through a critical reading of selected films. It focuses particularly on the screenplay as the foundation of cinematic construction. In this context, Abdelkarim Chiker, a critic and professor of French literature, offers a study of the filmmaker, screenwriter, and actor Faouzi Bensaïdi's cinema. In addition, Fouad Benbachina analyzes cinematic poetics in the works of Ahmed Bouanani. He pays special attention to Bouanani's documentary *Mémoire 14* and his feature film *Al-Sarab (The Mirage)*. Meanwhile, Idriss Chouika, a Moroccan director, presents his own artistic perspective. He reflects on significant Western and Moroccan films as well as on film festivals.

Wassim El-Qurbi, a Tunisian filmmaker and professor at the Higher Institute of Cinema in Tunis, published a book on the Amazigh component in Maghrebi cinema. It examines how Amazigh identity and its elements are represented in the region's cinematic production. In the line of reasoning, Nadia Lamoudi released a book on masculine and feminine identities in Moroccan media. Her study focuses on continuity and reconfiguration, using Ramadan television series as a case study. Similarly, the Association of Mediterranean Encounters for Cinema and Human Rights produced a study on gender-based violence in Morocco's cinema sector. It sheds light on the most common forms of violence experienced by professionals in the industry. Another work explores the theme of commitment in cinema and visual arts. It pays particular attention to graffiti in Morocco. The study highlights how artists engage with social issues through artistic expression that links art to human life. Committed artists such as filmmaker Hakim Belabbes, director Tarek Idrissi, and painter Henri Matisse are shown to create works that provoke thought, inspire change, and foster dialogue.

Theater

The range of available titles illustrates the breadth of subjects explored in theater research. They also reflect the diverse critical and aesthetic perspectives that shape theater studies in Morocco and across the Arab world. These investigations can be organized into several central themes. Some works emphasize the integration of theater into academic curricula





Publications on Moroccan plastic arts combine the presentation of artworks with critical analysis

and cultural activities within universities. Others focus on the influence of popular performance traditions on theatrical innovation, such as Amazigh folk performance, which fuses rhythmic movement, bodily expression, and poetic discourse. Scholars have also examined the contributions of pivotal institutions in the theater scene, such as the Literary Theater Association in Tetouan. Its history, spanning from 1947 to 2011, has been documented, including the various names it adopted and the cultural initiatives it organized, notably the “Tetouan Space for Multiform Theater” sessions.

Some publications document the experiences of pioneers of Moroccan theater, particularly those encountered by the theater director Abdelwahed Ouzri throughout his artistic career. They also examine the scholarly contributions of Hassan Yousfi in the fields of theater and performance in Morocco, as well as the semiotic dimension in contemporary Moroccan theater, especially in the works of director Mahmoud Chahdi. The artistic career of playwright and film director Mohamed Tsouli has likewise been the subject of scholarly investigation. Some critical approaches address the theatrical performance and its aspects, including both spoken and visual elements. Furthermore, Moroccan comedy has been investigated through selected works by Abdelssamad Kenfaoui, Abdellah Chakroun, Tayeb Saddiki, Ahmed Tayeb Laâlej, Mohamed El Jem, and Mohamed Timd. Mustapha Sstitou published a book devoted to the origins and development of children’s theater in Morocco. His work equally examines this type’s educational and cultural functions. Interest has also been directed toward the concept of festivity within Moroccan theater criticism, with Abdelkrim Berchid’s play *Ibn al-Roumi in the Shantytowns* serving as a key model. Finally, attention has been given to Arab theater through critical approaches to the performances of the 13th edition (2023) of the Arab Theater Festival in Casablanca, alongside decolonial readings of the dynamics of power and knowledge in Arab theater. Research has also traced the dynamics of Arab theater in youth experiences at the beginning of the twenty-first century, as well as the various influences of Western theater.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that most of this sample of books has been published in Arabic, with the exception of a single work by Insaf Cherkaoui in French, which addresses soft skills and their role in communication in the plays of Samuel Beckett.

Moroccan Visual Arts

Publications on Moroccan plastic arts combine the presentation of artworks with critical analysis. In a joint publication by Skira and Galerie d’art l’Atelier 21, Michel Gauthier offers an analytical reading in both French and English of the works of Moroccan artist Najia Mehadji. Abdelhaq Najib and Mohamed Achouika co-authored a book published by Orion, in which they delve into the philosophy of caricature art in the work of Mohamed Jamaati, highlighting its use in social criticism, satire, and representations of the world. In the same vein, Bouchaib Dabbâr, a journalist, published a book with Dar Al-Fasila; it presents a collection of critical approaches, portraits, and personal narratives of caricature artists. Meanwhile, Abdeljalil Hajmari released a book with Quid.ma that provides an analytical reading of the artistic achievements of several Moroccan painters. Additionally, Abdeljalil Lahjomri provides, in a book published by Quid.ma, an analytical reading of the artistic production of several Moroccan visual artists.

In a volume released by Orion Editions, Abdelhaq Najib offers an exploration of the artistic journeys of Morocco’s leading visual artists throughout the twentieth century. Benyounes Amirouche, through *The Moroccan Arab Publishing House*, presents a study addressing questions of representation

and abstraction, their contradictions and transformations, and the rise of artistic modernity in Moroccan visual art. Al-Nawras Editions published a work by Nouredine Tahiri that delivers critical analyses of selected paintings by Ahmed El Houari, highlighting his distinctive style, which merges Cubist and abstract expressionist techniques to produce unconventional forms that convey the inner psychological states of humanity. Gallery Kent issued a book featuring the notebooks and artworks of Mohamed Benyich, accompanied by a critical commentary by Philippe Guiguet Bologne. Finally, the Afaaq Foundation released a scholarly study by Mohamed Bendouri examining the challenges of analogy and abstraction in Arab visual art criticism.

Other Arts

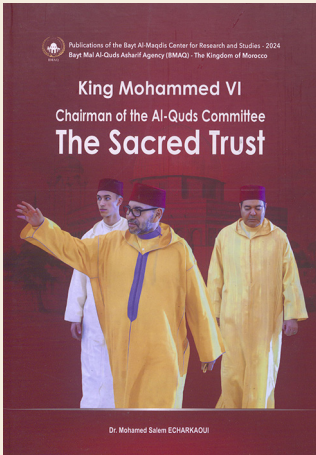
The art publications also include works devoted to other artistic fields, though they remain relatively limited in number. Among these is a study by Abdellah Kikér examining the different types and styles of jewelry worn by men and women in the Souss region. Likewise, Saïd Labib provides an interpretive analysis of artistic creativity, while Youssef Wahboun, addresses aspects of visual arts in Moroccan a French-language volume. Kulte Éditions published a work suggesting a strategic perspective on shared landscape design in Morocco, marking the tenth anniversary of the founding of the PAN Agency. Similarly, Youssef Ben Saoud presents his photographic portfolio dedicated to landscapes. In an ethnographic study of drazza—the traditional weaving of Ouazzane—Hicham Boumdassa explores the sociological and cultural dimensions tied to the social fabric of this craft. Furthermore, Yazid Al-Atou investigates the symbolic meanings embedded in carpets and tattoos within Amazigh culture. Finally, Zoubir Mehdad, in a book issued by Dar Al-Ma'rifa, highlights the defining features of Morocco's traditional horsemanship art.

In another context, Al-Mustafa Lamohdar presents a historical and documentary study on crafts and trades in the city of Marrakech. Another publication from Kulte éditions gathers statements from more than forty creators about Moroccan fashion, in which they redefine fashion through diverse perspectives. In another study, Mohamed Tahiri examines the functional and aesthetic dimensions of Arabic calligraphy within Islamic civilization. Additionally, a book jointly published by Sliky Brothers and the Anjra Center for Studies, Creativity, and Development, coordinated and studied by Younes Sebbah and Mohamed Maghraoui, focuses on educational art booklets in the art of Arabic calligraphy issued in 1949 by the Spanish researcher Antonio García Jaén and the Moroccan calligrapher Mohamed Ben Al-Hussein Al-Sousi. Mohamed Bendouri, for his part, published three books. The first, issued by Afaaq Foundation, explores the different types of Moroccan calligraphy. The second, released by SMIB Publishing and Distribution, examines the forms of encouragement and support granted to calligraphy and calligraphers in Morocco at the dawn of the third millennium, whereas his third book, also published by Afaaq Foundation, studies the aesthetic and unifying intentions of Saharan Moroccan calligraphy.

Within the sports field, Ibrahim Mazal provides an introduction to the sociology of football in Morocco, emphasizing the importance of the socio-sports expert as a central figure in player training academies. In the same vein, the writer and journalist Ahmed Dourrachad published a book chronicling the history of the Nahdat Athletic Zemamra football club since its establishment in 1977. Murad Zarrouq explores the experience of Wydad Athletic Club of Casablanca during the colonial era (1955–1937). Finally, Bouchra Baibano shares her autobiography, recounting her journey and passion for climbing some of the world's highest mountain peaks across different parts of the world.



5. Moroccan Print and Digital Publications by Geographical Area



Moroccan publications, according to geographic scope, reveals the strong local (national) dimension in intellectual and literary production. Works that take Morocco as their central subject matter constitute a significant proportion

of the output, a steady trend confirmed also by the Foundation’s previous reports.

Quantitative analysis shows that 76,94% of production (2780 titles) focuses on the Moroccan context, including literary and creative works. This concentration reflects the dominance of Morocco as a primary research subject, with comparatively less attention given to surrounding geographical areas such as the Maghreb, the Arab-Islamic world, Africa, and Europe.

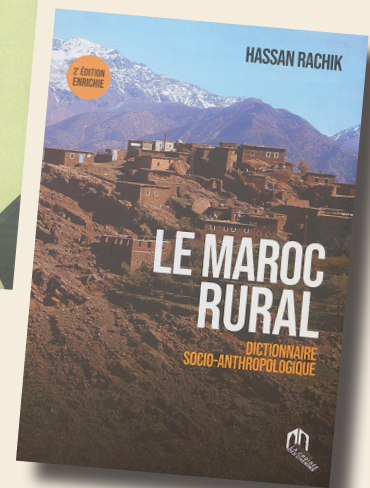
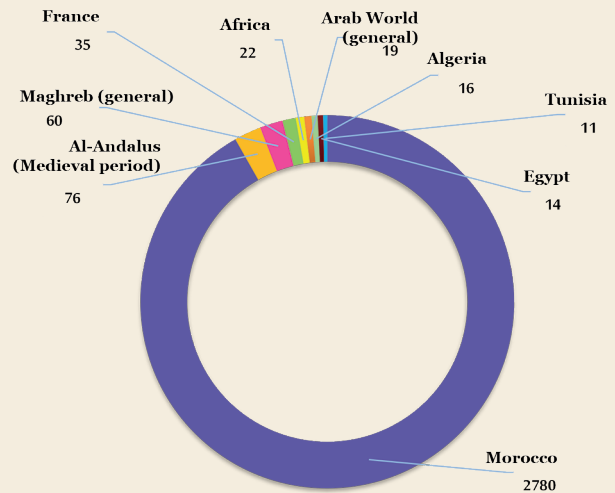
As for publications on Africa, they account for less than 1% of total output. This figure indicates that Morocco’s political and economic openness to its African depth has not yet translated into scholarly output commensurate with the scale of the current geopolitical transformations the continent is undergoing and the future international challenges. Moroccan publishers’ interest is largely confined to Moroccan-African relations within their religious, heritage, and historical contexts.

Regarding Andalusian heritage, which represents a historical and cultural extension of national identity, publications in this field—both authored and edited works—totaled 76 books (2,1%).

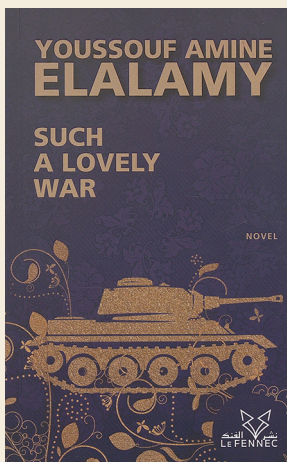
Overall, current data align with the conclusions of previous reports, indicating that Moroccan

authorship and the publishing industry pay limited attention to neighboring or influential global regions, despite Morocco’s significant civilizational and geopolitical position.

Graph 5 : Moroccan publications by geographical fields under study



6. Translations



During the period covered by the report, the total number of print and digital translations published in Morocco reached 204 titles, representing 5,65% of all published books.

Target Languages: Arabic account for the largest share of translations, with 152 titles, representing 74,51% of the total. The source languages translated into Arabic were diverse,

with French leading by more than half of the works translated into Arabic (88 titles, or 57,89%), followed by English with 33 titles (21,71%), Spanish with 12 titles (7,89%), and German with 6 titles (3,94%). In addition, there are 3 translations from Amazigh and 2 from Hebrew. As for translations into other target languages, both Amazigh and English each records 12 translated titles (5,88%), along with 4 titles translated into Spanish.

Source Languages: French ranks first among the source languages, with 101 translations, reflecting its constant prominence as a reference language in intellectual and translation production among Moroccan translators. It is followed by English, with 36 translations, and Arabic, with 26 translations. The remaining source languages are distributed as follows: Spanish (14 translations), German (6 translations), Amazigh (5 translations), Hebrew (3 translations), Dutch (2 translations), Italian and Chinese (2 translations).

Publishers of Translations: The landscape of translation publishing reveals the absence of a specialized publisher (or publishers) devoted exclusively to translated works. Notably, 20 translations (9,8%) were published at the author's own expense, a figure that exceeds the output of major publishing houses such as Afrique Orient (17 translations) and the *Institut Royal de la Culture Amazighe* (11 translations). Eight translations were issued by each of the these publishers: the *Académie du Royaume du Maroc*, the *Centre Culturel du Livre*, Le Fennec, and Dar Al Qalam Al Arabi. Six translations were issued by both Dar Athaqafa and Slaiki. Five



Translated works represent 5.65% of the total Moroccan books

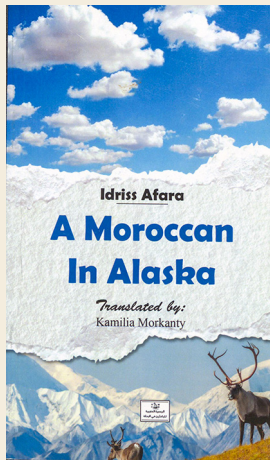
translations were published by each of the following: the *Association marocaine des chercheurs de la ribla*, the *Centre Culturel Arabe*, and *les Éditions Virgule*, while *Marsam*, *Toubkal*, *Éditions Kult*, *Dar Basma*, and *les éditions les Infréquentables* produced four.

Fields of Knowledge in Translations: Statistical data reveal that most translators during this period focused primarily on literary creativity and historical studies. Three-quarters of the output consists of translations of literary works (68 literary works), followed by historical studies (55 titles), representing 26,96% of the total translated works. Social studies ranks next at 12,25%, and political studies comprise the smallest share at 4,9%.

Authors in Translation: Some authors' works enjoy a notable presence in the field of translation, attracting the attention of several translators. Foremost among them are the works of the late sociologist Fatima Mernissi, three of whose works have been translated—or retranslated—reflecting the continued relevance of her intellectual project, particularly in relation to gender and society in Arab and Islamic contexts.

Other authors whose works have been translated include Jilali Adnani, Walter Harris, and José María de Murga, as well as the anthropologist David Le Breton, the novelist Milan Kundera, the sociologist Abdellah Hammoudi, and Orison Swett Marden (two works of each).

Morocco as a Subject of Translation: Morocco emerges as a central theme in translated works. With the exception of literary texts, 77 titles (representing around one-third of the total translated output) address various aspects of precolonial through contemporary Morocco. They include historical texts documenting pre-colonial Morocco and writings from the colonial period, as well as modern critical approaches that revisit that era beyond the traditional colonial perspective. Examples include translations by the Moroccan scholar Mohamed Afif of Edmund Burke III's writings on protest and resistance and



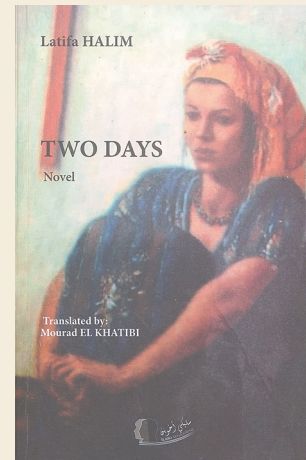
Ellen Amster’s studies on medicine and saints during the colonial period. Also republished was Abdallah Laroui’s thesis on the social and cultural origins of Moroccan nationalism. In addition, anthropological and sociological studies, such as the works of Abdellah Hammoudi and Fatema Mernissi, were published.

On the other hand, the translation output also

covers studies on contemporary political issues, including mainly the Moroccan Sahara question. This issue constitutes a central theme in the writings of Rahal Boubrik and Jilali Adnani, who seek to deconstruct the historical and political foundations of the fabricated conflict and to reposition it within broader international and regional contexts. Translations also cover texts on the institutionalization of Amazigh and language policies. In addition, travel writing occupies a significant place within the translated body corpus, offering diverse portrayals of Morocco through the eyes of European travelers such as Walter Harris, Maurice Paléologue, and George Montbard. These texts are of particular importance not only for their documentary value, but also for the cultural representations they convey, shedding light on how Moroccan society has long been perceived by others.

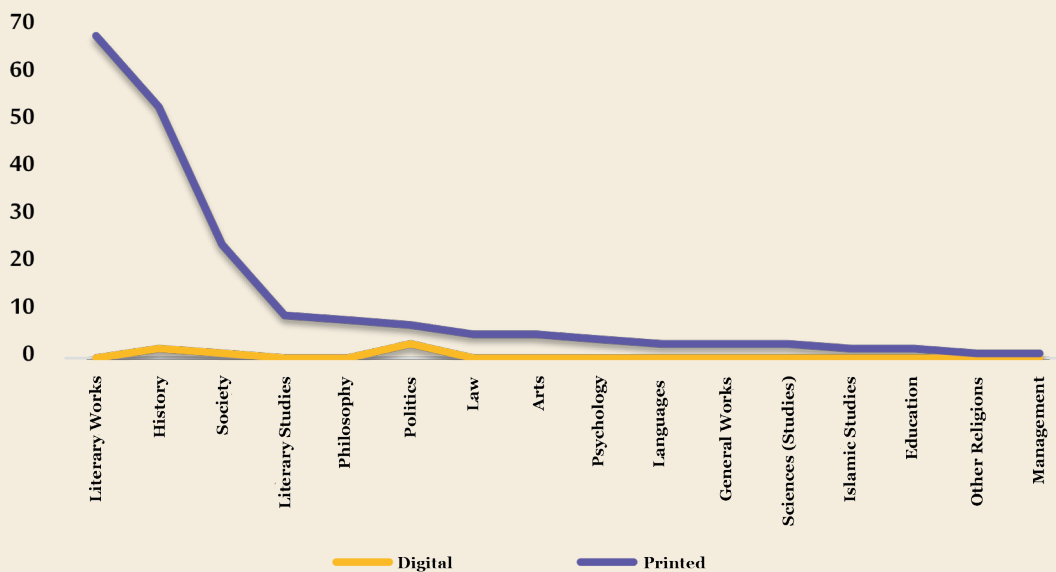
In this context, the King Abdul-Aziz Al Saoud

Foundation for Islamic Studies and Human Sciences in Casablanca released an Arabic translation from Italian of a travel narrative entitled *Nel Morocco: ricordi personali di vita intima*. Originally published in 1912 by the Italian writer Lena Maddalena Cisotti Ferrara, the work recounts this lady’s experiences during her stay in Morocco between 1897 and 1907.



The Foundation also released an Arabic translation from English of the book *Trickster Travels: A Sixteenth-Century Muslim Between Two Worlds* which explores the figure of al-Hasan al-Wazzan, known in the West as Leo Africanus, written by the late American historian Natalie Zemon Davis, a pioneer of microhistory.

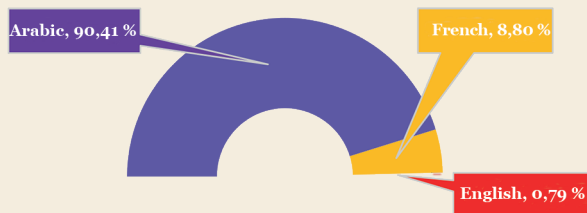
Furthermore, the Foundation enriched the field of translation studies by publishing a selected bibliography titled *Traducteurs marocains en Sciences humaines et sociales*. This work serves as an important research tool, documenting the body of translations produced by Moroccan translators in the fields of humanities and social sciences, whether translated from foreign languages into Arabic or from Arabic into other languages, whether published inside or outside Morocco.



Graph 6: Paper and Digital Translations by fields of knowledge

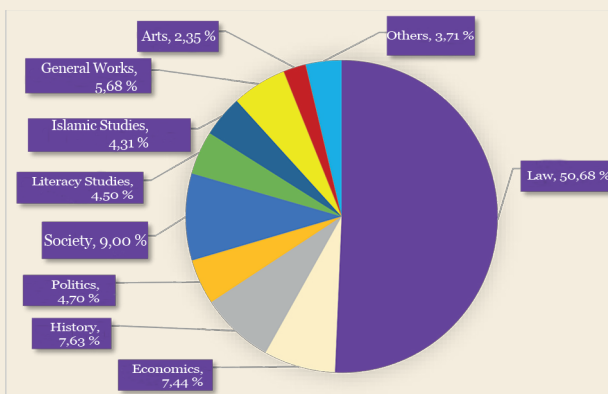
7. Moroccan Periodicals in 2024–2025: State of the arts

The current report records 511 issues from 173 periodicals, consisting of 353 printed issues and 158 digital, with an average of 2,95 per periodical. In terms of language distribution, the output is as follows: 90,41% in Arabic, including 30 new journals launched during 2024–2025; 8,8% in French; and only 0,79% in English.

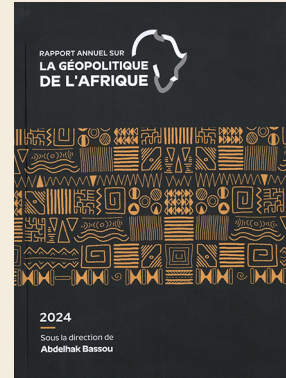


Graph 7 : Distribution of periodicals by language

In terms of the distribution of periodicals by fields of knowledge, those specializing in law dominate the output (more than half of the total) during the reporting period, accounting for 50,68%. They are also the most dynamic, as 15 of the newly launched periodicals mentioned in the previous paragraph are legal. Periodicals of social nature represent 9,00%, followed by historical journals (7,63%) and then economic journals (7,44%).



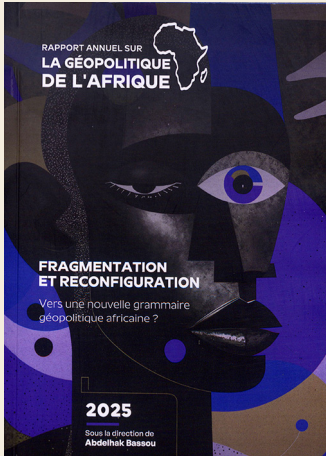
Graph 8: Periodicals by fields of knowledge



Acquiring Moroccan Periodicals

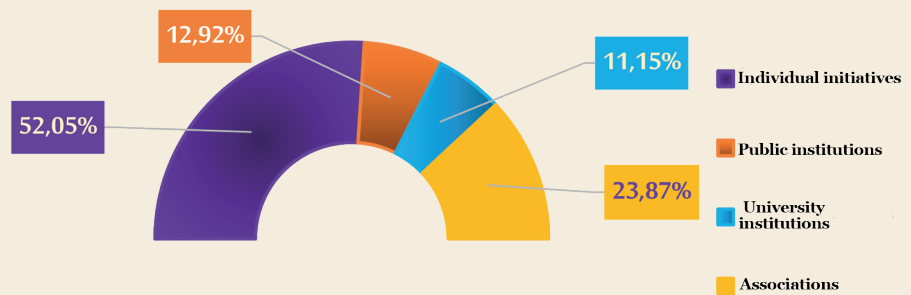
The collection of Moroccan periodicals faces structural difficulties, most notably irregular publication and weak distribution. Such challenges affect the majority of periodicals, whether issued by universities, research centers, or private initiatives. Under such circumstances, the collection of Periodicals becomes a demanding task, requiring significant effort to track new issues through intensive fieldwork across various cities in the country and through a wide network of publishers and suppliers.

The Moroccan periodicals covered by this report range from academic journals specialized in humanities and social sciences to general intellectual or cultural ones, published by universities, research centers, public institutions, or private entities. This report does not include magazines. As for digital periodicals, the Foundation bases its statistics on issues that can be fully downloaded. The Foundation does not include in its statistics periodicals whose publishers limit access exclusively to individual article downloads. This applies, for instance, to the portal of the National Center for Scientific and Technical Research (CNRST), which offers articles from hundreds of Moroccan periodicals in the humanities and social sciences but does not allow downloading full issues.



These periodicals vary according to the issuing body: 266 issues were published through individual initiatives by researchers and university professors, 122 issues by cultural or professional

associations, 66 by public institutions, and 57 by university institutions. It is noteworthy that journals published through individual initiatives make up 52,05% of the total. Many of them are irregular; however, some periodicals have maintained continuity; for instance, the *Kitabat* periodical has been published since 1990, and likewise, the *Revue marocaine d'administration locale et de développement* has been published since 1992.



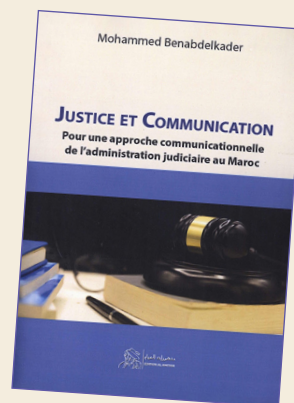
Graph 9 : Periodicals by publishers

8. Published University Theses

According to the Foundation's database statistics, the bibliographic services identified 31 Moroccan university theses in print, representing 0,93% of the overall output of published books, during the period under study.

Doctorates	31
%	0,93

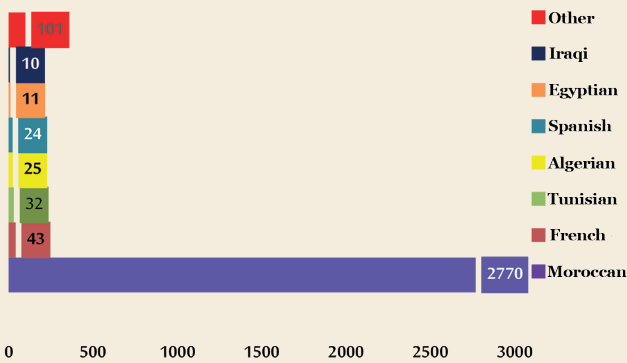
Table 3 : Published University Theses



9. Authors

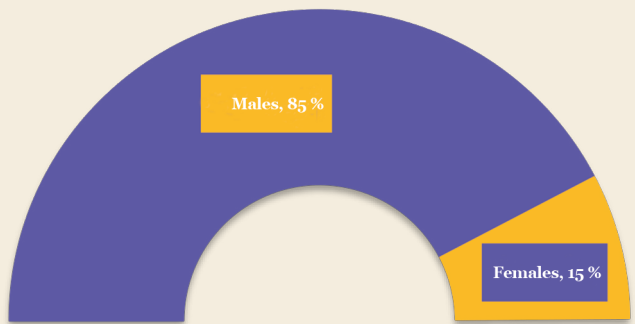
The data about the 3016 authors during the period covered by the report reveal two key points:

As shown below, the data on the geographical distribution of the authors' national identities show that Moroccans constitute the majority, at 91,84%, with limited openness to other nationalities: Tunisians (1,06%), Algerians (0,83%), and Egyptians (0,36%), whereas the European nationalities most represented in Moroccan publishing are the French (1,43%) and the Spanish (0,80%).



Graph 10 : Authors by nationality

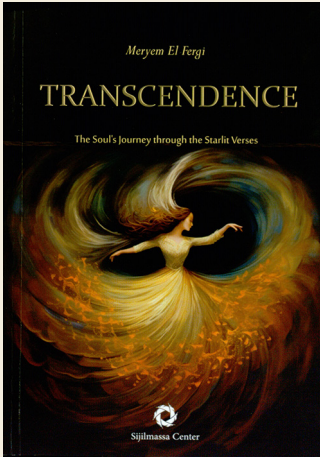
Figure 11 illustrates the stability of the distribution of Moroccan authors by gender, with males constituting the majority at 85%. In contrast, females represent 15%, a proportion that underscores the slow growth of women's contribution to authorship and publishing.



Graph 11: Moroccan Authors by Gender



• **Feminine Writing**



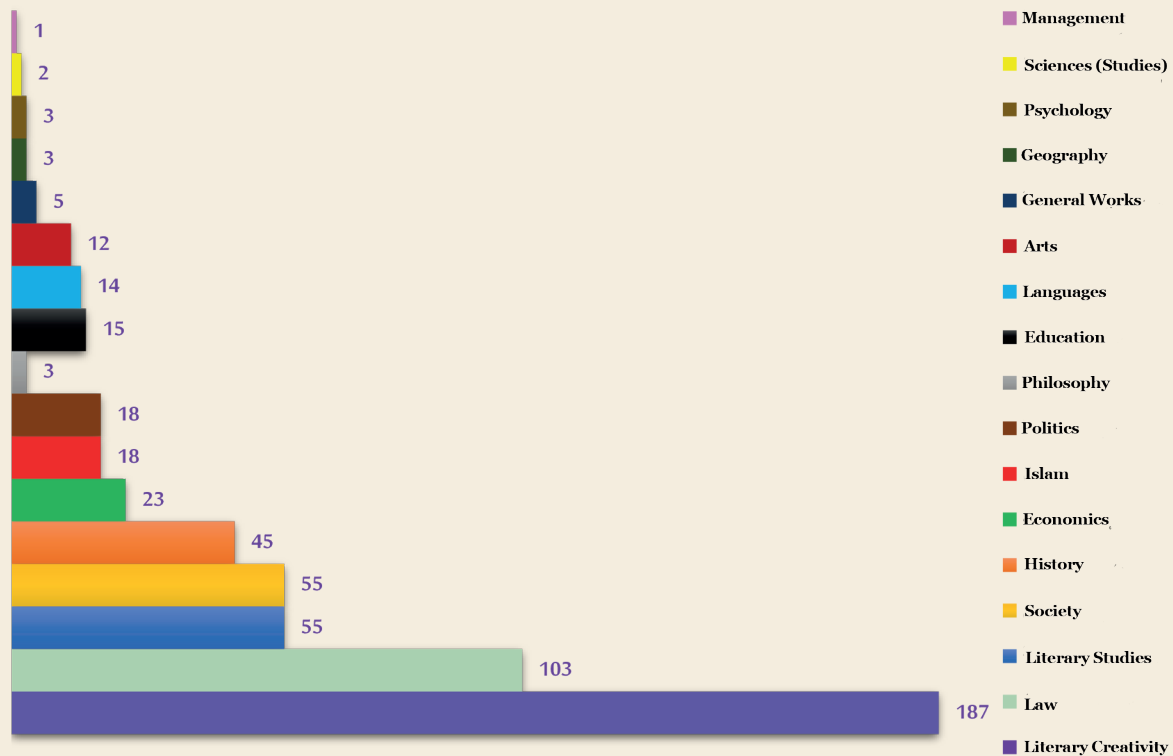
The distribution of Moroccan women's publications (562 titles) across fields of knowledge indicates that literary creativity attracts the largest share of female authors, with 187 literary works representing 33,27%. Legal studies rank second with 103

titles (18,32%), followed by social studies and literary studies, each accounting for 55 titles, while historical studies comprise 45 titles. The data also reveal that Arabic is the predominant language of authorship among Moroccan women, accounting for 70,28% of their publications. Notably, women's output in French (22,95%) surpasses the overall average of

publications in French. Other languages remain marginal within the landscape of Moroccan women's literary production.

Language	Nombre de titres
Arabic	395
French	129
English	21
Amazigh	16
Spanish	1

Table 4: Moroccan women authors by language

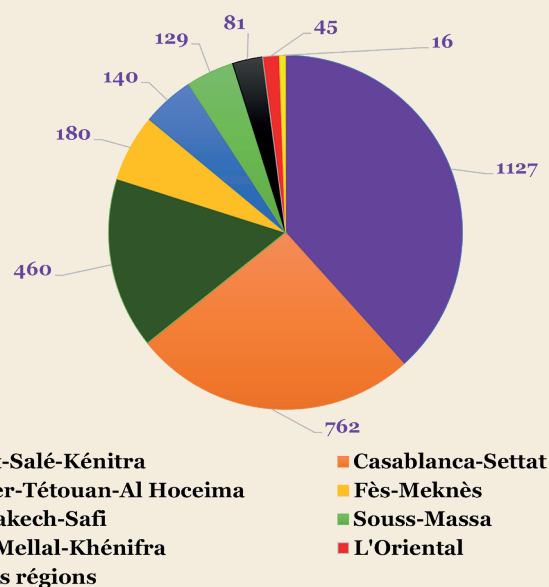


Graph 12 : Moroccan Women authors by fields of knowledge

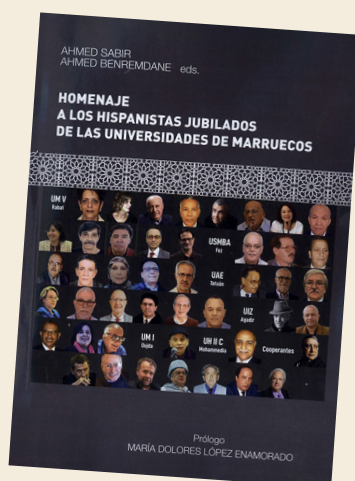
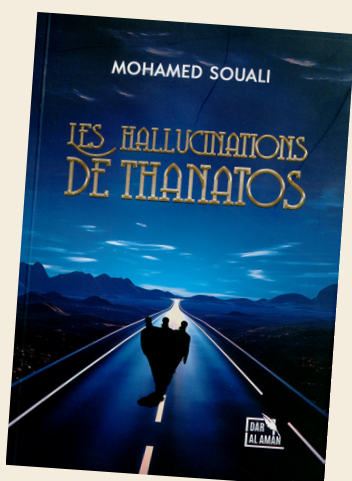
10. Moroccan Publications by Region

Publishing data in Morocco for 2024–2025 show a persistent geographical concentration of publishing activity within a limited number of regions. Out of a total of 3613 print and digital titles issued during this period, 1889 were published in the regions of Rabat–Salé–Kénitra and Casablanca–Settat, together representing the bulk of the national output. There is, however, a noticeable disparity between the two; while the former records 1127 publications, the latter accounts for 762 titles. In the region of Tanger–Tétouan–Al Hoceima, 460 titles were published, reflecting the steady growth of publishing activity in the north of the country. The region of Fes–Meknes produced 180 titles, Marrakech–Safi 140 titles, and Souss–Massa 129 titles.

Some regions have not yet experienced significant growth in publishing comparable to those mentioned above. Beni Mellal–Khénifra records 81 titles and the Oriental region 45 titles, while the remaining regions combined account for only 16 titles. These figures demonstrate a marked disparity in the distribution of cultural activity and publishing houses across the Kingdom’s regions and indicate the continued concentration of the book industry in the major urban hubs.



Graph 13: Moroccan Publishers by Regions



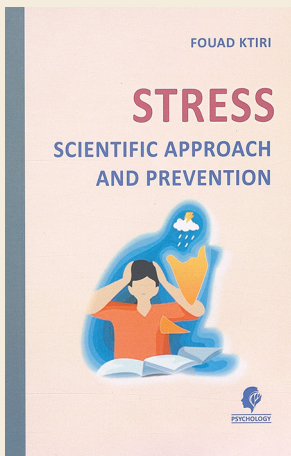
11. Publishers

During 2024–2025, Morocco’s publishing sector produced 3613 publications through 391 publishers. Professional publishers (125 in total) account for the largest share with 1670 titles, followed by institutional publishers (266) with 1270 titles. Publications issued “at the author’s expense” account for 673 titles.



Graph 14 : Distribution of Moroccan Publishers

11.1. Self-Publishing



Data on self-publishing in Morocco indicate that books published at the author’s own expense amount to 673 titles, representing 19% of the total output recorded. This proportion reflects ongoing structural constraints within the publishing sector

and its operating mechanisms, in addition to challenges related to distribution and its coverage across the national territory. This proportion highlights the persistent constraints affecting the structure and operations of the publishing sector, particularly regarding nationwide distribution. The mechanisms established within the dissemination process restrict the overall distribution scope.

In terms of language distribution, Arabic constitutes the primary language of self-published works, with 594 titles, accounting for 88,26%. Regarding fields of knowledge, legal studies attract the largest share, followed by literary creativity.

11.2. Private Professional Publishers

Private professional publishing contributes 1670 printed books, representing more than 46% of total Moroccan publications. Most of these works were published in Arabic, with a limited presence of French-language publications and a complete absence of Amazigh-language works. Data also show that the number of publishers producing more than 20 books during the reporting period do not exceed 30. A review of previous reports indicates that some of these publishers have maintained a steady publishing rhythm and a consistent presence in the national book market.



Publisher	Arabic	French	Amazigh	English	Spanish	Total
Slaiki Akhawayne (Tangier)	135	12	-	1	1	149
Afrique Orient (Casablanca)	78	21	-	2	-	101
Dar Al Amane (Rabat)	88	5	-	-	-	93
Librairie Salma (Tétouan)	75	1	-	-	-	76
Etablissement Afaq (Marrakech)	75	1	-	-	-	76
Dar Bassma (Fès)	58	-	5	2	-	65
Centre culturel du livre (Casablanca)	47	2	-	-	-	49
Addar Al Maghribia li nachr wa tawziaa (Rabat)	49	-	-	-	-	49
Editions Dar Assalam (Rabat)	48	4	-	-	-	52
Dar al Afak al maghribia (Casablanca)	48	1	-	-	-	49
Dar Attakafa (Casablanca)	44	4	-	-	-	48
Editions Bab al Hikmat (Tetouan)	48	-	-	-	-	48
Editions Le Fenec (Casablanca)	14	31	-	1	-	46
Editions Agora (Tangier)	40	6	-	-	1	47
Maison Al-Ihya (Tangier)	39	1	-	2	-	42
Librairie Rachad (Settat)	41	-	-	-	-	41
Editions La Croisée des chemins (Casablanca)	7	32	-	1	-	40
Editions Bouregreg (Rabat)	34	3	-	-	-	37
Editions Toubkal (Casablanca)	28	1	-	-	-	29
Dar Attaouhidi (Rabat)	27	2	-	-	-	29
Virgule éditions (Tangier)	18	9	-	-	-	27
Librairie Essalam (Casablanca)	26	1	-	-	-	27
Dar Nachr al Maârifa (Rabat)	24	2	-	-	-	26
Marsam (Rabat)	7	18	-	-	-	25
Société al-Madariss (Casablanca)	17	6	-	1	-	24
Dar El-Irfane (Agadir)	19	3	-	-	-	22
Dar Errachad El Hadita (Casablanca)	22	-	-	-	-	22
Orion éditions (Casablanca)	4	15	-	-	1	20
Adar al Maghrebial Arabia (Rabat)	20	-	-	-	-	20

Table 5 : Ranking of Moroccan private professional publishers according to number of publications (20 titles and above).

11.3. Institutional Publishers

Institutions and organizations published 1270 print and digital titles. Institutional publishing is characteristic of diversity in terms of publishing method; Some publishers focus exclusively on print (e.g., the Haut-Commissariat aux anciens résistants et anciens membres de l'armée de libération), others specialize in digital publishing (e.g., the Haut-Commissariat au plan), while certain institutions

combine both formats (e.g., the Policy Center for the New South). Institutional publications also reflect a notable linguistic diversity (Arabic, Amazigh, French, English, Spanish, etc.), compared to those of private professional publishers.



Publisher	Arabic	French	Amazigh	English	Spanish	Others	Total
Policy Center for the New South	4	50	-	68	-	-	122
Haut-Commissariat au plan	18	38	-	1	-	-	57
Editions La vague culturelle (Fqih Ben Saleh)	37	3	-	1	-	-	41
Haut-Commissariat aux anciens résistants et anciens membres de l'armée de libération	35	3	-	-	-	-	38
Institut royal de la culture amazighe	18	6	13	-	-	-	37
Académie du Royaume du Maroc	20	12	-	2	1	-	35
Revue de jurisprudence civile (Rabat)	33	1	-	-	-	-	34
Alliance des écrivains en amazighe Tirra (Agadir)	2	-	31	-	-	-	33
Fondation Afra des études et recherches (Khénifra)	27	3	2	-	-	-	32
Faculté des lettres et des sciences humaines - Agadir	22	4	-	-	-	1	27
Editions Approches (Fès)	23	2	-	-	-	-	25
Revue marocaine d'administration locale et de développement (Rabat)	17	6	-	-	-	-	23
La Maison de la poésie au Maroc (Casablanca)	21	1	-	-	-	-	22
Faculté des lettres et des sciences humaines – Rabat	19	1	-	-	-	-	20
Faculté des lettres et des sciences humaines Dhar el Mehrez – Fès	17	2	-	-	-	-	19
Imprimerie nationale (Rabat)	18	-	-	-	-	-	18
Ministère des habous et des affaires islamiques	18	-	-	-	-	-	18
Assemblée créateurs marocains (Casablanca)	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
Institut royal des études stratégiques	1	14	-	-	-	-	15
Conseil supérieur de l'éducation, de la formation et de la recherche scientifique	5	9	-	-	-	-	14
Fondation Bahitoune des études, recherches, édition et stratégies culturelles (Taza)	13	1	-	-	-	-	14
Faculté des lettres et des sciences humaines – Mohammedia	10	3	-	1	-	-	14
Observatoire national pour l'édition et la lecture (Tanger)	13	1	-	-	-	-	14

l'Association Ad Nuru s Tmaziyt (Marrakech)	1	-	11	-	-	-	12
Foundation for Research in Philosophy and Sciences in Muslims Contexts (Rabat)	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Conseil de la communauté marocaine à l'étranger (Rabat)	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
Association marocaine des chercheurs de la rihla (Casablanca)	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
Centre Manahil d'études, de recherches et de renaissance du patrimoine (Nador)	10	-	-	-	-	-	10

Table 6: Ranking of institutional publishers by number of publications (more than 10 titles)

11.4. University Publications



The table containing university publications for 2024–2025 shows that Moroccan universities produced a total of 176 titles in the fields falling within humanities and social sciences. These publications are distributed across 13 universities.

Among these, four institutions stood out as the most active in university publishing; together, they issued 131 books, representing 78,44% of the total university

output. These universities are Hassan II University in Casablanca, Ibn Zohr University in Agadir, Mohammed V University in Rabat, and Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah University in Fes.

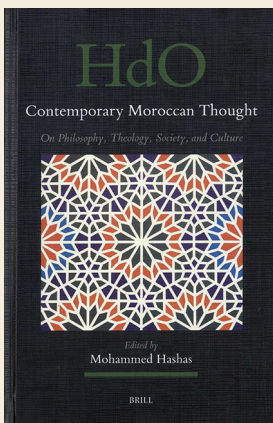
University	Number of Books
Hassan II University (Casablanca)	44
Ibn Zohr University (Agadir)	40
Mohammed V University (Rabat)	25
Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah University (Fez-Taza)	22
Cadi Ayyad University (Marrakech)	7
International University of Rabat	6
Mohammed VI University (Benguerir)	6
Moulay Ismail University (Meknès)	5
Mohammed I University (Oujda-Nador)	4
Abdelmalek Essaâdi University (Tanger-Tetouan)	3
Euro-Mediterranean University (Fez)	3
Ibn Rochd International University (Casablanca)	1
Private University of Fez	1

Table: Ranking of Moroccan Universities by Number of Publications

Average Price of Moroccan Books

The average price of Moroccan books published during 2024–2025 was approximately **82.70** dirhams, a relatively modest figure when compared to Tunisia, where the average book price reached **131.52** dirhams. A comparison with European book prices shows that Moroccan books cost approximately 34% of the average price of French books.

PUBLICATIONS OF MOROCCANS ABROAD (2024–2025) IN THE FIELDS OF LITERATURE, HUMANITIES, AND SOCIAL SCIENCES



Since 2022, the Foundation has undertaken a comprehensive review of publications by Moroccans abroad within its reports on publishing in literature, humanities, and social sciences, resting on bibliographic description and analytic tools used by the Foundation. In doing so, it has expanded its scope to encompass the

intellectual output of Moroccans inside and outside the country. The four previous reports analyzed Moroccan publications from 2017 to 2024, aiming to address the statistical gap in this field and to provide a comprehensive picture of the intellectual productivity of Moroccan writers and researchers, highlighting their presence and influence beyond Morocco. The current report (2024–2025) presents a wide range of updated data, offering both a valuable qualitative dimension and a cumulative contribution to monitoring and analysis.

Compared to the previous report (2023–2024), which recorded 501 publications by Moroccans abroad, the current report records a significant increase in the number of printed titles, amounting to 735, following statistics by the Foundation's documentation services. This report seeks to provide a quantitative and qualitative reading describing this output, with reference to several indicators, as follows: countries of publication, writing languages, writing patterns, fields of knowledge, and geographical areas under study.

Countries of Publication: Moroccan Publications in 28 Countries

Publications by Moroccans abroad are distributed across 28 countries, grouped into four geographical zones: Arab countries, European countries, North

America (Canada and the United States), and non-Arab Asia (Turkey and Singapore).

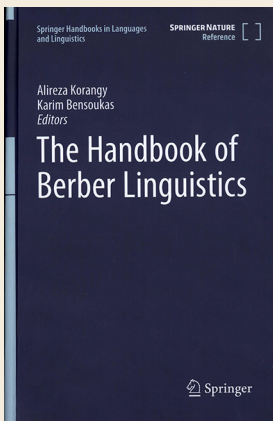
Arab Countries: Moroccan writers have published 481 works across 15 Arab countries, all in Arabic. This number reflects their orientation toward a wider linguistic and cultural sphere, enabling them to reach audiences far beyond Morocco's borders. Financial incentives, undoubtedly, are not the decisive factor guiding Moroccan authors in choosing where to publish. The three leading destinations—Jordan (227 titles), Lebanon (61 titles), and Egypt (58 titles)—do not necessarily offer more attractive financial rewards than other countries. Rather, their appeal lies in the vitality of their publishing and distribution networks. Jordanian and Lebanese publishers, in particular, maintain dynamic distribution networks, supported by active agents and distributors across the Arab world, and ensure a regular presence at major regional book fairs.

By contrast, the Gulf countries collectively (United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Bahrain) account for only 85 titles despite being assumed capable of offering stronger financial incentives to support publishing activity. This observation raises further questions about what motivates Moroccan authors to publish in more peripheral contexts such as Sudan or Palestine. As emphasized in the previous report, the dynamics of Moroccan publishing, whether inside or outside Morocco, require contextual interpretation of the personal and professional motivations and stakes involved in the publishing process, for both authors and publishers. Seemingly, considerations that drive authors to publish outside Morocco differ significantly from those influencing Moroccan writers residing in the diaspora.

European Countries: Moroccan authors published a total of 238 titles across nine European countries; these titles are characteristic of notable linguistic diversity. A portion of these works appeared in Arabic, and they were published through institutional or private presses established by migrants from Arab

countries. Such “Arab” publishers, active in six European countries (Italy, England, Spain, Germany, Sweden, and Belgium), produced 48 titles, issued mostly by a single publisher, which is Manchourat Al-Mutawassit in Milan (35 titles). This output includes works by Abdel Fattah Kilito, Abdessalam Benabdelali, Abdelkader Chaoui, Mohamed Mesbahi, Mohamed Ashaari, Mohamed El Haradi, and Ahmed Aydoun.

Moroccan works published in Europe in French totaled 144 titles, most of them in France (135 titles), while the remaining 9 titles are distributed among Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, and Spain. Beyond French-language publications, Moroccan authors also published books in other languages, including Italian (20 titles), Spanish (14 titles), English (10 titles), and one title in German and another in Dutch.



Moroccan publications have also extended to two distant geographical regions, namely North America (Canada and the United States), which account for 14 titles—10 of them in English—and non-Arab Asia (Turkey and Singapore), where two titles were published, one in Arabic and the other in English.

An important observation is the correlation between the country of publication and the language of writing. Most Moroccan publications in French appeared in France, those in Italian in Italy, and those in Spanish in Spain. The same pattern holds for other languages, with the notable exception of English-language publications, which were published in the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, and Singapore—a factor underscoring the global reach of English as an international language. The most plausible explanation for this relationship is that language partly determines the country of publication, as it provides the most suitable linguistic and cultural space for engaging within relevant academic and intellectual circles. More specifically, it enables the author to participate in the dynamics of scholarly debate, which is regarded as an essential condition for gaining academic recognition in line with established traditions of scholarly communities.

Writing Languages

Moroccan publications are marked by a striking linguistic diversity, albeit varying in quantity: Arabic (530 titles out of a total of 735), French (147 titles), English and Italian (21 titles each), Spanish (14 titles), and German and Dutch (one title each). This diversity reflects the range of authors’ linguistic choices and personal stakes within research and intellectual production networks, while also echoing the diversity of the intended readership. Particularly noteworthy is the openness of Moroccan authors to writing in Italian and German, an openness that remains recent, limited, and shaped by the context of Moroccan writers’ presence across the European world.

Writing Patterns and Fields of Knowledge

The intellectual activity of Moroccan authors can be categorized into three principal modes: authorship, translation, and the publication of manuscript texts in modern critical editions. The output of these patterns shows significant quantitative variation over the period (2024–2025): authorship accounts for 604 books, translation for 108 books, and 23 books in “manuscript editing.” It is noteworthy that the output of the latter two modes remains close to the figures in the previous report (2023–2024), while the output of the first mode has increased significantly compared to its previous total of 417 books.

In this context, our aim is twofold: describing these modes both quantitatively and, more importantly, qualitatively. We will examine in detail the fields of knowledge within which each writing mode falls. This specification is based on a concise formulation of the knowledge content, drawing on a range of descriptive and analytical cataloguing data adopted by the Foundation. The goal is to provide a clear-cut picture of the intellectual interests of Moroccan authors. A long-term tracking of these interests, over five or ten years, could further inform our understanding of the major trends shaping Moroccan intellectual production published abroad.

A. Fields of Knowledge

The publications of Moroccan authors in the domain of authorship are organized into fourteen fields of knowledge, ranked as follows: literary creativity (162 titles), literary studies (97 titles), linguistics (70 titles), philosophy (59 titles), social studies (42 titles),

Islamic studies (40 titles), history (29 titles), political writings (27 titles), arts (25 titles), economics (19 titles), education (15 titles), law (12 titles), business management (4 titles), and finally sciences (4 titles). We will focus here on reviewing the major themes of the first nine fields of knowledge, each comprising no fewer than twenty titles. Together, these nine fields account for 550 titles, forming a significant and representative sample.

1. Literary Creativity

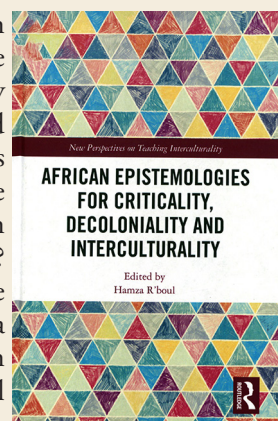
Moroccan literary creativity continues to attract the interest of both authors and foreign publishers alike. Its total output has reached 162 books, published in different languages: Arabic (88 books), French (66 books), Spanish (7 books), and English (1 title).

The writers in this group represent different generations and literary sensibilities, ranging from figures such as Mubarak Rabii, Ahmed Benmimoun, Youssef Fadel, Mohammed Bennis, Abdellatif Laâbi, and Tahar Ben Jelloun to figures of the newer generation such as Aïcha Belhaj, Mohamed Said Hjioui and Sakinah Habib Allah, among others. A notable aspect of this output is that 17 authors published more than one literary work during the reporting period. Some authors published two works (Mohamed Ashaari, Salah Bousrif, Najib Arafawi, Tahar Ben Jelloun, etc.), others published three (Said Mountassib, Abdelilah Benarafa, Anis Al-Rafii, Khalil Louafi, and so on), whereas one female author from the new generation published four works in French within a single year.

While the genre of novel predominates most Moroccan literary production written in French, Spanish, and English, it shares prominence in Arabic literary production with poetry: 47 novels and 37 poetry collections.

Arabic Moroccan literature publishing has expanded its reach across twelve Arab nations, including Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Lebanon, Egypt, Sudan, Iraq, Syria, Mauritania, and Tunisia, as well as into European countries such as Italy, Germany, and Britain. This wide geographical distribution signals that modern Moroccan literature has moved beyond its presumed local readership to address Arabic readers across different continents. Such a development inevitably raises a series of questions, including the following: Does this expansion imply that changes in the audience's tastes and "culture" (in the anthropological sense) compel the writer to alter the "literary structure," moving away from

the national localism in which Moroccan literature has evolved since the early 1940s, as documented by Mustapha Yaala in his foundational study on the phenomenon of localism in Moroccan Narrative? Has Moroccan literature succeeded in forging a world emancipated from the constraints of national localism, or have the intensified networks of communication, cultural exchange across Arab countries, and increased human mobility attenuated the significance of local differences, thereby rendering them more easily comprehensible and appreciable?

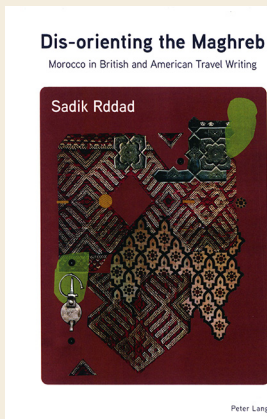


2. Literary Studies

The literary studies (97 titles) produced by Moroccan authors can be broadly classified into two categories: theoretical and methodological studies on reading and interpreting literature (17 titles) and applied literary studies (80 titles).

The first category includes two main axes. The first consists of general studies in literary theory, approaches to literary criticism, and critiques of those approaches. Some of these works focus on new perspectives in literary scholarship, such as hermeneutics, subjective semiotics, and cultural criticism. The second axis comprises studies of specific experiences in reading literary texts and the trajectories and processes those experiences have undergone. These include, for example, the interpretation of the novelistic corpus in Mohamed Berrada's work, the narratology of Said Yaktine, the narratology of Abdallah Ibrahim, cultural criticism in Nader Kazim's work, literature and psychoanalysis in Pierre Beyer's approach, and the manifestations of Edward Said's presence in conflicting cultures.

As for the second category of literary studies, it includes writings drawing mainly on an applied approach to reading and interpretation of literary texts. These can be grouped into four main axes. The first is devoted to general studies of particular literary genres. These include works on modern Arabic poetry, as well as studies of Islamic Sufi poetry in relation to the concept of poetic inspiration, compared with Greek and medieval European traditions. It also encompasses studies of the Arabic narrative corpus, both classical and modern (such as the maqāmāt



genre, the Arabic novel, the Moroccan novel, and the short story), in addition to two works on Sub-Saharan African literature and the African novel. The second axis focuses on the study of specific literary experiences, whether in classical Arabic literature (such as Al-Jahiz and Ibn Khaldun), or in modern Arabic literature (such as Tayeb Salih, Salim

Barakat, and Hilal Al-Hajri). It also includes studies in modern Maghrebi literature (Abdelfattah Kilito, Abdallah Laroui, Mohamed Choukri, Farid al-Ansari, Sania al-Farjani, and Mohamed al-Mami ibn al-Bukhari), as well as in European literatures (Dante, Leonardo da Vinci).

The third axis brings together studies on collective literary phenomena shaped by cultural, social, or political sensitivities that have left a deep imprint on Arabic literature. These include literature of the oppressed people, marginal literature, prison literature, and exile narratives. Within modern Moroccan literature, the focus extends to migration narratives, women's writing, and recurring motifs of rebellion and nostalgia, particularly in the works of Mohamed Khair-Eddine, Abdelkebir Khatibi, and Abdellatif Laâbi. It also encompasses Moroccan literature written in Spanish.

The fourth axis addresses a number of phenomena in comparative literary studies, including the image of the Arab in Western novels in the aftermath of September 2001, 11 attacks; the image of the "Other" in Moroccan fiction; representations of Morocco in British and American travel writing; and the Arab-Islamic roots of troubadour literature.

3. Linguistic Studies

As for linguistic studies, Moroccan linguists published 70 books, 68 of them in Arabic, one in French, and one in English. The Arabic works revolve around six axes: first, theories of cognition and knowledge, language, and identity; second, Arabic linguistics and applied linguistics (developmental linguistics and digital linguistics); third, theories of discourse analysis and their applications to various types of discourse (advertising, philosophy, literature, Arabic rhetoric, Qur'anic discourse, exegetical discourse, debates, and politics); fourth, language, translation,

and machine-related studies; fifth, issues associated with teaching and learning Arabic in the Moroccan context; sixth, two works written in foreign languages (French and English), the book in French deals with problems of translation and intercultural differences, while the English-language book focuses on Amazigh linguistics.

It is worth noting that more than half of the publications by Moroccan linguists in Arabic—forty-three titles—were issued by Dar Konoz Al Maarefa, a Jordanian publishing house specializing in linguistic and literary studies. This publisher has been awarded the Arab Book Prize in Doha in its third edition (2025–2026), in recognition of its significant contribution since 2015 to the dissemination of Arabic academic work in linguistics. Its reputable standing is further distinguished by consistently maintaining high-quality printing standards.

4. Philosophy

The total output of Moroccan philosophical writings reached 59 titles, including 53 books in Arabic, four in French, and two in English. These works are organized around three geographical axes. The first is the axis of Western philosophy (23 books), which encompasses studies on the philosophy of religion, philosophy and technology, epistemology, ancient philosophy, and French philosophy. The second is the axis of philosophy in the Arab-Islamic world (19 books), covering research on the classical Islamic philosophical heritage—such as the works of Avicenna, Fakhr al-Din al-Razi, and Abu Hayyan al-Tawhidi—as well as studies in political ethics, theories of knowledge, and logic. The third is the axis of philosophy in the Maghrebi context (18 books), which includes investigations into the classical philosophical heritage of the western Islamic world—such as Ibn Khaldun, Maimonides, and Averroes—alongside studies of contemporary Maghrebi philosophical thought, including the contributions of Mohammed Aziz Lahbabi, Mohammed Abed al-Jabri, Taha Abderrahmane, Abdelkebir Khatibi, Mohammed Arkoun, and Mohammed Mesbahi.

5. Social Studies

Moroccan researchers have published 42 works in this field, largely concentrated around a bunch of key themes. These include the sociology of knowledge and the challenges posed by modern technologies (memory, the book, media, digital culture, and artificial intelligence); the sociology

of culture, religion, language, and identity in the Arab world, Morocco, and the United States; and historical sociology examining the relationship between tribal social structures and political systems in the Maghreb. Other studies address women and transformations in self-awareness, as well as cultural contact and conflict, including the representation of difference, hate speech, migration, and identity challenges. Finally, a significant body of work explores popular culture, ranging from Moroccan folk tales, proverbs, Sufi popular poetry, and food culture to broader Arab traditions such as the tales of One Thousand and One Nights and even European contexts (including Finnish folk tales).

6. Islamic Studies

The publications of Moroccan researchers abroad (40 titles) have been concentrated around four main areas. The first axis consists of fundamental studies (*uṣūl al-fiqh*). These include writings on the principles of Islamic jurisprudence (10 titles), particularly those entertaining scientific concepts such as “the rationality of legal interpretation,” “the sharia apathy,” “logical contradiction,” and “the universals of sharia.” The second axis, Qur’anic studies (8 titles), encompasses thematic approaches to Qur’an as well as works on the principles and methodologies of exegesis. The third axis, theological studies (8 titles), covers topics such as classical *kalām* through its major figures (al-Ghazali and Fakhr al-Din al-Razi) and sectarian schools (Muʿtazilites and Ashʿarites); the question of prophecy in Islamic and Christian texts and in contemporary Arab writings critical of religious thought; as well as critical works on modern atheism. The fourth axis, Sufi studies (7 titles), includes research on Moroccan Sufi experiences through their leading figures (al-Tijani and Hamza Shuqur) and their orders, particularly in northern Morocco, alongside a study on Jalal al-Din Rumi.

7. Historical Studies

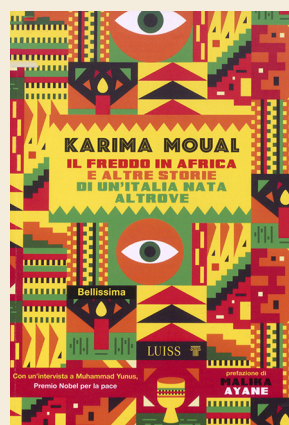
Moroccan authors abroad have published 29 works in historical studies. These are distributed across several thematic axes. The first one consists of historiographical inquiries, addressing the philosophy of history, questions of historical periodization, local histories, and the documentation of oral narratives. The second axis includes biographical writings on contemporary Moroccan figures in literature, politics, and economics. The third one explores cross-cultural

perspectives, examining relations between peoples and civilizations, particularly between the Islamic world, the Western Islamic world, and Europe. The fourth axis focuses on studies on the Western Islamic world, including research on educational institutions and security structures. The fifth is devoted to al-Andalus history, with investigations into water management, architecture, and music. The sixth axis highlights works on the history of Morocco and its cities, with case studies on Sijilmasa and Casablanca. The seventh examines the spread of Islam from Morocco to West Africa, emphasizing religious expansion and cultural transmission. Finally, the eighth axis presents global histories of humanity from the universal perspective of Ibn Khaldun.

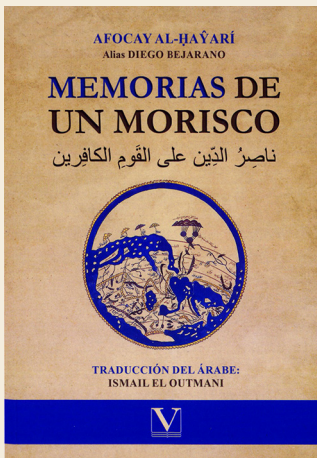
8. Political Writings

Political writings by Moroccan authors, amounting to 27 titles, have been diverse in scope as well. They can be grouped into several themes. One set of works focuses on the deconstruction of contemporary political ideologies, including ISIS, militant Salafism, political Islam, and the European far right. Others address international crises, notably Palestine and Ukraine, as well as Morocco’s international relations with France and the United States. Further studies examine issues of international migration and analyze social and political movements in Morocco, ranging from the early years of independence to the Rif protests. Finally, transformations in the political landscape of Tunisia ensuing the events of 2011 are also explored.

9. Arts



Moroccan authors have published 25 works in the field of the arts, covering a number of topics. The publications include studies on theater in Morocco, the Maghreb, the Far East, and France. They also encompass works focusing on Moroccan visual arts through the contributions of leading figures such as Najia Mehadji, Mohamed Salmi, and Henri Matisse. Others examine musical thought among Islamic philosophers—particularly al-Farabi—alongside



musical practices in Morocco and al-Andalus. Scholarly inquiry has also been extended to the philosophy of cinema, as well as to the study of Moroccan cinematic experience. In addition, art publications cover general studies on photography, including work on the late Moroccan photographer Yezza Slaoui, in addition

to specialized research on urban planning, sculpture, and museology, notably the experience of the Mohammed VI Museum in Rabat.

B. Fields of Knowledge and Themes in Translated works

The total number of translated works in Moroccan publications reached 108 titles, including 98 translations produced by Moroccan translators and 10 by Arab and European translators of works by contemporary Moroccan authors. Notably, the output of Moroccan translators abroad—amounting to 98 titles—nearly equals half of all translations published within Morocco at large (198 titles).

These translations have been carried out in five languages: Arabic (92 titles), French (10 titles), Italian (2 titles), Spanish (2 titles), German (1 title), and English (1 title).

Arabic Translations: Moroccan translators rendered 89 books into Arabic from nine European languages, namely French, English, Spanish, German, Portuguese, Dutch, Romanian, and Latin, as well as from one Eastern language, Persian (languages are put in order). In addition, two translators from Egypt and Lebanon rendered into Arabic three works by Tahar Ben Jelloun and Ali Benmakhlouf. Altogether, these Arabic translations (92 titles) fall within 13 fields, the largest of which is literary production (36 titles), followed by philosophy (14 titles), while the remaining fields account for fewer than eight titles each.

Literary translations include works from French literature, as well as Moroccan and Tunisian literatures written in French (16 titles), Spanish literature (8 titles), Portuguese literature (3 titles), Persian literature (2 titles), English literature (1

title), and one novel from Romanian literature. As for philosophical translations, they were carried out from French (5 titles), German (4 titles), English (4 titles), and Latin (1 title); these works address a wide range of topics, without a clearly unified thematic focus.

French Translations: 10 translated books were published, nine of which are Moroccan works originally written in Arabic. These cover philosophy and anthropology (Mohammed Abed al-Jabri and Abdallah Hammoudi); the novel (Mohamed Choukri, Rabia Raihane, Malika Moustadraf); literature of political imprisonment (Fatna El Bouih); and Sufism (Mohamed Fouzi Al Karkari). The tenth translation is a poetry collection by the Emirati poet Khulood Al Mualla. In addition to that, one book was translated from Italian into French on Moroccan-Italian relations. It is worth noting that most translators into French are Moroccan, with the exception of two: one Tunisian and one French Arabist.

Other Translations: a limited number of translations into other languages have also been published. Two books were translated into Italian from French: *Le Coran et les femmes: une lecture de libération* by Asma Lamrabet and *Les sentiers de l'indiscipline* by Driss Ksikes. Two books were translated into Spanish, one from Arabic and one from French. Translated from Arabic are: *Nāṣir al-Dīn ‘alā al-Qawm al-Kāfirīn* by the Morisco Ahmad ibn Qasim al-Hajari (known as Afuqay) and a French written novel by the Moroccan author Salma El Moumni. In addition, two Moroccan translators rendered into English the Egyptian historian al-Maqrizi's *al-Bayan wa-l-i‘rab ‘amma fi ard Misr min al-a‘rab* (*The book of clear expression regarding The Arab tribes of Egypt*). Finally, one book was translated from French into German on the protection of employees in Moroccan labor law.

C. Fields of Knowledge and Themes in Edited Manuscript

The total number of manuscript heritage publications issued by Moroccan scholars abroad reached only 23 books, published across ten Arab countries, in addition to Turkey and the United Kingdom. These works fall into several fields of knowledge: Islamic studies (14 titles); classical Arabic literature (4 titles); linguistic studies (2 titles); folk literature (1 title); Moroccan-Hijazi travel literature (1 title), and writings on epidemics and plague (1 title). Most of these texts belong to Moroccan and Andalusian

heritage (15 titles). The remaining eight works are those from the Mashreq, written between the 3rd and 11th centuries AH. Among the oldest is a rare fragment from the first volume of *Kitāb al-Azmina* by Al-Mubarrad.

Notable edited texts include the travel account *Hidāyat al-Malik al-‘Allām ilā Bayt Allāh al-Ḥarām* by Al-Hachtouki, whose editor won the Ibn Battuta Prize for Travel Literature for the 2024-2025 edition in the category of “edited travelogues.” Also noteworthy is *Miftāḥ al-Sa‘āda wa Miṣbāḥ al-Siyāda fī Mawḍū‘āt al-‘Ulūm* by Tash Kubri Zadeh (d. 968 AH), published in five volumes. Another significant work is *Al-Radd ‘alā al-Ṭā‘ifa al-Andalusiyya wa al-Dhabb ‘an al-Uṣūl al-Mālikiyya* by Al-waryakli al-Saghir, a unique text refuting the obscure Andalusian sect that emerged in Morocco during the Saadian dynasty. Finally, newly published fatwas by the jurist and legal theorist Abu Ishaq al-Shatibi are also of particular importance.

Geographical Areas under Study

All nine reports issued by the Foundation since 2015 have included a core summary of Moroccan publications inside Morocco, depending on the geographical scopes under study. Their main finding is that one of the structural tendencies of Moroccan literary and intellectual production is its strong focus on the local or national sphere, with Morocco taken as the main “subject” of this production in more than 70 percent of published works. A question arises in this context: whether this conclusion also applies to the publications of Moroccans abroad across 28 countries on different continents.

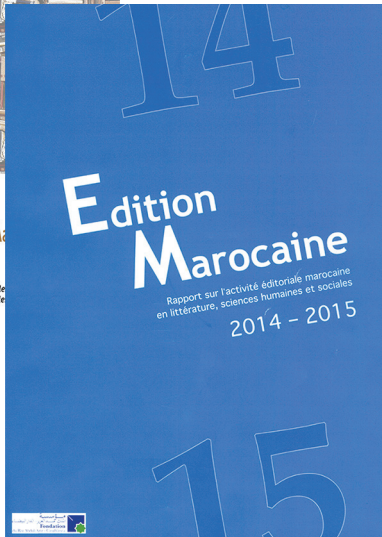
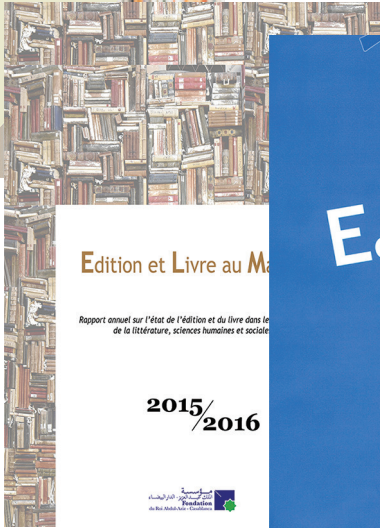
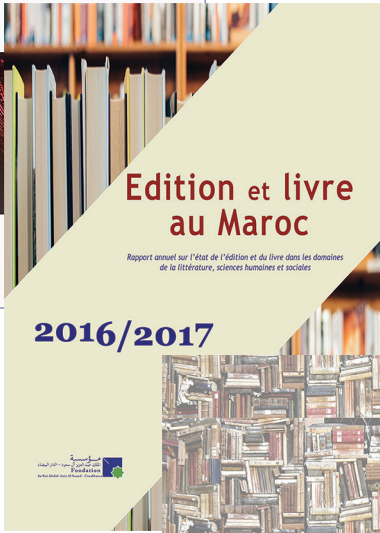
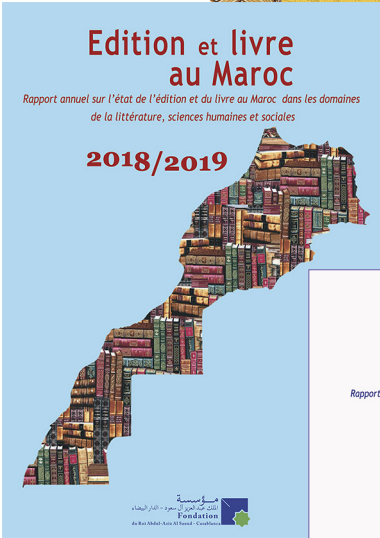
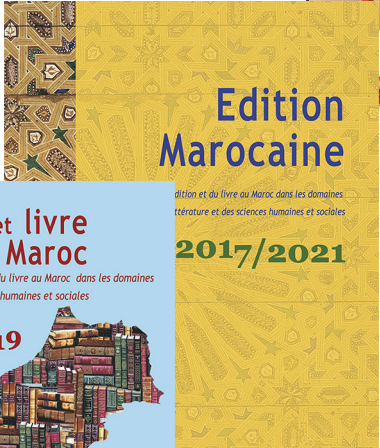
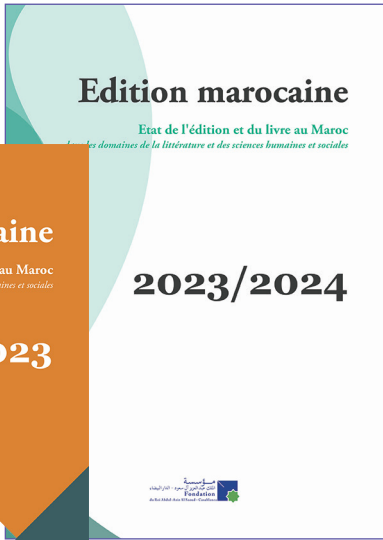
Seemingly, this observation can indeed be generalized to Moroccan publications abroad, whether in literary creation or in humanities and social science research, as “Morocco” constitutes the main subject matter of 362 titles (out of a total of 735). By contrast, the presence of neighboring geographical areas remains limited: the number of works devoted to studying the Maghrebi space—whether as a whole or to its individual countries—does not exceed 34 titles. This suggests that Moroccan intellectual production has not yet fully come to grips with the sensitivity of Maghrebi regional proximity, nor with the need to make knowledge of it a dynamic program for thought within the humanities and social sciences. We also note the limited attention given to Andalusian studies in current Moroccan production. The field counts no more than 19 titles. Yet,

Andalusian heritage is a key part of national culture. It has long been a prominent subject in Eastern Arab scholarship since the inauguration of Andalusian studies within Egyptian schools in the first half of the twentieth century. This implies that Moroccan authors in this field address readers across the Arab world at large. Understanding the northern neighborhood—past, present, and future—requires considering Andalusian heritage. It is a shared asset between both shores of the Mediterranean. This heritage must become a vital field of knowledge. Its value lies not only in history but also in its living presence in Spanish cultural life. It shapes debates, tensions, and stakes among different forces in Spanish society.

Although the Arab and Islamic world constitutes the focus of 194 titles, reflecting a considerable degree of scholarly attention, a closer examination of scholarly subjects covered reveals a marked imbalance of interest. Moroccan authors in the humanities (literary studies, linguistics, religion, and thought) are far more engaged with studying the Arab-Islamic world (160 books) than their counterparts in the social sciences (sociology, anthropology, political science, economics, and history), whose output on this subject does not exceed 34 books.

Other geographical areas fared no better, as they were the subject of only 47 books, distributed as follows: Europe (32 titles), Sub-Saharan Africa (5 titles), Latin America (5 titles), Russia (2 titles), North America (2 titles), and the Far East (1 title). The study of these regions is substantially concentrated in the humanities (i.e., literature, literary studies, philosophy, and the arts), with a total of 35 books, while only 12 works were produced in the social sciences, including sociology, economics, politics, and history.

Emphasizing the tendency of publications by Moroccans abroad to focus on Morocco as a subject is intended as a call to integrate reflection on Morocco within the broader circles of its regional, Mediterranean, and global interactions, rather than confining it solely to its internal dynamics. Equally, it seeks to redirect greater attention toward understanding the major civilizational spheres of the world, as part of an endeavor that combines the acquisition of knowledge with active involvement in a global era where interests and destinies are profoundly intertwined.



Online Catalogs Serving Scientific Research



The joint effort of four Maghreb cultural institutions has resulted in the creation of a common catalog allowing access to over 1,650,000 references in the form of books, manuscripts, articles, and various documents. The two main libraries involved are the Library of the King Abdul-Aziz Foundation for Islamic Studies and Human Sciences in Casablanca, and the National Library of Tunisia, along with two documentation centers, one affiliated to the Jacques Berque Center in Rabat and the other with the Institute of Research on Contemporary Maghreb in Tunis. This initiative aims to create an online catalog bringing together the most important printed and digital documents available in libraries and documentation centers in the Maghreb region.



www.traduction-catalog.org

Within the historical hub of Arabic publishing in the Middle East, as well as in the Arab Gulf and the Greater Maghreb, we have witnessed since the beginning of the 21st century a true surge of activity in the field of translation and knowledge transfer related to the humanities and social sciences, from various languages such as English, French, and others, into Arabic. In line with this intellectual dynamism supporting scientific research and the modernization of thought, the institution provides publishers, translators, as well as researchers and readers in general, with a platform highlighting the crucial significant activity of Arabic translation at present. The database of this platform (accessible through the link provided above) allows access to various bibliographic and statistical data on Arabic translations in particular.