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Revista de Antropología, Ciencias de la Comunicación y de la Información, Filosofía,
Linguística y Semiótica, Problemas del Desarrollo, la Ciencia y la Tecnología

Año 35, 2019, Especial N°

21

Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales

ISSN 1012-1587/ ISSNe: 2477-9385

Depósito Legal pp 198402ZU45



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The Prospects For Normalization Between Morocco And Israel Under King Mohammed Vi

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Abstract

The relations between Morocco and Israel are important in the field of international relations because of the nature of the relationship. Since King Mohammed VI ascended the throne in Morocco, he contributed directly to maintaining relations between the capitals of the two countries. These relations did not break even at the height of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The decline according to regional data is a long history of communications varied in degree between confidentiality and public, as indicated by many previous studies (1). Based on the above, it can be said that the Moroccan-Israeli relations transcend the political and strategic dimensions of any bilateral relations between the countries, since their nature makes them directly affect the reality of the Maghreb region. The premise of the study stems from the fundamental point that the accession of King Mohammed VI to the throne in 1999 He contributed to building relations with all countries for a lasting peace in the Arab region and Israel is one of the countries with which the Moroccan government established high-level relations that reach the level of normalization in all political, economic, security and cultural fields in order to ensure Israel stands by Morocco as a market for its goods and a key pillar in North Africa to ensure its movement on the African continent based on fraternal relations.

Las Perspectivas De Normalización Entre Marruecos E Israel Bajo El Rey Mohammed VI

Resumen:

Las relaciones entre Marruecos e Israel son importantes en el campo de las relaciones internacionales debido a la naturaleza de la relación. Desde que el rey Mohammed VI ascendió al trono en Marruecos, contribuyó directamente a mantener las relaciones entre las capitales de los dos países. Estas relaciones no alcanzaron el punto álgido del conflicto árabe-israelí. La disminución según los datos regionales es una larga historia de comunicaciones que varían en grado entre confidencialidad y público, como lo indican muchos estudios previos (1). Con base en lo anterior, se puede decir que las relaciones marroquí-israelíes trascienden las dimensiones políticas y estratégicas de cualquier relación bilateral entre los países, ya que su naturaleza hace que afecten directamente la realidad de la región del Magreb. La premisa del estudio parte del punto fundamental de que la adhesión del rey Mohammed VI al trono en 1999 contribuyó a construir relaciones con todos los países para una paz duradera en la región árabe e Israel es uno de los países con los que el gobierno marroquí estableció relaciones de alto nivel que alcanzan el nivel de normalización en todos los campos políticos, económicos, de seguridad y culturales con el fin de garantizar que Israel respalde a Marruecos como un mercado para sus bienes y un pilar clave en el norte de África para garantizar su movimiento en el continente africano basado en relaciones fraternas.

Rooted in Morocco and with the aim of marking the aspects of normalization and the most important data and dimensions of the study was divided into:

First: Moroccan-Israeli political normalization

Second: the Moroccan-Israeli normalization of security and intelligence

Third: Moroccan-Israeli economic normalization

Fourth: Moroccan-Israeli cultural normalization

Fifth: Attitude towards Moroccan-Israeli normalization

First: Moroccan-Israeli political normalization

The death of King Hassan II on July 23, 1999, was an occasion for the Israelis to attend the funeral of King Hassan II, a delegation of 200 individuals and 1,800 organizations. The Israeli government declared mourning

for a week. And a course in strengthening the relations between the two countries, in order to serve the peace process between the Arabs and Israel. In addition, Israeli television broadcast several special programs on King Hassan II.

Moroccan-Israeli relations have witnessed a new phase after years of diplomatic, intelligence and economic cooperation between the two countries, which has been a good influence among Israelis, especially after the accession of King Mohammed VI in 1999 and his reception of the heads of Jewish communities in Morocco, Determined to continue on the path of my grandfather King Mohammed V, and the parents of King Hassan II, the Jews are full Moroccan citizens and they must feel that they live in his country), King Mohammed VI was strengthened by keeping the Jewish royal adviser (Andre Azoulay) (J 3). As part of the efforts to strengthen political cooperation in the two countries, a secret meeting was held in 1999 in the city of Tangier at the Mirage Hotel, between Israeli and Moroccan officials. On May 3, 1999, the World Union of Moroccan Jews was established in the Moroccan city of Marrakesh, in the presence of 12 delegates representing 12 countries. King Mohammed VI received an official delegation representing the World Union of Moroccan Jews.

However, the fact that the normalization between the two countries was cold began when the second Palestinian intifada broke out and the Moroccans demanded the severing of ties with Israel in support of the Palestinian Arab people. Official relations between the two countries were cut off on October 23, 2000, When Morocco announced its severing diplomatic ties with Israel in cooperation with Tunisia and Oman. The Israeli liaison office in Rabat and the Morocco office in Tel Aviv were closed. The Israeli office includes 25 employees, including 12 Israelis, headed by Gawi Golan.

One of the consequences of the severing of diplomatic relations [7]

A - Morocco abandoned the presidency of the Jerusalem Committee, which has lost a large part of its importance in recent years, since it met only once every year and assigned the functions of the Jerusalem Committee to secondary staff.

(B) Significant damage to declared economic and commercial relations only

In March 2002, Morocco visited an Israeli diplomatic delegation led by Knesset Speaker Abraham Burg to participate in the 107th Session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Conference. This visit was to emphasize the depth of relations between the two countries. In May 2002, Morocco also visited an Israeli delegation to participate in the con-

ference of the Socialist International, Despite the popular rejection of the participation of the Israeli delegation. [8] This visit was met with protest and rejection from the popular currents in Morocco, rejecting all forms of normalization with Israel, especially in light of the continuing killings in the Palestinian territories.

Relationships have experienced some kind of tension and any relationship affected by the international environment, especially after the emergence of some crises, for example. The US invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq, the Palestinian uprising and the Casablanca bombings, Morocco is in a state of tension and anxiety after the killing of two Jews and the indictment of extremist fundamentalist political movements that call for violence, which has worsened relations. [9] In relations, especially the period of great turmoil experienced by many countries in the Middle East has cast a shadow over the relations between the two countries.

Israeli Foreign Minister Silvan Shalom visited Morocco on September 1, 2003, and was received by Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohamed Benaissa. The visit was the largest event, especially the reception of the Israeli minister by King Mohammed VI, who told the press that Morocco Could be a bridge between Israelis and Palestinians and that the time has come for Morocco and Israel to establish relations and that Morocco is ready to play a central role in the peace process. [10] For the following reasons,

A. The first official visit to the Israeli cabinet since the closure of the liaison offices in Morocco and Israel on 23 October 2000.

B. The Moroccan government's claim that the Palestinian Authority has asked it to play the role of mediator and that it has sent a number of letters to the Israeli government demanding that all killings be stopped.

C- Israel was able to break the Arab siege imposed on it, especially that Morocco is the chairman of the Jerusalem Committee and the presidency of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

D - diplomatic isolation suffered by Morocco in the UN Security Council and the abandonment of the United States of America for any international resolution in favor of Morocco and adoption of the proposals of James Baker to settle the dispute in the Sahara all contributed in one way or another to restore contact between the two countries 12 and then the monarch Moroccan Mohammed VI of Cheloumo Ammar, one of the leading rabbis of the East of Israel on the occasion of the anniversary of sitting on the throne of Morocco (13). As well as the absence of Morocco from the Arab arena in diplomatic issues after the death of King Hassan II, especially as

the Kingdom of Morocco continues to receive Israeli delegations in secret. The visit of Shalom Cohen, Director General of Foreign Affairs of Israel to Morocco, In 2000 and 2003, about Morocco's desire to restore relations, and then Israeli Foreign Minister Silvan Shalom's visit to Morocco in 2005, which he told Israeli radio before the visit. (According to secret contacts and a meeting with a group of Moroccans it is clear that Morocco decided to return Relations with Israel “).

Based on the above, a meeting was held between the Foreign Ministers of Morocco and Israel at the Moroccan Embassy in London. The meeting was conducted by order of King Mohammed VI. 15 The most prominent outcome of the meeting was the announcement of the opening of liaison offices between the two countries, .

As part of the call to strengthen relations, Morocco secretly visited Morocco at the request of a high-ranking delegation from the Israeli Labor Party, headed by Amir Peretz, Labor Party chairman. The delegation was received by King Mohammed VI on 17/2/2006 at the Royal Palace in Fez. Dialogue on King Mohammed VI opening new horizons for Arab-Israeli dialogue. Morocco seems to be adopting Israeli ideas and visions regarding the Arab-Israeli peace process. On July 4, 2007, Israeli Foreign Minister Tzipi Levy met with a Moroccan delegation comprising Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohamed Benaissa, Al-Tayeb Fassi Fihri and Yasin Al-Mansouri. The results of this meeting (18).

A. Emphasize Israel's desire and at the official level to exploit Morocco within the framework of the Arab League as a key actor in the direction of settling the Arab-Israeli conflict and bringing together the Palestinians and the Israelis

B. The choice of Israel for the meeting in Paris came after the victory of the French right headed by Sarkozy to the French government, which is one of the biggest supporters of the Government of Israel as well as the adoption of his government for Israeli theses. This was evident when Israel asked Morocco to pressure Hamas in its coup against the Palestinian legislative authority in return for securing France's position with Morocco on the issue of Western Sahara, which is a prerequisite for the restoration of diplomatic relations with Israel.

In 2010, relations deteriorated in the official political arena after King Mohammed VI refused to receive former Israeli president Shimon Peres, who was to participate in an international conference organized in the Moroccan city of Marrakech for the Clinton Middle East and Africa Nobel laureates. In which the king refuses to receive the Israeli president to participate

in the economic forum in Morocco 2010 due to Israel's positions on the peace process. The office of the Israeli presidency stated that Mohammed VI told Peres that he is not welcome in Morocco to participate in the forum.

In 2011, relations developed significantly on the official political level, especially when the Islamic Justice and Development Party took over the leadership of the government under the leadership of Abd al-Ilah Ben Kairan, represented by the Moroccan ambassador to Washington at the AIPAC conference, 20 and Morocco's desire to host Israeli activists and ministers Official and international in 2009, led by Tesiby Livni, Israeli Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Moroccan city of Tangier (21)

In 2012, the Justice and Development Party (AKP), in an unprecedented step, welcomed a group of Israeli activists, most notably Ophir Branstein, at its official annual conference for two days in the Moroccan capital of Rabat, 22 and the reception of the Justice and Development Party government by Israeli Knesset official Reuven Rivlin and his deputy, To attend a meeting of the Mediterranean countries as the Moroccan foreign minister of the Justice Party to grant the Israeli official visa to enter the Moroccan territory.

This development of relations was reflected positively in international forums when Morocco voted for Israel at the United Nations to be chaired by the Legal Committee and no statement was issued by the Moroccan Government regarding the vote.

Although the AKP pledged during the election and raised slogans against normalization with Israel, relations between the two countries seem to have taken a large part of political life so that they can not be abandoned.

Second: Security and intelligence normalization

The security and intelligence normalization is growing and developing by virtue of political normalization. The security and intelligence field has also witnessed close cooperation between the two countries. The Israeli sources confirm that they provide the necessary security and intelligence expertise to Morocco in order to ensure Morocco's security and military superiority over its neighbors. Israeli sources An Israeli military delegation visited southern Morocco on 12 May 2000, bringing the number of experts to twenty-five An expert from the Israeli Air Force, to provide advice and some technical services to the Moroccan air force, and this visit is part of a

series of undeclared visits, which may be often confidential.

In 2009, according to Morocco's *Le Tan* newspaper, Morocco contracted Israel to purchase military equipment to supply F16s in the air, especially after Morocco allocated more than 10 million dirhams to buy weapons in 2009. As part of the efforts to strengthen military cooperation between Israel and Morocco, reports from the British Department for Business and Innovation and Skills revealed that Israel had sold Israeli military equipment and equipment for more than five years, carrying British licenses to Morocco. (F16), acquired by Morocco from the United States of America, as well as advanced electronic equipment. Algeria's *Al-Shorouq* newspaper reported that Morocco had signed a 24-fighter arms deal worth \$ 2.5 billion to Lockheed, which played a prominent role in the success of the deal, with its strong influence in US arms companies. Sigma, which has a capacity of 1600 tons, from Dutch company Sheldi, which is owned by an Israeli, especially after the Israeli military site (DEBKA) revealed arms deals between Morocco and Israeli companies. Some sources also indicated that Morocco had purchased French-made unmanned aircraft and Israeli-type Harun technology to monitor its land borders and through Israel. We see from the above that Morocco has been able to improve its position in the world ranking in terms of the military arsenal, having ranked 65th in the world in 2014 became the 49th position in 2015 (30). This level of normalization between the two countries came as a result of the military need of Morocco to ensure its military superiority in the North African region, as well as the signing by the two countries of cooperation programs through the Amihai Military Academy and the Israeli Zionist Union to send 30 young men of Jewish origin to participate in a program aimed at integrating them into the Jewish community 30 days of service in the IDF receive physical and mental training. Leading to Israeli infiltration in all areas, posing a threat to Arab national security.

Third: economic normalization

Economic normalization is one of the constants of Israel's economic strategy and is still for peace with the Arab countries. The goal is to abolish the Arab boycott of Israel at all levels and to open the Arab markets, which are the gateway to the recovery of its economy and the integration of Israel into the region. Within this area, Israel has given great attention to the Maghreb region, especially the Moroccan, to control the Moroccan economy and subject it to its future visions, in a manner that serves its objectives in promoting normalization with Morocco.

1. Introducing Israeli goods to the market and providing them to the Moroccan consumer through companies with branches in Europe. The most important of these are radio remote control devices, electrical equipment and products, sound products, mobile phones, receivers and transmitters, inorganic chemicals and Israeli clothing.

2 - The volume of trade between Morocco and Israel reached about \$ 2 billion, according to the report of the international cooperation institute: Israel export, as well as the presence of 46 Israeli companies exporting to Morocco, and even the presence of Israeli companies based in Morocco. The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank contributed to the transfer of Israeli products exported to Morocco through the loans granted to Morocco and the most prominent Moroccan figures dealing with Israeli Jewish companies, André Zoulay, Advisor to King Mohammed VI, and Driss Al-Yazmi, Chairman of the Human Rights Council N and Nouredine Saïb, (35).

Note that Morocco is registered according to official Israeli documents issued by the Central Bureau of Israel under the economic symbol ma464 on international trade of Israel.

3 - Israel's investment in the sectors of banking, services and maritime transport The following table shows the volume of trade between the two countries for the period from 2005 to 2011 (37).

Value of trade deficit in Morocco MS	Morocco 's exports to Israel MS	Israel's exports to Morocco MS	year
9,4	2,4	11,8	2005
9,7	1,8	11,5	2006
14,1	2,7	16,6	2007
17	3,9	20,9	2008
15	3,2	18,2	2009
8	5,2	13,2	2010
17,1	3,9	21	2011

Morocco took the first shipment of fruit, the first in the history of relations,

which prompted the Israeli Minister of Agriculture to form a committee of plant protection in Tel Aviv to examine the safety of the plant diseases and the ratification of the import. Indeed, Tel Aviv has reached 1500 grains of the fruit of the tree, based on the increasing demand during the Jewish religious festivals. The Israeli intelligence services contribute greatly to the process of penetrating Israeli companies into the Moroccan economy. Economists classify the Israeli intelligence service as the first to employ the so-called "economic intelligence" to enable Israeli businessmen to control the markets, With the economic and commercial means, which made countries vulnerable to global economic movements (free market economy), which requires the Moroccan government to support its intelligence in the field of economic intelligence to address the Economic mechanisms (39). The most important areas of economic normalization.

- Agricultural normalization

The Moroccan agricultural sector was also an Israeli activity. In 2000, Morocco visited an Israeli delegation representing 24 Israeli companies with different specialties in agricultural, agricultural and plant enrichment techniques at the invitation of the Moroccan Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Services in Casablanca for five days. The Israeli delegation met some of the men Business and managers of Moroccan companies as the Israelis are betting a lot on investment, especially in the field of the establishment of joint factories and on the nature of that visit and in a study of the Institute of Israeli exports that the Israeli delegation distributed a guide containing information about the captive companies. The Moroccan government justified in a statement by the Moroccan Minister of Agriculture Ismail al-Alawi (that the government has nothing to do with the visit of the Israeli delegation). This statement also contradicts the fact that the farms established by Israel in the cities Morocco, including Meknes, Agadir, and Hajab.

As part of the efforts and strengthening of agricultural cooperation between the two countries, an attractive delegation representing 23 Moroccan institutions and associations visited Israel for a month to participate in a training course in the fields of agriculture, computers, irrigation of 1,000 hectares, cooperation and microenterprises under exchange programs and training of cadres. As a result, Israel exported tomato seeds, other types of peppers, watermelons, fertilizers, and irrigation and watering methods. The cultivation of the Danila and Kairila Tomatoes in Agadir, Kit Kings, Wanzakan and Ashtokh Province is the best proof of the agricultural normalization between the two countries.

Israeli researchers specializing in agriculture in the conferences held in southern Morocco and the meeting of a Moroccan researcher with an Israeli researcher in Agadir specialized in agricultural genetics for communication in the field of scientific research at the International Fair for vegetables and fruits, especially the investment of the Israeli company Netafim in Morocco, a company specializing in agricultural technology Based in Tel Aviv (41). The General Secretary of the Association of Producers and Exporters of Vegetables and Fruits Mohammad Al-Zahidi said that the majority of the seeds of Israeli tomatoes of high quality products of the company Masera, the largest investors in the field of tomato seed cultivation in Morocco, according to a report issued by the National Office for Food Safety of the Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture and is brought to Morocco through companies French or Dutch Within the same context confirms one of the Moroccan officials in the field of agriculture that no one can deny the existence of agricultural normalization between Morocco and Israel or can be eliminated as the area of land planted with tomato seeds Israel Of approximately 5,000 hectares (42). Within the framework of desertification control programs, in cooperation with the Director of the Moroccan Institute of Agriculture, the project included investment in the date palm sector on the outskirts of the desert and at a distance of 20 kilometers from the city of Rachidia in southeastern Morocco, which included the planting of 6,000 palm trees of unknown species.

Tourism normalization

The tourism sector has witnessed close cooperation between the two parties, representing a number of Israeli investment projects in the field of tourism, especially the establishment of companies and the purchase of hotels in tourist areas and cities. Some of them serve as a tour guide for visiting delegations to Morocco. The Israeli is Azinkut Shamil of the residents of Marrakech, The tour guides through the development of an online advertisement on the page that shows the dates of planned visits to Morocco, as well as the tourists of Israel monthly visits to various cities of Morocco, although Morocco deliberately denies the normalization of tourism In return, the monthly Israeli statements confirm Z A 45,000-year-old Israeli to Morocco, while an official in the Ministry of Tourism in Morocco in an interview with the new Arab on the validity of the visit of Israelis to Moroccan cities, especially Sawirh. He replied: “Yes, Israeli tourists visit

Essaouira, but this is not mentioned in the official statistics as they are placed in the category of tourists of other countries". Hassan Magdi, general manager of Barbaric Travel and Tourism Company (Jewish tourism in Morocco developed under official tourism policies). Some sources confirm the existence of the manufacture of special goods for Israelis written in Hebrew letters and Star of David six. The Israeli intelligence service works to support the exchange of tourism between the two countries, as the Shabak operates one of the branches of the intelligence service to maintain the confidentiality of visits to the wealthy Moroccans' by not publishing their personal data and not sealing their travel passports at Israeli standards. Coordination extends in the tourism sector, According to the report, 2239 Moroccan tourists visited Israel in 2014 during the first ten months under the supervision of the Shabak intelligence agency. Within its tourism promotion program, Israel has worked to:

1 - targeting Muslim tourists from the Maghreb countries, especially Moroccans in European countries through diplomatic missions to visit the Islamic holy places in Jerusalem, the Embassy of Israel in France organized a mission to imitate the Marbians residing in France.

2 - Israeli companies Yama Tifa working in the field of tourism to merge with a Moroccan company, and to open an office in Marrakech, headed by David Adri Israeli and includes a group of local employees the goal of integration.

A) The price of the ticket is reduced by 10%

B- Reduction of the price of the visa about 60%

Increase in the number of tourists from 5,000 to 7,000 annually

3. Normalization in communications and technology

Technology

The technology sector has also witnessed an Israeli activity represented by the investment of Moroccan Jews living in Israel through the establishment of centers in Marrakesh and at the Techno Park Techno Park in Casablanca.

Communications:

The communications sector witnessed an activity between the two parties. The sources confirm that the Moroccan telecommunications company has allocated a direct Roming line between Morocco and Israel and in direct coordination by France-based telecommunications company Figandi. The company contributes 51% of the capital of the Moroccan telecom company and its board is headed by French A member of the Board of

Directors of Vigadi, a company of three Israeli companies contracted by the Moroccan government. 51 The cooperation also included the entry of Veolia in cooperation with the Moroccan company Trom, as two companies to complete the project. In the capital Rabat tramway, and in the field of air transport Israeli air carrier and specialized trade contributed to the transport of passengers and goods on the signing of an agreement with the Moroccan government allows it to pass over the Moroccan atmosphere as well as the presence of companies An Israeli company working in the field of transportation, including the Israeli Zim company which carries Israeli goods written on it (Zimag) from the Moroccan ports and has an office in Morocco Casablanca (52).

Third: Moroccan-Israeli cultural normalization

The cultural side also witnessed normalization between the two countries under the reign of King Mohammed VI and its steps are summarized in this regard

1- Visit of a delegation of Moroccan teachers to Israel belonging to the Western Istiqlal Party to participate in a conference on the Holocaust. As well as the education of Moroccans of the Amazigh movement in 2010 visit to Yad Vashem Institute of Israel (54).

2. The Moroccan Film Center approved the screening of an Israeli film directed by Israeli director Hanna Azoulay Hasfari, in exchange for a return of 460,000 dirhams, according to the 2012 CIMA statistics. [55] He also invited Simone Sakira, president of the Moroccan- Cinema and Memory shared in the city of Nador and some Israeli films were shown (56).

3. The transfer by Jews of remains from Jewish places in Morocco to other countries under the supervision of the Moroccan government.

4. A delegation of Israeli students visited Morocco for 12 days and held meetings with activists and researchers from the Moroccan Amazigh Movement.

5. The Moshe Dayan Center for Middle Eastern and African Studies invited three members of the Amazigh Movement to discuss the subject of the movement's routes in Morocco, specifically at the Golan Bliden building in Tel Aviv,

6 - A group of Moroccan personalities, notably Karim Ghellab, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, Sheikh Baidallah, Chairman of the House of Counselors, the second chamber of the Moroccan Parliament, Kamal Hishkara, Munir Kamji activist Amazighi and Yunus Al-Adawi student and researcher at the University of Fez and Ali Waidani busi-

nessman from Rashidiya and Yunis Al-Aynaoui, Sports and Hisham Ben Makhoulouk, General Manager of Vetlis Transport Company, received Israeli delegations headed by Sam Benchitrit of North African origins, head of the Federation of Moroccan Jews, and Berriya Zafline Afargan, an Israeli consultant, who organized tours and cultural tours for the families. Ialiyn in various Moroccan cities (60).

7. Signing an agreement between the Israeli GALILEE INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE and the Moroccan Universities of Ophran and Fes to host a multi-

We see from the above that Israel has succeeded in normalizing its relations with various Moroccan cultural groups, notably the Amazigh movement, in an attempt to lure them outside the scope of Moroccan national movements by exchanging visits and receiving them in Israel.

Fourth: The position of normalization

1- Popular attitude

Morocco's popular stance has been opposed to normalization of relations with Israel since its announcement. Morocco has witnessed widespread popular demonstrations rejecting all forms of normalization through the establishment of a group called the Moroccan Observatory Against the Normalization. In cooperation with the Working Group for Palestine in Morocco and the Moroccan initiative of support and support to address all attempts at normalization, where the Observatory took a number of decisions and steps from them.

1. The Moroccan government's position on normalization of relations with Israel is damaging to the country's reputation, particularly with regard to the Palestinian cause.

2 - Denunciation and rejection of the government discourse, which justifies the nature of its positions of normalization, especially the government of Benkiran Islamic.

3 - Monitoring all forms of normalization and provide what is documented through periodic reports to be a wall rejecting Israeli infiltrators in Morocco.

4 - The establishment of festivals and the organization of vigils and social protest to meet the broad normalization and definition.

5- To publish the names of Moroccan tourist and media personalities and institutions that call for normalization with Israel.

6. To submit a proposed law that criminalizes normalization states that "Any person who participates in or participates in committing acts of normalization with the Israeli entity or tries to commit it shall be liable to

imprisonment between two and five years and a fine of between 100,000 and one million dirhams. He chose Israeli citizenship). However, this law was not written successfully after the intervention of Jewish parties, notably Shimon Samuels, a Jewish leader and the head of the Simon Center for International Relations sent a letter to King Mohammed VI requesting to intervene not to repeal such a law which would affect the image of Morocco abroad and thus undermine the Constitution 2011 in the field of human rights and that the ratification of this law would harm the prospects of foreign investment in Morocco now and in the future.

2 - The position of the Moroccan opposition

The position of the Moroccan opposition was also different from that of the popular opposition to normalization. It came in harmony with the will of the Moroccan people, especially the reactions raised by the visit of the Israeli delegations and their reception by King Mohammed VI. A group of the leftist party, The statement stressed the “firm positions of the Moroccan people and the resolutions rejecting normalization under any justification or form. The reception of the Zionists in any Arab or Islamic country encourages them to continue their terrorist plans. The Moroccan opposition forces called on Moroccan officials to stop free support for Israel’s crimes, stop normalization and close embassies and liaison offices.

It seems that the escalation of the opposition forces against the government is the result of the rise of popular positions that reject normalization, which demonstrates the weakness of the Moroccan parties and limited to words, in the absence of any practical role that matches their words, which was a positive factor for the government in the process of normalization.

Conclusion:

Through our study of Moroccan-Israeli normalization in the era of King Mohammed VI, the following conclusions were reached

1. The depth of the normalization between the two countries, as Israel was able to progress in the path of normalization after removing all intellectual and psychological obstacles through the presence of Moroccan Jews and holding senior positions, most notably Eng. Azoulay, Advisor to the King, as the position of the throne was a fundamental pillar in bridging the process of normalization between them. To expand its contacts with the components of civil society directly or through third mediation and move the process of normalization to a high level of dialogue and communication and interaction and integration to achieve a comprehensive normalization, taking advantage of the state of rupture and collapse experienced by the Arab world

2. The Moroccan government's position on normalization is due to economic and geopolitical interests according to the principle of regional and international alliances. Therefore, no Moroccan government can break or freeze the process of normalization as long as Israel has the ability to facilitate the great powers according to its strategic interests. On the geopolitical level, Israel aspires to establish normal, normal political relations that facilitate and coordinate efforts to exchange information, as Israeli literature indicates the importance of normalization with North Africa. For the strategic security of Israel, which is the gateway to Africa, as well as the role played by Morocco in the Arab world

3. The normalization of security and intelligence witnessed similar cooperation by providing Morocco with electronic military equipment, as well as by sending Moroccan youth of Jewish origin to Israel to participate in the courses according to the cooperation programs, leading to an Israeli-Moroccan normalization

4. Israel has been able to normalize in the field of agriculture by exchanging visits in the field of agriculture under the name of exchange of experiences and rehabilitation of cadres. Israel has exported to Morocco seeds, fertilizers, irrigation means and through its specialized companies in the field of agricultural technology and increased trade under the government of the Islamists, The depth of the process of normalization and the failure of the party in a fight

5. The process of normalization between the two countries has witnessed a series of tourist visits which represent many investment projects in the field of tourism, establishment of companies and the exchange of tourist delegations. Israel has also organized tourist trips for Moroccan students as well as achieving some kind of integration with the Moroccan companies. And work for peace

6. Israel has been able to normalize relations in the communications and technology sector through the presence of Israeli companies in Morocco under foreign names

7. The cultural aspect witnessed normalization between the two countries through the exchange of cultural and cinematic delegations, the production of films and participation in festivals

8 - Growing public rejection of all forms of normalization through communication between the people with visions and programs represented by the establishment of an anti-normalization group called the Moroccan Observatory to express peaceful and official ways and objective criticism of the forms of normalization through festivals and holding seminars to

introduce the process of normalization and call for a strategy in managing the process. The names of personalities and companies calling for normalization in order to achieve the legislator's demands and the success of the Observatory in presenting a proposal to criminalize normalization and to be adopted by the Moroccan Parliament in order to achieve legitimate demands. The position of the Moroccan opposition was consistent with the aspirations of the Moroccan cross through stopping all forms of normalization.

10. According to the above, the process of normalization under the reign of King Mohammed VI has been dictated by the conditions of the historical relationship rooted in its economic, political, security and social aspects through the Moroccan presence and their proximity to the Throne.

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Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales

Año 35, Especial N° 21, (2019)

Esta revista fue editada en formato digital por el personal de la Oficina de Publicaciones Científicas de la Facultad Experimental de Ciencias, Universidad del Zulia.
Maracaibo - Venezuela

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