

Law No. 77-03 on audiovisual communication

Reference: Dahir No. 1-04-257 of 25 Kaada 1425 (7 January 2005) promulgating Law No. 77-03 on audiovisual communication, as amended and supplemented in particular by Law No. 66-16

Official Bulletin: Official Bulletin (B.O.) No. 5288 of 3 February 2005

Practice areas: Business law, Administrative law

Law 77-03 ended the State monopoly on radio and television broadcasting and entrusted regulation of the sector to the High Authority for Audiovisual Communication (HACA): granting licences, enforcing specifications, pluralism, protection of young audiences, regulation of advertising and the right of reply.

Regulation and licences

- Operating an audiovisual communication service requires a licence issued by the HACA.
- Each operator is bound by specifications setting out its programming and production obligations.
- The HACA may issue formal notices and impose sanctions up to and including withdrawal of the licence.

Content obligations

- Respect for pluralism, honesty of information and human dignity.
- Protection of children and programme rating labels.
- Regulation of sponsorship and advertising, particularly for certain products.
- A right of reply open to any person implicated.

Points to watch

- The right of reply must be exercised within a short period after broadcast: act immediately.
- Referring a matter to the HACA does not preclude a civil action for damages before the Court of First Instance.
- The obligations in the specifications are binding on the operator and may be relied on by third parties.

Sheet prepared by Maître Mouad Lahfaia, lawyer at the Rabat Bar. 69 Rue Tansift, Apt 6, Agdal, Rabat 10090, Morocco · +212 808-507367 · cabinetlahfaia@gmail.com

General information document and unofficial English translation. Only the version published in the Official Bulletin of the Kingdom of Morocco is authoritative; the articles cited may have been amended since this sheet was written. Last updated : 13 October 2026.