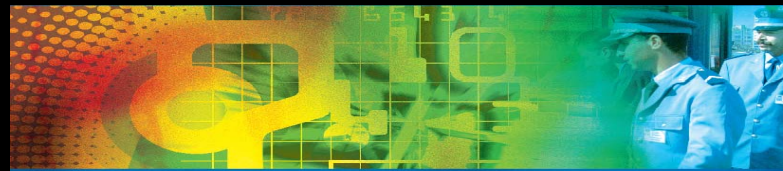


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# EXPORT CONTROL IN THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO



**Mrs Naima ETTIJI**

● Head Manager of the customs export department in the port of Casablanca.



## Ladies and Gentlemen

- First of all, I'd like to thank the Republic of Croatia for inviting the kingdom of Morocco to this conference and also congratulate the EXBS Program for the good job done with the organization.
- Let me introduce myself, I'm Naima ETTIJI, head manager of the export department in the port of Casablanca.
- It's one of the main ports in Africa and so far, around 80% of trade activity in Morocco is going through this port .



Please be indulgent with my english, I don't practice it at all.

I'm here to give you an overview of the way moroccan customs deal with the export control.

It is common knowledge that the control is based on legal texts and is managed through precise procedures so as to meet the objectives of international trade.



# LEGAL BASES



The export control is managed according to the main following bases:

- The convention of KYOTO (reviewed on the procedures and customs regimes);
- The resolution of the UN on the international logistical chains security
- The resolution 1540 of the UN security council;
- The framework of the SAFE standards of the WCO (aiming to secure and to facilitate the international trade);



- The agreements and international conventions signed by the kingdom (such as the partnership with the European Union);
- Code of the customs (the Moroccan customs legislation which integrates the principles and procedures of control as described by the convention of KYOTO)
- Other national laws and regulations (sanitary police, exchange law, ...)



## Mission of the customs concerning the exports:

*The export control is one of the main missions of the customs since the exports activity is the major issue LEVIER? for the economical growth worldwide.*

*Therefore, the control has to meet both objectives below:*

- Facing the risks bound to the export;
- Enforce the government policy regarding the exports promotion .



## Risks bound to the export:

risks of variable intensity (regarding the situations and constraints of every country);

In the case of Morocco, the major risks are:

- Fiscal risk (in continuation of customs economic regimes);
- Exchange risk (Non repatriation of the payments in foreign currencies);
- Security risk
- Narcotic risk;
- Anti-money laundering risk;
- Illegal emigration risk.



## Enforce the government Policy

*To enforce the government policy concerning the exports, the customs action is focused on 3 means??*

- *First* No taxes on exports;
  - *Then* The reduction of the clearance periods;
  - *And finally* The efficiency of the control
- Using non intrusive means (scanner);
- automatic Selectivity in targeting (Up to 85% of the declarations to the exports are admitted to compliant).



## Method of control:



*In the global environment we are living in, the security of the international logistical chains became an important issue.*

*Thus, it is crucial to improve our methods according to the needs of the new international trade standards: concerning celerity, easiness and promotion of the exports.*

*However, these methods still have to allow an efficient targeting of the high risk containers.*

- Main issue: the security of the international logistical chain
- Improve the control with a better targeting strategy.



*Since the early 90's, Morocco has worked to establish a computerized risk analysis that has been widespread to all border positions.*

*These targeting methods enable us to pick the declaration to admit for compliant and to identify the ones which may present a risk.*

- *Computerized clearance; (it is important to notice that Moroccan customs have adopted a digital clearance for almost 2 decades, for all the operations from registration to boarding including automatic targeting) .*
- *Computerized risk analysis (selectivity). The latter is handled by the computer that indicates randomly either the declaration can be admitted for compliant or if the goods have to be checked. However, the head manager can decide whether it really needs a checking or not*



- *Morocco has also opted for Sealing means in accordance with the international technical standards (Cf convention of KYOTO);*
- *moreover Morocco is elaborating New procedures of routing of the containers from the place of loading until the points of boarding (with a traçabilité of all the interventions).*



*So far, we talked about all the legal matters and the procedures of the control.*

*Now, let's focus on the types of control used in Morocco.*



## Three types of control:

- Documentary Control
- Physical Control
- Non intrusive Control



# The documentary Control

*It takes place on the basis of*

- the declaration of export and the joint documents;

*It is*

A control of verisimilitude and consistency between the information provided by the operator and those collected by the service.



# physical Control:

*After the documentary control,*  
the physical control concerns the goods presented,  
it can carry on:

- The whole set of goods: full-check
- *or just A part of it* : Check on test.



# The non intrusive control : by scanner

*I have to highlight the fact that*

The customs administration is facing tow major problems :

- the increase of the traffic of goods
- a celerity issue for the economic operators.

At the same time the requirement of an efficient customs control of this traffic for both imports and exports is emphasized considering the security risks

Morocco set up technical means in X radiance and integrated them in the process of control.



- *So far*, as customs haven't enough equipment, a targeting is organised to scan the most high risk containers and trailers, articulated lorry destined to the export;
- The main ports and airports of the kingdom are equipped : Casablanca, Tangiers, Agadir and Nador...
- This control is made : Before any other one when it is about declared goods in the port;
- After all the controls and before boarding for the goods cleared in other offices.





As you see, our administration is making the most of the means it has to go along with the international standards concerning control, through:

- permanent adjustment of the legislation and procedures.
- integrating the resources' upgrading in its strategy according to the custom-custom pillar of the SAFE framework standards.

Moreover, the Moroccan customs have been using, for several years, a useful computer tool helping the customs operations and the targeting.

The Kingdom has also sustained the policy of equipment in non intrusive means and now has ten scanners (mobile and semi-stationary) in order to check the fret containers quickly to pick the high risk ones without hindering the circulation of the licit trade.



Since Morocco is clearly willing to fight terrorism, the customs have been taking part in the preparatory work to establish a control of the strategic goods exportations.

However, the application of these controls requires a deep knowledge of the lists annexed to the different treaties and arrangements. These lists involve a new technology and a new knowledge for the Moroccan custom-officers.



That's why Morocco is claiming a narrow cooperation with the partner countries since they have a strong experience in this area.

Besides, these partners can:

- *on the one hand* help Morocco in training its officers.
- *on the other hand* provide the material needed to keep up with the newest standards.

Thank you for your attention and patience.

