

# Morocco

# intra-Africa trade & tariff profile 2019

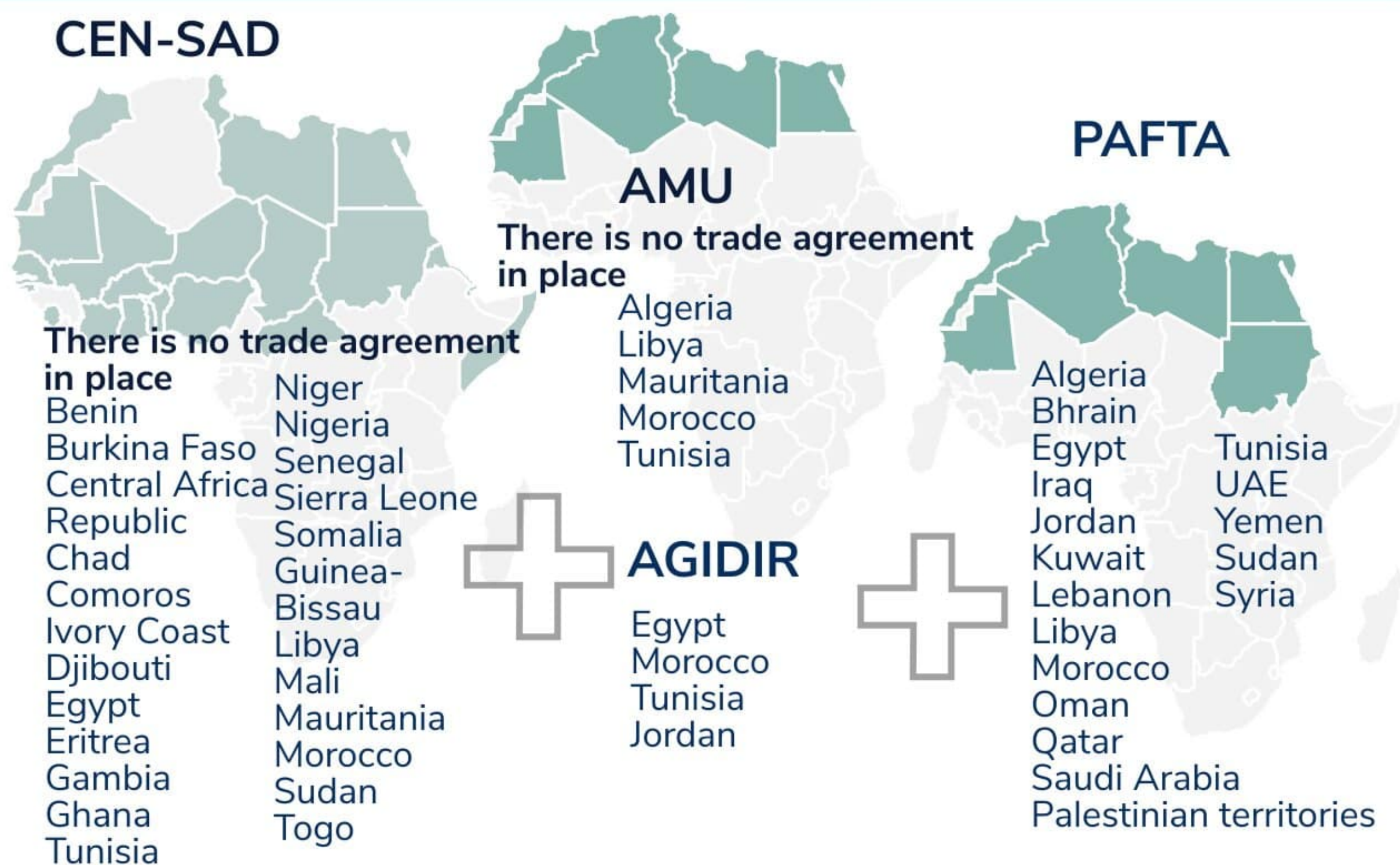


## 1. Introduction

Morocco is a member of the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU), the Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD), Pan-Arab Free Trade Area (PAFTA) and the Arab-Mediterranean Free Trade Area (AGADIR).

- AMU members include Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia. There is not yet a free trade agreement (FTA) in AMU.
- CEN-SAD currently has 24 member states aspiring to establish an Economic Union which includes the free movement of goods, services and commodities. There is currently no free trade agreement in place.
- PAFTA is an FTA between 18 Arab countries (Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestinian territories, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen).
- AGADIR provides for trade liberalisation among Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia and Jordan.
- Morocco has signed bilateral FTAs with Algeria, Egypt, Guinea, Libya, Mauritania, Senegal and Tunisia, according tariff preferences for some products. Morocco also grants unilateral preferential market access to 33 African LDCs for certain products

## CEN-SAD



## AMU

There is no trade agreement in place

Algeria  
Libya  
Mauritania  
Morocco  
Tunisia

## PAFTA

Algeria  
Bahrain  
Egypt  
Iraq  
Jordan  
Kuwait  
Lebanon  
Libya  
Morocco  
Oman  
Qatar  
Saudi Arabia  
Syria  
Tunisia  
UAE  
Yemen  
Sudan

## AGADIR

Egypt  
Morocco  
Tunisia  
Jordan

## 2. Intra-Africa trade

For 2019, 8% of Morocco's world exports & 4% of world imports were to and from the rest of Africa. Intra-Africa exports amounted to US\$2.2 billion (2% decline compared to 2018 exports).

Intra-Africa imports amounted to US\$1.86 billion (8% decline compared to 2018 imports). The main export products are fertilisers, prepared or preserved & frozen sardines, cane or beet sugar, diammonium, petroleum oils.

The main products imported into Morocco from other African countries included natural gas, petroleum oils, liquified butanes, fresh or dried dates, television reception apparatus, sanitary towels, coal, coffee & beet pulp.

## Main destination markets

Djibouti, Senegal, Mauritania, Ivory Coast & Algeria

Exports

Imports

## Morocco's intra-Africa trade 2019

Fertilizers with 1 nitrogen elements

11%

70% of world exports of fertilisers with 1 nitrogen elements

Prepared or preserved sardines

10%

44% of world exports of prepared or preserved sardines

Fertilizers with 3 nitrogen elements

6%

69% of world exports of fertilisers with 3 nitrogen elements

Beet or cane sugar

4%

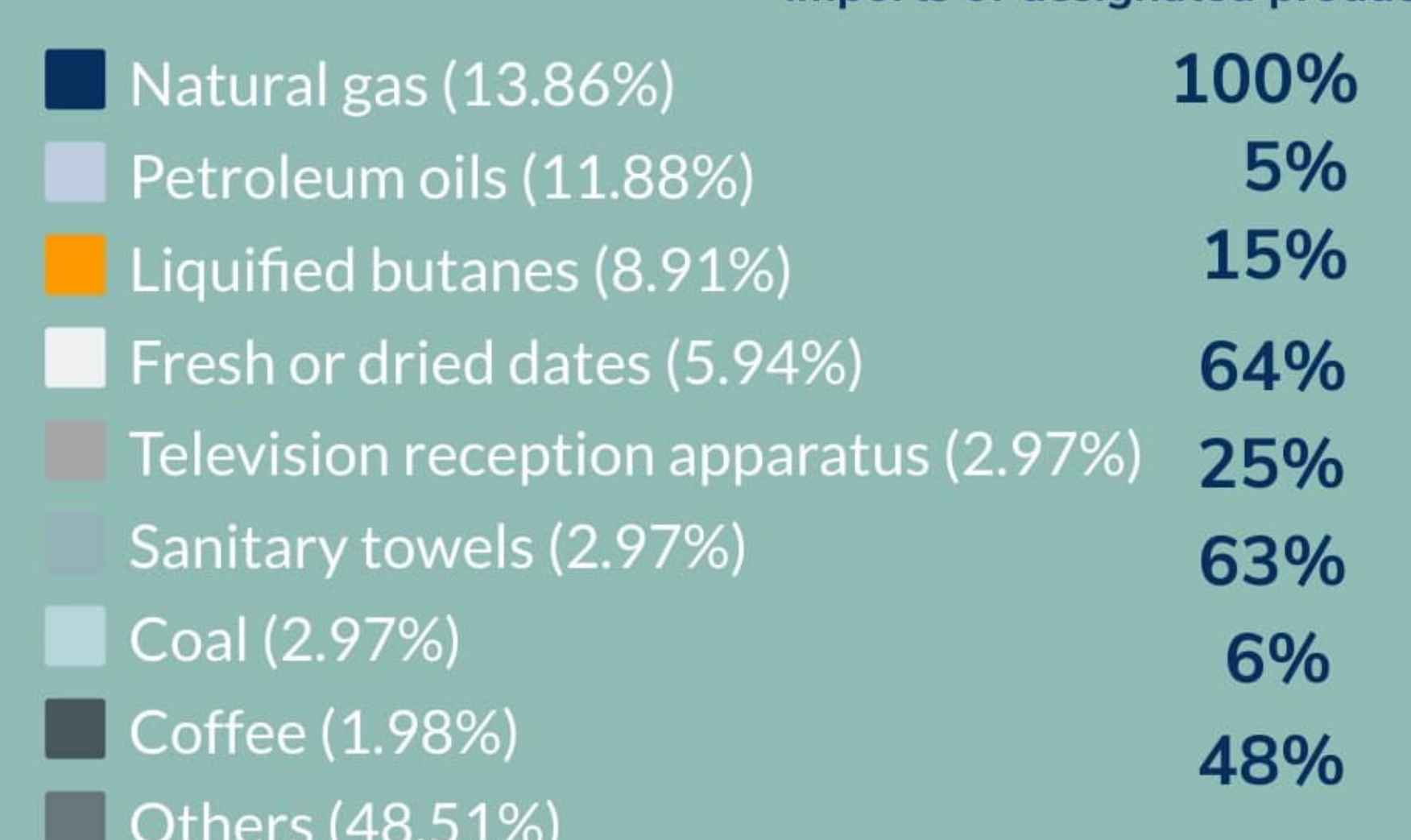
42% of world beet or cane sugar exports

Diammonium phosphate

3%

8% world diammonium phosphate exports

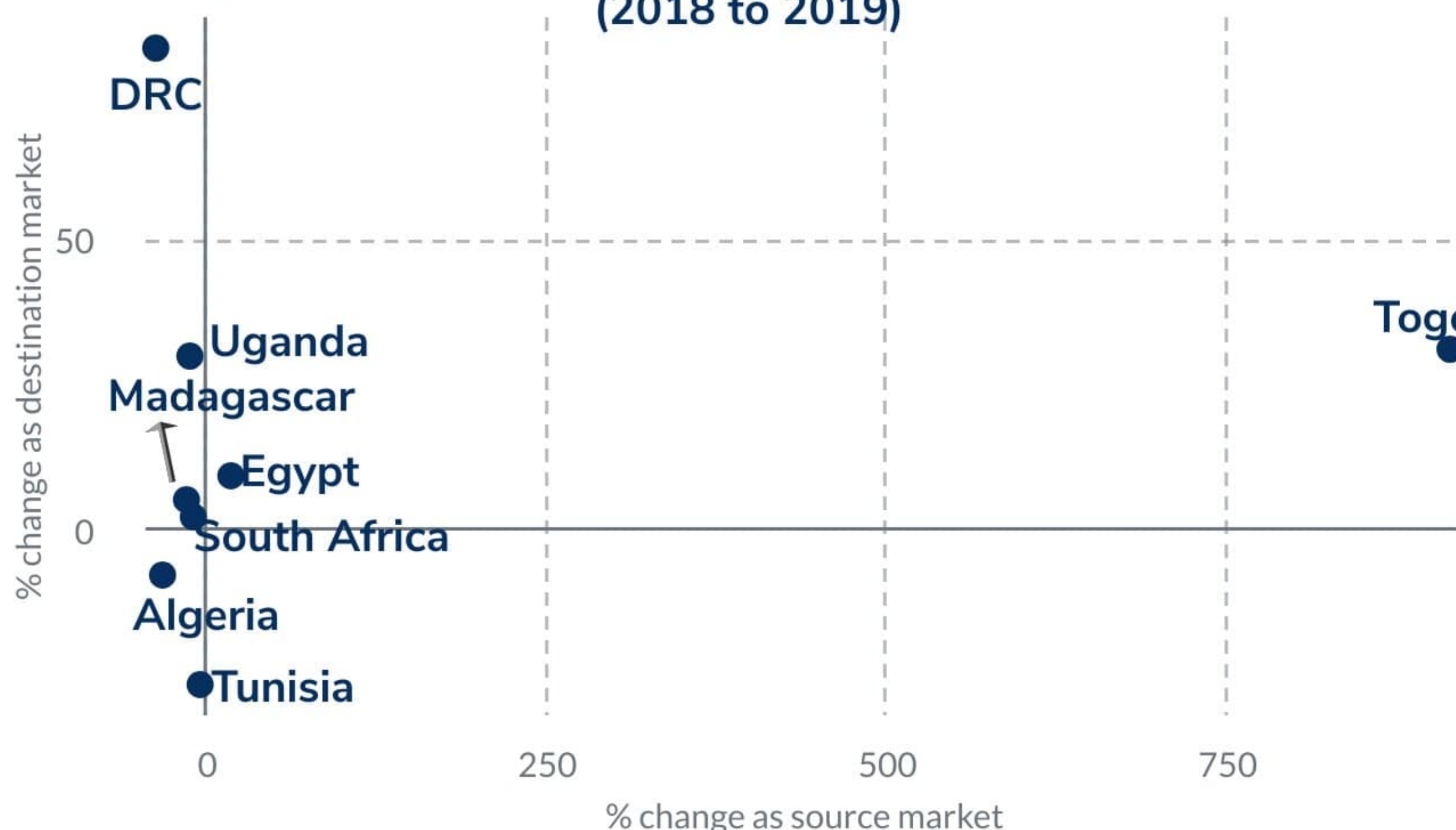
intra-Africa imports as % of world imports of designated products



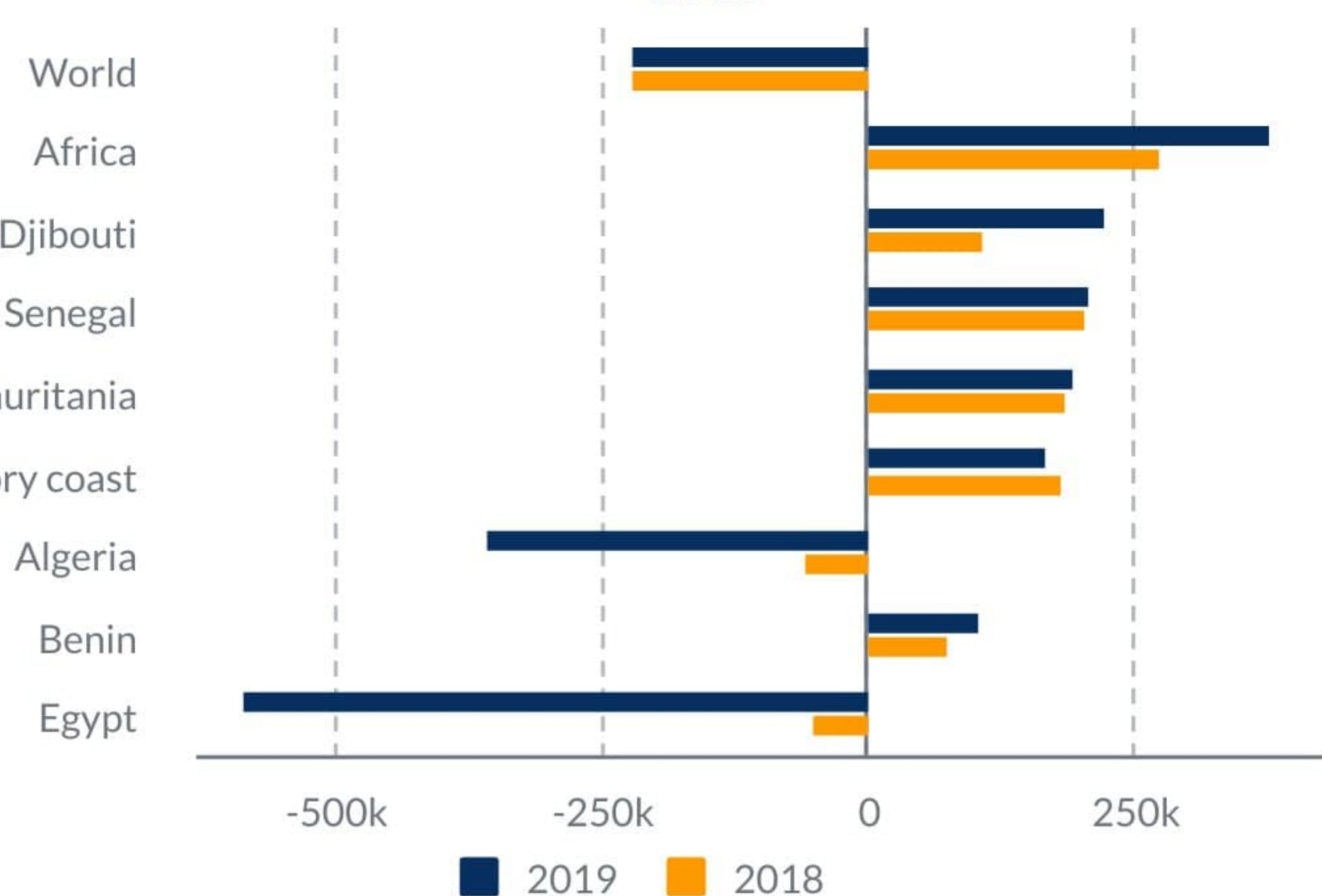
## Main source markets



## % change in exports to & imports from main African trade partners (2018 to 2019)



## Trade balance with designated trade partners 2018 & 2019





### 3. Intra-Africa tariffs & non-tariff cost of trade

Most of the products from AGADIR & PAFTA countries enter Morocco duty-free. Imports from African countries outside AGIDIR & PAFTA face MFN applied; except for certain imports from 33 African LDCs. In 2019, 81% of Morocco's intra-Africa exports (6% of world exports) were to African countries outside AGIDIR & PAFTA.

Export products include fertilisers, preserved or prepared and frozen sardines, diammonium phosphate, petroleum oils, electrical conductors & cane or beet sugar of mainly exported to Djibouti, Senegal, Mauritania & Ivory Coast. 14% of Morocco's exports of fertilisers with 2 nitrogen elements are exported to African countries outside AGIDIR & PAFTA.

In 2019, 22% of intra-Africa imports (1% of world imports) were sourced from African countries outside AGIDIR & PAFTA. The imports included diesel fuel, coal, coffee & wheat bran. 27% of Morocco's imports from outside AGIDIR & PAFTA are from Togo, 20% are from South Africa, and 11% are from DRC.

#### MFN duty categories & % of national tariff lines in each category

##### Duty-free 0.1%

Sulfur; crushed sulfur (impure or refined) in powders; sulfur molded in bread or canons; unrefined sulfur; tritulated sulfur (impure or refined) in powder; crude sulfur; precipitated or colloidal sulfur;

##### >0-25% duties 94%

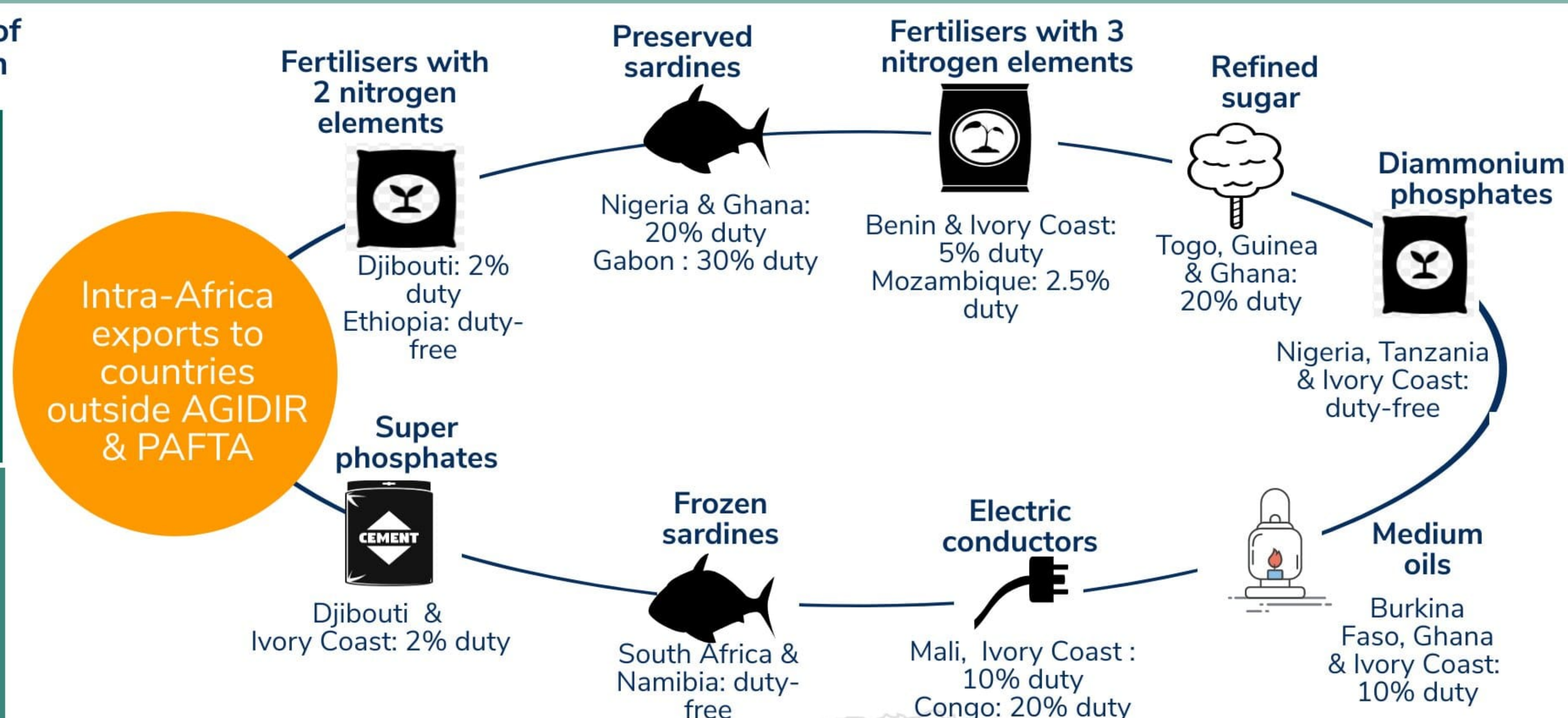
Laboratory apparatus; electric lighting features; lifting, loading and handling machinery; medicaments; tractors; female clothes of synthetic fibres; metal fabrics; motor vehicles for transporting goods; woven fabrics of cotton; live animals; automatic product sales machine.

##### >25-50% duties 5%

Preserved meat, offals or blood of poultry; preserved vegetables; ice-cream; meat and edible offals; wheat cereal; potatoes; prepared or preserved fish; fresh strawberries; crustaceans; molluscs; fresh cucumbers; rotating olives; leguminous vegetables; yeasts; ground peas; undenatured ethyl alcohol; live porcine animals.

##### >50% duties 2%

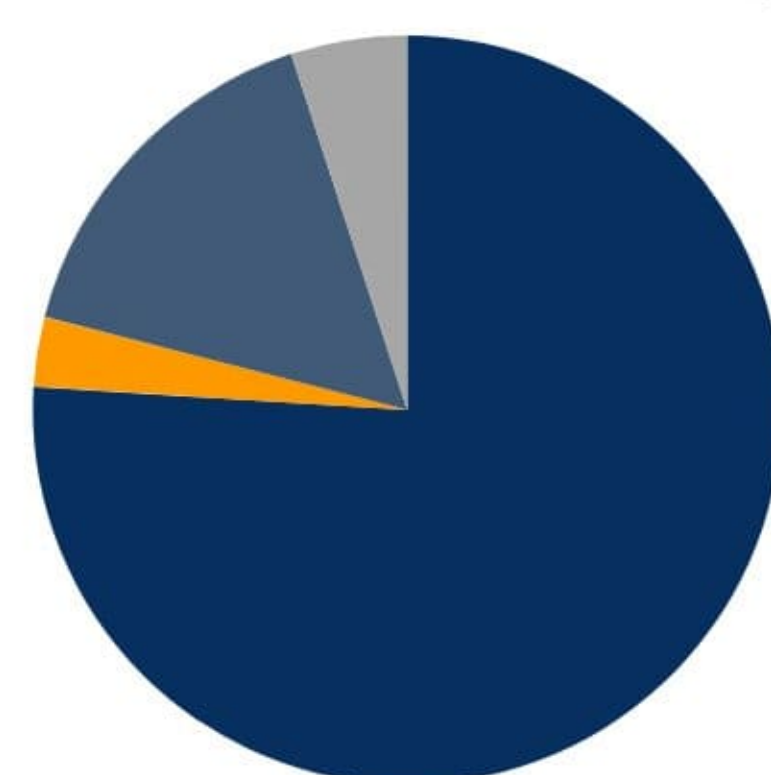
chicken meat and offals; cane or beet sugar; buttermilk, yoghurt; domestic bovine species; not concentrated milk and cream; beef; live bovine animals; cane or beet sugar and chemically sucrose; concentrated milk and cream; hard wheat cereals; wheat or meslin flour.



#### Morocco's imports from outside AGIDIR & PAFTA and corresponding import duties

25% of Morocco's intra-Africa imports of diesel fuel are sourced from outside AGIDIR & PAFTA; also 12% of coal, 10% of coffee, 9% of wheat bran, and 7% of cobalt ores and concentrates are from African countries outside AGIDIR & PAFTA.

#### Categories of average duties & % of 2019 imports in each category



Of the **top 20 import products**, the highest tariffs (50% duty) are applicable to imports of peanuts. 40% duty is applied to imports of canned tuna. 25% duty is applicable to imports of palm oils (except crude). Raw tobacco imports are levied a 17.5% duty. 10% duty is levied on imports of coffee, mangoes and guavas & pineapple. The rest of the top import products are levied 2.5% duty including diesel fuel, coal, wheat bran, cobalt ores, wood, vanilla extracts, tomato seeds, coconut, glass, aluminium alloy sheets, uncooked cocoa paste, candles & unmixed polyvinyl chloride.

<b>Togo (27%)</b>
Petroleum oils (2.5% duty)
Coffee (duty-free)
Cotton (duty-free)
<b>South Africa (20%)</b>
Coal (2.5% duty)
Float glass (2.5% duty)
Aluminium alloys sheets (2.5% duty)
<b>DRC (11%)</b>
Cobalt ores (2.5% duty)
Wheat bran (2.5% duty)
Coffee (duty-free)
<b>Madagascar (6%)</b>
Vegetable extracts (2.5% duty)
Coconut (2.5% duty)
Preserved tuna (duty-free)
<b>Uganda (3%)</b>
Coffee (duty-free)
Sacks & bags (duty-free)
Groundnuts (50% duty)

#### The non-tariff cost of bilateral trade between Morocco & designated African trade partners

The ESCAP-World Bank trade cost database includes the cost of transportation and the time to complete import procedures and obtain necessary information as non-tariff costs affecting bilateral trade between trade partners. The data shows that trade Morocco's agricultural trade with African countries like Benin, Cameroon, South Africa, Ghana, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Egypt and Algeria is more costly than with Brazil, China, UK, Russia and France. Morocco's manufacturing trade with China is less costly than with Cameroon and Ghana.

