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Country Profile Drugs and Crime

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1. GENERAL SUMMARY STATISTICS

SUMMARY STATISTICS				Morocco	
Indicator	Country value	Comparative aggregate average			
		High Human Development	Developing Countries		
Human Development Index Rank (2001)	123/173				
Land					
Size of country, (sq.km)(2001)	446,550				
Arable land, (sq.km)(1999)	87,670				
Population					
Population (million)(2001)	30.6				
Population growth, (%) (2001)	1.7	0.30	1.40		
Life-expectancy at birth(2000)	67.5	77.30	64.50		
Population age 15 and above, (%) (2000)	65.3	80.50	66.60		
Population age 15 to 24, (%) (2000)	20.6	13.60	18.60		
Share of urban population (%) (2001)	56.1	78.1(1998)	39.0(1998)		
Economic Development					
GDP Growth, (%) (2001)	6.5	1.00	2.50		
GDP per Capita, current US \$..	21,770(1998)	3,260(1998)		
GDP per Capita, PPP \$ (2000)	3,546.0	23,410.00	3530.00		
Trade: Imports as share of GDP, (%) (2000)	36.2	21.7(1998)	30.2(1998)		
Trade: Exports as share of GDP, (%) (2000)	30.8	22.7(1998)	31.7(1998)		
Share of agriculture in GDP, (%) (2001)	15.8	2.5(1998)	13.5(1998)		
Total external debt, % of GNP (1998)	..		42.80		
Poverty and Unemployment					
Population living on less than \$ a day (most recent year 1983 -2000)	<2				
Income distribution ratio, (20% richest / 20% poorest)	7.2				
Unemployment rate (1996-98)	17.8	7.0(OECD)(98)			
Youth unemployment rate	..	12.8(OECD)(98)			
Health					
Public expenditure on health, (%) of GDP (1999)	1.2	6.2	2.2		
Population with access to essential drugs (%) (1999)	50-79				
Doctors per 100,000 people (1990-1999)	46.0	246.0	78.0		
AIDS cases per 100,000 people (1997)	..	99.1	28.9		
Education					
Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) (2001)	49.80	98.5	72.9		
Combined enrolment ratio (primary, secondary, tertiary) (%) (1999)	52	91.0	61.0		
Radio per 1,000 people (2000)	243	1,005.0	185.0		
Television per 1,000 people (2000)	166	621.0	162.0		
Telephone lines per 1,000 people (2000)	50	524.0	58.0		
Internet users (thousand) (2001)	200	4.97	0.26		

Source: World Bank, UNDP, DESA, FAO

2. BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW OF THE DRUG AND CRIME SITUATION

1. Morocco is a major source for cannabis, of which several hundreds tons reach mainly European markets every year. Cannabis cultivation is concentrated in the underdeveloped region of the Rif in the North, for which the Government has adopted a national five-year development programme. In addition to the significant illicit trafficking of cannabis resin, the country is affected by growing international trafficking of heroin and cocaine and by related organized crime, including money laundering.

2. Although street crime in Morocco is generally estimated at a low rate, the drug trade deeply affects the crime situation in the country. Drug trafficking is organised around networks of drug traffickers, who are very often also involved in drug related crimes and activities. There are certain crime prevention related phenomena inherent to the country and its traditions, namely, child labor, some involvement of underage recruitment in liberation movements mostly in the Western Sahara region, trafficking of human beings and smuggling of migrants.

3. SUMMARY STATISTICS

Drugs

3. Large-scale illegal cultivation of cannabis in the country remains a prime concern. Morocco supplies between 60 – 70 % of the cannabis seized in Europe. However, estimates on the extent of the area under illicit cultivation, of production and eradication, vary extensively. Recent surveys have resulted in estimates of some 57,000 hectares in 1998, other sources place it as high as 85,000 hectares, which result in an estimated export of over 2,000 meters¹. There are indications that the recent years have seen an increase in cultivated area and yield due to favorable climatic conditions. This situation appeared unchanged in 2001.

¹ See ICPO -Interpol General Secretariat: Cannabis trends in Europe, Lyon, 1997.

Drug Seizures - Estimates - ² (data in kilograms if not otherwise indicated)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ³	2001 ⁴
Heroin	7.152	0.362	0.318	1.282	0.437	0.152	3.971
Morphine	No report	0.110	0.318	0.997	No report	No report	247 units
Cocaine (base)	6.294	91.195	6055.550	30.111	1.742	0.898	4.298
Cannabis herb	35.807	38.521	27.955	37.161	No report	No report	73.810
Cannabis resin	110.245	64.769	71.887	55.520	54.755	143.946	61.355
Cannabis oil	7.054	4.295	1.060	14.473	19.000 lt.	0.693	0.008
Amphetamine stimulants (in units)	No report	No report	No report	49,561	73,917	No report	No report
Depressants (in units)	523,317	28,988	36,236	No report	No report	71,672	No report
Hallucinogens (in units)	28,267	No report	No report	No report	No report	No report	No report

Crime

4. Set out below are the latest available data on crime*⁵:

*per 100,000 inhabitants

Persons brought into formal contact with the police		
Type of Crime	1999	2000
Total persons brought into initial formal contact	2,306	1,918
Total theft suspects	91	123
Total drug crime suspects	92	85
Total assault suspects	289	331
Persons brought into formal contact with the criminal justice system		
Type of Crime	1998	1999
Adult female suspects	242	200
Adult male suspects	1,776	2,098
Total juvenile suspects	29	39

² See UN ODCCP, Global Illicit Drug Trends 2001 and 2002 versions. See also United Nations *Office on Drugs and Crime*, Global Illicit Drug Trends 2003. Pre-publication Draft. Vienna International Centre, P.O.Box 500, A – 1400 Vienna, Austria.

³ See UN ODCCP, Global Illicit Drug Trends 2002. New York, 2002.

⁴ See United Nations *Office on Drugs and Crime*, Global Illicit Drug Trends 2003. Pre-publication Draft. Vienna International Centre, P.O.Box 500, A – 1400 Vienna, Austria.

⁵ Seventh UN Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems 1998-2000. Crime Reduction and Analysis Branch

4. 2001 IN REVIEW: MAIN EVENTS

Major political and economic events

5. Morocco is bidding for membership of the European Union, with whom it conducts most of its trade. However, the issue of human rights remains a concern for European member states. In negotiations during the year 2001, relations between the European Union and Morocco focused on social and economic issues following the Association Agreement that came into force in early 2000. In an attempt to improve its human rights situation, in December 2001, to mark international human rights day, King Mohamed VI of Morocco announced the creation of a human rights Ombudsman.

6. Local human rights NGOs continue to report abuse of human rights and forced disappearances of political activists (even though they refer to cases occurring in the Sixties and Seventies). In November 2001 an appeal court in the country acquitted 36 human rights activists, sentenced in May to three months in jail for holding an illegal demonstration and disturbing public order. Journalists also continue to face regular intimidation. Islamic fundamentalists are also under close government scrutiny. Over 100 alleged Islamic fundamentalists have been sent to prison recently for involvement in unauthorized demonstrations.

7. In the South of the country, the issue of Western Sahara remains unresolved, pending a proposal of referendum on self-determination. For the first time since he became monarch in 1999, during the year 2001, King Mohamed VI visited Western Sahara⁶, soon after the Polisario Front independence movement, which has seen Morocco as an occupying power since Spanish withdrawal in 1975, renewed fresh protests.

8. In June 2001 the Moroccan Government had agreed to the UN plan proposing autonomy to Western Sahara as a basis for negotiations on a final settlement in the 26-year-old conflict. However, the Polisario Front did not accept the latest referendum plan. Put together by the UN Secretary-General's special envoy to the Western Sahara, James Baker, the plan would have seen Morocco guaranteed sovereignty over the territory for four years, including Moroccan control of internal security and the judicial system. In exchange, the Sahrawi population were to be given some leeway in controlling their own economic and social affairs.

9. In his April 2001 report on the Western Sahara conflict, United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan urged the "parties to arrange the early repatriation of all prisoners". Security Council Resolution 1359 of 29 June asked the parties to "solve the fate of people unaccounted for" and "to abide by their obligations under international humanitarian law to release without further delay all those held since the start of the conflict".

10. On 31 July 2001, King Mohamed VI of Morocco undertook to set up a body to preserve the language and culture of the country's Berbers, who make up a quite consistent section of the population. The aim is to fully integrate the Berber language, (also known as Imazighen), into the education system, previously only in Arabic.

Drugs

⁶ See BBC News http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/english/world/africa/newsid_1627000/1627682.stm

11. There is very limited statistical information on the population size and characteristics of drug abusers in the Middle East and data regarding Morocco are particularly scarce. There is a general perception that current provision of service should be extended and further developed.

12. There is also a general agreement that existing treatment and rehabilitation facilities are mostly inadequate both in quantity and quality. Moreover, approaches to treatment and rehabilitation are often basic and there is a lack of advanced approaches such as family counselling and follow up counselling. More sophisticated methods of treatment and counselling are sometimes available in private clinics in which treatment costs are prohibitive for large sectors of the society.

13. According to a recent WHO report, at least 2 per cent of Morocco's population is estimated to be drug addicts⁷. Cannabis is the drug of choice; however, there are indications for a small but growing market for heroin and cocaine. Usage of solvents among street children has also been reported.

Crime

14. After the attacks against the United States on September 11, Foreign Ministers from seven European and North African states met for a two day meeting in the Moroccan resort of Agadir, the first such conference involving Western and Arab governments since the start of the US led action against international terrorism. The ministers who met under the Euro-Mediterranean Forum, created in 1994, agreed on measures to improve understanding between their cultures.

15. A series of measures have been agreed on the practical side, together with the drawing up of a code of conduct that will help European and Arab countries establish common practices aimed at countering terrorism. This includes aspects such as money laundering prevention, and security enforcement. The thrust of the meeting, however, seems to have been more at a cultural level.

5. GENERAL SETTINGS

Major characteristics of the country

16. The Kingdom of Morocco is situated in North-west Africa. It has a population of 30.6

⁷ See World Health Organization, WHO/EM/MNH/156/E/L Intercountry Consultation for Development of Guidelines for Demand Reduction in Substance Abuse with Special Emphasis on Injecting Drug Use, Beirut, Lebanon, 25-27 November 1999 p. 19.

million (July 2001 estimate⁸), of which some 1.5 million live in the capital Rabat. Annual growth of the population is at 1.7 %⁹ posing continuing problems with regard to housing, unemployment and other social issues.

17. Morocco ranks number 123 in the Human Development Index and has still large sectors of society which live in dire poverty: 7.5% of the population have less than 2 US\$ a day at their disposal¹⁰ (1993 PPP US \$) and 19 per cent of the population lives below the national poverty line¹¹. In addition to this, 23% of the workforce is affected by unemployment (1999 data)¹². More than half of the population (51.1 per cent) is illiterate¹³, and 82% of people in the country does not have access to an improved water source¹⁴.

18. Positive macro-economic data, however, have given cause to cautious optimism following IMF economic adjustment assistance. In 2001 stood at about 1%, compared to 2 in 1997 and 1.6 in 2000. GDP in 2001 was at US\$ 33.7 billion. In 2000 trade in goods as share of GDP stood at 56.7%, value of debt was 16 billion US\$ and aid per capita 14.6¹⁵. The average growth rate in 1990-98, remained at 2.1%. Morocco received US\$ 528.3 million as ODA in 1998¹⁶.

19. Compared to its neighbors, the Moroccan education system performs below its capacity. Although 20% of government resources are allocated to the educational system, enrolment rates stand at only 48% and literacy rates at 46%.

20. Life expectancy stands at 67.6 per cent, average for the region (68)¹⁷. Although health services in urban areas are said to be well-developed, a gap between the city and rural communities is widening.

⁸ See World Factbook 2001 on <http://www.bartleby.com/151/167.html>

⁹ See Morocco at a Glance, World Bank, Development Economics central database, September 2002.

¹⁰ See UNDP, Human Development Report 2002. UNDP New York. p.159.

¹¹ See Morocco at a Glance, World Bank, Development Economics central database, September 2002.

¹² See World Factbook 2001 on <http://www.bartleby.com/151/167.html>

¹³ See UNDP, Human Development Report 2002. UNDP New York. p. 158.

¹⁴ Morocco at a Glance, World Bank, Development Economics central database, September 2002.

¹⁵ World Bank. Where not otherwise indicated, data collected refer to 2000.

¹⁶ See UNDP, Human Development Report 2002. New York, 2002 and World Bank Morocco CP: A World Free of Poverty, 2003.

¹⁷ See UNDP, Human Development Report 2002. UNDP New York. p. 151. (data refer to year 2000).

6. DRUG SITUATION

Production and cultivation

21. Morocco is one of the world's leading cannabis producing and exporting countries. Although no reliable verified data on the extent of illicit cultivation in Morocco exist, an estimated 2000 tons of cannabis derivatives is believed to reach Europe annually¹⁸.

22. Estimates regarding the extent of cannabis cultivation in the country differ greatly depending on the source. The governmental Royal Center for Remote Sensing estimates that Morocco's cannabis growing area covers a total of 15.000 – 20.000 hectares. However, the European Union estimates the area of cannabis cultivation to be 70.000 – 75.000 hectares. No reliable and independently verifiable data on the extent of illicit cultivation in Morocco exist.

23. Previous estimates have placed the resulting cannabis resin export at over 2,000 tons. The cultivation areas are mainly in the northern mountain range Rif which is also an area inhabited by Berbers, an ethnic group distinct from the main Arab Moroccan population. There are also reports estimating that as the drug trade continues to grow, areas used for cultivation are spreading beyond the traditional growing areas of the central Rif in the west and south in provinces including Chefchaouen, Larache and Taounate¹⁹. Some cultivation is also reported in the Souss Valley in the South. This cultivation may account for some of the variances in the estimates of illicit cultivation in the kingdom.

Manufacture

24. Most of the cannabis produced in Morocco is processed into hashish, resin or oil and trafficked to Algeria, Tunisia and Europe. Estimates of local consumption range between 15 - 40%.²⁰

Trafficking

25. The main illicit drug trafficked in and from Morocco is cannabis, with cannabis resin accounting for 60 - 80% of the seizures and cannabis herb for the most of the rest (1997 data)²¹. Over 65% of the cannabis resin seized in Europe was of Moroccan origin.²² The seizures of cannabis resin reported by the Government of Morocco show an increase of approximately 30% in the years 1993-95; 1996 figures were back to the 1992 level of approximately 65 tons.²³ Seizures of cannabis resin in European countries reported by Interpol, however, show a steady trend for cannabis resin around 410 tons, 1994 being an exception with 570 tons. The demand seems therefore unchanged. The same seizure figures show a more pronounced increase in seizures of cannabis herb which

¹⁸ See <http://medintelligence.free.fr/bdCrimes.htm>

¹⁹ See Middle East Report 218, Spring 2001. [Networks of discontent in Northern Morocco](#), James Ketterer. Also available on www.merip.org/mer/mer218/218_ketterer.htm

²⁰ See US Department of State, Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs: INCS Report 2000.

²¹ UNDCP Annual Report Questionnaires, 2000 stated in UN ODCCP, Global Illicit Drug Trends 2001. New York, 2001.

²² See ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat: Cannabis trends in Europe, Lyon, 1997, p. 14.

²³ UNDCP Annual Report Questionnaires, 2000 stated in UN ODCCP, Global Illicit Drug Trends 2001. New York, 2001.

reached its peak in 1995 with 340 tons²⁴.

26. Trafficking routes for cannabis lead mainly through Spain and to a lesser degree through Portugal or France onwards to European destination countries. There are also reports of trafficking through Algeria. Recently, some case have been recorded in which Moroccan cannabis was trafficked through West Africa to Europe.²⁵

27. Cannabis is typically trafficked in motor vehicles on ferries to France and Spain or by small fishing boats or private small vessels. Interpol observed a trend to increasing quantities per trafficking operation. Such operations tend to use containerized commercial goods as camouflage.²⁶ Cannabis trafficking is dominated by Moroccan and European nationals.

28. There have been newspaper reports on links between Moroccan and Latin American trafficking groups, namely cocaine rings.²⁷ While these links could not be confirmed, ARQ data indicate seizures of 91.195 kg of cocaine in 1996 which is substantial increase over 1995 (6.294 kg). Seizure data for cocaine in 1998 remained significant at 30.1 kg. A six ton seizure of cocaine in 1997 was due to a mechanical failure of the trafficking vessel en route to Spain and is therefore generally not interpreted as indicative for cocaine trends in Morocco.

29. Heroin seizures remain at insignificant levels.

Drug prices

30. There are no available data on recent drug prices in Morocco. Latest data, reported below, are herbal cannabis wholesale prices for 1997.

WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogram) in US \$²⁸

1997	Average
Herbal Cannabis	426.0

²⁴ See ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat: Cannabis trends in Europe, Lyon, 1997, p. 2 f.

²⁵ See ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat: Cannabis trends in Europe, Lyon, 1997, pp. 5, 7, 14.

²⁶ See ICPO-Interpol General Secretariat: Cannabis trends in Europe, Lyon, 1997, p. 7f

²⁷ See US Department of State, Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs: INCS Report March 1997, p. 468.

²⁸ See UN ODC, Global Illicit Drug Trends 2003 pre-publication version.

Demand

31. Prevalence estimates of drug abuse of the population above 15 years of age were reported at approximately 2% for 2001. There seems to be a predominance of males in all types of drug abuse²⁹.

32. Epidemiological studies in the country show that 90% of drug users are less than 25 years old and that 70% start drug use between 15 and 18 years of age. Abuse of certain kinds of substances such as solvents can start as low as 8 years in some populations. Other research shows that in universities 20% of students are occasional users and 3 to 5% are regular drug users (including tobacco and alcohol). In schools about 10 % are occasional users and 2% are regular users, mainly of cannabis derivatives³⁰.

33. The drug of choice in Morocco is cannabis. There were indications, in 1997, for a small but growing market for heroin and cocaine³¹; however, the incidence of drug users of heroin and cocaine is increasing in some regions of the country. Polysubstance abuse is frequent among drug users.

34. A study presented in 1997³² covering the northern regions of Morocco, examined different segments of the drug abusing population, such as usage of solvents and other drugs in schools in Rabat-Salé, usage of solvents among children in protection centers, usage of solvents among street children (however, some of the studies could be improved from a methodological perspective, and have a rather small sample pool). Furthermore, the study provided an overview of drug usage within the psychiatric system, a survey of drug usage among high school students, and a survey of drug usage in an isolated village in the Atlas Mountains, and a survey of drug usage among people seeking medical treatment at public or private clinics.

35. The study conducted among 51 street children aged 8-13 in Rabat-Salé, showed that 65% had tried solvents, 2/3 (66%) had sniffed glue, and 1/3 (33%) had sniffed shoe polish. 78% of the examined children had been below the age of 10 at the onset of abuse. 20% reported having tried cannabis. The survey of 3,447 people seeking psychiatric treatment, showed that 19.26% admitted to have used drugs, while of those 84.3% admitted to cannabis use, and 36.9% to abuse of alcohol - this survey, however, uses a very basic methodological approach and is therefore only indicative for the drug abuse situation in Morocco.

36. Generally the study found that drug abuse was predominantly a male phenomenon, cannabis resin and alcohol were the main drugs of abuse. The increase introduction of heroin and cocaine in the large urban centers in the north of the country is accompanied by a decrease in prices.

²⁹ See World Health Organization, WHO/EM/MNH/156/E/L, *ibidem* p. 19.

³⁰ See World Health Organization, WHO/EM/MNH/156/E/L *ibidem* p. 20.

³¹ See US Department of State, Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs: INCS Report March 1997, p. 468.

³² See SOS Drogue International, Programme D'actions, De Sons et de Préventions en Toxicomanies Tanger - Tétoun. Annexe 2.

Perceived Drug Abuse Trends – 1998-2000*						
Drug category	Drugs	strong decline	some decline	stable	some increase	strong increase
Opiates	Opium			X		
	Heroin				X	
	<i>all opiates</i>				X	
Cocaine-type	Basuco	NA				
	Cocaine hydrochloride			X		
	Crack-cocaine	NA				
	<i>all cocaine-type</i>			X		
Cannabis	Cannabis herb				X	
	Cannabis resin					X
	<i>all cannabis</i>				X	
Amphetamine-type stimulants	Amphetamine	NA				
	Methamphetamine	NA				
	Ecstasy	NA				
	<i>all ATS</i>	NA				
All illicit drugs		NA			X	

*data based on assumptions from studies cited.

Costs and consequences

37. Detoxification and rehabilitation of drug users are provided through outpatient facilities as well as inpatient centers under the Ministry of Health. There are other private institutions, and recently a referral center was created for detoxification and rehabilitation of many drug users. There is also growing participation of several NGOs in many aspects of reducing drug demand. These aspects include reinforcement of actions for reducing drug availability, demand, for medical care and rehabilitation and other measures such as international cooperation, evaluation, coordination and research³³.

38. Morocco is among the African countries which has reported partly strong increases of heroin abuse in the late Nineties. As in other North African countries, the rates of HIV-AIDS caused by injecting drug use (IDU) are increasing, and are already significantly higher than in sub-Saharan Africa. In October 2001 there were 673 reported cases of HIV infection (69% males and 31% females), 7% of which were drug related³⁴.

³³ See World Health Organization, WHO-EM/MNH/156/E/L *ibidem* p. 20

³⁴ See World Health Organization, WHO/EM/MNH/156/E/L *ibidem* p. 19.

Money laundering

39. Revenues from drug trafficking seem to be reinvested in Morocco, mainly in real estate in northern Morocco. However, with an increasing number of office and apartment buildings being unoccupied, traffickers are reportedly searching for new investment opportunities.³⁵ However, Morocco has been downgraded in the 1997 INCSR listing from medium to low-medium threat.

7. CRIME SITUATION

Main Characteristics

40. Crime in Morocco is relatively low, comparable to other countries in the region. Public spaces are generally safe and there are no patterns of serious crimes reported. However, petty crime, especially in outdoor markets, can be common. The crime rate tends to be higher in urban areas. Criminals have targeted tourists for robberies, assaults, muggings, thefts, purse snatching, pick-pocketing, and scams of all types. Most of the petty crime occurs in the medina/market areas, parks and beaches. Crime statistics provided by Morocco to the UN Survey of Crime Trends do not provide an indication of crime reported to the police, but is rather data on the number of suspects in respect of major crime types (see the summary crime statistics at the beginning of the report). It is difficult on the basis of this data to make comparisons with other countries.

41. Areas of concern for crime prevention specific to the country include domestic child labor, migration flows and smuggling of migrants, trafficking of small arms and violence in the Western Sahara region. Morocco's drug trafficking and subsequent related-crime networks constitute a serious problem and a security threat. Although by the end of the Nineties the monarchy had taken serious and effective steps to counter the drug and organized crime networks, the economic power drug traffickers hold in the society might still represent a possible factor affecting the balance and stability of the political system.

42. There is reason to believe that crimes against women are commonly perpetrated and gender issues would need to be specifically addressed. Crimes against women could include physical and psychological violence, sexual abuse and rape also in marital relations, emotional abuse, femicide and FGM (female genital mutilation). However, partly due to cultural constraints and traditions, there are no data available on crimes against women.

³⁵ See US Department of State, Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs: INCS Report March 1997, p. 468.

Trends

TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

43. Morocco is reported to be a country of origin and transit for trafficked persons in the US State Departments 2002 Trafficking Report. Internal trafficking of girls for domestic servitude as child maids primarily from rural areas to cities is widespread. Internal trafficking of women for purposes of sexual exploitation is also reported. There are also unsubstantiated reports that some who are transited from sub-Saharan African countries through Morocco to Europe may be trafficked. The US State Department report indicates that while Morocco does yet fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking it is making substantial efforts to do so. (See also the section on child labour below).

MIGRATION FLOWS AND SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

44. The fastest illegal route from Northern Africa to Europe is the nine-mile sea journey from northern Morocco to Spain. As regards Maghreb, and Morocco in particular, southern European countries, namely, France, Spain and Italy represent the traditional destination countries. Given the difficulty of acquiring the legal right to work and settle within the European Union in most recent years, after the full implementation of the Schengen Treaty, illegal immigration is becoming prominent in the relation between Maghreb and European countries. This makes it very difficult to give a precise assessment of the related migratory flows. Relying on the data made available by the IOM and UNFPA report it is possible to infer that migration flows from Morocco to the Arab world are negligible³⁶.

Estimated number of persons from Maghreb living in selected Arab countries³⁷

	Morocco	Tunisia	Total
Libya	90.000	45.000	135.000
Gulf States	15.000	25.000	40.000
Total	105.000	70.000	175.000

45. Indeed, migratory flows from Northern Africa are mainly directed towards Southern Europe with Moroccan expatriates constituting the main component of Maghreb emigration to Europe, close to 56% of the total.

³⁶ See Appleyard, R., (ed. 1999), Emigration Dynamics in Developing countries, Volume IV: The Arab Region, London: Ashgate.

³⁷ See: Appleyard, R., (ed. 1999), Emigration Dynamics in Developing countries, Volume IV: The Arab Region, London: Ashgate

*Estimated number of persons from Maghreb living in selected European countries*³⁸

<i>1997</i>	Morocco	Algeria	Tunisia	Total
France	600.000	620.000	250.000	<i>1.470.000</i>
Benelux	340.000	16.000	10.000	<i>366.000</i>
Spain	100.000	6.000	6.000	<i>112.000</i>
Italy	130.000	5.000	50.000	<i>185.000</i>
Others	100.000	15.000	20.000	<i>135.000</i>
Total	1.270.000	662.000	336.000	<i>2.268.000</i>

46. The figures clearly point out at France as the main recipient of immigrants from Morocco and the other Maghreb countries. According to the census, in 1990 there were about 3.6 million foreigners in France; 2.9 million were born outside of France, and 700,000 were born as foreigners in France; foreigners were six percent of the population. About 1.6 million of the foreigners in France are non-Europeans. The leading countries of origin of foreigners in the Middle East and North Africa in 1990 were Algeria, 17 percent and Morocco, 16 percent. France in 1997 had an estimated 300,000 to 500,000 unauthorized foreigners.

47. However, the Moroccan migratory dynamic appears particularly strong not only in France, historically the first country of destination, but also towards Spain and Italy which are increasingly becoming important countries of destination for Moroccan emigration.

48. The subject of illegal migrations is a significant issue in the relations between Spain and Morocco. Spain is separated from Morocco by nine miles at the narrowest point. Spanish authorities report that in the first semester of 2001, police have arrested more than 14,200 illegal migrants in the southern region of Andalusia, many of whom entered the county by boat. Andalusian authorities asked the central government to use the army to patrol the borders. Spanish officials estimate that 200 people, mainly Moroccans, die every year trying to reach Spain across the Strait of Gibraltar; other estimates put the number of deaths at 1,000 in 1998. Estimates of the number of illegal foreigners in Spain range from 60,000 to 150,000³⁹.

49. In 1998, under pressure of European countries, Morocco has set up a 12 members committee to tackle the issue of illegal immigration into Europe. Moreover, the Moroccan government launched a crackdown on illegal immigrants, including harsher sentences for those involved in the trade. Morocco has also signed security accords with a number of European countries (e.g. France). It is estimated that Northern Morocco, home for 20% of total population is one of the main source of immigration⁴⁰.

³⁸ See Appleyard, R., (ed. 1999), *Emigration Dynamics in Developing countries, Volume IV: The Arab Region*, London: Ashgate.

³⁹ Migration news. Also available on <http://migration.ucdavis.edu/mn/>

⁴⁰ Morocco: Overview of Drug and Crime Control Policies *in co-operation with UN ODCCP*

CORRUPTION

50. The issue of corruption has been of some concern in Morocco in recent years, although the overall position appears to be improving. For example, a World Bank survey in August 1998 found that 68 percent of all business executives sampled complained about issues of illegal and unfair competition. This proportion increased to 89 percent in the construction and public-works sectors. Of the 166 entrepreneurs who responded to the survey, one quarter admitted to paying bribes to public officials. The report also noted that, despite important new laws and measures implemented in recent years to modernize the legal framework for commercial activities, “the administration of business regulations remains characterized by a lack of transparency ... and excessive scope for discretion”.

51. One measure of the extent of corruption in a particular country is Transparency International's annual Bribe Payers and Corruption Perception Indices. On the basis of a number of annual surveys, countries are ranked according to the perceived level of corruption of their government and public administration officials the highest score representing a better performance in terms of perceived corruption. The performance of Morocco has been improving in the last years, passing from a score of 3.7 in 1998 which placed Morocco at the 50th place over 99 countries surveyed, to 4.1 in 1999, putting the country at the 45th position. In the year 2000 Morocco further improved its position moving to the 37th place with a mark of 4.7.

Morocco rank and score in the TI CP Index⁴¹

	Score	Rank
1998	3.70	50
1999	4.1	45
2000	4.7	37

52. The Moroccan Government disputes allegations that government officials in the Northern territories are involved in the drug trade. International observers, however, believe that drug-related corruption exists in that region. The Moroccan crackdown campaign of 1994-95 led to the arrest of several renown traffickers from the so called Tangiers Cartel, as well as allegations of involvement of local government officials. Hashish smugglers in particular have strong corruption leverage in Morocco and abroad.

53. In a meeting with representatives of Transparency International in Berlin in December 2000, the Representative of the Moroccan government expressed a desire and courage to expose corruption. The Moroccan Prime Minister affirmed the government was in the process of studying new appropriate procedures to tackle corruption in the country, including the possible enactment of a law along the lines of the recommendations of Transparency International in order to protect the rights of honest citizens.

54. Some of the measures already implemented include a law on public procurement, the strengthening of the competencies of the Audit Office, and the introduction of obligatory disclosure of assets, together with the dismissal of public servants implicated in acts of corruption.

⁴¹ See Transparency International <http://www.transparency.de>

MONEY LAUNDERING

55. Although there are no data independently verifiable on the money laundering situation in the country, the existence of such a developed system of drug production and trafficking in Morocco, supports the view that also money-laundering could be prevalent. Morocco drug traffickers are known to launder a good proportion of their income derived from drug trafficking and other organized criminal activities in several European countries, particularly in Belgium and the Netherlands⁴². Moroccan sources of illicit money could in fact also be related to trafficking of migrants to Europe.

56. Moroccan government officials believe that money is being laundered through the bulk smuggling of cash and the purchase of smuggled goods. On the other hand, banking officials have indicated that the country's system of unregulated money exchanges provides a secure venue for launderers⁴³.

TERRORISM

57. King Mohamed VI condemned the September 11 attacks and offered his country's full cooperation in the war against terrorism. He later reiterated his outright condemnation against those who conduct terrorism. American President George Bush met King Mohamed VI on 23 April 2002 in Washington and referred to Morocco as a great friend and steadfast supporter of the war on terrorism. On 16 October 2002, the Russian President and Moroccan King issued a condemnation of terrorism and declared their intention to combat terrorism by political, diplomatic, economic, social and financial means.

58. On 16 May 2003 a terrorist attack took place in Casablanca targeting Western locations and killing 43 people. Before that there had been no recent incidents of terrorism in Morocco. The Government passed law no 03/03, on 16 January 2003, which defined acts of terrorism and prescribed related sentences. The draft law also covered the handling of financial information and the suppression of the movement of money destined to financing terrorism. The Legislation and Human Rights Committee of the House of Representatives started the examination of the draft law on terrorism March 2003. After the Casablanca incidents, at the end of May 2003 the Moroccan parliament passed new legislation regarding terrorism to integrate the Moroccan Penal Code. The new legislation defines terrorism as "any individual or collective premeditated act aiming at attacking public order through terror and violence"⁴⁴. The new law was approved by Parliament on 28 May 2003.

59. During June 2002, Moroccan security authorities arrested six suspects accused of planning to blow up British and US naval vessels in the Straits of Gibraltar. Three of the suspects were Saudi nationals with suspected ties to the al-Qaeda network. The three were sentenced to ten years in

⁴² See Financial Action Task on Money Laundering, (2001), *Report on Money Laundering Typologies 2000-2001*. Also available on www.oecd.org/fatf/pdf/TY2001_en.pdf

⁴³ See US Department of State *Report: Money Laundering and Financial Crimes*, 2000. Also available on www.state.gov/g/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2000/index.cfm?docid=959

⁴⁴ Unofficial translation from Arabic.

prison by a Moroccan court on 21 February 2003.

60. On 7 August 2002, ten suspected terrorists were detained in Casablanca and about twenty more in other parts of the country. The police say they are members of the radical Salafiya Jihadia and Takfir Wal Hidjra groups. Analysts indicate that these groups preach holy war and the strict application of Islamic Law against Muslims perceived to be infidels. It has been reported that the groups have been involved in six murders.

61. On 18 June 2002, a senior lieutenant of Osama bin Laden was reported to have been arrested by Moroccan security officers. According to press reports, Abu Zubair, who was born in Saudi Arabia and was called "The Bear", was a close associate of Abu Zubaydah, another senior al-Qaeda member who had been arrested in Pakistan for having taken command of several terrorist operations at the beginning of 2002. Abu Zubair was believed to have helped other al-Qaeda militants to escape from Afghanistan and to be involved in the preparation of terrorist attacks in Europe, Africa and Asia.

62. Morocco as a member of the League of Arab States, at regional level, ratified the Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism on 30 August 2001.

63. Morocco is party to the following ten of the twelve universal instrument on the prevention and suppression of international terrorism:

- Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963). Morocco became a party to the Convention on 21 October 1975.
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970). Morocco became a party on 24 October 1975.
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971). Morocco became a party to the Convention on 24 October 1975.
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (1973). Morocco acceded to the Convention on 9 January 2002.
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1987). Morocco ratified the Convention on 23 August 2002.
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation (1988). Morocco ratified the Protocol on 15 February 2002.
- Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988).
- Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1988).
- Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991). Morocco acceded to the Convention on 26 May 1999.
- International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999). Morocco ratified the Convention on 19 September 2002.

64. Morocco has not signed nor ratified the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979) as well as the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

Issues of specific concern

ORGANISED DRUG NETWORKS

65. The intense drug cultivation, production, trafficking and exporting activities could not be possible without a fully developed and established system of networking among drug traffickers.

66. The extent of drug cultivation in Morocco supports the assumption of the existence of a well organized drug network, almost at an industrial level, which is likely to have a hierarchical structure and to derive substantial profit from drug trafficking activities. Particularly in Tangier⁴⁵, drug traffickers, contraband smugglers, prostitution rings, the chronic unemployed are reported to have built up to elaborate networks based on illegal commerce, political opposition, corruption and protest that have infiltrated the local political system and represent a challenge to state power.

SMALL ARMS AND LIGHT WEAPONS

67. The territorial dispute regarding Western Sahara and the subsequent tension at the borders of Moroccan territory involves the use of a certain amount of small arms and light weapons by the local guerrilla and fighters. Some smuggling of small arms is also reported at the borders with Algeria⁴⁶.

CHILD LABOUR

68. Statistics and studies show that Morocco has one of the highest percentage of child workers in the region. According to ILO sources⁴⁷, in 1995 there were 172.00 economically active children, 127.000 girls and 45.000 boys between the age of 10 – 14, representing 5.61% of this age group. According to 2000 figures published by the Moroccan government⁴⁸, more than 538.000 children in the country are working and more than half of them are girls. Though the most common practices involve child apprentice before the age of 12 in the informal handicraft industry and especially in the small family-run workshops that produce rugs, ceramics, wood work etc, teenage prostitution in urban centres is also estimated in the tens of thousands by NGO activists⁴⁹.

69. Orphan girls are particularly subject to “adoptive servitude”, whereby they are adopted by a family for the express purpose of providing labour. There are unofficial reports of widespread physical abuse of these girls⁵⁰. Many of the maids who work in households in Moroccan cities are young girls, commonly known as *petites bonnes*, or small maids. A sample survey conducted in 1995 showed that 70% of housemaids interviewed were under the age of 13 with a quarter of them below 10⁵¹.

⁴⁵ See *Le Monde Diplomatique*, May 1996. “Bidonvilles et trafic de drogue a Tanger”. H. Prolongeau.

⁴⁶ See <http://www.nisat.org/>

⁴⁷ See ILO STAT, Working Papers 1997 and 2000.

⁴⁸ See “Child Labour Rife in Morocco”, GOM 2000.

⁴⁹ See US Dept. of State, Human Rights Report 1999.

⁵⁰ See www.igc.org/owraw/publications/countries/morocco.html

⁵¹ See Anti-Slavery International, Children Working as Domestic Servants: Progress and Challenges. Submission to the UN, May 1998.

8. POLICY

DRUGS

National drug control framework

Convention Adherence

70. Morocco is party to the 1961, 1971 and 1988 Conventions.
71. The Kingdom has not acceded to the 1972 protocol amending the 1961 Convention.

Legislation

72. Morocco's national legislations with regards to narcotic drugs are the following:
 - Dahir du 3 Octobre 1977 (modified by 1993/52), which establishes the National Commission of Narcotics.
 - Pénal Code: relevant articles are article 80 (Placement dans un établissement thérapeutique), art. 571 (Recel), and art. 89 (Confiscation).
 - Arrête du ministre de la santé publique, last modified in 1997, listing all the licit and illicit drugs.

Drug Control Institutions

73. In January 1996 the Government of Morocco established a coordination unit for the fight against narcotics, the Unite de Coordination de Lutte Anti Drogue (UCLAD), in an effort to improve the coordination between the various law enforcement services. UCLAD is subordinate to the Ministry of Interior. The same year also saw the establishment of a parliamentary fact-finding commission⁵².
74. In response to recommendations made by the United Nations, in 1997 the Moroccan Ministry of Health began to assess the drug situation in the country. The ministry was responsible for proposing measures designed to address international protocols which led to the creation of the Agency for the Promotion of Economic and Social Development in the Northern Provinces (Agence du Nord), and eventually to the formation of UCLAD.
75. A National Commission on Narcotic Drugs addresses policy and coordination matters. The Agence du Nord, an autonomous agency reporting directly to the Prime Minister, has also been entrusted recently with the implementation of a five-year Development Plan adopted in 2000 for the Northern region. To that effect, Agence du Nord has an annual budget of US\$ 900 million, to be funded mainly by the Government of Morocco, the EU and European donors.

⁵² See US Department of State, Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs: INCS Report March 1997, p. 469.

Money Laundering Control Measures

76. The government of Morocco signed the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, containing substantial provisions against money laundering, and recently a decree has been issued forcing all financial institutions to institute a customer identification policy and maintain transaction records. Morocco is also party to the 1988 Convention, which contains anti-money laundering provisions.

77. The only legislation on money laundering in Morocco is Law n° 58/90 concerning financial off-shore locations. Other useful measures are included in the Livre Blanc relatif à la politique générale du Maroc en matière de lutte contre le trafic des stupéfiants et pour le développement économique de ses provinces du Nord - November 1994 and in the Déclaration de Rabat en matière de coopération policière, économique, technique et judiciaire, adoptée à l'issue des travaux de la Réunion des Ministres de l'Intérieur de la Méditerranée Occidentale sur les Stupéfiants, held in Rabat on 18-19 April 1996.

International cooperation

78. Since 1993 a bilateral mutual legal assistance treaty has been in force between Morocco and the United States of America. In 1989, Morocco and the United States also signed a bilateral narcotics cooperation agreement which calls for cooperation in the fight against illicit production, trafficking and abuse of narcotics. Pursuant to the 1989 agreement, the U.S. and Morocco maintain regular contact on anti-narcotic issues⁵³.

79. Morocco has similar anti-narcotics and/or mutual legal assistance treaties with the European Union, France, Spain, Hungary, Germany, Italy, Portugal and the United Kingdom⁵⁴.

CRIME

National crime prevention framework

Organized Crime Convention Adherence

80. By February 2001, 124 of the 189 UN member nations signed the Convention against Transnational Organized crime with around 80 countries endorsing also the contents of the two attached Protocols on Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking of Human Beings. Morocco ratified the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on 19 September 2002. None of the attached Protocols attached to the TOC have been signed by the Moroccan Government to date⁵⁵.

⁵³ See <http://medintelligence.free.fr/bdCrimes.htm>

⁵⁴ See <http://medintelligence.free.fr/bdCrimes.htm>

⁵⁵ See http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_convention.html

Legislation

Legislation relating to sex offences and crimes against children⁵⁶

81. According to Art. 484 of the Penal Code, indecent acts perpetrated or attempted without violence over a child under 15 years, carry from 2 to 5 years of imprisonment. In the case of indecent acts perpetrated or attempted with violence against a minor of less than 15 years of age, article 485 of the Penal Code carries from 10 to 20 years of imprisonment. According to articles 485 and 486 of the Penal Code, if the indecent act against females under 15 years of age causes the loss of virginity, the crime will be punished with 20 - 30 years of imprisonment.

82. Article 497 of the Penal Code concerns penalties relating to sex offences and crime against children in the country and states that for the procurer or trafficker who procures, seduces or traffics another person for prostitution of a minor under 18 years of age, will be punished with a sentence of 2 to 5 years of imprisonment and a fine of dirhams 120 – 5,000.

Recruitment laws and regulations

83. The minimum age for voluntary or compulsory recruitment in the armed forces is 18 years of age, as fixed in the Royal Decree of 9 June 1966⁵⁷.

Forced labour

84. The government prohibits forced and bonded labour by children, but does not enforce this prohibition effectively. The practice of adoptive servitude is socially accepted and not regulated by the government⁵⁸.

Money laundering

85. Together with Law n° 58/90, concerning financial off-shore entities, recent measures against money laundering include provisions taken by Bank Al Maghrib, the central bank monitoring and regulating the banking system. In a recent decree, the Bank stated that all financial institutions must institute a customer identification policy and maintain certain transaction records for a certain (unspecified period of time).

86. The Moroccan delegation participated actively in the elaboration of the UN Convention against transnational organised crime and promptly signed it. Also within the framework of the Association Agreement with the European Union, Morocco committed itself to adopt anti-laundering measures similar to the 40 recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force⁵⁹.

⁵⁶ See World Tourism Organization. http://www.world-tourism.org/protect_children/legislation_country/morocco.htm

⁵⁷ See CSUCS, Africa Report, April 1999, citing Report of Morocco to the UN CRC, 19 August 1995.

⁵⁸ See US Dept. of State, Human Rights Report, 1998.

⁵⁹ See Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (2001). *Report on Money Laundering Typologies 2000-2001*. Also available on FTAF web page www.oecd.org/faft/pdf/TY2001_en.pdf

Gender legislation

87. Although the Constitution provides for equality of genders (art. 5) and for equal political rights (article 8), the *Mudawwana*, or personal status code, part of the country's civil law, establishes a system of inequality based on sex. Matters of concern for changing legislation voiced by human rights NGOs include, for example, the husband's authority within the family, the different standards of rights when entering marriage, the man's unilateral and unconditional right to divorce (repudiate) his wife and the inability of the wife of Moroccan nationality to confer her nationality to a foreign husband or to her children.

Crime Control Institutions

88. The main institutions responsible for crime control issues as regards the mandated areas of work of CICP are:

- For corruption, money laundering and crime prevention in general: the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Interior
- For smuggling and trafficking of human beings: the Ministry of Immigration, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Interior
- For smuggling of small arms and light weapons: The Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Interior

The Judiciary

89. According to Morocco's Constitution, "the judicial authority is independent from the legislative power and the executive power". Magistrates are appointed by *Dahir* (royal edict) on the proposal of the High Council of the Magistracy. First degree jurisdiction tribunals include: First Instance Courts, competent for civil affairs relevant to personal law and inheritance cases, Trade Courts, ruling over cases and disputes related to trade, commercial and business activities, and Communal and District Courts, competent to adjudicate all personal estate actions brought against individuals who reside under their jurisdiction for claims of less than 1,000 dirham (100.98 US\$). Courts of Appeal represent second degree jurisdiction: they are competent for criminal cases, appeals against judgments passed by Tribunal of Original Jurisdiction and appeals against rulings made by the latter's presiding judges. Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes appeals for cassation of sentences without appeal decided by anyone of the kingdom's courts; appeals for cancellation of the Prime Minister's decisions; jurisdiction disputes arising among courts above which there is no higher court; proceeding aimed at judge disqualifying because of likelihood of bias, reasons of public security or for the sake of good administration and justice.

90. Administrative Courts are competent to make initial rulings on claims for cancellation of acts filed against administrative authorities; disputes related to administrative contracts' claims for compensation of prejudice caused by public entities' acts or activities. The Special Court of Justice is competent for cases of corruption in which magistrates or government employees are involved. The High Court rules over offences or crimes committed by government members in their official capacity. The Standing Tribunal of the Royal Armed Forces has jurisdiction on cases regarding unauthorized carrying of firearms and offences committed by soldiers. The Audit Court ensures overall supervision on the implementation of the budget through the evaluation of the management

of agencies placed under its control by law⁶⁰. Although judicial reform has been identified as a high priority of the government, progress has been slow. In 2001 an Ombudsman was established to investigate citizens' complaints involving the judiciary.

The Prison System

91. As of May 2001, there were 44 prisons in Morocco, distributed over the whole territory⁶¹. The prison administration consists of 4,475 officials, 113 doctors and 230 nurses⁶². Despite the Moroccan Government efforts to construct new prisons and renovate existing ones, the prison administration still faces the problem of overcrowding⁶³. In the years from 1976 to 1996 the number of prisoners rose from 17,419 to 46,853⁶⁴, to reach the number of some 80,000 detainees in 2001⁶⁵. A commission set up in 1999 to compensate victims of abuse and families of disappeared began addressing cases in 2000, at which point it had received almost 6,000 cases⁶⁶. The Ministry of Justice has also been pursuing policies aimed at humanizing the prison environment so as to bring it more closely into line with international conventions on human rights and the Standard Minimum Rules⁶⁷.

Extradition agreements

92. No information on specific extradition agreements is currently available to the Regional Office. There are, however, mutual legal assistance treaties with several countries, including the E.U., which may include extradition regulations.

⁶⁰ Guide to the Morocco Legal System. By Dahmene Touchent, Published on 15 May 2002. Also available on <http://www.llrx.com/fatures/morocco.htm>

⁶¹ Freedom House report, also available on <http://www.freedomhouse.org?research/freeworld/2002/countryratings/morocco2.htm>

⁶² Committee against Torture, Consideration of reports submitted by State Parties under article 19 of the Convention, Morocco 1999, <http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/cat/morocco1999.html> and in CAT/c/SR.203 and 204/Add.1 and 2, and Official records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 44 (A/50/44), paras. 105-115.

⁶³ Committee against Torture, Consideration of reports submitted by State Parties under article 19 of the Convention, Morocco 1999, <http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/cat/morocco1999.html> and in CAT/c/SR.203 and 204/Add.1 and 2, and Official records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 44 (A/50/44), paras. 105-115.

⁶⁴ Committee against Torture, Consideration of reports submitted by State Parties under article 19 of the Convention, Morocco 1999, <http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/cat/morocco1999.html> and in CAT/c/SR.203 and 204/Add.1 and 2, and Official records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 44 (A/50/44), paras. 105-115.

⁶⁵ Freedom House report, also available on <http://www.freedomhouse.org?research/freeworld/2002/countryratings/morocco2.htm>

⁶⁶ Freedom House report, also available on <http://www.freedomhouse.org?research/freeworld/2002/countryratings/morocco2.htm>


⁶⁷ Committee against Torture, Consideration of reports submitted by State Parties under article 19 of the Convention, Morocco 1999, <http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/cat/morocco1999.html> and in CAT/c/SR.203 and 204/Add.1 and 2, and Official records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 44 (A/50/44), paras. 105-115.

COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL BODIES

93. Morocco participated in the first, the third and the fourth UN crime survey⁶⁸.
94. Morocco is a member of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
95. At present UNODC is not maintaining any national project in the country. All projects aiming at cannabis eradication stopped in early or mid Nineties, not having produced tangible results.
96. Morocco, however, benefits from several UNODC-sponsored regional and sub-regional activities such as the Global Assessment Programme, and Moroccan experts participate in regional workshops. Moreover, in a new effort to assist Morocco in developing a comprehensive drug strategy, UNODC in 1999 fielded a fact finding and assessment mission to Morocco. In March 2001 in an official mission to Morocco, UNODC secured the government commitment for drug control and crime prevention to be integrated in the government strategies. As a follow up on the visit, a Technical Cooperation programme for Morocco: Development of an Action Programme against Illicit Drugs and Organized Crime in Morocco (AD/MOR/01/F74) was approved with a budget of US\$ 419,800. The Executive Director signed the project document on 6 July 2001. Since then, there has been close consultation between the government and UNODC to agree on the details of the implementation modalities of the project. The project started up in March 2003 and technical preparations for the first illicit crop survey are underway.

⁶⁸ See G.O.W. Mueller, (1994), *Availability of Statistics, World survey on the Criminal Justice*, Rutgers University, UNCJIC web page <http://www.uncjin.org/stats/wcs.html>

9. SIGNIFICANT MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

1. GENERAL INFORMATION		morocco fact sheet 
HDI Rank	123 (out of 174)	
Capital	Rabat	
Land boundaries / Coast Line:	2,017.9 km/ 1,835 km	
Geographic note	strategic location along Strait of Gibraltar	
Border Countries	Algeria 1,559 km, Western Sahara 443 km, Spain (Ceuta) 6.3 km, Spain (Melilla) 9.6 km	
Administrative Divisions	37 provinces and 2 wilayas. <i>Note: 3 additional provinces fall within the Moroccan-claimed Western Sahara</i>	
Legal System	Based on Islamic law and French and Spanish civil law system.	
Government type	Constitutional Monarchy	
2. UN CONVENTIONS ADHERENCE		
1961 Convention	Party	
1972 Protocol	No	
1971 Convention	Party	
1988 Convention	Party	
Convention against Transnational Organised Crime	signed 13 Dec. 2000 - ratified 19 Sept. 2002	
Protocol on Smuggling	No	
Protocol on trafficking of human beings	no	
Protocol on firearms	no	
3. NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL LEGISLATION		
Dahir du 3 Octobre 1977 (modified by 1993/52)	establishes the National Commission of Narcotics	
Pénal Code	art. 80 (Placement dans un établissement thérapeutique), art. 571 (Recel) art. 89 (Confiscation)	
Arrête du ministre de la santé publique - modified 1997	lists all the licit and illicit drugs	
4. INSTITUTIONS		
Unite de Coordination de Lutte Anti Drogus (UCLAD)		
National Commission on Narcotic Drugs		
Agence pour le Developpement Economique et Social des Prefectures et Provinces du Nord du Royaume		
5. TERRORISM INSTRUMENTS		
Arab Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism		signed 30 Aug.t 2001
Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963)		ratified 21 Oct. 1975
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970)		party 24 Oct. 1975
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971)		party 24 Oct. 1975
Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (1973)		acceded 9 Jan. 2002
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1987)		ratified 23 Aug. 2002
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation (1988)		ratified 15 Feb. 2002
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (1988).		party
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1988).		party
Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (1991)		acceded 26 May 1999
International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999).		ratified 19 Sep. 2002
International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979)		no
International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings		no
6. MONEY LAUNDERING LEGISLATION		
Law 58/90		
Livre Blanc relatif à la politique générale du Maroc en matière de lutte contre le trafic des stupéfiants et pour le développement économique de ses provinces du Nord – November 1994		
Déclaration de Rabat en matière de coopération policière, économique, technique et judiciaire, adoptée à l'issue des travaux de la Réunion des Ministres de l'Intérieur de la Méditerranée Occidentale sur les Stupéfiants, (Rabat, April 1996		

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