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Mo

rocco Bilateral Investment Treaty

On January 1, 2016, the date ten years after the entry into force of the [rocco-United States Free Trade Agreement](#) (FTA), the dispute settlement provisions of the Morocco-United States Bilateral Investment Treaty's (BIT) [Articles VI and VII] were suspended in their entirety. Article 1.2(4) of the [FTA](#) had provided that the BIT's dispute settlement provisions would remain in effect for 10 years after the entry into force of the [FTA](#) for certain investments and investment disputes.

Signed July 22, 1985; Entered into Force May 29, 1991

99th CONGRESS, 2d Session SENATE M

INVESTMENT TREATY WITH MOROCCO

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES M

TRANSMITTING

THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO CONCERNING THE ENCOURAGEMENT AND RECIPROCAL PROTECTION OF INVESTMENTS, WITH PROTOCOL, SIGNED AT WASHINGTON ON JULY 22 ,1985

March 25, 1986.-Treaty was read the first time and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate M

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1986

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL M

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 25, 1986. M

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Morocco Concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment, with Protocol, signed July 22, 1985 at Washington. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this Treaty.

This treaty is among the first six treaties to be transmitted to the Senate under the Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) program which I initiated in 1981. The BIT program is designated to encourage and protect U.S. investment in developing countries. This Treaty is an integral part to encourage Morocco and other governments to adopt macroeconomic and structural policies that will promote economic growth. It is also fully consistent with U.S. M policy toward international investment. That policy holds that an open international investment system in which participants respond to market forces provides the best and most efficient mechanism to promote global economic development A specific tenet, reflected in this treaty, is that U.S. direct investment abroad and foreign M

investment in the enterprise should receive fair, equitable, and non-discriminatory treatment. There is no treaty, treaties, or agreements so far as to international law standards for expropriation and compensation; free financial transfers; procedures, including international arbitration, for the settlement of investment disputes.

I recommend that the enterprise be given its consent as soon as possible, and give its vice and consent to ratification of the treaty, with Protocol and related exchange of letters, to be ready to.

RONALD REAGAN.

LEADER OF BIMAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, February 20, 1986.

Dear Mr. IDEN,

White House

Dear Mr. IDEN:

I have the honor to submit to you the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Morocco Concerning the Reciprocal Encouragement and Protection of Investment, with Protocol and related exchange of letters, signed at Washington July 22, 1986. This treaty is among the first six treaties to be negotiated under the bilateral investment treaty (BIT) program which you initiated in 1981. Development of the BIT program and the negotiation of the individual treaties have been pursued by the Office of the United States Trade Representative in the Department of State with the active participation of the Departments of Commerce and Treasury, in conjunction with other interested U.S. Government agencies. I recommend that this treaty, as well as the others concluded with the Republic of Haiti, the Republic of Panama, the Republic of Venezuela, Republic of Turkey, and the Republic of Zimbabwe, be submitted to the enterprise for its vice and consent to ratification.

In 1981 you initiated the global bilateral investment treaty (BIT) program to encourage and protect investment in developing countries. By providing certain mutual guarantees and protections, BIT creates more stable and predictable legal framework for foreign investors in the territory of each of the treaty parties.

The negotiation of series of bilateral treaties with interested countries establishes greater international discipline in the investment area.

The BITs which have been signed as well as others under negotiation are an integral part of U.S. efforts to encourage other governments to adopt macroeconomic and structural policies that will promote economic growth. They are also fully consistent with your policy statement on international investment of September 9, 1983, which states that international direct investment flows should be determined by private market forces and should receive fair, equitable and non-discriminatory treatment.

Our experience to date shows that interested countries are willing to provide U.S. investors with significant investment guarantees and assurances as a way of increasing international foreign investment. It is U.S. policy to advise potential treaty partners that conclusion of BIT with the United States is an important and favorable factor in the investment relationship, but does not in of itself result in immediate increases in U.S. investment flows.

Congressional support for the BIT program is reflected in Section 601(a) and (b) of the Foreign Assistance Act, as amended, in particular Section 601(b) which provides:

In order to encourage and facilitate participation by private enterprise to the maximum extent practicable in achieving any of the purposes of this Act, the President shall... (3) accelerate program of negotiating treaties for commerce and trade, including treaties, which shall include provisions to encourage and facilitate the flow of private investment to, and its equitable investment in, friendly countries and to participate in programs under this Act. T

The model T o ds the bette of n tion lo most-f vo ed-n tion (MFN) t e tment of fo eign investment, subje t to e h P t 's ex eptions whi h e listed in sep te Annex. The ex eptions e designed to p ote t st te egul to inte ests nd fo the United St tes to o mmod te the de og tions fom n tion l t e tment in st te o fede ll w el ting to su h e s s i t nspo t, shipping, b nking, tele ommuni tions, ene g nd powe p odu tion, insu n e, nd fom n tion l nd MFN t e tment in the se of owne ship of e l p ope t . An ddition l est i tions o limit tions whi h P t ma dopt with espe t to those matte s o se to s ex epted fom the st nd ds e not to ffe t existing investments. The T lso in ludes gene l t e tment p ote tions designed to be guide to inte p et tion nd ppli tion of the t e t . Thus, the P ties gee to o d investments f i nd equit ble t e tment nd full p ote tion nd se u it in no se less th n th t equi ed b inte n tion ll w. t spe ifi ll g nts n tion ls of P t the ight to est blish investments in the te ito of the othe P t , est i ts the ight to impose pe fo man e equi ements, nd obliges P ties to obse ve thei ont tu l oblig tions with investo s. The U.S. model lso p ovides th t omp nies leg ll onstituted unde the l ws of the othe P t (i.e., subsidi ies of omp nies of P t) with investments in th t ount sh ll be pe mitted to eng ge top man ge i l pe sonnel of thei hoi e, eg dless of n tion lit .

The model T lso onfe s p ote tion fom unl wful inte fe en e with p ope t inte ests nd ssu es ompens tion in o d n e with inte n tion ll w st nd ds. t p ovides th t n di e t o indi e t t king must be: fo publi pu pose; nondis imin to ; omp nied b the p ment of p ompt, dequ te nd effe tive ompens tion; nd in o d n e with due p o ess of l w nd the gene l st nd ds of t e tment dis ussed bove. The T's definition of exp op i tion is b o d nd flexible; essenti ll n me su e eg dless of fo m, whi h h s the effe t of dep iving n investo of his man gement, ont olo e onomi v lue in p oje t ma onstitute n exp op i tion equi ing ompens tion equ l to the f i ma ket v lue. Su h ompens tion, whi h sh ll not efle t n edu tion in su h f i ma ket v lue due to... the exp op i to tion, must be without del , effe tivel e liz ble, f eel t nsfe ble nd be u ent inte est fom the d te of the exp op i tion t te equ l to u ent inte n tion l tes. The T g nts the ight to p ompt eview b the elev nt judi l o dminist tive utho ities in o de to dete mine whethe the ompens tion offe d is onsisent with these p in iples. t lso extends n tion l nd MFN t e tment to investo s in ses of loss due to wa o othe ivil distu b n e. The T does not p ovide, howeve , spe ifi v lu tion method fo ompens ting su h losses.

The model T p ovides fo f ee t nsfe s el ted to n investment, spe ifi ll of etu ns, ompens tion fo exp op i tion, ont t p ments, p o eeds fom s le, nd ont ibutions to pit l fo mainten n e o development of n investment. Su h t nsfe s e to be made in f eel onve tible u en t the p ev iling ma ket te of ex h nge on the d te of t nsfe with espe t to spot t ns tions in the u en to be t nsfe ed. The model text e ognizes th t notwithstanding this gu ntee, P ties n maint in e t in l ws nd egul tions eg ding t nsfe s p ovided these e pplied in non-dis imin to f shion. n p ti ul , the model text p ovides th t P ties n equi e epo ts of u en t nsfe s nd impose in ome t xes b su h me ns s withholding t x on dividends. The model text lso e ognizes th t P ties et in the ight to p ote t the ights of edito s nd ensu e the s tist f tion of judgments in djudi to p o eedings.

The model T p ovides th t whe e e t in defined investment disputes ise between P t nd n tion lo omp n of the othe p t , in luding disputes s to the inte p et tion of n investment g eement, nd the dispute nnot be solved th ough negoti tion, it ma be submitted to bit tion in o d n e with n dispute-settlement p o edu es to whi h the n tion lo omp n nd the host ount h ve p evioul g eed. Unless the n tion lo omp n h s submitted the dispute to p evioul g eed dispute settlement p o edu es o to djudi tion b domesti ou ts o othe tibun ls of the host ount , the n tion lo omp n ma submit the dispute to the nte n tion l Cent e fo the Settlement of nvestment Disputes (CS D) fo binding bit tion. Exh ustion of lo l remedies is not equi ed. n sep te p ovision, the T P ties lso gee to g nt n tion ls nd omp nies of the othe P t ess to thei domesti ou ts in o de to sse t l ims nd enfo e ights with espe t to investments.

The model T p ovides fo st te-to-st te bit tion between the P ties in se of dispute eg ding the inte p et tion o ppli tion of the t e t . n the bsen e of n g eement th t othe ules ppl , the T efe s the P ties to spe ifi p o edu l ules whi h must gove n the bit tion. The T lso outlines the p o edu es fo y the e tion of the bit l p nel.

The model Treaty Parties to apply their policies fairly and equitably. Because the United States specifically addresses matters in articles, the Treaty generally excludes such matters. Another Treaty provision empowers disputing parties to dispute settlement arrangements, from the standard arbitration clauses. The model Treaty also states that the parties shall not derogate from any obligations that equitably and fairly balance the interests and declares that the parties shall not exclude measures necessary for public order or essential security interests. The model Treaty enters into force 30 days after the change of ratifications and continues in force for a least ten years. The draft, either Party may terminate the treaty, subject to ten years' written notice.

Each of these model provisions was developed after lengthy and extensive consultations within the U.S. Government and with the private sector. Nonetheless, in negotiating a particular treaty, the U.S. Government often, of course, some flexibility to adopt modifications as necessary and in light of experience. While the U.S. model treaty has recently been simplified, the provisions summarized above have all been retained.

The Moroccan differs in some respects from the other treaties presently being submitted because it was negotiated from a streamlined model treaty which nonetheless incorporates the four objectives outlined above. However, modifications of the Moroccan do not represent major substantive departures from the U.S. model treaty. The most noteworthy changes in the treaty with Morocco are as follows:

(1) National treatment.- The model treaty calls for national and most-favored-nation (MFN) treatment on establishments. Article 1 of the Moroccan treaty equates MFN treatment on entry for the other Parties' interests as a minimum standard. Only if it is consistent with existing laws and regulations is national treatment on entry equated. The Moroccan negotiation is based on qualifying national treatment on entry because of ownership provisions in their 1973 investment law. The effect of his qualification is to provide for MFN treatment for establishing new investments, but the benefit of national or MFN treatment for all investments once established. This formulation was also used in the Treaty with Turkey. Like the other treaties being submitted together with this treaty, this treaty specifically equates the most-favored-nation or MFN treatment for establishments in investments of the other party (Article 2). This conforms to the limited exceptions of the national treatment standard on an MFN basis for specified economic sectors and activities. These exceptions are set out in paragraph 1 of the Protocol and include those for which U.S. law will not permit the extension of national treatment to foreign investors in the United States. Although analogous to the Annex in the model treaty, the Moroccan Protocol has no provision for subsequent modifications of the exceptions list. (This is similar to the approach provided with the Treaty with Turkey). Under the U.S. model treaty, each Party may unilaterally add future exceptions under sectors and matters identified in the Annex but each agrees to keep such exceptions to a minimum and notify the other Party of these exceptions. In contrast to this approach, any changes in the exceptions list in the Moroccan Treaty would have to be made through amendments to the treaty under Article X, paragraph 5.

Also exempt from the national treatment requirements are advanced age-related countries by virtue of membership in a customs market, regional customs union or free trade association. Currently, Morocco does not belong to any such association, the concept of a customs union (Oromonea union) exception to non-discrimination by treatment of foreign investments parallels similar provisions in the trade and monetary agreements, specifically in the GATT (Article XXV), the OECD Codes on Current Invisibles Operations (Article 10) and liberalization of Capital Movements (Article 10).

(2) Performance requirements.-The U.S. model treaty prohibits the imposition of performance requirements as a condition for establishments. The Moroccan Treaty has a proviso standard, stating that each Party shall seek to avoid performance requirements as a condition of establishments. The obligation to avoid performance requirements locally, his being without prejudice to the general imposition of measures and the national economic policy of the Party. (Article 5, paragraph 5). Our Treaty with Senegal and Haiti has a similar proviso language. These various countries either have or wish to achieve the right to use some limited local content requirements to equate investments as part of their national economic development policies.

(3) Expropriation.-The Moroccan requirements subjectively defined in the U.S. model expropriation definition when expropriation is permitted. Our model expropriation, deemed effective compensation, based on fair market value which shall be the commercial reference from the date of expropriation. Article III of the Moroccan requirements provide for just and effective compensation, equivalent to the full value of the expropriated investment as of the date of expropriation. Paragraph 4 of the Protocol stipulates that the compensation shall include, subject to the usual compensation criteria, the value of the investment which may accrue from the date of expropriation. This clause is used to modify the Muslim sect's vesting of the expropriated investment in the investor.

The Moroccan requirements' jurisdictional provisions derived from the United States Friendship, Commerce and Consular Convention (FCN). It has been noted, but upon the judicial decisions, particularly in the recent past, that the provisions of the United States statute which are embodied in the FCN are not the full value of the investment as of the date of expropriation (see Article 620(e) of the Foreign Assets Control Act of 1961) and the International Commission on the subject of the investment, particularly in the case of the investment in the investment.

(4) Transfers.-The U.S. model expropriation transfers be made freely and without delay. Article IV, paragraph 1 of the Moroccan BIT requires the investor to be permitted to transfer the proceeds of the investment. For the Moroccan side, the relevant provisions are subject to the usual circumstances which may be relevant to the investment (Protocol, paragraph 5).

(5) Dispute settlement.-Article VI, paragraph 3 of the Moroccan requirements deals with the dispute settlement provisions of the U.S. model. The Government of Morocco. This provision permits the U.S. investor to submit such dispute to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for arbitration, or to the relevant national courts, or to the relevant national courts, or to the relevant national courts, or to the relevant national courts. The U.S. model precludes the investor from submitting the dispute to the Moroccan courts; and the investor is required to submit the dispute to the Moroccan courts, or to the relevant national courts, or to the relevant national courts. (The relevant provisions of the U.S. model are relevant to the U.S. model.) The purpose of the provision is to prevent the investor from submitting the dispute to the U.S. courts. The selection of ICSID as the relevant mechanism is derived from the U.S. model.

Submission of the investment, together with the investment, makes sufficient development of the investment in the investment. It is with the United States Trade Representative and the U.S. Government's support of the investment of the investment in the investment.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE P. SHULTZ.

TREATY BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO
CONCERNING THE ENCOURAGEMENT
AND RECIPROCAL PROTECTION OF INVESTMENTS

Preamble: g

The United States of America and the Kingdom of Morocco (each hereinafter referred to as "Party")

Desiring that the agreement between them, particularly with respect to investments by
in the industries of the Territory of the Pacific;

Recognizing that the agreement between them will stimulate the flow of
investment funds to the Territory;

Convinced that the development of relations between the two countries is a
condition for investment in the Territory;

Recognizing that the two countries have already concluded an agreement for exchange of
March 1, 1961, entered into by the United States Government in investment agreements
being in force,

Have resolved to conclude an agreement concerning the reciprocal investment;

Have agreed as follows:

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ARTICLE I

For the purposes of this Treaty, 3

1. "Parties" means the Kingdom of Morocco, and the United States of America.

2. "Contract" means any kind of juridical act, including any contract, agreement, or other
agreement in which is duly incorporated, consigned, or otherwise duly registered, regardless of whether the
agreement is registered for recording in, or otherwise registered with, the relevant
registry.

3. "Contract" means:

(a) In the case of the Kingdom of Morocco, a contract duly incorporated, consigned, or otherwise duly
registered under the applicable laws and regulations of Morocco in which:

(i) the parties are in Morocco, or

(ii) Morocco is a party to the contract.

4. In the case of the United States, a contract duly incorporated, consigned, or otherwise duly registered under
the applicable laws and regulations of the United States is a contract in which:

(a) the parties are in the United States, or

(ii) the United States (or a subdivision thereof) is a party to the contract.

5. In the case of the United States (or a subdivision thereof), a contract is a contract in which:

(a) the parties are in the United States, or

Each party reserves the right to deny any financial claims or claims of any party to the
Treaty, except with respect to the jurisdiction of the courts, if in the
event of any dispute between the parties, the party to the Treaty shall be the beneficiary of the
Treaty shall not be extended to any party to the Treaty for his or her share of the
Treaty shall seek mutually satisfactory resolution of his or her claims.

4. "Investment" means investment owned or controlled by nationals of the Territory and includes:

(a) financial contributions in the form of foreign exchange reinvested or otherwise provided to the
Territory;

(b) other financial contributions, financial contributions in the form of financial contributions, or
services, or other contributions in the Territory; 3

c. intellectual property right, copyright, patent, trademark, trademark, inalienable, trade secret, know-how, goodwill;

d. provision of services, concession of license, permit, right to work contract, including those of the manufacturer, lease of property;

e. any right conferred by law, contract, including right to exploit, right to manufacture, lease, leasehold;

f. tangible, intangible property;

g. mortgage, lien, pledge; and

h. financial collateral which is associated with an investment.

5. "Ownership contract" means ownership contract that is included in, including ownership contract of the franchise, subsidiary. In case of difference, the two Parties shall settle the contract.

6. "Nation" of Party means national person who is national of Party, not applicable.

7. "Process" means non-monetary, directly or indirectly from investment, such as:

a) Engineering, profit, investment, etc.;

b) Process of the complete operation, liquidation of investment, including capital gain;

c) Royalty payment, management, technical assistance fee;

d) Payment, contract, including intellectual property payment on financial collateral.

ARTICLE II

1. Each Party shall permit its territory investment, activities, activities, by national, national company of the other Party, on a non-exclusive basis, in like manner to investment of national company of its territory, within the framework of its investment, no less than the exclusive investment of its own national company.

2. Each Party shall cooperate to the investment, once established, national activities, investment, not less than the exclusive investment of its own national company, to investment of national company of its territory, whichever is the most favorable.

3. Investment of national company of either Party shall be free of any restriction, national shall enjoy full protection and security in the territory of the other Party, in accordance with international law. Neither Party shall in any way impede, by any means, the management, operation, maintenance, use, enjoyment, acquisition, expansion, or disposal of investment made by national company of the other Party. Each Party shall observe any obligation it may have entered into with regard to investment of national company of the other Party.

4. Subject to laws relating to the entry, residence of:

a) National of either Party shall be permitted to enter, to remain in the territory of the other Party for the purpose of establishing, developing, managing, supervising on the operation of investment to which they, or company of the first Party, they employ them, have committed or in the process of committing business, investment, etc.

b) Companies which are legally constituted, otherwise organized, shall be permitted to engage, within the territory of the first Party, top management personnel of their choice, regardless of nationality.

5. Each Party shall seek to avoid imposing, condition of establishment of investment by national company of the other Party, the obligation to export, production, purchase, product locally, this being

without prejudice to the general import regulations and the national economic policy of the Party.

6. Each Party shall make public all laws and regulations that pertain to investments in its territory of nationals or companies of the other Party. Administrative practices and procedures, and administrative decisions of the Party and bodies consulted by investors of the other Party.

7. In order to maintain a favorable environment for investments in its territory by nationals or companies of the other Party, each Party shall take the necessary steps to negotiate with respect to investment agreements, investment authorizations, and permits. Each Party shall grant to nationals or companies of the other Party, on terms and conditions no less favorable than those which it grants in like situations to its own nationals or companies or to nationals or companies of any third country, which is the most favorable treatment, the right of access to its courts of justice, a ministerial tribunals and agencies, and all other bodies exercising administrative authority, and the right to use the skills of persons of the territory who otherwise qualify under applicable laws and regulations of the forum, for the purpose of assisting claims and enforcing rights with respect to investments.

ARTICLE III

1. Nationalization or expropriation measures, or any other public measure having the same effect to national, which might be taken by either Party against investments of nationals or companies of the other Party, shall be non-discriminatory and taken for reasons other than a public purpose. Any such measures shall only be taken under legal procedures which afford due process of law.

2. When such measures are taken, each Party shall pay promptly just and effective compensation to the nationals or companies of the other Party.

3. The compensation shall be equivalent to the full value of the expropriated investment on the date of the expropriation.

4. A national or company of either Party that asserts that all or part of its investment in the territory of the other Party has been expropriated shall have a right to prompt review by the appropriate judicial or administrative authorities of such other Party to determine whether any such expropriation has occurred, and, if so, whether such expropriation, and any compensation therefor, conforms to the principles set forth in this Article.

5. Nationals or companies of either Party, whose investments suffer losses in the territory of the other Party owing to war or other armed conflict, or civil disturbance, shall be accorded treatment by such other Party no less favorable than that accorded to its own nationals or companies or to nationals or companies of any third country, which is the most favorable treatment, as general substitution of compensation.

ARTICLE IV

1. Each Party shall permit prompt transfers of the proceeds of an investment.

2. To the extent that a national or company of either Party has not made another arrangement with the appropriate authorities of the other Party in whose territory the investment of such national or company is situated, transfers made pursuant to this Article shall be permitted in a convertible currency. Such transfers shall be made at the prevailing rate of exchange unless formal procedures on the date of transfers in the country of origin which such transfers are being made.

3. Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs, either Party may maintain laws and regulations (a) requiring deposits of unyielding transfers, (b) imposing income taxes by such means as a withholding tax applicable to dividends or other transfers and (c) prohibiting or maintaining procedures of malitious governing transfers relating to investments. Furthermore, either Party may protect the rights of investors, or such other satisfaction of investments in administrative proceedings, through equitable, non-discriminatory and good faith application of its laws.

ARTICLE V

1. At the written request of either Party, the Parties shall cooperate promptly to discuss the interpretation or application of the Treaty to resolve any dispute connected with the Treaty.

2. If one party alleges that the other Party's property forms its possession, control or investment, it shall be obliged to provide to the other Party, upon request, the information necessary to establish the facts and circumstances of the investment.

ARTICLE VI

1. For purposes of this Article, a "dispute" is defined as a dispute involving (a) the interpretation or application of a provision of the Treaty between a Party and a national company of the other Party; or (b) a complaint concerning an alleged violation of a right conferred or created by this Treaty with respect to an investment.

2. In the event of a dispute between a Party and a national company of the other Party, the parties to the dispute shall initially seek to resolve the dispute by consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot be resolved through these consultations, the dispute shall be submitted for settlement according to the provisions agreed, applicable dispute settlement procedures. Any dispute settlement procedure agreed upon and specified in the investment agreement shall remain binding and shall be enforceable according to the terms of the investment agreement, except in the case of domestic laws, and applicable treaties and agreements of a bilateral nature.

3.(a) The national company concerned may choose to consent in writing to the submission of the dispute to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ("Centre") for settlement by arbitration, at a time after six months from the date upon which the dispute arose, provided:

() the dispute has not, for any reason, been submitted by the national company for resolution according to any applicable dispute settlement procedures previously agreed to by the parties to the dispute; and

() (a) in the case of a dispute between the United States and a national company of Morocco, the national company has not brought the dispute before the courts of jurisdiction administered by the competent jurisdiction of the United States; or

() (b) in the case of a dispute between the Kingdom of Morocco and a national company of the United States, the dispute has been brought before the court of jurisdiction administered by the authority of primary jurisdiction of the laws of Morocco and (1) such court, tribunal or authority has decided a final judgment, or (2) one year has elapsed since the date on which the proceedings before such court, tribunal or authority were initiated. Upon submission of the dispute to the Centre, the complaint before the domestic courts of Morocco shall be withdrawn.

(b) Each Party hereby consents to the submission of a dispute to the Centre for settlement by arbitration.

(c) Consultation or binding arbitration of such disputes shall be done according to the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States and the Regulations of the Centre.

4. In any proceeding involving a dispute, a Party shall not assert as a defense that the national company concerned has received or will receive from another source, pursuant to a state-owned enterprise contract, compensation or other compensation for all or part of its alleged damages.

5. For the purposes of this Article, a company constituted under the applicable laws and regulations of a Party that, immediately before the occurrence of the event giving rise to the dispute, was an investment of a national company of the other Party, shall, according to Article 25(2) (b) of the Convention, be treated as a national company of such other Party.

ARTICLE VII

1. Any decision between the Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Treaty which is not resolved through consultation or other diplomatic channel, shall be made, on the request of either Party, by an arbitral tribunal for binding decision in accordance with the applicable rules of international law. The tribunal shall sit in the territory of the respondent. However, for problems not resolved by the Tribunal or this Treaty, and in the absence of any other arbitral procedure by the Parties, the Model Rules on Arbitral Procedure adopted by the United Nations International Law Commission in 1958 as referred to in U.N. General Assembly Resolution 1262 (XIII) will be applicable.

2. Within one month of receipt of a request, each Party shall appoint an arbitrator. The two arbitrators shall constitute an arbitral tribunal, who is a national of a third State.

3. Unless otherwise agreed, all arbitration shall be made and all hearings shall be completed within six months of the date of selection of the arbitral tribunal, and the Tribunal shall render its decision within one month of the date of the final arbitration or the date of the closing of the hearings, which is variable.

4. Expenses incurred by the Chairman, the other arbitrators, and other costs of the proceedings shall be paid for equally by the parties, unless the Tribunal decides otherwise.

ARTICLE VIII

1. This Treaty shall not be subject to reservation, ratification, or other modification from:

(a) Laws and regulations, administrative practice or procedure, or adjudicatory decision of either Party; R

(b) International obligation; or

(c) Obligation assumed by either Party, including those contained in an investment agreement or investment arbitration,

where the exercise of a right in violation of this Treaty or otherwise, has no investment, or a social and economic activity, of a national or company of either Party or a member more favorable than has accorded by this Treaty in like situation.

2. This Treaty shall not be subject to cancellation of any other agreement between the Parties having in force on the date on which this Treaty enters into force.

ARTICLE IX

1. This Treaty shall not be subject to denunciation by either Party in violation of the domestic measures necessary for the maintenance of public order and morality or the protection of the social and international security or its own national security.

2. This Treaty shall not be subject to either Party from the creation of special formalities in connection with the establishment of investment in violation of national and company of either Party, but such formalities shall not impair the substance of any of the rights for which this Treaty.

ARTICLE X

1. This Treaty shall be ratified by each Party in conformity with its constitutional procedure.

2. This Treaty shall enter into force thirty (30) days after the date of exchange of ratification. It shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years and shall continue in force unless terminated in accordance with Paragraph 3 of this Article.

3. Either Party may, by giving not less than one (1) year's written notice to the other Party, terminate this Treaty at the end of the initial ten (10) year period or any time thereafter.

4. In the event of termination, this Treaty shall continue to apply to investments covered by this Treaty for a further period of ten (10) years from the date of termination.

5. This Treaty, after a preliminary exchange of diplomatic notes, may be amended by mutual agreement. R

Such amendments have no force for the two Parties to the agreement in violation of the Treaty.

PROTOCOL

1. This Treaty has application to the political activities of the United States.

2. (a) With respect to Article II(1) and (2), the Kingdom of Morocco reserves the right to:

(i) exercise governmental, administrative, or jurisdictional powers in its own area or companies within the framework of its economic activities and programs;

(ii) exercise its area or companies of a hierarchical structure require by virtue of its participation or activities with a common market, regional customs union or free trade area.

(b) With respect to Article II(1) and (2), the United States reserves the right in the exercise of which its area or companies of Morocco or their interests may with the U.S. authorities, acquire interests, or carry out its interests in the air transportation, oceanic, air shipping, banking, jurisdiction, energy and power production, use of atomic energy, ownership of real estate, radio and television broadcasting, telephony, telegraph services, submarine cables and electronic communications. The United States also reserves the right in the exercise of which its area or companies of Morocco or their interests may be eligible for governmental, jurisdictional or other activities. Other than with respect to the ownership of real estate, the real estate acquired by the United States on the part of its area or companies of Morocco has been on a favorable basis like its own interests of its area or companies of a foreign country. Rights of its interests in the U.S. public domain have been equal or reciprocal rights being granted to its interests of U.S. area or companies with the authorities of Morocco.

(c) Each Party agrees to notify the other Party before or on the date of entry into force of this Treaty of any laws, regulations or policies limiting the exercise of which its interests of its area or companies of the other Party may with its authorities, acquire interests or carry out its interests.

3. The real estate acquired by the United States on its area or companies of the Kingdom of Morocco under the provisions of Paragraph 1 and 2 of Article II has a primary, secondary, or political or administrative activities of the United States be the real estate here its companies incorporated, constituted or companies incorporated, constituted or otherwise organized in other areas, interests, or political or administrative activities of the United States.

4. For purposes of Article III(3), the future has to be affected by prior notice or public announcement by the government of the expropriation. The compensation has to be adequate, appropriate, and amount to compensation for any payment that may occur from the date of expropriation. Prompt transfer of the compensation to the date of exchange for commercial purposes has to be guaranteed or otherwise the future of the compensation.

5. With regard to Article IV, interests in Morocco of the type described in Article I(4) (a) of the Treaty, which are fixed by contribution in the form of foreign exchange or real estate profits, may be made free. However, a report of the interests should be promptly to the Moroccan authorities charge of exchange control. If the real estate profits are under a U.S. area or interests in Morocco, the interest or must obtain the appropriate specifications.

For interests described in Article I(4) (b), fixed by any other contribution, fixed or interest; interests of interests in exchange or interests, as described in Article I(4) (c) and (d); and the real estate interests described in Article I(4) (e), the interest or must obtain approval from the Moroccan authorities charge of exchange control.

The transfer of real estate or interests of interests has to be permitted if the procedure requires by the Moroccan authorities charge of exchange control has been fulfilled.

Transfer of interests of its area of the United States interests in Morocco has to be carried out in accordance with existing Moroccan laws and regulations.

6. The provisions of Article VI and VII shall apply to and pertain to (a) under the expert credit, guarantee programs of the Export-Import Bank of the United States and (b) under the official credit, guarantee programs arranged pursuant to which the Parties have agreed to their measures.

7. On the issue of taxation arising under Article II regarding the provisions of tax reform under Article V, the provisions of the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Kingdom of Morocco for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income, signed August 1, 1977, shall prevail.

8. Consistent with the provisions of Article II(3), this treaty shall apply to the extent existing at the time of the entry into force of the Treaty provided such application conforms with the specific provisions of any agreement or contract approved at the time the treaty was made.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty.

DONE in duplicate at Washington, the twenty-eighth day of July, 1985, the English, Arabic and French languages, the three texts being equally authentic.

**FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:
THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO:
CLAYTON YEUTTER MOULAY ZINE ZAHIDI -**

TANC offers these agreements electronically as a public service for general reference. Every effort has been made to ensure that the text presented is complete and accurate. However, copies needed for legal purposes should be obtained from official archives maintained by the appropriate agency.