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## 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 also agree 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 consent to the ratification of the treaty, with Protocol and exchange of letters, to be effected.

RONALD REAGAN.

LEADER OF BIMAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, February 20, 1986.

Dear Mr. [REDACTED],

White House

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]:

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 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 the Philippines, Republic of Turkey, and the Republic of Zimbabwe, be submitted to the enterprise for its 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

BITs are those purposes with the work of free trade, Commerce and Navigation (FCNs) which the United States negotiated from the early years of the Republic to the successful negotiation with Thailand and Turkey in the late 1960s. They were the U.S. policy pursued by agreement standards of equitable treatment and protection of U.S. investments abroad, and substantial progress for the settlement of disputes between investors and host countries, and being governed. We expect that a series of bilateral treaties with interested countries will establish greater areas of investment.

The BIT was designed primarily by reciprocity by reciprocity by reciprocity. It is a reciprocal trade agreement regarding foreign investment. I pursue this objective, the model BIT and the FCN agreement. Traditionally, FCN provisions grant rights which are important to the U.S. investors were limited and replaced with more specific agreements. Perhaps most significantly, the BIT goes beyond the traditional FCN provisions which are usually bilateral agreements where investment disputes are resolved.

Our BIT approach followed similar programs that had been undertaken with considerable success by a number of European countries, including the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, since the early 1960s. Indeed, our distinguished partners already have a number of bilateral BITs in force, primarily with developed countries. Our treaties, which draw upon a gauge used by the U.S. FCN treaties as well as European treaties, are more comprehensive and far-reaching than European BITs.

#### THE UNITED STATES-MOROCCO TREATY

The Treaty with Morocco was negotiated by a representative team led by the Office of the United States Trade Representative and the Department of State. The Treaty satisfies the fundamental objectives:

Foreign investments are guaranteed treatment according to the law and shall be treated essentially favorably. Investors of the host country receive favorable treatment, which ever is the most favorable treatment, (including most-favored-nation treatment) subject to special exemptions;

Reciprocal standards shall apply to the export of investment and the payment of investment for export;

Free transfers shall be afforded funds accumulated with investment and of the host country; and procedures are established which allow investors to dispute with a Party directly or indirectly.

The provisions of the agreement shall apply to the territory, and the parties to the agreement shall be treated as the host country, mark a major achievement for the BIT program and investment and the territory.

A high memorandum explains the provisions of the agreement will be implemented separately by the Secretary of Commerce and the State. The high memorandum explains, in addition, the provisions of the agreement with Morocco.

Some provisions of the agreement with Morocco differ from the U.S. model. In general, however, the agreement is consistent with the U.S. model, the most significant provisions of which are as follows.

The model BIT's definition of investment includes investment by a Party and investment. The BIT defines investment broadly and designed to be flexible; although numerous types of investments are enumerated, the definition includes investment in the territory of the other Party, whether directly or indirectly, owned by a host country, having economic value associated with investment. Protected investments of a Party are those registered otherwise regulated under the laws of a Party which has a Party have a substantial interest.

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 under EPCOP to make proposals, on the condition that an effective insurance arrangement is provided for the national dispute settlement arrangements, from the standard Treaty provisions. The model Treaty also states that the Treaty shall not derogate from any obligations that equitably measure the obligations of investment and declares that the Treaty shall not preclude 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, which the Party may terminate the Treaty, subject to ten years' written notice.

Each of these model provisions was developed after lengthy and extensive consultations with the U.S. Government and with the help of a secretariat. Nonetheless, in negotiating a particular Treaty, the U.S. Government retains, 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 draft differs in some respects from the other five Treaties primarily being submitted because it was negotiated from a streamlined model Treaty which nonetheless incorporates the four objectives outlined above. However, modifications of the Moroccan draft 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 establishment. Article 1, paragraph 1 of the Moroccan Treaty equates MFN treatment on entry for the other Parties' in essence 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 his Treaty, his Treaty specifically equates the most-favored-nation or MFN treatment for established investments of the other Party (Article 1, paragraph 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 requirement 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 establishment. The Moroccan Treaty has a proviso standard, stating that each Party shall seek to avoid performance requirements as a condition of establishment. The obligation to provide production or purchase locally, his being without prejudice to the general import provisions and the national economic policy of the Party. (Article 1, paragraph 5). Our Treaties with Senegal and Haiti have similar provisions. 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 requires prompt, adequate and effective compensation, based on the fair market value which shall be the commercial value of the investment as of the date of expropriation. Article III of the Moroccan requirements require prompt payment of just and effective compensation, equivalent to the full value of the investment as of the date of expropriation. Paragraph 4 of the Protocol stipulates that the compensation shall include, subject to the provisions of the relevant law, the amount of any investment which may occur from the date of expropriation. This rule is used to modify the Muslim sect's vesting of the expropriation reference to the payment of interest.

The Moroccan requirements' jurisdictional provisions are derived from the United States Foreign Trade, Commerce and Navigation (FCN). It is clear that, but upon the judicial decisions, particularly in the area of expropriation, the dispute resolution clauses under the United States investment agreements have been amended. The requirements' full value is derived from the investment's value as of the date of expropriation. The requirements' made subject to the Hickenlooper Amendment (section 620(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961) and the International Commodity Securities Act. In view of the provisions of the investment agreement, the fair market value is derived.

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

(5) Dispute settlement.-Article VI, paragraph 3( ) of the Moroccan requirements deals with the settlement of disputes between U.S. investors and 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 resolution. However, paragraph (1) of the investment agreement is subject to the provisions of the Moroccan law, and paragraph (2) requires the submission of such dispute to the judicial review. Although the provision requires the investor to seek remedies, the investor may proceed to ICSID arbitration regardless of the result of the local court. The U.S. model precludes the investor from submitting the dispute to the Moroccan courts; and the investor may seek the Moroccan BIT's provisions before the Moroccan courts. The investor may also submit the dispute to the U.S. courts. (The provisions here refer to the investor's choice of forum for the dispute.) The purpose of the provision is to prevent the investor from reviewing the investment in the U.S. courts. The selection of ICSID as the arbitration mechanism is derived from the U.S. model.

Submission of the dispute, either with the investor's consent or by the investor's unilateral action, makes the investor's development of the investment in the investor's policy. In view of the United States Trade Representative's decision to withdraw the U.S. Government's support for the investor's submission of the dispute to the investor's court.

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  
national companies in the Territory of the Territory;

Recognizing that the agreement between them be concluded such investments will stimulate the flow of  
investment in the development of the Territory;

Convinced that the development of relations between the two countries ends effectively  
conditions for investment in the Territory of the Territory;

Recognizing that the two countries have already concluded an agreement in the form of an exchange of notes dated  
March 1, 1961, entered into an exchange of notes signed October 2, 1961, concerning investment guarantees  
which have been granted by the United States Government in investment contracts, said agreement  
being in force,

Have resolved to conclude an agreement concerning the reciprocal encouragement and 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 national  
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 wholly or partly Moroccan, or

(ii) Moroccan subsidiaries are involved.

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 in which:

(a) the parties are wholly or partly United States, or

(ii) the United States (or its subdivisions) subsidiaries are involved.

5. In the case of the United States (or its subdivisions) subsidiaries are involved.

6. Each Party reserves the right to deny any financial benefits to a contract of the Territory of the Territory  
which is not duly incorporated, consigned, or otherwise duly registered under the applicable laws and regulations  
of the Territory of the Territory, whenever the Territory includes the benefits of this  
Treaty should not be extended to a contract of the Territory of the Territory for his reasons, in which the  
Territory of the Territory seeks mutually satisfactory resolution of his contract.

7. "Investment" means investment owned or controlled by nationals of the Territory of the Territory and includes:  
a. financial contributions in the form of foreign exchange reinvested or otherwise provided for in the  
contract of the Territory of the Territory;

b. other contributions, financial or in kind, provided for in the contract of the Territory of the Territory, or  
otherwise provided for in the contract of the Territory of the Territory; 3

8. Each Party reserves the right to deny any financial benefits to a contract of the Territory of the Territory  
which is not duly incorporated, consigned, or otherwise duly registered under the applicable laws and regulations  
of the Territory of the Territory, whenever the Territory includes the benefits of this  
Treaty should not be extended to a contract of the Territory of the Territory for his reasons, in which the  
Territory of the Territory seeks mutually satisfactory resolution of his contract.

9. Each Party reserves the right to deny any financial benefits to a contract of the Territory of the Territory  
which is not duly incorporated, consigned, or otherwise duly registered under the applicable laws and regulations  
of the Territory of the Territory, whenever the Territory includes the benefits of this  
Treaty should not be extended to a contract of the Territory of the Territory for his reasons, in which the  
Territory of the Territory seeks mutually satisfactory resolution of his contract.

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, of product;

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

f. tangible, intangible property;

g. mortgage, lien, pledge; n

h. financial commitment which coincides with investment.

5. "Ownership contract" means ownership contract that is included, including ownership contract of the child through birth, in the difference, the two Parties shall undertake the contract.

6. "Nation" of Party means the person on whom the Nation of Party is applicable.

7. "Process" means the investment, directly or indirectly from investment, which:

a) Earning from capital, in participation, investment, investment, investment;

b) Process from the complete participation of investment, including capital gain;

c) Royalty payment, management, technical assistance or other fee;

d) Payment in contract, including interest on investment on financial commitment.

## ARTICLE II

1. Each Party shall permit in its territory investment, activities, coincide with, by the Nation in company of the other Party on behalf of the investment in the territory to investment of the Nation in company of the other Party, within the framework of the investment, no less favorable than the territory to investment of its own Nation in company.

2. Each Party shall accord to the investment, once established, national treatment not less favorable than the territory to investment of its own Nation in company or to investment of the Nation in company of the other Party, whichever is the most favorable.

3. Investment of the Nation in company of either Party shall be treated equally with the investment of the other Party, in the territory of the other Party, in the same conditions with the Nation in company. Neither Party shall in any way discriminate against the management, operation, maintenance, use, enjoyment, acquisition, expansion, or disposal of investment made by the Nation in company of the other Party. Each Party shall observe any obligation it may have entered into with regard to investment of the Nation in company of the other Party.

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

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

b) Companies which are legally constituted, otherwise organized in the applicable law of one Party, in which the investment of the Nation in company of the other Party, 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, in the conditions of establishment of investment by the Nation in company of the other Party, the obligation to export products 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 industry 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 in line with the principle of non-discrimination 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 unremitted transfers, (b) imposing income taxes by such means as a withholding tax applicable to dividends or other transfers and (c) prohibiting or maintaining procedures for malitious governing transfers relating to investments. Furthermore, either Party may protect the rights of investors, or ensure the 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, by mutual agreement of the Parties, make the request, the other Party shall, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and with due regard for business confidentiality, endeavor to establish appropriate procedures and arrangements for the provision of a satisfactory format.

## ARTICLE VI

1. For purposes of this Article, a "dispute" is defined as a dispute involving (a) the interpretation or application of a "investment agreement" 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 a "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 and negotiations, the dispute shall be submitted for settlement according to the provisions agreed, applicable dispute settlement procedures. Any dispute settlement procedures agreed upon and specified in the "investment agreement" shall remain binding and shall be enforceable according to the terms of the "investment agreement", except provisions of domestic laws, and applicable treaties and agreements entered into after the date of the bilateral awards.
- 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 conciliation or 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 justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of 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 justice or administrative tribunal or agency of primary jurisdiction under the laws of Morocco and (1) such court, tribunal or agency has decided a final judgment, or (2) one year has elapsed since the date on which the proceedings before such court, tribunal or agency 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 conciliation or arbitration.
- (c) Conciliation or arbitration of such disputes shall be done in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States and the Regulations and Rules 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 security guarantee contract, indemnification 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 a "investment" of a national company of the other Party, shall, in accordance with 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, to an arbitral tribunal for binding decision in accordance with the applicable rules of international law. The tribunal shall be composed of three members. 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; or

(b) International obligation; or

(c) Obligation assumed by either Party, including those contained in an investment agreement or investment agreement, which is a part of the investment.

where the exercise of the right of either Party or the other party, has no investment, or a social activity, of national or company of either Party or a member more favorable than has agreed by this Treaty in like situation.

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

### ARTICLE IX

1. This Treaty shall not be subject to application by either Party in its territory of the domestic measures necessary for the maintenance of public order and morality or the protection of the national 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 its territory by 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 national development programs; and

(ii) exercise in its area or companies of a hierarchical administrative nature by virtue of its participation or association 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 its exercise of which area or companies of Morocco or their employees may with the U.S. employees abroad, acquire interests, or carry out the management of air transportation, oceanic shipping, banking, jurisdiction, energy and power production, use of atomic energy, ownership of real estate, radio and television broadcasting, telephony, telegraph services, submarine cable services and electronic communications. The United States also reserves the right in its exercise of which area or companies of Morocco or their employees may be eligible for governmental, administrative or other hierarchical programs. Other than with respect to the ownership of real estate, the real estate acquired by the United States employees of area or companies of Morocco shall be on a par with those of Moroccan citizens. The United States employees of area or companies of a foreign country. Rights of management of the U.S. public domain shall be equal or reciprocal rights between the employees of U.S. area or companies within the territory 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 employees of area or companies of the other Party may with their employees abroad, acquire interests or carry out their management.

3. The real estate acquired by the United States in area or companies of the Kingdom of Morocco under the provisions of Paragraph 1 and 2 of Article II shall in any case, directly, indirectly, or politically or administratively, be subject to the United States be the real estate hereof companies incorporated, constituted or companies incorporated, constituted or otherwise organized in other areas, directly, indirectly, or politically or administratively subject to the United States.

4. For purposes of Article III(3), the future shall not be affected by prior notice or public announcement by the government of the expropriation act. The compensation shall include, as appropriate, a amount of compensation for any delay in payment that may occur from the date of expropriation. Prompt transfer of the compensation shall be the subject of exchange for commercial purposes shall be guaranteed or otherwise maintained the value 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 freely. However, a report of the interests should be promptly to the Moroccan authorities in charge of exchange control. If the real estate profits are under a U.S. area or interests in Morocco, the former must obtain the appropriate permits.

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

The transfer of real estate or other interests of the type described above shall be permitted if the procedures required by the Moroccan authorities in charge of exchange control have been fulfilled.

Transfer of interests of area or companies of the United States in Morocco shall 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 agreements or contracts 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 -**

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*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.*