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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 [TA](#) had provided that the BIT's dispute settlement provisions would remain in effect for 10 years after the entry into force of the [TA](#) 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. Neither is the treaty, the parties also agree to international law standards for expropriation and compensation; free financial transfers; and procedures, including international arbitration, for the settlement of investment disputes.

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

RONALD REAGAN.

LETTER OF BRIEF

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, T

Washington, February 20, 1986.

Dear Mr. IDEN,

White House

Dear Mr. IDEN:

I have the honor to submit to you the treaty Between the enterprise 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 enterprise's 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 Zaire, be submitted to the enterprise for its vice president's consent to ratification.

In 1981 you initiated the global bilateral investment treaty (BIT) program to encourage and protect U.S. 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 enterprise 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() 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 s s e purp se wih he e work f rea es f Fre dsh p, C mmer e a d Nav ga (FCNs) wh h he U ed S a es eg a ed fr m he eary years f he Repub u he as su essfu eg a swih Tha a d a d T g he a e 1960s. They ue he U.S. p y f se ur g by agreeme s a dards f equ abe rea me a d pr e f U.S. ze s arry g bus ess abr ad, a d s u a z g pr esses f r he se eme f d spu es be wee ves r s a d h s u res, a d be wee g ver me s. We expe ha a seres f b a era rea es wih eres ed u res wi es ab sh grea er er a a d s p e he ves me area.

The BIT was des g ed pr e ves me y by rea y bu a s by re f r g rad a er a a ega pr p es a d pra e regard g f reg dre pr va e ves me .I pursu f h s bje ve, he mode BIT ad p s FCN a guage a d ep s. Trad a FCN pr v s s gra gr gh s wh h are mp r a he yp a U.S. ves r were e mi a ed a d rep a ed wih more spe f a guage er g ves me pr e . Perhaps mos sg f a y, he BIT g es bey d he rad a FCN pr v de ves r-h s u ry arb ra s a es where a ves me d spu e arses.

Our BIT appr a h f wed s mi ar pr grams ha had bee u der ake wih s derabe su ess by a umber f Eur pea u es, ud g he Federa Repub f Germa y a d he U ed K gd m, s e he eary 1960s. I deed, ur dus r a zed par ers a ready have eary wohu dred BITs f r e, pr mar y wih deve p g u res. Our rea es, wh h draw up a guage used he U.S. FCN rea es as we as Eur pea u erpar s, are more mprehe s ve a d far-rea h g ha Eur pea BITs.

THE UNITED STATES-MOROCCO TREATY

The Trea y wih Mør was eg a ed by a er-age y eam ed by ff a s fr m he Off e f he U ed S a es Trade Represe a ve a d he Depar me f S a e. The Trea y sa s es a f ur ma BIT bje ves:

f reg ves rs are be a rded rea me a rda ewih er a a aw a dare be rea ed ess fav rabe ha ves rs f he h s u ry r ess fav raby ha ves rs f hrd u res, wh hever s he mos fav rabe rea me , (a a a d mos -fav red- a rea me) subje er a spe fed exemp s;

er a a aw s a dards sha appy he expr pra f ves me s a d he payme f mpe sa f r expr pra ;

free ra sfers sha be aff rded fu ds ass a ed wih a ves me a d u f he h s u ry; a d pr edures are be es ab shed wh h a wa ves r ake a d spu e wih a Par y dre y b d g hrd-par y arb ra .

The pr v s s rea me f f reg ves me a d arb ra , a d par u ar Mør 's a ep a e f er a a aw as he g ver g aw, mark a mp r a a he veme f r he BIT pr gram a d ur ves me a d er a a arb ra p es.

A e h a memora dum exp a g de a he pr v s s f h s rea y wi be ra smi ed separa ey he Se a e C mmi ee F reg Rea s. Tha e h a memora dum exp a s, ause by ause, he pr v s s f he rea y wih Mør .

S me pr v s s f he rea y wih Mør dffer mi r respe s fr m he U.S. mode ex .I ge era , h wever, he rea y sey f ws he a guage a ed he U.S. mode ex , he mos sg f a pr v s s f wh h are as f ws.

The mode BIT's def se arfed erms su h as mpa y f a Par y a d ves me The BIT ep f ves me s br ad a d des g ed be f ex be; a h ugh umer us ypes fe mi eres s are e umer a ed, l he e s ude a eg ma e eres s he err ry fe her Par y, whe her dre y r dre y r ed by a a s f he her, hav ge mi vaue rass a ed wih a ves me .Pr e ed mpa es f a Par y are h se rp ra ed r herwise rga zed u der he aws f a Par y wh h a a s f ha Par y have a subs a a eres .

The model T o ds the bette of n tion l o 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 ommod te the de og tions f om n tion l t e tment in st te o fede l l 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 f om 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 f om 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 g ee 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 l l 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 f om 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 l l 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 ol o 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 f om 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 i l o dminist tive utho ities in o de to dete mine whethe the ompens tion offe d is onsistent 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 f om 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 d. The model text e ognizes th t notwithst nding 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 plied in non-dis imin to f shion. n p ti ul , the model text p ovides th t P ties n equi e po 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 tisf 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 l o 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 l o omp n nd the host ount h ve p evioul g eed. Unless the n tion l o 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 t ibun ls of the host ount , the n tion l o 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 g ee 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 treaties, the Treaty generally excludes such matters. Another Treaty provision empowers disputing under EPCOMP 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 may be able to be met in the interests 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 at least ten years. The draft, which the Parties may eliminate 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 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 treaty 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 treaty 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' 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 insisted on qualifying national treatment on entry because of ownership provisions in the 1973 investment law. The effect of his qualification is to provide for MFN treatment for establishing new investments, but the benefit of national over 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-favorable of national over 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 to 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 ages extended to the countries by virtue of membership in customs arrangements, regional customs union or free trade association. Currently, Morocco does not belong to any such association. The concept of a customs union (or monetary union) exception to non-discrimination by treatment of foreign investments parallels similar provisions in the trade and monetary arrangements, specifically in the GATT (Article XXIV), the OECD Codes on Current Invisible 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 avoid production or purchase of goods locally, his being without prejudice to the general import regulations and the national economic policy of the Party. (Article 1, paragraph 5). Our Treaties with Senegal and Haiti have similar provisions in the same language. These provisions are in line with the wish to achieve the right to use some limited local content requirements to equate investments as part of the national economic development policies.

The Marcc re y'sjus ...c mpe s s d rd s derved fr m hel u e f urTre es fFre dshp, C mmerce dN v (FCN).I h s cle rme , bul up hr u h judc l decs , rb r l wards, d re ypr cce, dh spr cul rc s u ls c ehU edS es smuch s s he erm empl yed he Ffh Amer dme .The re y'sfull v lues d rd f rev lu ves me s he s me s he re y wi h P ma d s c rp r ed he Hcke l per Ame dme (sec 620(e) f he Fre Asss ce Ac f 1961) d he I er g l Cl ms Se leme Ac .I ur vew, pr vdes he s me pr ec s f rmarke v lues d rd.

(5) D 8pu e se leme -Arv cle VI, p r r ph 3() f he Mør cc re y de ls wi h he se leme f d spu es
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c mp y submi such d spu e he I er l Ce ref r he Se leme f I ves me D 8pu es (ICSID)
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c urs. The selec f ICSID s he rb r l mech sm c rres ver fr m he U.S. model ex .

Respectfully submitted, g

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

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

Desiring that the general economic conditions between the member States with respect to investments by nationals and companies of the P r y in the territory of the P r y;

Recognizing that the general economic conditions between the member States will stimulate the flow of investment in the economic development of the P r y;

Convinced that the development of economic relations between the member States ends effectively the conditions for investment in the economic development of the P r y;

Recognizing that the member States have already concluded an agreement in the form of an exchange of notes dated March 1, 1961, entered into by 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 include the following concerning the reciprocal encouragement and reinforcement of investments; and

Have agreed as follows:

e

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, concession, or other arrangement in which is duly incorporated, constituted, or otherwise duly regulated, regardless of whether the arrangement is regulated for economic regulation, privately regulated, or regulated with limited liability.

3. "Contract of P r y" means:

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

(i) the shareholders are in the Kingdom of Morocco, or

(ii) Moroccan subsidiaries are involved.

have subsidiaries.

(b) In the case of the United States, a contract duly incorporated, constituted, or otherwise duly regulated under the applicable laws and regulations of the United States or its political subdivisions in which:

(i) the shareholders are in the United States, or

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

have subsidiaries.

Each Party reserves the right to deny any financial benefits to a contract of the other Party which does not conform to the Treaty, except with respect to recognition of juridical status and access to courts, if in the case of any third country or national such contract, provided that whenever the Party includes the benefits of the Treaty should not be extended to a contract of the other Party for his reasons, in which case the Party may seek mutually satisfactory resolution of his matter.

4. "Investment" means investment owned or controlled by a national of a Party and includes:

a. financial contributions in the form of foreign exchange reinvested or financial contributions in the case of a contract which require shares or other interests in a contract;

b. other contributions, financial or in kind, provided that contributions in the case of a contract which require shares, or other interests in a contract; 3

c. intellect, literary property, copyright, patent, trademark, invention, trade secret, know-how, goodwill;

d. provision of services, concession of license, permit, right to work contract, including those of manufacturing enterprise;

e. any right conferred by law or contract, including right to each of the objects, right to manufacture, etc.;

f. tangible and intangible property;

g. mortgage, lien, pledge; and

h. financial commitment which coincides with investment.

5. "Ownership contract" means ownership contract that includes, including ownership contract of the following business entities. In case of difference, the two Parties shall settle the contract.

6. "Nation" of Party means the person on whom the Nation of Party has its applicable law.

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

a) Engineering, computer, intellectual property, investment, etc.;

b) Process from the complete operation of the investment, including computer;

c) Royalty payment, management, technical assistance fee;

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

ARTICLE II

1. Each Party shall permit its territory, activities, etc. to be with, by the Nation of the company of the other Party on the basis of the following conditions in like manner to investment of the Nation of the company of the other Party, within the framework of the existing laws and regulations, no less favorable than the conditions in like manner to investment of its own Nation of the company.

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

3. Investment of the Nation of the company of either Party shall be treated equally with the investment of the other Party, shall enjoy full protection and security in the territory of the other Party, in the same manner as the investment of the other Party, in any way, by the investment, etc. the management, operation, maintenance, etc., enjoyment, acquisition, etc. of investment made by the Nation of the company of the other Party. Each Party shall observe any obligation it may have entered into with regard to investment of the Nation of the company of the other Party.

4. Subject to laws relating to the entry and establishment of the investment:

a) The Nation of either Party shall be permitted to enter into the territory of the other Party for the purpose of establishing, developing, maintaining or operating on the operation of investment to which they, or the company of the first Party that employs them, have committed or are in the process of committing business or investment of the other Party.

b) Companies which are legally constituted, organized and the applicable laws or regulations of one Party, in which the investment of the Nation of the 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, on the condition of establishment of investment by the Nation of the company of the other Party, the obligation to export its products or to purchase products locally, thereby 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 ownership of nationals or companies of the other Party. A ministerial pact shall be concluded, and a regulatory decision of the Party and be 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 rights with respect to investment agreements, investment authorizations, and procedures. 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 regulatory authority, and the right to use the skills of persons of the other Party who otherwise qualify under applicable laws and regulations of the forum, for the purpose of assisting claims and negotiating rights with respect to investments.

ARTICLE III

1. Nationalization or expropriation measures, or any other public measure having the same effect to nationalize, which might be taken by either Party against investments of nationals or companies of the other Party, shall be non-discriminatory and take no form other than a public purpose. Any such measures shall only be taken under legal provisions which afford a process of law.

2. When such measures are taken, each Party shall pay promptly and an 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 thereto, conforms to the principles set forth in this Article.

5. Nationals or companies of either Party, whose investments suffer loss in the territory of the other Party owing to war or other armed conflict, or civil disturbance, shall be afforded 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 regards restitution or 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 used for commercial purposes on the date of transfers in the country from which such transfers are being made.

3. Notwithstanding the preceding paragraphs, either Party may maintain laws and regulations (a) requiring deposits of currency transfers, (b) imposing income taxes by such means as a withholding tax applicable to dividends or other transfers and (c) prohibiting or maintaining prohibitions on local financial governing transfers relating to investments. Furthermore, either Party may protect the rights of investors, or ensure the satisfaction of investments in a regulatory 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 consult promptly to discuss the interpretation or application of the Treaty or to resolve a dispute connected with the Treaty.
2. If one party elects writing that the other Party's property forms its possession, the investment is to be by mutual agreement of the Parties making the election, the other Party shall, in consultation with its applicable laws and regulations and with due regard for business confidentiality, endeavor to establish appropriate procedures and arrangements for the provision of a system of property.

ARTICLE VI

1. For purposes of this Article, a "vested dispute" is defined as a dispute involving (a) the interpretation or application of a "vested" 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 "vested" investment.
2. In the event of a "vested 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 previously agreed, applicable dispute settlement procedures. Any dispute settlement procedures agreed upon and specified in the "vested" agreement shall remain binding and shall be enforceable according to the terms of the "vested" agreement, except insofar as they are inconsistent with the provisions of domestic laws, and applicable treaties and agreements entered into after the date of the entry into force of the Treaty.
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 any 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 tribunals or agencies of primary jurisdiction under the laws of Morocco and (1) since then, the tribunal or agency has decided a final judgment, or (2) one year has elapsed since the date on which the proceedings before the 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 "vested dispute" to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration.
- (c) Conciliation or arbitration of 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 and Rules of the Centre.
4. In any proceeding involving a "vested 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 separate agreement or contract, compensation or other compensation for all or part of its alleged damages.
5. For the purposes of this Article, any company constituted under the applicable laws and regulations of a Party that, immediately before the occurrence of the event or events giving rise to the dispute, was a "vested" 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 dispute between the Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Treaty which is not resolved through consultation or other diplomatic channel, shall be referred, 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 disputes not resolved by the Tribunal or this Treaty, and in the absence of any other arbitral procedure by the Parties, the Model Law 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 applied.

2. Within two months of receipt of a request, each Party shall appoint an arbitrator. The two arbitrators shall constitute a third arbitrator or a Chairman, who is a national of a third State.

3. Unless otherwise agreed, all submission shall be made and all hearings shall be completed within six months of the date of decision of the third arbitrator, and the Tribunal shall render its decision within two months of the date of the final submission 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 restrict, restrict, or otherwise derogate from:

(a) Laws and regulations, administrative practices or procedures, or adjudicatory decisions of either Party; R

(b) International obligations; or

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

where the exchange of property in force of this Treaty or hereafter, has no investment, or a social activity, of national or company of the other Party or a member more favorable than has agreed by this Treaty in like situation.

2. This Treaty shall not restrict or cancel any other agreement between the two Parties that is in force on the date on which this Treaty enters into force.

ARTICLE IX

1. This Treaty shall not restrict the application by either Party in its territory of the domestic measures necessary for the maintenance of public order and morality or the protection of academic and international security or its own national security interests.

2. This Treaty shall not restrict either Party from restricting special formalities in connection with the establishment of investment in its territory by national and company of the other 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 procedures.

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 investment 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

PROTOCOL

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6. The provisions of Article VI and VII shall not apply to and pertain to (a) under the export credit, guarantee programs of the Export-Import Bank of the United States or (b) under other 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 relating to the provisions of tax format 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 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 measures were 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 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.