

UNITED STATES – MOROCCO FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

Summary of the Agreement

This summary briefly describes key provisions of the United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement (“FTA” or “Agreement”).

Preamble and Chapter One: Establishment of a Free Trade Area and Definitions

The Preamble to the Agreement provides the Parties’ underlying objectives in entering into the Agreement and provides context to the provisions that follow. Chapter One sets out provisions establishing a free trade area. The Parties affirm their existing rights and obligations under the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (“WTO”) and other agreements to which both the United States and Morocco are party. They also provide that, with certain exceptions, the dispute settlement provisions of the *Treaty Between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Morocco Concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investments*, signed by the Parties in 1985, will be suspended on the date of entry into force of the Agreement. Chapter One also includes definitions of certain terms that recur in various Chapters of the Agreement.

Chapter Two: National Treatment and Market Access for Goods

Chapter Two sets out the Agreement’s principal rules governing trade in goods. It requires each Party to treat goods from the other Party in a non-discriminatory manner, provides for the phase-out of tariffs on “originating goods” (as defined in Chapter Five (Rules of Origin)) traded between the two Parties, and requires the elimination of a wide variety of non-tariff barriers that restrict or distort trade flows.

Tariff Elimination. Chapter Two provides rules for the elimination of customs duties on originating goods traded between the Parties. The Agreement is comprehensive, containing U.S. and Moroccan commitments on all tariffs. Duties on 95 percent of bilateral trade in industrial and consumer goods will be eliminated as soon as the Agreement enters into force. Duties on other such goods will be phased out over periods of up to 10 years. Some sensitive agricultural products will have longer periods for duty elimination or will be subject to other provisions, including, in some cases, the application of preferential tariff-rate quotas (“TRQs”). Annex IV of the Agreement includes detailed provisions on staging of tariff reductions and application of TRQs for certain agricultural goods.

Annex IV also contains a provision that ensures that U.S. exporters of products such as wheat, beef, poultry, corn, soybeans, and corn and soybean products will enjoy a degree of access to Morocco’s market that is at least as favorable as that which Morocco affords its other trading partners. This provision will ensure that U.S. exporters of agricultural products will be able to compete with European and other countries in Morocco’s market. Chapter Two also provides that the Parties may agree to speed up tariff phase-outs on a product-by-product basis after the Agreement takes effect.

Temporary Admission. Chapter Two requires the Parties to provide duty-free temporary admission for certain goods without the usual bonding requirement that applies to imports. Such items include professional equipment, goods for display or demonstration, and commercial samples.

Import/Export Restrictions, Fees, and Formalities. The Agreement incorporates the prohibition on import and export restrictions set out in Article XI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (“GATT”) 1994 and specifies that these include: (1) export and import price requirements (except under antidumping and countervailing duty orders); (2) import licensing conditioned on the fulfillment of a performance requirement; and (3) voluntary export restraints inconsistent with Article VI of GATT 1994. In addition, a Party must limit fees and charges imposed on or in connection with importation or exportation to the approximate cost of services rendered, in accordance with Article VIII of GATT 1994.

Chapter Three: Agriculture and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

Chapter Three sets out various provisions governing trade in agricultural goods and the Parties’ observance of WTO rules on sanitary and phytosanitary (“SPS”) measures.

Tariff-Rate Quotas. Chapter Three contains disciplines regarding the administration and implementation of TRQs for agricultural goods. Those disciplines require the Parties to implement and administer the TRQs in accordance with Article XIII of GATT 1994 and the WTO Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures. They must also ensure that: (1) administration procedures are transparent, publicly available, timely, non-discriminatory, responsive to market conditions, and minimally burdensome to trade; (2) anyone who fulfills a Party’s requirements is eligible to apply and be considered for an allocation under that Party’s TRQs; (3) no portion of an in-quota quantity is allocated to producer groups or other non-governmental organizations (“NGOs”) (with certain exceptions for Morocco’s wheat TRQ); (4) only government entities administer each Party’s TRQs and the Parties do not delegate TRQ administration to producer groups or other NGOs; and (5) in-quota quantities are allocated in commercially viable shipping quantities. Furthermore, a Party (1) must make every effort to administer its TRQs in a manner that allows importers to fully utilize them; (2) may not condition application for, or use of, an import license or allocation under a TRQ on the re-exportation of an agricultural good; and (3) may not count food aid or other non-commercial shipments in determining whether a TRQ in-quota quantity has been filled. Finally, the Agreement provides for consultation, on request of either Party, on administration of TRQs.

Export Subsidies. Chapter Three provides for the Parties to work together toward an agreement in the WTO to eliminate agricultural export subsidies and prevent their reintroduction in any form. The Chapter further provides that neither Party may introduce or maintain export subsidies on agricultural goods destined for the other country, except as provided for in Article 3.3. Under Article 3.3., if the exporting Party believes that a third country is subsidizing its exports to the other Party, the exporting Party may initiate consultations with the importing Party to develop measures the importing Party may adopt to counteract such subsidies. If the

importing Party agrees to such measures, the exporting Party must refrain from applying export subsidies to its exports of the good to the importing Party.

Export State Trading Enterprises. The Chapter also contains an article regarding export state trading enterprises. The article commits the Parties to work together in WTO negotiations to secure an agreement on export state trading enterprises that: (1) eliminates restrictions on the right to export; (2) eliminates special financing granted directly or indirectly to state trading enterprises that export for sale a significant share of that country's exports of an agricultural good; and (3) ensures greater transparency in the operation and maintenance of export state trading enterprises.

Agricultural Safeguards. Chapter Three establishes safeguard procedures to aid U.S. industries that are facing low-priced imports of certain horticulture products. The United States will apply safeguard measures (in the form of additional duties) according to Annex 3-A. Annex 3-A sets out a schedule (the "U.S. Agricultural Safeguard List") of eligible horticulture products and their respective "trigger" prices, as well as a methodology for determining the amount of the additional safeguard duty. The U.S. Agricultural Safeguard List includes goods such as canned olives, dried onion and garlic, canned fruit, processed tomato products, and orange juice. Morocco has recourse to other agricultural safeguard mechanisms as set forth in Annex 3-A ("Schedule of Morocco").

Neither government may apply an agriculture safeguard measure to a good that is already the subject of a safeguard under either Chapter Eight (Safeguards) of this Agreement or Article XIX of GATT 1994 and the WTO Safeguards Agreement. Neither Party may subject imports of originating goods from the other Party to any duties applied pursuant to Article 5 of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture.

All safeguard measures must be applied and maintained in a transparent manner and the Party applying such a measure must notify the Party whose good is subject to the measure and, upon request, consult with the other Party concerning the application of the measure.

Additional Provisions. Chapter Three contains certain additional provisions designed to facilitate trade in agricultural goods. One such provision concerns the Parties' desire to establish an Agricultural Trade Forum through the Joint Committee for addressing agricultural trade matters arising under the agriculture section of Chapter Three.

Other provisions in Chapter Three concern SPS measures. In this regard, the Parties: (1) affirm their existing rights and obligations under the WTO SPS Agreement; (2) forego recourse to the Agreement's dispute settlement procedures for any SPS issues arising under the SPS Section of Chapter Three; and (3) affirm their desire to create a forum through the Joint Committee on SPS matters.

Two annexes to Chapter Three contain provisions relating to trade in specific agricultural products. Annex 3-B permits Morocco to establish an import licensing program for high-quality beef from the United States, and establishes disciplines to govern such a program. Annex 3-C

permits Morocco to implement and administer a wheat auction system for in-quota quantities of the TRQs on U.S. wheat, subject to certain disciplines.

Annex 1 to Morocco's General Notes to its tariff schedule provides that in year four of the implementation period, the United States and Morocco will decide whether the in-quota quantities in Morocco's wheat TRQs will be administered after year five through an auction or on a first-come, first served system.

Finally, pursuant to side letters that are part of the Agreement, Morocco: (1) will eliminate its variable tariff system on oilseeds by the date of entry into force of the Agreement; and, (2) with respect to U.S. exports of beef, poultry, and beef and poultry products, will accept FSIS export certificates as the means for certifying compliance with standards on hormones, antibiotics, and other residues.

Chapter Four: Textiles and Apparel

Chapter Four sets out provisions addressing trade in textile and apparel goods, including a "safeguard" provision, special rules of origin, and customs cooperation provisions aimed at preventing circumvention.

Tariff Elimination. Under Chapter Four, duties on all "originating" textile and apparel goods traded between the two countries will be eliminated after nine years. Tariffs will be eliminated immediately on some goods and, except for certain specific textile and apparel articles, tariffs on the remainder of textile and apparel goods will be phased out progressively. As in Chapter Two (National Treatment and Market Access for Goods), Chapter Four provides that the Parties may agree to speed up tariff phase-outs on a product-by-product basis after the Agreement takes effect.

Safeguard Actions. To deal with emergency conditions resulting from such duty elimination or reduction, the Agreement includes a "safeguard" provision that permits the importing country temporarily to re-impose normal trade relations (most-favored-nation) ("NTR" ("MFN")) duty rates on imports of textile or apparel goods that cause or threaten serious damage to a domestic industry. Safeguard measures may be applied for up to three years (with the possibility of a two-year extension). A Party may not apply a safeguard measure on a good beyond ten years after the Party must eliminate duties on that good under the Agreement.

A Party applying a safeguard action must provide the other Party with mutually agreed compensation in the form of trade concessions that are substantially equivalent to the increased duties. If the Parties cannot agree on compensation, the exporting Party may raise duties up to NTR (MFN) levels on any goods from the importing Party to achieve trade effects substantially equivalent to the safeguard action.

Rules of Origin and Related Matters. Chapter Four includes special rules for determining whether a textile or apparel good is an "originating good," including a *de minimis* exception for non-originating yarns or fibers, a rule for treatment of sets, and consultation provisions. The *de*

minimis rule applies to goods that ordinarily would not be considered originating goods because certain of their fibers or yarns do not undergo an applicable change in tariff classification. Under the rule, the Parties will consider a good to be originating if such fibers or yarns constitute seven percent or less of the total weight of the component of the good that determines origin. This special rule does not apply to elastomeric yarns.

Chapter Four also calls for the United States and Morocco to provide “tariff preference levels” (TPLs) for a limited quantity of specific fabric and apparel goods and certain cotton goods from non-Party sources. TPL goods will be accorded preferential tariff treatment as if they were originating goods. For certain fabric and apparel goods, TPL status will apply to 30 million square meters for the first four years of the Agreement, falling to just over four million square meters in the tenth year of the Agreement, after which time TPL status for these goods will not be available. For certain cotton goods, TPL status will apply to slightly more than one million kilograms annually.

The annex to Chapter Four includes specific rules of origin for textile and apparel goods. A textile or apparel good will generally qualify as an “originating good” only if all processing after fiber formation (*e.g.*, yarn-spinning, fabric production, cutting, and assembly) takes place in the territory of one or both of the Parties, or if there is an applicable change in tariff classification under Annex 4-A.

Customs Cooperation. Chapter Four also includes a customs cooperation article that sets out detailed commitments designed to prevent circumvention of the Agreement’s rules governing textiles and apparel. The Parties will cooperate in enforcing relevant laws, in ensuring the accuracy of claims of origin, and in preventing circumvention of relevant international agreements. A Party may conduct site visits under certain conditions to verify that circumvention is not occurring, and the other Party must provide information necessary for the visits. An importing Party may respond to circumvention and actions that impede it from detecting circumvention, including by denying preferential tariff treatment under the Agreement to imports of specific textile or apparel goods or to all imports of textile or apparel goods from particular enterprises. Either Party may convene bilateral consultations to resolve technical or interpretive issues that arise under the Chapter’s customs cooperation article.

Chapter Five: Rules of Origin

To benefit from various trade preferences provided under the Agreement, including reduced duties, a good must qualify as an “originating good” under the rules of origin set out in Chapters Four (Textiles and Apparel) and Five and Annexes 4-A and 5-A. These rules ensure that the tariff and other benefits of the Agreement accrue primarily to firms that produce or manufacture goods in the two Parties’ territories. They are similar in approach to those included in the U.S.-Israel and U.S.-Jordan free trade agreements.

Key Concepts. Chapter Five provides general criteria under which a good that has been imported directly from the territory of one Party into the territory of the other Party may qualify as an “originating good:”

- When the good is wholly grown, produced, or manufactured in the territory of one or both of the Parties (*e.g.*, crops grown or minerals extracted in the United States);
- When the good: (1) is not covered by the rules in Annex 4-A or Annex 5-A; (2) is a “new or different article of commerce” that has been grown, produced, or manufactured in the territory of one or both of the Parties; and (3) the sum of the value of materials produced in the territory of one or both of the Parties and the “direct costs of processing operations” performed in the territory of one or both of the Parties is at least 35 percent of the appraised value of the good at the time it is imported into the territory of a Party; or
- When the good is covered by the rules in Annex 4-A or Annex 5-A and meets the requirements of the applicable Annex. (Annex 4-A contains specific rules of origin for textile and apparel goods. Annex 5-A contains specific rules of origin on goods such as citrus juices, processed fruits and vegetables including canned olives, dairy products, plastics, ignition wiring sets, and motor vehicle parts.)

Chapter Five defines “new or different article of commerce” as “a good that has been substantially transformed from a good or material that is not wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of one or both of the Parties and that has a new name, character, or use distinct from the good or material from which it was transformed.” It defines “direct costs of processing operations” as “those costs either directly incurred in, or that can be reasonably allocated to, the growth, production, or manufacture of the good.” Such costs typically include labor costs, depreciation on machinery or equipment, research and development, inspection costs, and packaging costs, among others. They typically do not include profit and general business expenses, such as salaries, insurance, and advertising.

Chapter Five clarifies that a good will not be considered a “new or different article of commerce” merely by virtue of simple combining or packaging operations or mere dilution with water or another substance that does not change the characteristics of the good.

Declarations of Origin. Under the Chapter, importers who wish to claim preferential tariff treatment for particular goods must submit, on the request of the importing Party’s customs authority, a “declaration” providing all pertinent information concerning the growth, production, or manufacture of the good. The Agreement provides that a Party should request a declaration only when it has reason to question whether a claim that particular goods meet the Agreement’s origin rules or the Party is conducting a random verification. A Party may only deny preferential treatment in writing and must provide legal and factual findings.

Consultations. Chapter Five calls for the Parties to work together to ensure the effective and uniform application of the Chapter. The Chapter permits the creation of *ad hoc* working groups or subcommittees of the Joint Committee to discuss necessary amendments or revisions. In addition, Article 5.13 provides that, at an appropriate time, “the United States and Morocco will enter into discussions with a view to deciding the extent to which materials that are products of

countries in the Middle East or North Africa may be counted for purposes of satisfying the Agreement's origin requirement."

Finally, in a separate agreement set out in a side letter regarding Chapter Five of the FTA, the two governments provide that, for purposes of determining whether a good is a "new or different article of commerce that has been grown, produced, or manufactured" for purposes of Chapter Five, each country is to be guided by the specific rules of tariff classification set forth in section 102.20 of the United States Customs Regulations (19 CFR 102.20).

Chapter Six: Customs Administration

Chapter Six establishes rules designed to facilitate trade through increased transparency, predictability, and efficiency in each Party's customs procedures. It also provides for cooperation between the Parties on customs matters.

General Principles. The United States and Morocco will observe certain transparency requirements. The Parties must promptly publish their customs measures on the Internet and, where possible, solicit public comments before introducing or amending their customs regulations. Each Party also must provide written advance rulings, upon request, to its importers and to exporters of the other Party regarding whether a good qualifies as an "originating good" under the Agreement, as well as on other customs matters. Certain provisions relating to customs administration become effective with respect to Morocco no later than two years after the Agreement's entry into force. In addition, each Party must guarantee importers access to both administrative and judicial review of customs decisions. The Parties also must release goods from customs promptly and expeditiously clear express shipments.

Cooperation. Chapter Six also is designed to enhance customs cooperation. It encourages the Parties to give each other advance notice of customs developments likely to affect the Agreement. The Chapter calls for the Parties to cooperate in securing compliance with each other's customs measures related to the Agreement and to import and export restrictions. It includes specific provisions requiring the Parties to share customs information where a Party has a reasonable suspicion of unlawful activity in connection with goods traded between the two countries.

Chapter Seven: Technical Barriers to Trade

Under Chapter Seven, the Parties will build on WTO rules related to technical barriers to trade to promote transparency, accountability, and cooperation between the Parties on standards issues.

Key Concepts. The term "technical barriers to trade" ("TBT") refers to barriers that may arise in preparing, adopting, or applying voluntary product standards, mandatory product standards ("technical regulations"), and procedures used to determine whether a particular good meets such standards ("conformity assessment" procedures).

International Standards. The principles articulated in the WTO TBT Committee Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations emphasize the need for openness and consensus in the development of international standards. Chapter Seven requires the Parties to apply these principles.

Cooperation. Chapter Seven sets out multiple means for cooperation between the Parties to reduce barriers and improve market access and specifies that the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and Morocco's Ministry of Industry will serve as Chapter Coordinators responsible for facilitating this cooperation.

Conformity Assessment. Chapter Seven provides for a dialogue between the Parties on ways to facilitate the acceptance of conformity assessment (*i.e.*, testing to determine whether a product or service meets applicable standards) results. Chapter Seven further provides that, where a Party recognizes conformity assessment bodies in its own territory, it should recognize bodies in the territory of the other Party on the same terms.

Transparency. Chapter Seven contains various transparency obligations, including obligations to: (1) permit persons of the other Party to participate in the development of technical regulations, standards, and conformity assessment procedures on a non-discriminatory basis; (2) transmit regulatory proposals notified under the TBT Agreement directly to the other Party; (3) describe in writing the objectives of and reasons for regulatory proposals; and (4) accept and respond in writing to comments on regulatory proposals. These provisions become effective no later than five years after the Agreement's entry into force.

Chapter Eight: Safeguards

Chapter Eight establishes a bilateral safeguard mechanism that will be available to aid domestic industries that sustain or are threatened with serious injury due to increased imports resulting from tariff reductions or elimination under the Agreement. The Chapter does not affect either government's rights or obligations under the WTO's safeguard provisions (global safeguards) or under other WTO trade remedy rules.

Chapter Eight authorizes each Party to impose temporary duties on a good imported from the other Party if, as a result of the reduction or elimination of a duty under the Agreement, the good is being imported in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to constitute a substantial cause of serious injury, or threat of serious injury, to a domestic industry producing a "like" or "directly competitive" good.

Absent agreement by the other Party, a Party may only apply a safeguard measure to a good until the date that is five years after that Party must eliminate customs duties on that good under Annex IV. A safeguard measure may take one of two forms – a temporary increase in duties to NTR (MFN) levels or a temporary suspension of duty reductions called for under the Agreement. For customs duties that are applied to a good on a seasonal basis, the increase in the duty may not exceed the lesser of: (1) the level of the NTR (MFN) duty rate in effect on the day immediately before the Agreement enters into effect; or (2) the NTR (MFN) duty in effect for the

immediately preceding season. In “critical circumstances,” the importing Party may impose provisional relief for up to 200 days based on a preliminary determination while its investigation of the matter is underway. The duration of provisional relief is counted as part of the duration of any safeguard resulting from an investigation under this Chapter.

A bilateral safeguard measure may last for an initial period of three years. A Party may extend it for two additional years if the Party determines that the industry is adjusting and the measure remains necessary to facilitate adjustment and prevent or remedy serious injury. If a measure lasts more than one year, the Party must liberalize it at regular intervals. Chapter Eight incorporates by reference certain procedural and substantive investigation requirements of the WTO Agreement on Safeguards.

If a Party imposes a bilateral safeguard measure, Chapter Eight requires it to provide the other Party offsetting trade compensation. If the Parties cannot agree on the amount or nature of the compensation, the Party entitled to compensation may suspend “substantially equivalent” trade concessions that it has made to the other Party.

Global Safeguards. Chapter Eight maintains each Party’s right to take action against imports from all sources under Article XIX of GATT 1994 and the WTO Agreement on Safeguards. A Party may not impose a safeguard measure under Chapter Eight more than once on any good. Special safeguard provisions for certain agricultural goods are set out in Chapter Three (Agriculture and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures) and for textile and apparel goods in Chapter Four (Textiles and Apparel).

Chapter Nine: Government Procurement

Chapter Nine provides comprehensive obligations requiring each Party to apply fair and transparent procurement procedures and rules and prohibiting each government and its procuring entities from discriminating in purchasing practices against goods, services, and suppliers from the other country. The rules of Chapter Nine are broadly based on WTO procurement rules. (Morocco is not a party to the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement.)

General Principles. Chapter Nine establishes a basic rule of “national treatment,” meaning that each Party’s procurement rules and the entities applying those rules must treat goods, services, and suppliers of such goods and services from the other Party in a manner that is “no less favorable” than their domestic counterparts. The Chapter similarly bars discrimination against locally established suppliers on the basis of foreign affiliation or ownership. Chapter Nine also provides rules aimed at ensuring a fair and transparent procurement process.

Coverage and Thresholds. Chapter Nine applies to purchases and other means of obtaining goods and services valued above certain monetary thresholds by those government departments, agencies, and enterprises listed in each Party’s schedule. Specifically, the Chapter applies to procurements by listed “central” (*i.e.*, Moroccan or U.S. federal) government agencies of goods and services valued at \$175,000 or more and construction services valued at \$6,725,000 or more. The equivalent thresholds for purchases by listed “sub-central” government entities (*i.e.*,

Moroccan prefectural and provincial government agencies and U.S. state government agencies) are \$477,000 and \$6,725,000, for goods and services and construction services, respectively. The Chapter's thresholds for listed "other covered entities" are either \$250,000 or \$538,000 for goods and services, depending on the entity, and \$6,725,000 for construction services. All thresholds are subject to adjustment for inflation.

Transparency. Chapter Nine establishes rules designed to ensure transparency in procurement procedures. Each Party must publish its laws, regulations, and other measures governing procurement, along with any changes to those measures. Procuring entities must publish notices of procurement opportunities in advance. The Chapter also lists minimum information that such notices must include.

Tendering Rules. Chapter Nine provides rules for setting deadlines on "tendering" (bidding on government contracts). It requires procuring entities to give suppliers all the information they need to prepare tenders, including the criteria that procuring entities will use to evaluate tenders. Entities must also, where appropriate, base their technical specifications (*i.e.*, detailed descriptions of the goods or services to be procured) on performance-oriented criteria and international standards. Chapter Nine provides that procuring entities may not write technical specifications to favor a particular supplier, good, or service. It also sets out rules that procuring entities must follow when they use limited tendering, *i.e.*, limit the set of suppliers that may participate in a procurement.

Award Rules. Chapter Nine requires that in order to be considered for award a tender must be submitted by a qualified supplier. The tender must meet the criteria set out in the tender documentation, and procuring entities must base their award of contracts on those criteria. Procuring entities must publish information on awards, including the name of the supplier, a description of the goods or services procured, and the value of the contract. Chapter Nine also calls for each Party to ensure that suppliers may bring challenges against procurement decisions before independent reviewers. (Morocco is required to implement one government procurement rule relating to domestic review of supplier challenges no later than one year after the Agreement enters into force.)

Additional Provisions. Chapter Nine is designed to provide integrity in each Party's procurement practices, including by requiring the Parties to adopt and maintain procedures that disqualify suppliers that a Party has determined to have engaged in fraudulent or illegal action in relation to procurement. It establishes procedures under which a Party may change the extent to which the Chapter applies to its government entities, such as when a Party privatizes an entity whose purchases are covered under the Chapter. It also provides that Parties may adopt or maintain measures necessary to protect: (1) public morals, order, or safety; (2) human, animal, or plant life or health; or (3) intellectual property. Parties may also adopt measures relating to goods or services of handicapped persons, philanthropic institutions, or prison labor.

Chapter Ten: Investment

Chapter Ten establishes rules to protect investors from one Party against discriminatory and certain other restrictive government actions when they make or attempt to make investments in the other Party's territory. Its provisions reflect traditional standards incorporated in earlier U.S. investment agreements (including those in the North American Free Trade Agreement ("NAFTA") and U.S. bilateral investment treaties) and in customary international law. It also contains several innovations that were incorporated into the free trade agreements the United States has negotiated with Australia, the countries of the Central American Free Trade Agreement ("CAFTA"), Chile, and Singapore.

Key Concepts. Under Chapter Ten, the term "investment" covers all forms of investment, including enterprises, securities, debt, intellectual property rights, concessions, and contracts. It includes both existing and future investments. The term "investor of a Party" encompasses both U.S. and Moroccan nationals as well as firms (including branches) established in one of the Parties.

General Principles. Chapter Ten provides six basic protections: (1) non-discriminatory treatment relative to domestic investors as well as investors of non-Parties (including where a Party takes measures to deal with armed conflict or civil strife in its territory); (2) the "minimum standard of treatment of aliens" in conformity with customary international law; (3) protection from expropriation other than in conformity with customary international law; (4) free transfer of funds related to an investment; (5) freedom from "performance requirements"; and (6) the ability to hire key managerial personnel without regard to nationality. (As to this last protection, a Party may require that a majority or less of the board of directors be of a particular nationality, as long as this does not prevent the investor from controlling its investment.)

Sectoral Coverage and Non-Conforming Measures. With the exception of investments in or by regulated financial institutions (which are treated in Chapter Twelve), Chapter Ten generally applies to all sectors, including service sectors. However, each Party has listed in annexes to the Chapter particular sectors or measures for which it negotiated an exemption from the Chapter's rules relating to national treatment, MFN treatment, performance requirements, or senior management and boards of directors. All current U.S. state and local laws and regulations are exempted from these rules. A Party may liberalize a measure that it has exempted, but it may not make such measures more restrictive.

Investor-State Disputes. Chapter Ten provides a mechanism for an investor of a Party to pursue a claim against the other Party. The investor may assert that the Party has breached a substantive obligation under Section A of Chapter Ten or that the Party has breached an investment agreement with, or an investment authorization granted to, the investor or its investment. Innovative provisions afford public access to information on Chapter Ten investor-State proceedings and ensure proper application of dispute settlement rules. For example, Chapter Ten requires the Parties to make public all documents and hearings, with limited exceptions for business and other legally confidential information, and authorizes tribunals to accept amicus

submissions from the public. The Chapter also includes provisions based on those used in U.S. courts to quickly dispose of frivolous claims.

As noted in connection with the summary of Chapter One, with certain exceptions, the dispute settlement provisions of the 1985 bilateral investment treaty between the United States and Morocco will be suspended when the free trade agreement enters into force.

Chapter Eleven: Cross-Border Trade in Services

Chapter Eleven governs measures affecting cross-border trade in services between the United States and Morocco. Certain of its provisions also apply to measures affecting investments to supply services. Chapter provisions are drawn in part from the services provisions of the NAFTA and the WTO General Agreement on Trade in Services (“GATS”), as well as priorities that have emerged since those agreements.

Key Concepts. Under the Agreement, cross-border trade in services covers the supply of a service:

- from the territory of one Party into the territory of the other (*e.g.*, electronic delivery of services from the United States to Morocco);
- in the territory of a Party by a person of that Party to a person of the other Party (*e.g.*, a Moroccan company provides services to U.S. visitors in Morocco); and
- by a national of a Party in the territory of the other Party (*e.g.*, a U.S. lawyer provides legal services in Morocco).

Chapter Eleven should be read together with Chapter Ten (Investment), which establishes rules pertaining to the treatment of service firms that choose to provide their services through a local presence, rather than through cross-border trade.

General Principles. Among Chapter Eleven’s core obligations are requirements to provide national treatment and MFN treatment to service suppliers of the other Party. Thus, each Party must treat service suppliers of the other Party no less favorably than its own suppliers or those of any other country. This commitment applies to state and local governments as well as the federal government. The Chapter’s provisions relate to the rights of existing service suppliers as well as those who seek to supply services, subject to any reservations by either Party. The Chapter also includes a provision prohibiting the Parties from requiring firms to establish a local presence as a condition for supplying a service on a cross-border basis. In addition, certain types of market access restrictions to the supply of services (*e.g.*, rules that limit the number of firms that may offer a particular service or that restrict or require specific types of legal structures or joint ventures with local companies in order to supply a service) are also barred. The Chapter’s market access rules apply both to services supplied on a cross-border basis and through local investments.

Sectoral Coverage and Non-Conforming Measures. Chapter Eleven applies across virtually all services sectors. The Chapter excludes most financial services and air transportation, although it does apply to specialty air services and aircraft repair and maintenance. Each Party has listed in annexes those measures in particular sectors for which it negotiated exemptions from the Chapter's core obligations. Any non-conforming aspects of all current U.S. state and local laws and regulations are exempted from these core obligations. A Party may liberalize a measure that it has exempted, but it may not make such measures more restrictive.

Transparency and Domestic Regulation. Provisions on transparency and domestic regulation complement the core rules of Chapter Eleven. The transparency rules apply to the development and application of regulations governing services. The Chapter's rules on domestic regulation govern the operation of approval and licensing systems for service suppliers. Like the Chapter's market access rules, its provisions on transparency and domestic regulation cover services supplied both on a cross-border basis and through local investments.

Exclusions. Chapter Eleven excludes any service supplied "in the exercise of governmental authority," that is, a service that is provided on a non-commercial and non-competitive basis. Chapter Eleven also does not generally apply to government subsidies, although Morocco has undertaken a commitment relating to cross-subsidization of express delivery services. The Parties have also negotiated an annex regarding the regulation of professional services. Under the annex, the Parties will endeavor to develop mutually acceptable standards and criteria for licensing and certification of professional service suppliers. Such standards and criteria may be developed with regard, among other things, to: (1) accreditation of schools or academic programs; (2) qualifying examinations for licensing; (3) standards of professional conduct and the nature of disciplinary action for non-conformity with those standards; (4) requirements for knowledge of such matters as local laws, regulations, language, geography, or climate; and (5) consumer protection.

Chapter Twelve: Financial Services

Chapter Twelve provides rules governing each Party's treatment of: (1) financial institutions of the other Party; (2) investors of the other Party, and their investments, in financial institutions; and (3) cross-border trade in financial services.

Key Concepts. The Chapter defines a "financial institution" as any financial intermediary or other institution authorized to do business and regulated or supervised as a financial institution under the law of the Party where it is located. A "financial service" is any service of a financial nature, including, for example, insurance, banking, securities, asset management, financial information and data processing services, and financial advisory services.

General Principles. Chapter Twelve's core obligations parallel those in Chapters Ten (Investment) and Eleven (Cross-Border Trade in Services). Specifically, Chapter Twelve imposes rules requiring national treatment and MFN treatment, prohibits certain quantitative restrictions on market access, and bars restrictions on the nationality of senior management. As appropriate, these rules apply to measures affecting financial institutions, investors and

investments in financial institutions of the other Party, and to services companies that are currently supplying and that seek to supply financial services on a cross-border basis.

Non-Conforming Measures. Similar to Chapters Ten and Eleven, each Party has listed in an annex to Chapter Twelve particular financial services measures for which it has negotiated exemptions from the Chapter's core obligations. Any non-conforming aspects of all current U.S. state and local laws and regulations are exempted from these obligations. A Party may liberalize a measure that it has exempted, but it may not make such measures more restrictive.

Other Provisions. Chapter Twelve includes provisions on transparency, some of which become effective with respect to Morocco no later than two years after the Agreement's entry into force. It also includes "new" financial services, self-regulatory organizations, and the expedited availability of insurance products.

Relationship to Other Chapters. Measures that a Party applies to financial services suppliers of the other Party, other than regulated financial institutions, that make or operate investments in the Party's territory are covered principally by Chapter Ten and certain provisions of Chapter Eleven. In particular, the core obligations of the investment Chapter apply to such measures, as do the market access, transparency, and domestic regulation provisions of the services Chapter. Chapter Twelve incorporates by reference certain provisions of Chapter Ten, such as those relating to transfers and expropriation.

Chapter Thirteen: Telecommunications

Chapter Thirteen includes disciplines beyond those imposed under Chapters Ten (Investment) and Eleven (Cross-Border Trade in Services) on regulatory measures affecting telecommunications trade and investment between the United States and Morocco. It is designed to ensure that service suppliers of each Party have non-discriminatory access to public telecommunications networks in the other country. In addition, the Chapter requires each Party to regulate its dominant telecommunications suppliers in ways that will ensure a level playing field for new entrants from the other Party. Chapter Thirteen also seeks to ensure that telecommunications regulations are set by independent regulators applying transparent procedures and is designed to encourage adherence to principles of deregulation and technological neutrality.

Key Concepts. Under Chapter Thirteen, a "public telecommunications service" is any telecommunications service that a Party requires to be offered to the public generally. The term includes voice and data transmission services. It does not include the offering of "value-added services" (e.g., services that enable users to create, store, or process information over a network).

Competition. Chapter Thirteen establishes rules that reflect the common elements of the Parties' laws promoting competition in telecommunications services. It also provides flexibility to account for changes that may occur through new legislation or regulatory decisions. The Chapter includes commitments by each Party to:

- ensure that all service suppliers of the other Party that seek to access or use a public telecommunications network in the Party's territory can do so on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms (*e.g.*, Morocco must ensure that its public phone companies do not provide preferential access to Moroccan banks or Internet service providers, to the detriment of U.S. competitors);
- give the other Party's telecommunications suppliers, in particular, the right to interconnect their networks with public networks in the Party's territory;
- ensure that telecommunications suppliers of the other Party that seek to build physical networks in the Party's territory have access to key physical facilities, such as buildings, where they can install equipment, thus facilitating cost-effective investment;
- ensure that telecommunications suppliers of the other Party enjoy the right to lease lines to supplement their own networks or, alternatively, purchase telecommunications services from domestic suppliers and resell them in order to build a customer base; and
- impose disciplines on the behavior of "major suppliers," *i.e.*, companies that, by virtue of their market position or control over certain facilities, can materially affect the terms of participation in the market.

Regulation. The Chapter also addresses key regulatory concerns that may create barriers to trade and investment in telecommunications services. In particular, the Parties:

- will adopt procedures that will help ensure that they maintain open and transparent telecommunications regulatory regimes, including requirements to publish licensing requirements and criteria and other government measures relating to public telecommunications services;
- will require their telecommunications regulators to explain their rule-making decisions and provide foreign suppliers the right to challenge those decisions;
- may elect to deregulate telecommunications services when competition emerges and certain standards are met; and
- will endeavor to avoid impeding telecommunications suppliers from choosing technologies they consider appropriate for supplying their services.

Chapter Fourteen: Electronic Commerce

Chapter Fourteen establishes rules designed to prohibit discriminatory regulation of electronic trade in digitally encoded products, such as computer programs, video, images, and sound recordings. The Chapter contains provisions on electronic commerce similar to those in recent U.S. free trade agreements with Chile, Singapore, and Australia and represents a major advance over previous international understandings on this subject.

Customs Duties. Chapter Fourteen provides that a Party may not impose customs duties on digital products of the other Party that are transmitted electronically. The Chapter does not preclude a Party from imposing duties on digital products of the other Party that are fixed on a carrier medium, provided that the duty is based on the cost or value of that medium alone, rather than the cost or value of the digital content stored on that medium.

Non-Discrimination. Chapter Fourteen requires the Parties to apply the principles of MFN treatment and national treatment to trade in electronically transmitted digital products. In particular, a Party may not treat digital products less favorably because such digital products: (1) have undergone certain specific activities (*e.g.*, creation, production, first sale) in the territory of the other Party; or (2) are associated with certain categories of persons of the other Party (*e.g.*, authors, performers, producers). Nor may a Party treat digital products that have such a nexus to the other Party less favorably than it treats like digital products with such a nexus to a non-Party. The non-discrimination rules do not apply to actions taken in accordance with the non-conforming measures adopted under Chapter Ten (Investment), Eleven (Cross-Border Trade in Services), or Twelve (Financial Services).

Chapter Fifteen: Intellectual Property Rights

Chapter Fifteen complements and enhances existing international standards for the protection of intellectual property and the enforcement of intellectual property rights, consistent with U.S. law.

General Provisions. Chapter Fifteen provides for both governments to ratify or accede to certain agreements on intellectual property rights, including the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (“UPOV Convention”), the Trademark Law Treaty, the Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Satellite Signals, the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms, the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the WIPO Copyright Treaty, and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty. The United States is already a party to these agreements.

Chapter Fifteen also requires broad application of the principle of national treatment, with only limited exceptions. The general provisions also clarify the coverage of existing subject matter and requirements for publication of all laws, regulations, and procedures relating to the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights.

Trademarks and Geographical Indications. Chapter Fifteen establishes rules concerning the protection of trademarks and geographical indications. For example, it provides that the owner of a registered trademark shall have the exclusive right to prevent its use in the course of trade for related goods and services by any party not having its consent. It also sets out rules with respect to the registration of trademarks. Each Party must provide protection for trademarks, including protecting preexisting trademarks against infringement by later geographical indications. Furthermore, the Chapter requires that the Parties provide efficient and transparent procedures governing the application for protection of trademarks and geographical indications.

The Chapter also provides for rules on domain name management that require a dispute resolution procedure to prevent trademark cyber-piracy.

Copyright and Related Rights. Chapter Fifteen provides broad protection of copyright and related rights, affirming and building on rights set out in several international agreements. For instance, each Party must provide copyright protection for the life of the author plus 70 years (for works measured by a person's life), or 70 years (for corporate works). The Chapter clarifies that the right to reproduce literary and artistic works, recordings, and performances encompasses temporary copies, an important principle in the digital realm. It also calls for each Party to provide a right of communication to the public, which will further ensure that right holders have the exclusive right to make their works available online. The Chapter specifically protects the rights of performers and producers of phonograms.

To curb copyright piracy, Chapter Fifteen requires the governments to use only legitimate computer software, setting an example for the private sector. The Chapter also includes provisions on anti-circumvention, under which the Parties commit to prohibit tampering with technology used to protect copyrighted works. In addition, Chapter Fifteen sets out obligations with respect to the liability of Internet service providers in connection with copyright infringements that take place over their networks. Finally, recognizing the importance of satellite broadcasts, Chapter Fifteen ensures that each Party will protect encrypted program-carrying satellite signals. It obligates the Parties to extend protection to the signals themselves, as well as to the content contained in the signals.

Patents. Chapter Fifteen also includes a variety of provisions for the protection of patents. The Parties may only exclude inventions from patentability to protect *ordre public* or morality, including to protect human, animal, or plant life or health or to avoid serious prejudice to the environment. The Parties also confirm the availability of patents for new uses or methods of using a known product. The Chapter requires protection for the right of importation. To guard against arbitrary revocation of patents, each Party must limit the grounds for revoking a patent to the grounds that would have justified a refusal to grant the patent. The Chapter requires patent term adjustments to compensate for unreasonable delays that occur while granting the patent, as well as for unreasonable curtailment of the effective patent term as a result of the marketing approval process for pharmaceutical products.

Certain Regulated Products. Chapter Fifteen includes specific measures relating to certain regulated products, including pharmaceuticals and agricultural chemicals. Among other things, it protects test data regarding safety and efficacy that a company submits in seeking marketing approval for such products by precluding other firms from relying on the data. It provides specific periods for such protection – five years for pharmaceuticals and ten years for agricultural chemicals. It also requires measures to prevent the marketing of pharmaceutical products that infringe on patents.

Enforcement Provisions. Chapter Fifteen also creates obligations with respect to the enforcement of intellectual property rights. Among these, it requires the Parties, in determining damages, to take into account the value of the legitimate goods as well as the infringer's profits.

The Chapter also provides for damages based on a fixed range (*i.e.*, “statutory damages”), on the election of the right holder in cases involving infringement of copyright and related rights and trademark counterfeiting.

Chapter Fifteen provides that the Parties’ law enforcement agencies must have authority to seize suspected pirated and counterfeit goods, the equipment used to make or transmit them, and documentary evidence. Each Party must give its courts authority to order the forfeiture and/or destruction of such items. Chapter Fifteen also requires each Party to empower its law enforcement agencies to take enforcement action at the border against pirated or counterfeit goods without waiting for a formal complaint. Chapter Fifteen provides that each Party must apply criminal penalties against counterfeiting and piracy, including end-user piracy.

Transition Periods. All obligations in the Chapter take effect upon the Agreement’s entry into force, with the exception of the domain name cyber-piracy provisions, which are subject to a one-year transition period, and the provisions limiting the liability of Internet service providers, which become effective on January 1, 2006. Morocco will also have until January 1, 2006 to ratify or accede to: (1) the UPOV Convention; (2) the Trademark Law Treaty; and (3) the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms.

Chapter Sixteen: Labor

Chapter Sixteen sets out the Parties’ commitments regarding trade-related labor rights. As with other recent free trade agreements, this Chapter draws on, but does not replicate, the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (the supplemental NAFTA labor agreement) and the labor provisions of the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement, the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement, and the United States-Jordan Free Trade Agreement.

General Principles. Under Chapter Sixteen, the Parties reaffirm their obligations as members of the International Labor Organization (“ILO”) and their commitments under the 1998 ILO *Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*. Each Party must strive to ensure that its law recognizes and protects the fundamental labor principles spelled out in the ILO declaration and listed in the Chapter. Each Party also must strive to ensure it does not derogate from or waive the protections of its labor laws to encourage bilateral trade or investment. The Parties also commit to afford procedural guarantees that ensure workers and employers have access to fair, equitable, and transparent procedures for the enforcement of labor laws.

Effective Enforcement. Each Party commits not to fail to effectively enforce its labor laws on a sustained or recurring basis in a manner affecting bilateral trade. The Chapter defines labor laws to include those related to: (1) the right of association; (2) the right to organize and bargain collectively; (3) a prohibition of forced or compulsory labor; (4) a minimum age for the employment of children and elimination of the worst forms of child labor; and (5) acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours, and occupational safety and health. While committing each Party to effective labor law enforcement, the Chapter also recognizes each Party’s right to establish its own labor laws, exercise discretion in investigatory, regulatory, prosecutorial, and compliance matters, and allocate enforcement resources.

The U.S. commitment includes federal statutes and regulations addressing these areas, but it does not cover state or local labor laws. Morocco's commitment includes *dahirs*, acts of the Moroccan Parliament, decrees, and administrative regulations.

Cooperation. Each Party may convene a national labor advisory committee, made up of members of its public, including representatives of labor and business organizations, to advise it on the implementation of the Chapter. In addition, each Party will designate a contact point for communications with the other Party and the public regarding operation of the Chapter. As provided for in a side letter, a Subcommittee on Labor Affairs may be established to discuss the operation of Chapter Sixteen and will include the relevant officials from each Party's labor ministries. Meetings of the Subcommittee will normally include a public session.

Finally, the Parties will establish a Labor Cooperation Mechanism to address labor matters of common interest, such as: (1) promoting fundamental rights and their effective application; (2) eliminating the worst forms of child labor; (3) enhancing labor-management relations; (4) improving working conditions; (5) developing unemployment assistance programs and other social safety net programs; (6) encouraging human-resource development and life-long learning; and (7) utilizing labor statistics. The Chapter also includes commitments to provide certain procedural guarantees that ensure fair, equitable and transparent proceedings for the administration and enforcement of a Party's labor laws.

Consultations and Dispute Settlement. If a Party believes that the other Party is not complying with its obligations, Chapter Sixteen provides for consultations regarding any matter arising under the Chapter, including the opportunity to refer a matter to the Subcommittee on Labor Affairs.

If the matter concerns a Party's compliance with the Chapter's effective enforcement obligation, the complaining Party may choose to pursue consultations under Chapter Sixteen or Chapter Twenty (Dispute Settlement). If a Party chooses to request consultations under Chapter Twenty, consultations under Chapter Sixteen on the same matter cease. In addition, after 60 days of consultations under Chapter Sixteen, the Parties may agree to refer the matter concerning compliance with the effective enforcement obligation directly to the Joint Committee for resolution under Chapter Twenty.

Chapter Seventeen: Environment

Chapter Seventeen sets out the Parties' commitments regarding environmental protection. Chapter Seventeen draws on, but does not replicate, the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (the supplemental NAFTA environmental agreement) and the environmental provisions of the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement, the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement, and the United States-Jordan Free Trade Agreement.

General Principles. Each Party commits not to fail to effectively enforce its environmental laws on a sustained or recurring basis in a manner affecting bilateral trade. The Parties must ensure

that their laws provide for high levels of environmental protection. Each Party also must strive not to weaken or reduce its environmental laws to encourage bilateral trade or investment. The Chapter also includes commitments to provide certain procedural guarantees that ensure fair, equitable, and transparent proceedings for the administration and enforcement of environmental laws. In addition, the Chapter calls on the Parties to encourage the development of voluntary measures and market-based mechanisms for achieving and maintaining high levels of environmental protection. The Parties also must ensure that opportunities exist for the public to provide input concerning the implementation of the Chapter.

Cooperation. Chapter Seventeen includes commitments to enhance bilateral cooperation in environmental matters. In particular, the Parties will undertake activities pursuant to a United States-Morocco Joint Statement on Environmental Cooperation and coordinate and review such activities in a Working Group on Environmental Cooperation. The Parties also commit to continue to seek means to enhance the mutual benefits of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and trade agreements to which they are both party, and to consult regularly with respect to the WTO negotiations regarding MEAs.

As set out in a side letter to the Agreement, a Subcommittee on Environmental Affairs will also be established to discuss the operation of Chapter Seventeen and will include the relevant officials from each Party's trade and environmental agencies. Meetings of the Subcommittee will normally include a public session, and any decisions or reports of the Subcommittee concerning implementation of Chapter Seventeen will normally be made public.

Effective Enforcement. The U.S. commitment on enforcement of environmental laws applies to federal environmental statutes and regulations enforceable by the federal government. Morocco's commitment applies to *dahirs*, acts of the Moroccan Parliament, decrees, and administrative regulations. At the same time, the Chapter recognizes the right of each Party to: (1) establish its own environmental laws; (2) exercise discretion in regulatory, prosecutorial, and compliance matters; and (3) allocate enforcement resources.

Consultations and Dispute Settlement. If a Party believes that the other Party is not complying with its obligations under the Chapter, it may convene bilateral consultations and then may refer the matter to the Subcommittee on Environmental Affairs. If the matter concerns a Party's compliance with the Chapter's effective enforcement obligation, the complaining Party may choose to pursue consultations under Chapter Seventeen or Chapter Twenty (Dispute Settlement). If a Party chooses to request consultations under Chapter Twenty, consultations under Chapter Seventeen on the same matter cease. In addition, after 60 days of consultations under Chapter Seventeen, the Parties may agree to refer the matter concerning compliance with the effective enforcement obligation directly to the Joint Committee for resolution under Chapter Twenty.

Chapter Eighteen: Transparency

General Provisions. Chapter Eighteen sets out requirements designed to foster openness, transparency, and fairness in the adoption and application of administrative measures covered by

the Agreement. For example, it requires that, to the extent possible, each Party must promptly publish all measures concerning subjects covered by the Agreement and give interested persons a reasonable opportunity to comment. (The publication requirement applies to Morocco beginning one year after the Agreement enters into force.) Wherever possible, each Party must provide reasonable notice to the other Party's nationals and enterprises that are directly affected by an administrative proceeding applying measures to particular person, goods, or services of the other Party. A Party is to afford such persons a reasonable opportunity to present facts and arguments prior to any final administrative action when time, the nature of the process, and the public interest permit. Chapter Eighteen also provides for independent review and appeal of final administrative actions. Appeal rights must include a reasonable opportunity to present arguments and to obtain a decision based on evidence in the administrative record.

In addition, Chapter Eighteen contains innovative provisions on combating bribery and corruption. Each country must adopt or maintain prohibitions on bribery in matters affecting international trade and investment, including bribery of foreign officials, and establish criminal penalties that take into account the gravity of the offense. In addition, both countries will strive to adopt appropriate measures to protect those who, in good faith, report acts of bribery and will work jointly to encourage and support appropriate regional and multilateral initiatives.

Chapter Nineteen: Administration of the Agreement

Chapter Nineteen requires that each Party designate a contact point to facilitate communication between the Parties on any matter relating to the Agreement. The Chapter also creates a Joint Committee to supervise the implementation and operation of the Agreement and to review the trade relationship between the Parties. Its tasks will be to: (1) facilitate the avoidance and settlement of disputes arising under the Agreement; (2) consider and adopt any amendment or other modification to the Agreement; and (3) issue interpretations of the Agreement. The Joint Committee will convene at least once a year.

Chapter Twenty: Dispute Settlement

Chapter Twenty sets out detailed procedures for the resolution of disputes between the Parties over compliance with the Agreement. Those procedures emphasize amicable settlements, relying wherever possible on bilateral cooperation and consultations. When disputes arise under provisions common to the Agreement and other agreements (*e.g.*, the WTO Agreement), the complaining Party may choose the forum for resolving the matter. The selected forum is the exclusive venue for resolving that dispute.

Consultations. Either Party may request consultations on any matter that it believes might affect the operation of the Agreement. After requesting or receiving a request for consultations, each Party must solicit the views of the public on the matter. If the Parties cannot resolve the matter through consultations within 60 days, a Party may refer the matter to the Joint Committee, which will attempt to resolve the dispute.

Panel Procedures. If the Joint Committee cannot resolve the dispute within 60 days after delivery of the request, the complaining Party may refer the matter to a panel comprising independent experts that the Parties select. A side letter to Chapter Twenty provides that, in disputes related to a Party's enforcement of its labor or environmental laws, panelists other than those chosen by lot from a standing roster that the two governments will appoint, must have expertise or experience relevant to the subject matter that is under dispute. The Parties will set rules to protect confidential information, provide for open hearings and public release of submissions, and allow an opportunity for the panel to accept submissions from non-governmental entities in the Parties' territories.

Unless the Parties agree otherwise, a panel is to present its initial report within 180 days after the chair is selected. Once the panel presents its initial report containing findings of fact and a determination on whether a Party has met its obligations, the Parties will have the opportunity to provide written comments to the panel. When the panel receives these comments, it may reconsider its report and make any further examination that it considers appropriate. Within 45 days after it presents its initial report, the panel will submit its final report. The Parties will then seek to agree on how to resolve the dispute, normally in a way that conforms to the panel's determinations and recommendations. Subject to protection of confidential information, the panel's final report will be made available to the public 15 days after the Parties receive it.

Suspension of Benefits. In disputes involving the Agreement's "commercial" obligations (*i.e.*, obligations other than enforcement of labor and environmental laws), if the Parties cannot resolve the dispute after they receive the panel's final report, the Parties will seek to agree on acceptable trade compensation. If they cannot agree on compensation, or if the complaining Party believes the defending Party has failed to implement an agreed resolution, the complaining Party may provide notice that it intends to suspend trade benefits of equivalent effect.

If the defending Party considers that the proposed level of benefits to be suspended is "manifestly excessive," or believes that it has modified the disputed measure to make it conform to the Agreement, it may request the panel to reconvene and decide the matter. The panel must issue its determination no later than 90 days after the request is made (or 120 days if the panel is reviewing both the level of the proposed suspension and a modification of the measure).

The complaining Party may suspend trade benefits up to the level that the panel sets or, if the panel has not been asked to determine the level, up to the amount that the complaining Party has proposed. The complaining Party cannot suspend benefits, however, if the defending Party provides notice that it will pay an annual monetary assessment to the other Party. The amount of the assessment will be established by agreement of the Parties or, failing that, will be set at 50 percent of the level of trade concessions the complaining Party was authorized to suspend.

Labor and Environment Disputes. Equivalent compliance procedures apply to disputes over a Party's conformity with the labor and environmental law enforcement provisions of the Agreement. If a panel determines that a Party has not met its enforcement obligations and the Parties cannot agree on how to resolve the dispute, or if the complaining Party believes that the defending Party has failed to implement an agreed resolution, the complaining Party may ask the

panel to determine the amount of an annual monetary assessment to be imposed on the defending Party. The Panel will establish the amount of the assessment, subject to a \$15 million annual cap, taking into account relevant trade- and non-trade-related factors. The assessment will be paid into a fund established by the Joint Committee for appropriate labor or environmental initiatives. If the defending Party fails to pay an assessment, the complaining Party may take other appropriate steps, which may include suspending tariff benefits, as necessary to collect the assessment, while bearing in mind the Agreement's objective of eliminating barriers to bilateral trade and while seeking to avoid unduly affecting parties or interests not party to the dispute.

Compliance Review Mechanism. If, at any time, the defending Party believes it has made changes in its laws or regulations sufficient to comply with its obligations under the Agreement, it may refer the matter to the panel. If the panel agrees, the dispute ends and the complaining Party must withdraw any offsetting measures it has put in place, and the defending government will be relieved of any obligation to pay a monetary assessment.

The Parties will review the operation of the compliance procedures for both commercial and labor and environment disputes either five years after the entry into force of the Agreement or within six months after benefits have been suspended or assessments paid in five proceedings initiated under this Agreement, whichever occurs first.

Chapter Twenty-One: Exceptions

Chapter Twenty-One sets out exceptions that apply to the entire Agreement. Article XX of GATT 1994 and its interpretive notes are incorporated into and made part of the Agreement and apply to those Chapters related to treatment of goods. Likewise, for the purposes of Chapters Eleven (Cross Border Trade in Services), Thirteen (Telecommunications), and Fourteen (Electronic Commerce), GATS Article XIV (including its footnotes) is incorporated into and made part of this Agreement.

Essential Security. Chapter Twenty-One allows each Party to take actions it considers necessary to protect its essential security interests.

Taxation. An exception for taxation limits the field of tax measures subject to the Agreement. For example, the exception generally provides that the Agreement does not affect either Party's rights or obligations under any tax convention. The exception sets out certain circumstances under which tax measures are subject to the Agreement's: (1) national treatment obligation for goods; (2) national treatment and MFN obligations for services; (3) prohibition on performance requirements; and (4) expropriation rules.

Disclosure of Information. The Chapter also provides that a Party may withhold information from the other Party where such disclosure would impede domestic law enforcement or otherwise be contrary to the Party's law protecting personal privacy or the financial affairs and accounts of individual customers of financial institutions.

Balance of Payments Measures. Finally, if a Party decides to impose measures for balance of payments purposes on trade in goods, it must do so in conformity with GATT 1994 and must immediately consult with the other Party regarding such measures and not impair the relative advantages accorded to the goods of the other Party under the Agreement.

Chapter Twenty-Two: Final Provisions

Chapter Twenty-Two provides that the Parties may amend the Agreement subject to applicable domestic procedures. It also provides for consultations if any provision of the WTO Agreement that the Parties have incorporated into the Agreement is amended.

Chapter Twenty-Two establishes that any other country or group of countries may accede to the Agreement on terms and conditions that are agreed upon with the Parties and approved according to each Party's domestic procedures. The Chapter also permits non-application of the agreement between a Party and a newly acceding country or group of countries. It also provides for the entry into force of the Agreement and for its termination 180 days after a Party provides written notice that it intends to withdraw.