



**Eximia Journal**  
**(ISSN 2784-0735)**

**Vol. 9**

---

**2023**

## **Free Trade Agreement between Morocco and the United States of America (Track and bets)**

**Hind Chaouki**

Department of International Relations and Political Sciences, Istanbul Aydin University, Institute Of Graduate Studies, Republic of Turkey  
E-mail: [hindchaouki47@gmail.com](mailto:hindchaouki47@gmail.com)

### **Introduction**

After the end of World War II, international trade relations developed significantly in the volume of exchanges, besides in their quality and in the status of the parties involved. The resources in question have also varied from raw to manufactured and semi-manufactured materials, although the trade in facilities has become an important part of international exchanges. (Dr. Al-Hassan Bouqantar, 2022). Shared relations are no longer limited to traditional trading countries, but have exceeded them to developing countries, as this phase has been categorized by an increase in the number of bilateral and multilateral agreements in the trade field, not to mention the establishment of free trade zones, customs contacts and regional and global organizations. Facing the rapid and rapid liberalization of trade at the global level, economic sincerity is no longer a choice for Morocco, but as a realistic given that must accept a strategy which enables it to control it, to take advantage of its positives and avoid its disadvantages. (Husseini, 2001). Moroccan-American relations date back to the early years of the U.S. War of Independence. Morocco was the first country outside Europe to identify the emerging republic. the establishment of political and trade links between countries came first and foremost as a result of the desire of the efforts of Sultan Muhammad bin Abdullah (1757-1790), who followed a policy of economic and trade openness.

### **Identify areas of research**

The establishment of free trade zones and two-sided agreements have become the most important features of the international and multilateral trading system, with the resort of some of the economic forces in force in the international trade field to accomplish this type of bilateral agreement rather than to abide by multilateral agreements. For this purpose, the field of research will be limited to the model of the Free Trade Agreement between Morocco and the United States, through an approach adopted:

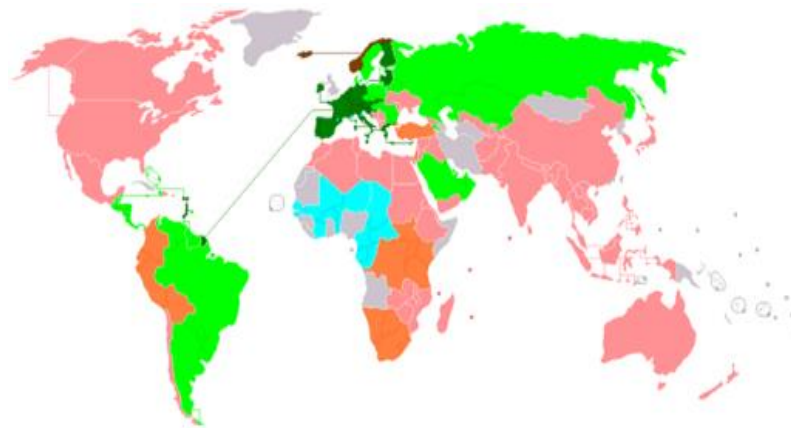
- **Geographical area:** Despite the geographical factor between the two countries, the United States views Morocco as a strategic location in North Africa as the entryway to the Middle East with its American victory, the link between Africa and Europe, and the competition of Europeans in one of the most sensitive regions for them, the Southern Mediterranean.
- **Time zone:** This agreement comes at a very important time, when the international arena knows several interactions in the fields of political, cultural, cultural and civilization, and after events that have overturned the agenda of Americans in the region, and the statement of a project for the Greater Middle East. Economic cooperation and political reform are one of its pillars. (Dr. Ibrahim Al-Issawi, 1994).
- **Legal approach:** through framing the legal aspect of the Agreement, through the conceptual definition of the free trade area as defined by international economic law, and studying the most important steps made by the Agreement by adopting a bilateral international treaty as frameworks under treaty law.
- **Analytical approach:** by analyzing some of the problematic issues, through the economic and social realities that Morocco knows and the economic growth of the United States. And clarifying the vast difference between the two countries in all fields. And we have adopted this approach mainly and we are working on the second part of the research through which we tried to touch the bets behind the conclusion of this agreement on both sides. (Dr. Abdelwahid Nasser, 2003)
- **Statistical approach:** Through graphs that reflect in numbers and statistical indications the credibility and relativity of the analysis.

### **Literature review**

It is the nature of the economic policy of any country to be affected by global economic changes. Morocco's economic approach has not deviated from this rule, as in the face of the rapid and rapid liberalization of trade at the international level, economic openness is no longer presented as a choice, but as a realistic given that must adopt a strategy that can be controlled to take advantage of its positives and avoid its disadvantages. (Royaume, 2002) Morocco. Like other countries of the South, he began to feel the danger of globalization, and he was one of the first countries to integrate into the global economy with the potential and means it holds. In an attempt to learn about the course of the free trade agreement between Morocco and the United States of America, we saw in the first research that I am exposed to the conceptual framework by addressing the concept of free trade as a first degree of economic integration, to present in a second research the legal framework of the Agreement through two important points, the first is its procedural framework and the ruler and the second problematic issues that this agreement has known either through its course or through its final text. (Royaume, 2002)

### **What is the free trade area?**

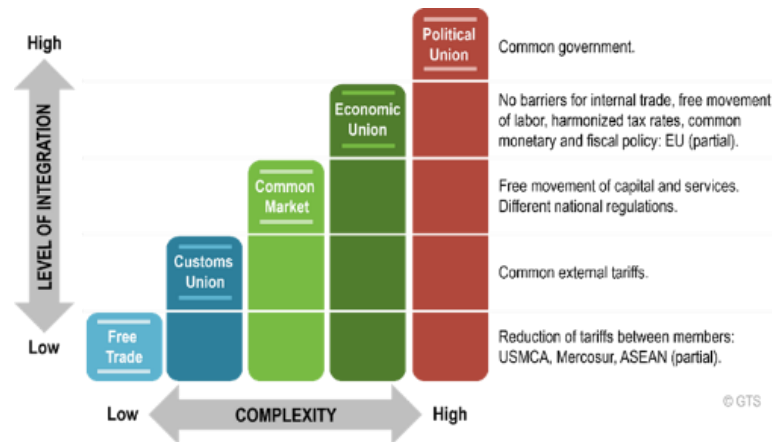
The regional and regional dimension is taking an important place in the global economic system, as globalization has created new conditions, imposed on countries to enter into competitiveness, and Qatari entities alone are no longer able to cope with this situation, which has led to the birth of regional groupings as areas of free trade, which have become active entities in international economic relations.



It should be emphasized that free trade agreements have a theoretical dimension and reference, based on the hypothesis that trade brings development and not the other way around, and this is linked to the development of liberal theories at the international level since the 1970s, where a kind of replacement of development policy has occurred by focusing on the main role of free trade. So, we're going to try to address this point in three angles. (LGdj, 1980)

### **The concept of economic integration:**

It is a new concept of general international law, and the economic literature may be more likely to define it, and economic integration is usually intended to agree with a group of countries close to economic interests, or in geographical location to remove restrictions on the movement of goods, people and capital among themselves, while coordinating their economic policies to eliminate discrimination that may be due to differences between them.



Economic integration means that process by which all obstacles to trade between a group of neighboring countries are removed. In addition to removing all obstacles to the movement of materials, people and capital, as well as creating a match in the economic and social policies of these countries. Accordingly, it can be said that the concept of economic integration and integration is linked to the following elements:

Integration is a process that leads member countries in the integrated region, seeking ways to allocate national economic resources in order to create a new entity. (printemps, 2002), Develop measures and measures to ensure the gradual development of the integration framework, namely, the removal of customs and non-customs obstacles. Establishing a unified system of indirect taxes, coordinating internal and external economic policy and suggesting economic and monetary institutions.

#### **The advantages of economic integration.**

It is recognized that economic integration brings member states several reasonable benefits and important benefits in the economic sphere, but achieving such integration cannot emerge as each of the national institutions of member states continues to be in their original position. Such a process requires the establishment of supranational institutions to which the Governments of Member States gradually delegate their economic competences. Such a delegated approach is also not complete without popular support that can be expressed through a referendum, or through the establishment of a integration group parliament, based on the proportional representation of all citizens of Member States or whose members choose from their parliaments, and the advantages of economic integration are determined as follows: (édition., 1980)

**The expansion of the market size:** expanding the scope of the market and its important economic consequences, enables member states to integrate by eliminating customs duties among themselves to expand the circle in which the state can dispose of their products.

**Increased employment:** The removal of restrictions on the movement of people between merged states would lead to the movement of currency from areas with surplus to deficit areas, resulting in a reduction in unemployment, with competencies, skills diversification and increased specialization. (Allalo, 1997)

**Increasing the growth rate:** this encourages increased investment, because the investor usually looks for the consumer market, which is provided by these mergers, in addition to encouraging the phenomenon of regional specialization in production, and the resulting increase in the horizontal use of capital on a large regional scale, covering various industries and regions and increasing the integration of investments and production projects, allowing freedom of movement and residence of capital within the countries of integration, as well as new economic conditions, Increasing the expectations of businessmen and venture capitalists for profit, it will undoubtedly lead to capital migration from developed to underdeveloped areas within the integrated region where new resources can be exploited within the integrated region where new resources can be exploited in industry, agriculture and services. Economic integration is therefore expected to result in increased growth. (trade/gov/arabic/me, 2013)

#### **Forms of economic integration.**

After referring to the concept of economic integration, and enumerating its advantages, it remains for us to determine its various forms and degrees, which is what concerns us as a theoretical framework for the subject of research and there have been many theoretical studies regarding the degrees of economic integration, Professor Balasse pointed out the need to distinguish between several degrees of economic integration, is the customs preference agreement, the free trade area, the common market, economic unity and full economic integration.



### **The Legal Framework of the Moroccan-American Free Trade Agreement:**

The Free Trade Agreement between Morocco and the United States of America, as well as its counterparts, is one of the models proposed to other countries, such as Canada, Mexico, Chile and Singapore, and is comprehensive in terms of the very liberal themes and approaches it has adopted. On the other hand, Morocco has so far signed a series of trade agreements that are limited to the fields of trade in goods only, and if Morocco with the European Union includes different topics, it did not aim to liberalize all sectors in one sentence, but focused mainly on the liberalization of trade in industrial products in the horizon of 2012, while the topics of agriculture, services and others, were addressed only as a matter of "cooperation" and not as a matter of "negotiation". It is the opposite of what was signed in the recent agreement with the United States. And as an attempt to get to know the legal framework of this agreement. Which has sparked widespread and intense debate among economic or political analysts alike, we propose at the first stage to take note of its procedural or ruler framework of negotiation, signature and ratification (Requirement 1), to move in a second phase to address some of the problematic issues. which was put forward during its course or through its final text. (Requirement 2).

#### **a) Zone of free exchange:**

Article 24 of the General Convention on Tariffs and Trade defined the Free Trade Area as "a group of two or more customs territories. Between them, customs rights are removed for basic trade related to products originating from the territories of that region." Free exchange as an economic policy is contrary to protectionism. As for trade with the rest of the world, each member state of the Free Trade Area maintains its own independent customs policy, and it should be noted that the FREE Trade Area does not include the removal of restrictions on the movement of people or capital between member states, or the coordination of the economic and social policies of those countries, it restrict the right of any member state to conclude trade agreements with countries outside the region.

#### **b) Customs Union :**

The customs union is a more advanced degree at the level of the integration mechanism than the free trade area. Article 24 of the Kat defined it as "the solutions of one customs territory in place of two or more territories, when these solutions lead to the disqualification of customs rights and trade restrictions between the constituent territories of the Union, and so when the rights of customs and other regulations applied by members of the Union in the face of foreign territories become uniform and applicable." The customs union is characterized at the internal level by the removal of customs rights and trade regulations between its constituent territories, while at the external level. by creating a customs tariff. A common trading system towards foreign countries and in a briefer way can be said that the customs union is equal to the free trade area as well as a common tariff against the outside world. (B. Balassa, 1973)

**c) Common market:**

The general agreement does not provide an explicit definition of the common market, but it can certainly be considered a more advanced stage of customs union at the level of economic integration, the common market means in addition to removing customs restrictions between the 'light and unifying it towards the khar, removing all barriers that hinder the movement of means of production of people, materials, capital and services. The common market is therefore characterized by the adoption of the principle of free movement of means of production between Member States, which leads to their redistribution within the market area, which certainly results in increased production. (oxley & The challenge of free trade, 1990)

**d) Economic union:**

The model of the Economic Union is more advanced than the common market, member countries are not only in their inter-relations to the silk of the process of transmission of means of production, but go beyond that to create harmony and conformity in economic, financial, tax and social policies between member states, and in fact the choice to submit to the challenges of common market controls requires customers with time to reach the degree of integration, as the lack of coordination at the legislative, administrative and judicial level in All key areas may hinder or blow up market mechanisms. The EU model is the best model that shows the imperative of upgrading from the effective common market to the ECONOMIC Union, which was achieved by the Countries of the European Community after the signing of the Maastricht Agreement on February 7, 1992. It can be said that the mechanism of regional integration does not stop at the establishment of an economic union characterized by coordination and harmony between institutions, but can develop further at the legislative, executive and judicial levels through the establishment of supranational institutions, when Member States gradually relinquish their sovereignty in the economic, then social spheres and then in other areas in the interest of a common supreme authority with the authority of all to make binding decisions, a model that leads to Certainly a political commitment, and it draws a fine line between the model of the Economic Union and the Federal Federation. (Diyachenko, 2018)

After reviewing the various degrees of economic integration, it is clear that the establishment of the Free Trade Area is only the first step within these grades, and in pursuit of the conditions of legitimate international competition between the various units of the international community in the field of foreign trade, the GATT agreement stipulated that the free trade zones have three main obligations:

- The basis of trade.
- Commitment to develop a program.
- The rule of not transferring the movement of trade.

The theoretical logic governing free trade agreements is that "trade brings development", which means that economic prosperity is carried out through the strategy of free trade. (<https://www.deik.org.tr/uploads/ulke-bulteni-2.pdf>)

There was a wide theoretical debate about this idea, starting with the theories of free trade and mutual privileges and comparisons of David Ricardo,"Allist" proposals were made in the 19th century, until the theory of "Crokeman", a new theory of competition and international trade, emerged and since 1947 the term free trade was promoted through alcat, with the average customs barriers between member states moving from 40% in 1947 to about 5% in the mid-1990s. (thème., 1989)

However, field practices, as confirmed by economic analysts, have never been a springboard for development, come after strengthening the domestic market and purchasing power, and are successful in countries with a qualified economic fabric that is able to compete. Based on the previous data, we have established a theoretical framework for the concept and what free trade is. This will make it easy to brief and understand the legal framework of the Moroccan-American Free Trade Agreement.

**The Legal Framework of the Moroccan-American Free Trade Agreement:**

The Free Trade Agreement between Morocco and the United States of America, as well as its counterparts, is one of the models proposed to other countries, such as Canada, Mexico, Chile and Singapore, and is comprehensive in terms of the very liberal themes and approaches it has adopted. On the other hand, Morocco has so far signed a series of trade agreements that are limited to the fields of trade in goods only, and if Morocco with the European Union includes different topics, it did not aim to liberalize all sectors in one sentence, but focused mainly on the liberalization of trade in industrial products in the horizon of 2012, while the topics of agriculture, services and others, were addressed only as a matter of "cooperation" and not as a matter of "negotiation". It is the opposite of what was signed in the recent agreement with the United States. And as an attempt to get to know the legal framework of this agreement. Which has sparked widespread and intense debate among economic or political analysts alike, we propose at the first stage to take note of its procedural or ruler framework of negotiation, signature and ratification

(Requirement 1), to move in a second phase to address some of the problematic issues. which was put forward during its course or through its final text. (Requirement 2).



**Figure 1 Legal Framework of the Moroccan-American Free Trade**

### 1.1 Procedural and rural framework.

Article 2 of the Vienna Convention defines the international treaty as "every international agreement between two or more states in writing, subject to international law, whether in one or more documents, whatever the absolute designation."

- The stage of negotiations, which, if successful, usually edits what has been agreed in writing.
- The signature phase is usually considered a prelude. For the ratification phase, i.e. the final commitment.

#### **The negotiating framework of the Free Trade Agreement.**

Negotiations are based on bargaining and mutual gain between their parties, as most definitions go in this direction, including Dr. Ali Ibrahim Lahan's definition, as an exchange of different views between representatives of states and international organizations with official credentials with a view to reaching international treaties governing or governing the subject to be regulated."

With regard to the negotiations on the free trade agreement between Morocco and the United States of America, it was announced in July 2002 that the Minister in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, Mr. Tayeb Fassi Fihri, would be assigned to be at the head of the Moroccan delegation and to oversee the negotiations, after which the formation of the negotiating teams of the two countries was announced, and after a series of preparatory work in the summer of 2002, the procedures for this were initiated by the U.S. administration to Congress in October 2002. The visit of the U.S. Secretary of Commerce to begin the negotiations and studies required to proceed, the negotiations have progressed from an exploratory phase for the exchange of information and data to a stage where the structure of the negotiations and the related contents were agreed, in seven rounds of negotiations held alternately between Washington and Rabat, as well as rounds of interest of teams for the subset sectors, which were identified in 12 sectors related to "agriculture, trade services, market access, issues and customs cooperation, textiles, Intellectual property rights, public transactions, social sphere, work, legal issues, investment and the environment" in addition to a group specific to the task of marketing the project, to become the number of 13 committees.

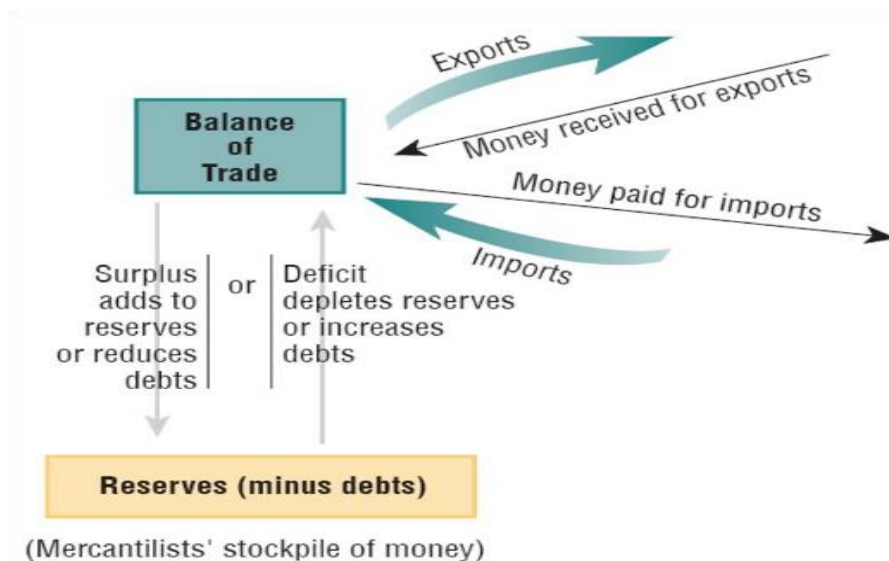


Figure 2 The negotiating framework of the Free Trade Agreement

On January 21, 2003, the first round of negotiations was announced in Washington by Mr. Tayeb Fassi Fihri and U.S. Trade Representative Robert Zuleik, and seven rounds of negotiations have since been held before reaching a final formula agreed on its contents.

**Signature procedures:**

International custom has continued that the negotiation and drafting processes are followed by another process known as the adoption or adoption of the text of the treaty, and the ultimate purpose of this step is to put an end to the negotiations. Dr. Salaheddine Amer defines the signature as "a means of proving that the parties agree on the text of the agreement that has been edited", and also defined as "the signature is a so-called declaration of the agreement reached by the negotiators. The signature takes multiple images, including:

- Initialing: The parties to the negotiations are forced to sign the draft treaty in initials only, for example from the names of their representatives, to be completed at a later date or merely to confirm that they are considered complete later.

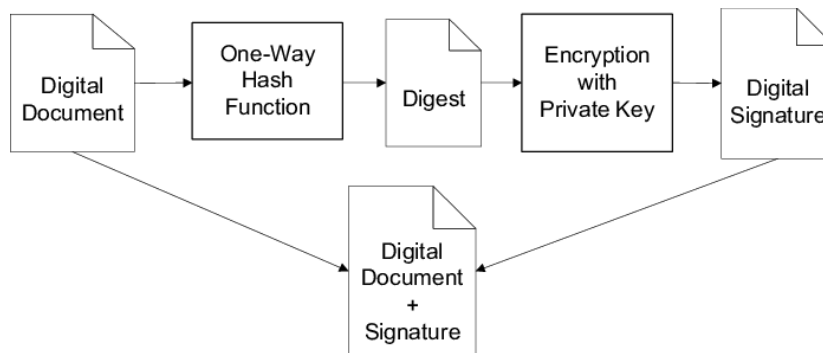


Figure 3 Signature procedures

The value of this type of signature is that it at least approves the draft treaty and may be important if some or all parties to the negotiations hesitate to sign, especially if the treaty is of a simplified type, and it may also be necessary whether the negotiating body has the right to sign. As in the case of Morocco, Chapter 31 of Morocco's 1996 Constitution stipulates that "the king signs and ratifies treaties but does not ratify treaties that entail costs that bind the state's finances until they are approved by law" and the free trade agreement enters into the second type, and this problem is evident in the fact that the bulk of contractual practice is in the King's hands. This reduces the intervention of other surveillance devices. As with Parliament. (B. Balassa, 1973)

#### **Authentication ruler:**

The signature of the State representative in the negotiations is no longer binding on those represented except in exceptional cases, so international custom has tended to give great importance to ratification as a necessary stage for the treaty to be considered effective and binding on the parties. (The proceedings of the scientific symposium on the theme "The United Nations and the Issue of the Moroccan Sahara" organized by the 21st Forum for Dialogue and Development U Tuesday, 2002)

Ratification is defined as "the recognition of the highest authority competent for external obligation in countries or in an international organization, its final acceptance of a treaty." In terms of form, it is usually in a written document, which is opened by greeting the other party and then writing the text of the treaty ratified or referred to, and then concludes with the signature of the President of the Republic or the King as the circumstances, and then the signature of the Foreign Minister. (Belkeziz, " Usa and the Maghreb in strategic interest in tactical separation" in the book "The Arab World in American Foreign Policy" Center for The Studies of Arab Unity, first edition, 2002)

#### **Problematic issues in the agreement.**

The free trade agreement with the United States has raised deep problems both during its negotiating process and through its final text. Despite the many positives that the agreement presents, the national economy, expressed by the official authorities, can benefit. They are also not without negatives related mainly to the secrecy and secrecy that characterized the stage of negotiations, the ambiguity about the fate of some sensitive sectors (agriculture, medicines, culture), as well as another problem related to the extent to which the national economy is able to compete internationally, knowing that we are signing an agreement with the greatest country in the world economically and militarily. (Bar, "Tomatoes at the heart of a European crisis", Political Notebooks., 2000)

Morocco has so far signed eight free trade agreements, one of which has not raised anything about it, so what are the most problematic issues in this agreement? Is the Moroccan economy eligible for international competition?

#### **Moroccan Bets.**

Through this research, we will try to highlight the Moroccan bets sought by Morocco's signing of a free trade agreement with W.M.A., which is based on economic gains and, on the one hand, overcoming the traditional dependence on Europe, which the Moroccan authorities consider a means and an end that is aimed at winning the bet of economic openness, without losing sight of the centrality of the Sahara issue at the head of Moroccan foreign policy and the bets to win the American class in the way of finding the path to winning the bet of economic openness, without losing sight of the central issue of the Sahara at the head of Moroccan foreign policy and the bets to win the American class in the way of finding a bet of economic openness. A satisfactory settlement for the Moroccan side and the resolution of the divided diplomatic struggle with the Algerian authorities in their favor. (thème., 1989)

#### **Promoting the national economy.**

At the economic level, Morocco has chosen a market economy, economic liberalism and openness to foreign markets and investments, where it was a race to integrate into the global economy with its potential and means, and chose the liberal orientation consistent with the trend of globalization, which led in the end of the 1980s to the launch of the series of privatization. It is paralleled by various measures such as tax reform seeking to modernise the financial sector and develop a recovery policy for domestic savings. In parallel, the state liberalized foreign trade by changing the exchange rate, raising customs barriers and reducing customs rights, while strengthening exports and liberalizing prices, and creating the only window for investment, while creating regional agencies for the development of the national economy across the kingdom without forgetting the realization of the new concept of power in its economic sector by granting broad powers to workers and his Majesty the King and bringing the working code into existence as it should be noted. (Allalo, 1997)

Morocco has already concluded a series of trade agreements with both economic groups and countries. But none of these agreements received the same attention and follow-up from civil society. Tayeb Fassi Fihri, Minister delegate for foreign affairs and cooperation in December 2002, explained the stakes that frame the Moroccan side, chief among them working to "integrate the Moroccan economy into the economic system and adapt it to the ongoing series of globalization. (Dr. Abdelwahid Nasser, 2003)

This requires pursuing economic and social reforms, improving the legal climate for economic transactions, rehabilitating Moroccan entrepreneurship and supporting its competitiveness." "The decision to establish a free trade area established by the United States with a very small group of countries of different dimensions confirms the confidence of our national economy in the regional and international environment and enshrines the credibility of our country's reforms," he said. This should be translated into reality, taking into account "the facts and specifics of the Moroccan socio-economic situation". In an answer to a

question in the House of Representatives on June 18, 2003, Minister-Designate Tayeb Fassi Fihri added that one of the objectives associated with Morocco in signing the agreement is to "intensify technological transfers by bringing in foreign investments" on the one hand and "make Morocco a plate floor." For international investments and companies that wish to enter the U.S. market on preferential terms, taking advantage of the privileges granted in the field of access to European and regional markets on the other hand, and providing inputs such as equipment more importantly. This will have a positive impact on the national industry on the third hand. (Oxley & The challenge of free trade, 1990)

Change should therefore include Morocco's economic fabric, as well as the mentality of Moroccan economic parties. There is no doubt that the strategic, economic and social challenges and risks that the FREE Trade Agreement will pose regarding sensitive products are limited in competitiveness and support compared to their American counterparts. All this signals the forced and urgent implementation of reforms and programs that will rehabilitate the national economic fabric. At present, however, the problem lies in the extent to which the reforms have achieved their objectives. However, in the face of the reality full of challenges and risks of opening up the Moroccan economy, the implementation of reforms to qualify it must be accelerated in the context of goodwill.

#### **Diversification of economic partners**

The Mediterranean geospatial space was of great importance in European foreign policies, which soon resulted in several generations of a succession of agreements with the countries of the South and East Mediterranean, and perhaps the emergence of renewed Mediterranean policy as required by the Law of June 19, 1992, marked the most important turning point in the history of cooperation between the countries of the two shores of the Mediterranean, to begin a new phase in the development of these relations. (B. Balassa, 1973)

#### **Central to the Sahara issue in the agreement.**

Since the announcement of Morocco's decision to complete its territorial integrity by confronting the liberation of the southern territories occupied by Spain, the question of the Sahara has become the first issue for which diplomacy has been recruited, and this royal will have come in the midst of an internal and regional circumstance linked to the strategy of the parties to the conflict. It required swift action against the separatist project and the re-stereotyping of Moroccan political life. (Al-Rakraki, 1993) Under King Mohammed VI.

#### **U.S.A Bets**

Looking at the collection of U.S. documents such as the 2002 U.S. National Security Project document and the "Third Millennium Account... A number of official speeches and initiatives followed 9/11 in general. Returning to the letter sent to the U.S. Congress by Robert Zoellick, the architect of the Free Trade Agreement and the leader of the negotiations, outlining the Interests of the United States in this agreement in particular, it is clear that the American stakes behind its conclusion are determined by three points:

- Competition for European influence over the Maghreb.
- The agreement is an extension of the programs of "reforming" and "changing" Arab systems.
- Failure to comply with legal obligations within the World Trade Organization.
- General Economic Outlook

Morocco, which has the world's largest phosphate deposits, has its economy in agriculture, manufacturing, fishing and tourism. It keeps the sector alive with their income and the foreign currency brought to the country by Moroccans working in foreign countries. Since the 1980s, Morocco has successfully implemented economic reform in cooperation with the IMF and the World Bank.

#### **Competition for European influence over the Maghreb.**

The global economic system is characterized by a trend towards the globalization of the economy and international trade so that this movement quickly became in control of economic relations and therefore international relations in which the nation-state is no longer the only international actor, but multinational companies and regional economic blocs play an important role in those relations.

**The agreement as an extension of the programs of "change" and "reform" of Arab systems.**

The briefing necessarily requires u.S. evidence of its relationship with Morocco and in order to maintain stability in the countries of Africa and the Middle East, especially after September 11, 2001, necessarily to stand when the United States sees the structure of the international system after events, in order to understand and draw its objectives – using a total of U.S. initiatives to the region such as the U.S.-Middle East Partnership Initiative, the Greater Middle East Initiative and the Initiative for the Establishment of the Free Trade Area between Arab States and the United States. United". Since America began its wars in the Middle East and Afghanistan under the banner of resisting terrorism and dismantling its bases and, chasing its components and leaders, it has become clear that this time the war is not like all other wars, it is a long-term war, changing positions, a conventional and sophisticated war at the same time, requiring the use of the most primitive methods besides other methods that live up to the latest in science and techniques of stalking, surveillance, follow-up and analysis, is a war It imposes nato allies and from outside it, in the sense that it requires all the time, time and very quickly the help of many countries whose systems may not be pro-American. (Allalo, 1997)

**The third requirement: to break out of legal obligations withinOMC.**

The goal of the victorious countries of The Second World War was to establish a multilateral system of international trade that complemented the Bowen Woods institutions in the monetary and financial field, in order to protect the principle of free foreign trade and to replace multilateralism with the bilateral system that dominated throughout the two wars and had serious implications for the international economic system.

The United States of America and the United Kingdom played a leading role in language planning and the formulation of the foundations of the global trading system contained in the articles of the Treaty. On the one hand, a strong belief had emerged in the United States, which emerged after World War II as an economic and military superpower, that excessive imposition of trade barriers led to trade wars and the collapse of the international trading system, and could therefore lead to the flames of military wars. It was also believed that excessive trade protection was one of the reasons for the deepening of the Great Depression of the 1930s. The intellectual ground was paved in the United States to establish a global trading system of open free markets. On the other hand, free trade theories have long been popular in Europe and in the UK in particular, and even at a time when European countries were leading the call for free trade, the United States was still developing its economy through trade barriers aimed at protecting its emerging industry. (Aljazeera.net, n.d.)

**Behaviors of the United States of America.**

In fact, the practical actions of industrialized countries, particularly the United States, are ultimately only told by interests, even if they conflict with the stated ideologies and slogans raised. This country will seek to liberalize trade and press for more liberalization as much as its national trade interests conform to the principles of free trade, but when it finds that these principles will harm its interests, it tends to restrict trade and protect domestic industry. When the U.S. economy was strong and dominated world trade, the United States was pushing for trade liberalization and support for GATT principles, but that pressure weakened when the U.S. trade center weakened. When it appeared to her that she was losing relatively as a result of trade liberalization, and when the U.S. trade deficit took inflation, in other words, when U.S. trade interests were made up of the principles of free trade, interests prevailed and the victim was gatt principles, as the United States tended to impose more unilateral restrictions and sanctions and increased its remit to bilateral agreements. (Hatem, Foreign Trade between Theorizing and Regulation, Part II, 1992)

The reduction, in the long term, of this level of inequalityreverberates on several domainssuch as health, education and standard of living. The inequality exists as demonstrate it the urban/rural ratio and rich/ratio, in the table below.

	1991	1999	2007	2012
Expenses on consumption of the poorest 10%	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.1

Expenses on consumption of the richest 10%	30.8	31.0	33.1	36.8
Rural/Urban repor	1.68	1.75	1.79	2.13
Report richest 10% / poorest 10%	11.0	11.9	12.7	17.5
Gini co-efficient	0.393	0.395	0.407	0.398

Table 1 The inequality exists as demonstrate it the urban/rural ratio and rich/ratio,

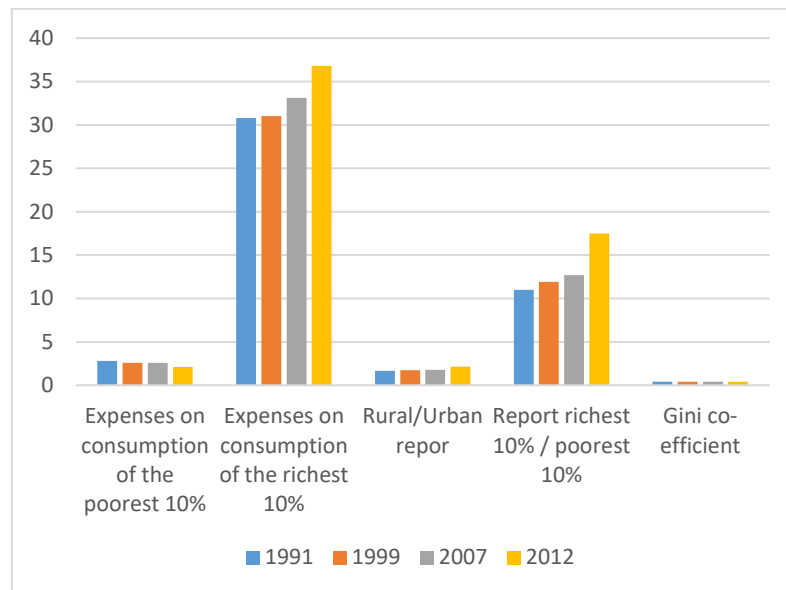


Figure 4 The inequality exists as demonstrate it the urban/rural ratio and rich/ratio,

The social inequality measured by coefficient of GINI, demonstrates a reduction of inequality during this period, from 40.6% in 2001 to 40.7% in 2007 and to 39.5% in 2014. Despite of this reduction of inequality, there is still high income inequality. The table 2 shows the income share quintile in Morocco for three years 1998, 2000, 2006 and 2013

	1998	2000	2006	2013
Income share held by lowest 20% (Q1)	6,53	6,46	6,54	6,7
Income share held by second 20% (Q2)	10,56	10,27	10,5	10,7
Income share held by third 20% (Q3)	14,97	14,45	14,45	14,7

Income share held by fourth 20% (Q4)	21,46	21,02	20,47	20,9
Income share held by highest 20% (Q5)	46,52	47,79	48,04	47,00

Table 2 the income share quintile in Morocco for three years 1998, 2000, 2006 and 2013

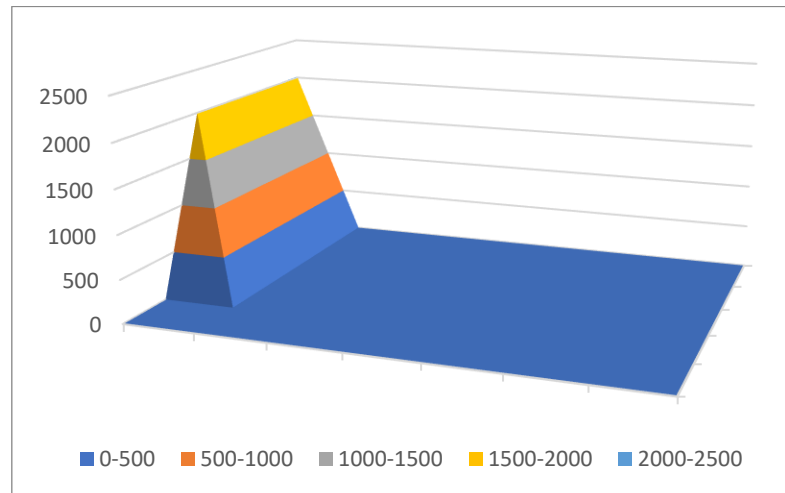


Figure 5 the income share quintile in Morocco for three years 1998, 2000, 2006 and 2013

In fact, the richest 20% totaled, during period 1998-2013, more than 47 % of global income share of Moroccan households, against less than 6.5 % for the poorest 20%.<sup>2</sup> Estimation of potential Zakat proceeds in Morocco: The demonstration of Zakat effects in reduction of poverty needs a comparison between the resource shortfall for poverty elimination and the potential Zakat proceeds.

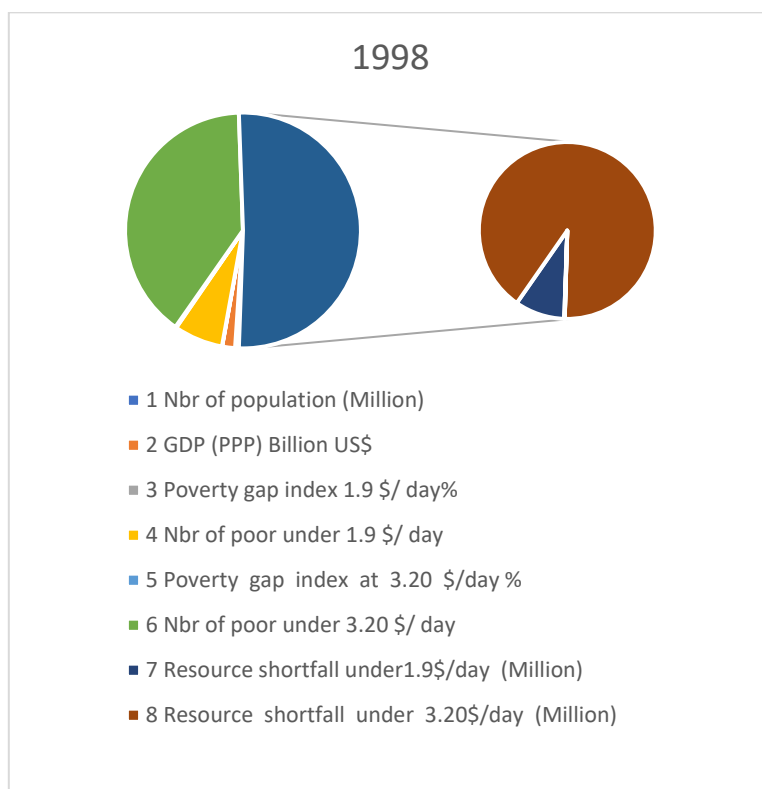
		1998	2000	2006	2013	2018
1	Nbr of population (Million)	28.10	28.71	30.40	33.82	36.03
2	GDP (PPP) Billion US\$	97.39	104.05	163.39	249.07	314.24
3	Poverty gap index 1.9 \$/ day%	1.32	1.30	0.6	0.2	0.2
4	Nbr of poor under 1.9 \$/ day	370.9	373.230	182.400	67.64	72.060
5	Poverty gap index at 3.20 \$/day %	7.8	7.4	4.1	1.6	1.6
6	Nbr of poor under 3.20 \$/ day	2191	1121	1246	541	576
7	Resource shortfall under 1.9\$/day (Million)	257.23	258.8	126.5	46.91	49.97
8	Resource shortfall under 3.20\$/day (Million)	2560	2481	1455	622.02	673.32

9	Resource shortfall under 1.9\$/day as % of GDP	0.26	0.25	0.077	0.018	0.015
10	Resource shortfall under 3.20\$/day as % of GDP	2.62	2.38	0.88	0.25	0.21

**Table 3 The demonstration of Zakat effects in reduction of poverty**

The rows 7 and 8 of the Table depicts, respectively, the resource required for poverty elimination under US \$1.9 a day and US \$ 3.2 a day. The resource shortfall for poverty reduction under 3.2 \$ is estimated to be 2560.02 million \$ in 1998, 2481.46 million \$ in 2000, 1455.79 million \$ in 2006 and 632.02 million \$ in 2013. The rows 9 and 10 of the table presents the resource shortfall under 1.9\$ and 3.2\$ per day as % of GDP and is respectively estimated to be 0.26% in 1998, 0.25% in 2000, 0.077% in 2006 and 0.018% in 2013 for RSUP 1.9 \$ , and 2.62% in 1998, 2.38% in 2000, 0.88% in 2006 and 0.25% in 2013 for RSUP 3.2\$. However, during the last Twenty years, the resource shortfall for poverty reduction in Morocco was decreased consistently and requires an amount that is less than one percent of GDP in 2016, 2013 and 2018. These estimates suggest that in 2018, Morocco needs 0.015 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) for elimination of poverty defined by earnings less than under \$1.9 a day and 0.21 percent of GDP for elimination of poverty defined by earnings under \$3.2 a day.

**b. Potential Zakat collection in Morocco**  
 To estimate potential Zakat collection we use two bases of estimation: -First: estimate potential Zakat that can be collected under three different opinions of scholars Z1, Z2 and Z3 (Kahf, 1989).



**Figure 6 The demonstration of Zakat effects in reduction of poverty**

## CONCLUSION

It is historically well established that no poor country has been able to achieve economic growth and always without stimulating trade, a proven fact. Indeed, each country must develop its trade policy in the light of its development level and general economic policy, in addition to its political situation. But discussions on two trade liberalization focus mainly on the timing and extent of openness to the world market, and do not address the question of whether this openness should occur. Was Morocco able to choose the right time to liberalize its trade and open up to the global economy? To what extent can a free trade agreement with the United States help strengthen this economy?

Answering these and other questions requires waiting for the agreement to enter into force in January 2006, as the true parameters of the agreement will be clear.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Al-Khalfi, D. M. (2003). U.S. funding for Moroccan institutions increased, Al-Renewal Newspaper,.
- [2] Allalo, D. F. (1997). Maghreb Project and Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. *Topkal Publishing House First Edition*.
- [3] Al-Rakraki, D. S. (1993). Lectures on General International Law. *Tinmel Publishing and Distribution Press* .
- [4] Amer, D. S. (1985). Introduction to the Study of Public International Law, What It Is and Its Sources . *Dar al-Nahda*.
- [5] B. Balassa, t. T. (1973).
- [6] Bar, A. A. (2000). "Tomatoes at the heart of a European crisis", *Political Notebooks*.
- [7] Bar, A. A. (2000). "Tomatoes at the heart of a European crisis", *Political Notebooks*,.
- [8] Belkeziz, A. (2002). " Usa and the Maghreb in strategic interest in tactical separation" in the book "The Arab World in American Foreign Policy" *Center for The Studies of Arab Unity, first edition*.
- [9] Belkeziz, A. (2002). Usa and the Maghreb in strategic interest in tactical separation" in the book "The Arab World in American Foreign Policy" *Center for The Studies of Arab Unity, . Center for The Studies of Arab Unity, .*
- [10] Dehmani, Y. S. (2020). *Kinetic, thermodynamic and mechanism study of the adsorption of phenol on Moroccan clay. Journal of Molecular Liquids, 312, 113383.*
- [11] Diyachenko, E. &. (2018). *Obzor praktiki Suda Evraziyskogo ekonomicheskogo soyuza v 2018 godu [An overview of the case-law of the Eurasian Economic Union Court in 2018]. Mezhdunarodnoe pravosudie, .*
- [12] Dr. Abdelwahid Nasser. (2003). Current International Relations, . *New Al-Najah Press*.
- [13] Dr. Al-Hassan Bouqantar. (2002). Moroccan Foreign Policy - Actors and Interactions *Babylon Printing, Publishing and Distribution Company,*.
- [14] Dr. Al-Hassan Bouqantar. (2022). Moroccan Foreign Policy. *Publishing and Distribution Company, 2002 edition.*

- [15] Dr. Ibrahim Al-Issawi, G. a. (1994). The New Order of World Trade and the Future of Arab Development.
- [16] Dr. Mohammed Tajeddine Hussein. (2001). Brief in International Economic Law, Publications of the Arab Foundation for Publishing and Creativity, du, «. A.-i. (2003, 10 31).
- [17] édition., D. c.-2. (1980). – droit international économique –finances.gov.ma, W. (tarikh yok).
- [18] Ghouzali, S. (2022). *Multimodal Biometric Watermarking-based Transfer Learning Authentication. International Journal of Computing and Digital Systems, .*
- [19] Hatem, D. S. (1992). Foreign Trade between Theorizing and Regulation, Part II. *Egyptian-Lebanese House.*
- [20] Hatem, D. S. (1992). Foreign Trade between Theorizing and Regulation, Part II, Egyptian-Lebanese House. hebdo.com, W. I. (tarikh yok).
- [21] <https://www.deik.org.tr/uploads/ulke-bulteni-2.pdf>. (tarikh yok). <https://www.deik.org.tr/uploads/ulke-bulteni-2.pdf>. (2012).
- [22] Hussein, D. M. (2001). Brief in International Economic Law, Publications of the Arab Foundation for Publishing and Creativity, *. First Edition.*
- [23] Issaev, L. &. (2022). *Dynastic Sacredness: Islam and the Arab Spring in Morocco. Middle East Policy, 29(3), 112-128.*
- [24] Komendantova, N. (2021). *Transferring awareness into action: A meta-analysis of the behavioral drivers of energy transitions in Germany, Austria, Finland, Morocco, Jordan and Iran. Energy Research & Social Science,.*
- [25] LGdj. (1980). Dominique carrean. Patrick julliard et thiéban Flory . *droit international économique.*
- [26] Mendyl, A. M. (2022). *Calibration and Validation of Global Horizontal Irradiance Clear Sky Models against McClear Clear Sky Model in Morocco. Applied Sciences, 13(1), 320. org, W. U. (tarikh yok).*
- [27] Oumayma, A. M.-s.-E. (2018).
- [28] oxley, A., & The challenge of free trade, n. y. (1990). printemps, p. d. (2002). Les relations internationales durant la première décennie du XXI<sup>e</sup> Siècle, quelles perspectives ? .
- [29] Qamonline.com, W. A. (2014). Revue de presse international pays maghreb, n. 2. (2004). Le projet économique amercio-maghrebien .
- [30] Romera, M. C.-i.-G.-4. (2017).
- [31] Royaume, M. (2002). Les relations internationales durant la première décennie du XXI<sup>e</sup> Siècle, quelles perspectives ? publications de l'Académie. *Sessions.*
- [32] The proceedings of the scientific symposium on the theme "The United Nations and the Issue of the Moroccan Sahara" organized by the 21st Forum for Dialogue and Development U Tuesday, A. 1.-R. (2002). thème., L. C. (1989).