

Kingdom of Morocco-United States Trade Principles for Information and Communication Technology Services

The United States and the Kingdom of Morocco jointly endorse the following set of trade-related principles for the information and communication technology (ICT) services sector.

These principles are without prejudice to each government's rights and obligations under the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO), and to the exceptions contained in the WTO General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). They are also without prejudice to the policy objectives and legislation of each government in areas including the protection of intellectual property, and the protection of privacy and of the confidentiality of personal and commercial data. These principles are not intended to apply to financial services.

Both governments intend to cooperate with third countries to enhance national regulatory capacity and support the expansion of ICT networks and services, which are powerful tools for promoting economic development. The United States and the Kingdom of Morocco agree to consult biannually on implementation of the principles and to discuss further refinement or expansion, as appropriate.

Governments seeking to enhance their national regulatory capacity and support the development of ICT networks and services should embrace the following principles and, as appropriate, work to integrate them, in a technologically neutral manner, into bilateral and multilateral trade disciplines:

1. Transparency: Governments should ensure that all laws, regulations, procedures, and administrative rulings of general application affecting ICT and trade in ICT services are published or otherwise made available, and, to the extent practicable, are subject to public notice and comment procedures.
2. Open Networks, Network Access and Use: Governments, preferably through their regulators, should promote the ability of consumers legitimately to access and distribute information and run applications and services of their choice. Governments should not restrict the ability of suppliers to supply services over the Internet on a cross-border and technologically neutral basis, and should promote the interoperability of services and technologies, where appropriate.
3. Cross-Border Information Flows: Governments should not prevent service suppliers of other countries, or customers of those suppliers, from electronically transferring information internally or across borders, accessing publicly available information, or accessing their own information stored in other countries.
4. Local Infrastructure: Governments, wherever possible, should not require service suppliers providing ICT services through the Internet to use local infrastructure, or establish a local presence, as a condition of supplying services. In addition, governments should not give priority or preferential treatment to national suppliers of ICT services in the use of local infrastructure, national spectrum, or orbital resources.

5. Foreign Ownership: Governments should allow full foreign participation in their ICT services sectors, which may include establishment.
6. Use of Spectrum: Governments should maximize the availability and use of spectrum by working to ensure that it is managed effectively and efficiently, and, where appropriate, in accordance with applicable International Telecommunication Union Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) recommendations. The allocation of spectrum for commercial purposes should be carried out in an objective, timely, transparent, and non-discriminatory manner, with the aim of fostering competition and innovation. Governments are encouraged to empower regulators with impartial, market-oriented means, including auctions, to assign terrestrial spectrum to commercial users.
7. Regulatory Authorities: Governments should ensure that the regulatory authorities that oversee ICT services sectors are legally distinct and independent from ICT service providers, and have sufficient legal authority and adequate resources to perform their functions effectively. Regulatory decisions and procedures should be impartial with respect to all market participants. Regulatory decisions regarding ICT services, and the results of appellate proceedings regarding such decisions, should be publicly available.
8. Authorizations and Licenses: Governments, wherever possible, should allow the provision of ICT services supplied through the Internet without requiring licenses¹ and should not require legal establishment as a condition of supplying a service. To the extent that licenses are required for specific ICT services, they should be restricted in number only for the purpose of addressing specified regulatory issues, such as the assignment of frequencies.
9. Interconnection: Consistent with the GATS Telecommunications Annex's access and use provisions, governments should ensure that public telecommunications service suppliers have the right and the obligation to negotiate and to provide interconnection on commercial terms with other providers for access to publicly available telecommunications networks and services. In addition, in accordance with the GATS Reference Paper on Basic Telecommunications,² governments should ensure that public telecommunications service suppliers are able to negotiate and obtain interconnection with major suppliers at cost-oriented, non-discriminatory, and transparent rates.
10. International Cooperation: Governments should cooperate with each other to increase the level of digital literacy globally and reduce the "digital divide".

¹ For greater certainty, licensing requirements with respect to basic telecommunications services are not inconsistent with this principle.

² Reference Paper, Negotiating Group on Basic Telecommunications, Job No. 2104 (24 April 1996).