

Agreement
between
the Republic of India
and
the Kingdom of Morocco
on

Legal and judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters including the service of summons, judicial documents, letters of request and the execution of judgments decrees and arbitral awards.

The Republic of India and the Kingdom of Morocco, hereinafter referred to as the Contracting States:

Desirous of strengthening the bonds of friendship between the two countries and promoting fruitful cooperation in the judicial and legal spheres;

Recognising the need to facilitate the widest measure of legal assistance in civil and commercial matters;

HAVE AGREED as follows:

Article I

SCOPE OF APPLICATION

1. The Contracting States shall grant each other under this Agreement the widest measure of mutual legal assistance in civil and commercial matters in accordance with their national laws.
2. Assistance under this agreement shall apply in:
 - (a) The service of summons and other judicial documents or processes;
 - (b) The taking of evidence by means of Letters of Request

(c) The execution of judicial judgments (in the case of Kingdom of Morocco) decrees (in case of the Republic of India), settlements and arbitral awards.

3. This Agreement shall be without prejudice to any rights and obligations of the Parties pursuant to other treaties or arrangements.

4. This Agreement shall apply to any requests for mutual legal assistance relating to any civil or commercial matter arising either prior to or after its entry into force.

Article II

CENTRAL AUTHORITIES AND AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS

1. Requests for legal and judicial assistance shall be made through the Central Authorities of the Contracting States.

2. In the Republic of India the Central Authority is the Department of Legal Affairs in the Ministry of Law and Justice. In the Kingdom of Morocco the Central Authority is the Ministry of Justice.

3. Unless otherwise stated all the documents in connection with the legal and judicial assistance shall be officially signed by the Court under its seal and shall be authenticated by the Central Authority of the Requesting State.

4. All requests and supporting documents shall be furnished in duplicate and shall be accompanied by a translation into one of the official languages of the Requested State.

Article III

SERVICE OF SUMMONS, JUDICIAL DOCUMENTS AND PAPERS

1. Summons and other judicial documents in the Contracting States shall be served:

- i. in the case of India, through the courts in whose jurisdiction the concerned persons reside;
- ii. in the case of the Morocco through the courts in whose jurisdiction the concerned persons reside.

2. The service of summons and other judicial documents shall be effected in accordance with the procedure provided for in the laws of the Requested State, or by a particular method desired by the Requesting State, unless such a method is incompatible with the law of the Requested State.

3. The summons and other judicial documents served in pursuance of this Agreement shall be deemed to have been duly served in the territory of the Requesting State.

4. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not preclude the right of the Contracting States to serve summons and other judicial documents through its diplomatic or consular representatives on its nationals residing in the territory of the other Contracting State without application of any compulsion. Service in such cases shall entail no responsibility for the State of accreditation.

5. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article, summons and other judicial documents concerning nationals of the requesting State may also be served directly through registered letters with acknowledgement receipt.

6. Any claim about the addressee being a national of the State in whose jurisdiction the service is to be effected shall be determined in accordance with the law of the Requested State.

Article IV

The request for the service of summons and other judicial documents shall furnish all particulars concerning the name and title, place of residence or business of the addressee and a list of documents and papers to be served on that person. Where any special mode of service is desired, this should also be indicated in the request.

Article V

1. A request for service of summons and other judicial documents, which is in conformity with the provisions of this Agreement, may not be refused, unless the Requested State considers that compliance with the request would infringe its sovereignty, security or public order.

2. Service may not be refused on the ground that the request does not show sufficient legal grounds supporting the merits of the case.

3. Whenever the service is not effected, the Requested State shall forthwith notify the Requesting State of the reasons therefore.

Article VI

1. The competent authority in the Requested State shall serve the said documents and papers in accordance with the laws and rules applicable in this regard. No fees and costs may be levied for effecting such service.
2. Service may be effected in a special mode specified by the Requesting State provided that it does not contravene the laws of the Requested State and further subject to the payment of costs of such special mode of service.

Article VII

1. The powers of the competent authority in the Requested State shall be limited to the delivery of the judicial documents and papers to the addressee.
2. Delivery shall be proved either by the signature of the addressee on the copy of the judicial document or paper, or by a certificate issued by the competent authority stating the name of the addressee, the date and mode of delivery, and where such delivery could not be effected, the reasons for such non-delivery.

Article VIII

TAKING OF EVIDENCE

1. The judicial authorities of a Contracting state may in accordance with the provisions of its law request for the taking of evidence in civil and commercial matters by means of Letters of Request addressed to the competent judicial authorities of the other Contracting State.
2. For the purpose of this Agreement, taking of evidence shall be deemed to cover:
 - (a) the taking of the statements, on oath or otherwise, of a witness;
 - (b) the submission of oath to a witness, with regard to any judicial proceedings; and
 - (c) the production, identification or examination of documents, recordings, samples relevant to the evidence requested and submitted by the person whose evidence is taken under sub-paras (a) and (b) above.

3. A letter of Request shall specify:
 - (a) the judicial or other competent authority requesting the evidence;
 - (b) the nature of the proceedings for which the evidence is required and all necessary information related thereto;
 - (c) the names and addresses of the Parties to the proceedings;
 - (d) the evidence to be obtained; and
 - (e) the names and addresses of the persons to be examined.
4. Where deemed necessary, the Letters of Request shall be accompanied by a list of interrogatories to be put to the witnesses or other persons involved and a statement of the subject matter about which they are to be examined and the documents relevant to such evidence or statement.
5. The Letters of Request shall indicate whether the evidence required is to be taken on oath or affirmation.

Article IX

The judicial proceedings performed by way of a Commission in pursuance of the provisions of this Agreement, shall have the same legal effect as if it is performed by a competent authority in the Requesting State.

Article X

1. The competent authorities of the Requested State shall execute the Letters of Request in accordance with the provisions of its own laws and obtain the evidence required by applying the same methods and procedures as are permissible under its laws including the same appropriate methods of compulsion.
2. The Requested State shall follow any special method or procedure which has been expressly specified by the Letter of Request insofar as it is not incompatible with its laws and practices.
3. The Letters of Request shall be executed as expeditiously as possible.
4. The Requesting State shall, if it so desires, be informed of the time when, and the place where, the proceedings will take place, in order that the States concerned, and their representative, if any, may be present. This information shall be sent directly to the Parties or their representatives when the Requesting Party so requests.

5. When the Letter of Request has been executed, the necessary documents establishing its execution shall be sent to the Requesting State.

6. In every instance where the Letter of Request is not executed in whole or in part, the Requesting State shall be informed immediately and advised of the reasons.

Article XI

The execution of a Letter of Request may be refused only to the extent that:

- (a) the execution of the letter of Request does not fall within the functions of the judiciary; or
- (b) the Requested State considers that its sovereignty or security would be prejudiced by its execution.

2. Execution may not be refused solely on the ground that under its internal law the Requested State claims exclusive jurisdiction over the subject matter of the action or that its internal law would not admit a right of action on it.

Article XII

The execution of Letters of Request and the taking of evidence by the Requested State shall not give rise to any reimbursement of charges, expenses or costs, under whatever description by the Requesting State. However, the Requested State shall have the right to seek reimbursement of:

- (a) any expenses and charges paid to the witnesses, experts or interpreters;
- (b) any cost incurred to secure the attendance of witnesses who have not appeared voluntarily; and
- (c) any costs and expenses occasioned by the use of a special procedure applied on request.

Article XIII

A diplomatic officer or consular agent of either Contracting State may, in the territory of the other State, take the evidence, without compulsion, of nationals of the State which he represents, in aid of judicial proceedings commenced in the courts of the Contracting State which he represents.

Article XIV

A person duly appointed as a Commissioner by the courts of either Contracting state may, without compulsion, take evidence from its nationals in the territory of the other Contracting state, in accordance with the laws of that State.

Article XV

RECOGNITION AND EXECUTION OF JUDICIAL JUDGEMENTS, DECREES AND ARBITRAL AWARDS

1. Each of the Contracting States shall, in accordance with its laws, recognize and/or execute judgments and decrees passed by the Courts of the other Contracting state in civil and commercial matters and rulings issued by criminal courts in civil matters.
2. The term "Decree" or "judgment" as used in this Agreement, whatever its designation means, any decision rendered in judicial proceedings by a competent court of the Contracting States.
3. This Agreement shall not apply to interim or provisional measures, except matters relating to taxation and allowance.

Article XVI

The question of the legal status of the person in a dispute shall be determined by the nationality of that person at the time of institution of the suit.

Article XVII

The courts of the State where immovable property i.e. real property is situated shall be competent to determine the rights connected with such property.

Article XVIII

In matters other than capacity or status of a person or immovable property, i.e. real property, the courts of a Contracting state shall have jurisdiction in the following cases:

- (a) If the defendant has his domicile or residence in the territory of that State at the time of institution of the suit;
- (b) the defendant has at the time of institution of the suit, a place or a branch of commercial or industrial nature or works for gain in the territory of that state, and the suit relates to such activity;
- (c) by an express or implied agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant, the contractual obligations giving rise to the litigation are have to be performed in the territory of that State;
- (d) in case of non-contractual liability the act is committed in the territory of that State;
- (e) the defendant expressly or impliedly submitted to the jurisdiction of the courts of that State, and the law of that State allows such submission; and
- (f) any application for provisional measures, if the courts of such State are deemed competent to hear the principal dispute, by virtue of the provisions of this Agreement.

Article XIX

Subject to the provisions of this Agreement, the courts of the Requested State to recognize or execute a decree shall, when examining the grounds of jurisdiction exercised by the Courts of the other contracting State, be bound by

the facts stated in that decree and on which jurisdiction is based, unless the said decree had been passed in absentia.

Article XX

A judgment or decree shall not be recognized or executed in the following cases:

- (a) if it is not conclusive and executable;
- (b) it has not been pronounced by a court of competent jurisdiction;
- (c) it has not been given on the merits of the case;
- (d) it appears on the face of the proceedings to be founded on an incorrect view of international law or a refusal to recognize the law of the Requested State in cases in which such law is applicable.
- (e) the proceedings in which the judgment was obtained are opposed to natural justice;
- (f) it has been obtained by fraud;
- (g) it sustains a claim founded on a breach of any law in force, or is contrary to the constitutional rules or the principles of public order in the Requested State;
- (h) it contravenes the rules concerning the legal representation of persons suffering from lack of capacity in the Requested State;
- (i) it is passed in absentia and the defaulting State was not duly summoned in accordance with the rules applicable in his country; and
- (j) the dispute in which the decree was passed is pending in a suit before one of the courts in the Requested State, between the same Parties and involving the same cause of action, and that suit was raised before one of the courts of the latter State, at a date prior to the raising of that dispute in the court of the Contracting State which passed the decree, and provided that the court before which the suit was raised, is competent to hear and decide upon it.

Article XXI

Procedures relating to recognition or execution of a judgment or decree shall be subject to the laws of the Requested State.

Article XXII

1. The competent judicial authority in the Requested State to recognize or execute a judgment or decree shall, without reviewing the merits of the case, confine itself to ascertaining the compliance of the judgment or decree with the conditions provided for in this Agreement.
2. The competent judicial authority in the Requested State shall, when necessary, in executing the judgment or decree, take the necessary action to notify the decree in the same manner as it would have done had it been passed in its own territory.
3. The order for execution may be made for the whole or part of the judgment/ decree, if the execution of such part of the decree is severable.

Article XXIII

The Central Authority of the Contracting state requesting recognition of execution of a judgment or decree in the other Contracting state shall submit the following:

- (a) A certified copy of the judgment or decree.
- (b) A certificate showing that the judgment or decree is final and executable, unless that is provided for in the judgment or decree itself.
- (c) In case of a judgment or decree in absentia, an authenticated copy of the summons or any other document showing that the defendant was duly summoned.
- (d) If the request is only for execution of a decree, a certified copy in properly executable form.

Article XXIV

SETTLEMENT DECISIONS

1. The settlement of a claim which is made and filed before a judicial authority of either Contracting State competent to consider the claim according to its national law shall be recognized and enforced in the territory of the other Contracting State, after ascertaining that it is executable in the State in which it was concluded, and that it does not contain any provisions contravening the constitutional rules or public order of the Requested State.

2. The State requesting recognition or execution of a settlement must submit copy and a certificate from the judicial authority stating its final character and executability.

Article XXV

1. The arbitral awards given in the territory of one Contracting State shall be recognized and enforced in the territory of the other Contracting State provided that:

(a) The award of arbitrators is based on a written agreement of the Parties to the dispute to submit to arbitrators for determination of any specific or future dispute arising out of legal relations.

(b) The award is made on matters arbitrable according to the law of the Requested State to recognize its enforcement unless it is contrary to the public policy of the Requested State.

2. The State requesting the recognition and enforcement of an award shall produce a copy of the award accompanied by a certificate of the competent judicial authority in the Requesting State to the effect that the award is executable.

3. A certified copy of the Agreement between the disputant Parties empowering the arbitrators to decide the dispute shall also be produced.

Article XXVI

RATIFICATION AND TERMINATION

This agreement is subject to ratification and shall come into force on the date of exchange of instruments of ratification.

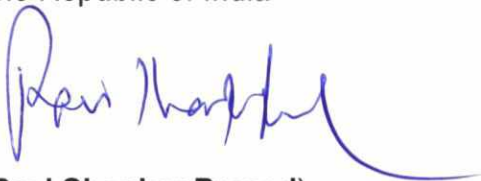
This agreement may be amended by mutual written consent of the Contracting States, and the amendment shall enter into force in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article.

Either of the Contracting States may terminate this Agreement by giving six months' notice thereof through diplomatic channels. Upon the expiry of such notice, the Agreement shall cease to have any force or effect.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective governments, have signed this Agreement.

Done at New Delhi, on 12th September, 2018 in two originals each in Hindi, Arabic and English languages, each text being equally authentic. However, in case of divergence in interpretation, the English text shall apply.

For the Ministry of Law and Justice
of the Republic of India



(Ravi Shankar Prasad)

(Minister of Law & Justice)

For the Ministry of Justice
of the Kingdom of Morocco



(Mohamed Auajjar)

(Minister of Justice)