



EMPIRE OF MOROCCO

Office of the Sultan



_ Date: 10 July 2025

Your Excellencies, Representatives, and other Distinguished officials:

I, Abdul Smith Al-Kabir, the democratically elected Sultan of the Empire of Morocco, extend an invitation to the Signatory Powers of the General Act of Algeciras of 7 April 1906. The de jure Empire of Morocco and its Moroccan-Moorish people have declared their complete sovereignty and independence in accordance with the principles and norms of the Charter of the United Nations; in harmony with UN Resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1541 (XV) of December 1960.

Recalling that complete decolonization of the Empire of Morocco did not occur upon the declaration of independence set forth by Sultan Mohammed V on 11 January 1944. Moreover, complete decolonization of the Empire of Morocco did not occur on 2 March 1956, after the dissolution of the Treaty of Fez in 1912. Recalling further that the country known as the Kingdom of Morocco is not the de jure high contracting party to the bilateral and multilateral treaties between the Sultan of the Empire of Morocco and the European Countries in Morocco. Whereas a King is not a Sultan. I affirm that the political sovereignty of the Moors of the ancient Country of the Empire of Morocco, the seat of the Sultan, and the Moorish government is enshrined in the Act of Algeciras Preamble and its 123 Articles, inter alia.

The purpose and intent of this political letter are to reestablish mutual diplomatic, economic, and social relations between our great Countries and organizations, in harmony with the principles of the multilateral General Act and the United Nations Charter in Morocco.

The Signatory Powers, are namely, the United Kingdom of Great Britain, France, Germany, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Portugal, United States of America, Russia, and the former member states of the USSR, Italy, the Holy See, inter alia. However, as a matter of transparency, efficiency, and effective transmittal communication, I'll also address the leaders of international or regional organizations, which encompass nearly all Heads of Countries.

Therefore, I'm addressing this letter to the Excellencies known as Mr. António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN) and its 193 member Countries. Mr. Mark Rutte, President of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and its 32- member Countries. Mr. Roberta Metsola, President of the European Union Parliament (EU) and its 27 member Countries and nine candidate Countries. Mr. Charles George, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and its 14 Commonwealth Countries. Mr. Vladimir Putin, President of the Russian Federation. Collectively known as the "*Signatory Powers and third States*".

First, please allow me to extend my warmest regards to the United Kingdom of Great Britain, in its moral and lawful due diligence, regarding the intent to recognize the complete independence of the Mauritius Country and its Chagos Archipelago people. Your ethical values concerning the abolishment of slavery in the 1800s and respect for human rights, in good faith, have not gone unnoticed by the Moorish government.

Second, history has revealed that the Country of Germany was a tremendous advocate for Sultan Abid al-Aziz. The German Government proposed the summoning of the twelve Signatory Powers to attend the international conference at Algeciras in 1906, because of the first Moroccan Crisis in 1905. For these reasons, I extend my warmest gratitude to the German people for previously assisting the Sultan and the Moors.

Third, the Moorish government recognizes the government of the Russian Federation's present-day attempts to openly remind the "West" that complete decolonization is an obligation *erga omnes* pursuant to the principles of the UN Charter. For this reason, I extend my warmest gratitude to the Russian people for your persistence in ending all forms and manifestations of colonialism.

Fourth, it is important to note that the United States of America's colonial acts of continued administrative abuse against the Moors' fundamental right of self determination are a blatant violation of human rights (*jus cogens*) and a crime against humanity. Recalling further that the Empire of Morocco and Sultan Mohammed Abdallah extended asylum to the treasonous British colonies and placed the "*emigrants*" under the sovereign protections of the Sultan. The nationality of "American" would not exist without the recognition of the merciful Sultan on 20 December 1777. Additionally, the Sultan called upon the Consul representation of the French Republic through the Franco-American Treaty of 6 February 1778 to assist the expatriates of Britain. The Treaty of Peace and Friendship of 28 June 1786 solidified recognition and protection. The American people owe tremendous gratitude and respect to the Moors, the Sultan, the Empire of Morocco, France, Spain, and Haiti during the "American Revolution" from 1774 to 1798. For these reasons, I express my disappointment in the American government for its continued attempts to supervene the impossibility of complete self-

determination of the Moorish Empire, after the Sultan helped the Americans gain their liberty, starting in 1774. However, I remain confident that the American people will uphold the promise of *pacta sunt servanda* and discontinue any further ill-founded manifestations of colonialism in Morocco.

Fifth, the Republic of France had a responsibility to assist the Moroccan-Moorish government and the Sultan in establishing a regular regime in Morocco based upon internal order and general security, which would have made it possible to introduce reforms and to ensure the economic development of Morocco from 1912 to 1956. History reveals that the government of France was not only grossly negligent in its application of the Treaty of Fez of 1912, but its willful negligence contributed to the continued naturalization of the Moorish subjects, under the jurisdiction of colonial powers from 1912 to 1956 (44 years). For these reasons, I express my regret for Sultan Yusef bin Hassan's decision in choosing the French government over the German government in 1912. However, I remain confident that the French people will redeem themselves by assisting the Moors, henceforth.

Sixth, the Moorish government is fully aware of the Kingdom of Morocco and the United States of America's shameful political acts in the signing of an agreement to deny naturalized Moorish subjects the right to change their nationality from American to their original nationality of Moroccan, as follows: *"A U.S. note of Mar. 17, 1959, addressed to the Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, referred to a note from, the Ministry dated Oct. 8, 1958, in which the Embassy had been informed that the Moroccan Government had decided to strike all prescriptions relating to Moroccan nationality from the text of the Madrid convention. The U.S. note said, in part: "The Government of the United States of America, having unilaterally relinquished certain rights in Morocco with the reemergence of Morocco into independence in 1956, considers that in line with historical developments Article XV of the Madrid Convention on Protection of 1880 has become obsolete and without effect. "The Government of the United States takes due cognizance, therefore, of the action taken by the Moroccan Government as set forth in its above cited Note, which the United States Government understands to refer only to Article XV of the Madrid Convention on Protection of 1880."*

The action and intent of the Kingdom of Morocco and the United States could be construed as an attempt of genocide - in part. For this reason, I express my deepest disappointment in "King" Mohammed the 5th decision in choosing the United States *"Federal Corporation"* over the disenfranchised Moors in 1959. The Kingdom of Morocco's coerced actions have contributed to 68 additional years of Moorish subjects being naturalized from 1956 to 2024. However, I remain confident that the *Arab Moroccan* people will redeem themselves by assisting the de jure Moroccan-Moors, henceforth.

Lastly, the Moorish government is fully aware that the act of naturalizing the Moorish subjects began with the Moroccan-British treaty of 9 December 1856, followed by the Moroccan-Spanish treaty of 20 November 1861, the Moroccan-French treaty of 19 August 1863, and the Madrid Convention of 3 July 1880, inter alia. Noting the multilateral treaty of the Act of Algeciras expresses and implies that the Moroccan subjects, the Moorish government, and the competent Consular Court were endowed with police and judicial powers to carry out certain regulatory reforms in Morocco.

Therefore, the custom and usage of naturalization should have come to an end starting in 1906 regarding native Moors. Nevertheless, since 1856, the Moors have endured nearly one hundred and sixty-nine years of naturalization under a protectorate or colonialism, whether by consent or acquiescence. Recalling that the International Court of Justice case of *France v. United States of America* of 27 August 1952, cited as “*Case concerning rights of nationals of the United States of America in Morocco*,” outlines the fact of Morocco's consent or acquiescence to the protectorate status.

It is worth noting that during the *France v. United States of America* case from 1950 to 1952, the United States and its American nationals sought to determine *their rights* in Morocco, while simultaneously subjugating and oppressing the naturalized Moors during civil rights protests in the 1950s and 1960s. These egregious double standards of human rights must now come to an end and no longer prejudice the complete decolonization of the Moroccan Country and its sovereign people. Anything contrary is notwithstanding the principles of the Moroccan-American treaties and the UN Charter.

In conclusion, the Moors will no longer accept the antiquated political status of naturalization, colonialism, or forced assimilation. Henceforth, they will not. I affirm that the Moors are self-governing through the Moorish government, pursuant to our Constitution of the Empire of Morocco, dated 3 June 2024. Therefore, I hereby invite the collective Signatory Powers and third States to an international conference as a matter of political realignment, the peremptory norms (*jus cogens*), and redress in the Empire of Morocco. I'm requesting we meet by conference call or Zoom on 31 July 2025 at 1:00 pm Eastern Standard Time, i.e., New York, Manhattan time. I welcome your response, so that we can confirm the official date and time to reconvene.



Respectfully,

/s/ ***Abdul Smith Al-Kabir***

Sultan, Empire of MoroccoPg. 4 of 4