

USMCA Labor Chapter

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MAY 2020

Avoid "social dumping":

 Unfair competitive advantage to producers or investments in Mexico through the lack of enforcment of labor laws.





II. Enforcement in USMCA

- Two mechanisms will review executive and judicial Mexican authorities as to labor rights:
 - Institutional Permanent Survaillence
 - Ad hoc *panels* to determine violations
 - 1. Panels under the Rapid Response Mechanism
 - 1. "General" Dispute Panels



Yes, through *investigations* and possible *remediation measures*, as a result of a *Denial of Labor Rights*!

The *Rapid Response Mechanism* targets specific non-complying facilities.

Labor rights covered by USMCA are also recognized in the Federal Labor Law:

• Freedom of association (and right to strike);

ILO Declaration on Rights at Work

- Effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;
- Elimination of forced labor;
- Abolition of child labor;
- Elimination of discrimination.

ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization

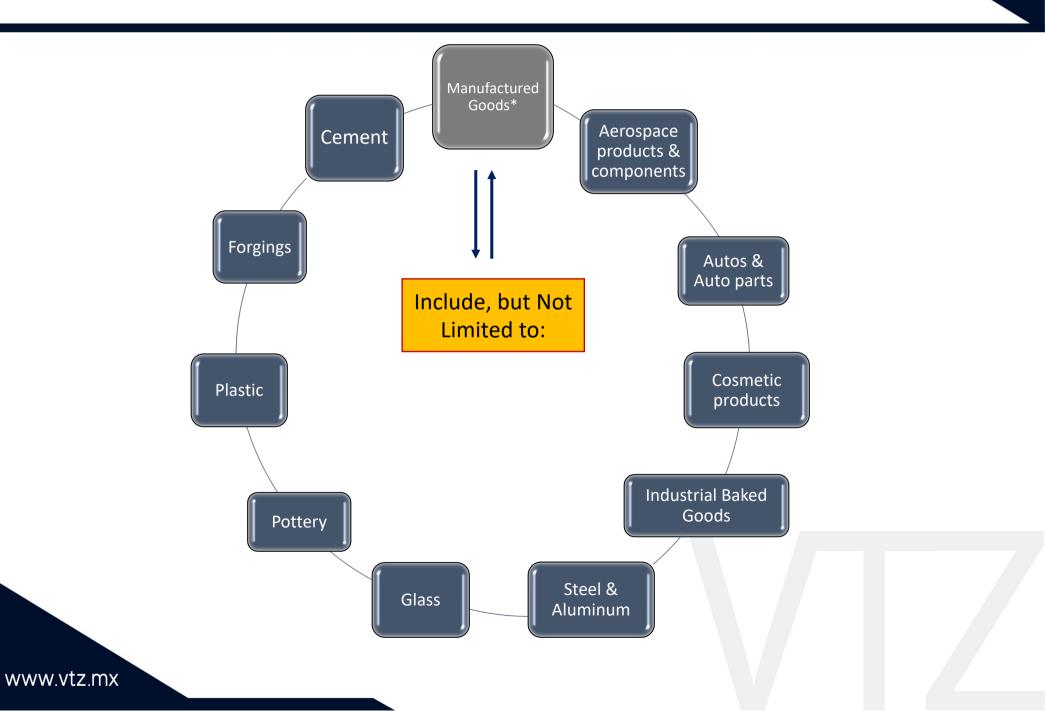
- Employment, social protection, social dialogue, fundamental principles and rights at work;
- Accepable Minimum wages, hours of work, occupational safety and health.

Yes, at first glance... but "priority" economic sectors are being specifically targeted:

- produces manufactured goods:
- supplies services, or
- involves mining.



IV. What "Priority" Sectors?



IV. Additional "Enforcement" Considerations

- Outbound: Trade G/S
- Inbound: G/S that Compete

Investment

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Rapid Response Mechanism

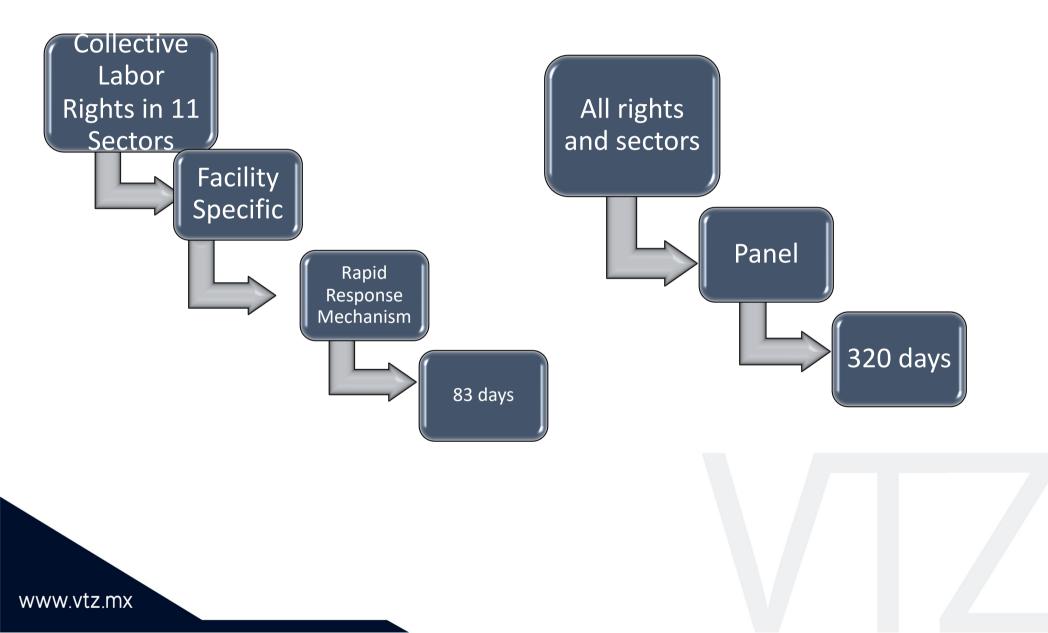
- Specific Facility in Priority Sector.
- Collective Labor Rights

DS Mechanism

- Person or Industry
- All Sectors
- All Rights or Failure to Enforce Laws



IV. Enforcement Mechanism



V. Remediation Measures Suspension of Tariff Preferences **Fines** Depending on Violation/ Penalites? **Denial of Entry** Mechanism Remediation Measures

Per USMCA implemenation act, USA established an internal review process of complaints:

- □ U.S.A: recieves a complaint submitted by a person.
- Internal Investigation is carried out.
 - Notification to GoM.
- Determination of labor violations or not.
- Consultations and Mexico has the opportunity to investigate.

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30* days

VI. Should Mexican Companies take actions?

Yes:

- Parties may not stop or halt investigations like in NAALC.
- Strong union interest that may pressure USA and/or Canada.
- Main interested parties: 1,021 minority unions in Mexico

Our team – labor, trade and international law exports – has identified possible serious issues with USMCA's provisions:

| Duplicity of Process in Labor CourtsMaterial Impossibility of RRMInterdisciplinary Defense with Experts: Trade, Labor, International Arbitration, human rights.Legal Interpretation Challenges | Freedom of Association | | onstitutionality f the System |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|
| Experts: Trade, Labor, International Arbitration, human Legal Interpretation Challenges | | | , |
| | Experts: Trade, Labor, International Arbitration, human | Lega | Interpretation Challenges |

VII. Final Remarks

- USMCA's brings new *labor-related trade risks* to companies.
 - New labor & trade legal services?
 - Preventive Services
 - "Defense" services
 - A new relationship between trade and labor lawyers in Mexico and the US?
 - Asset: Expertice in international trade arbitration.



Thank you For your Attention!

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