

NAFTA UPDATE: BILATERAL OR TRILATERAL?

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SUMMARY

- On August 27th, President Trump announced that the U.S. and Mexico had reached an agreement in principle to modernize the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).
- Whether the deal will be trilateral or bilateral remains an open question. On August 31st, the Trump administration notified the U.S. Congress of its intent to sign a new trade deal with Mexico "and Canada, if it is willing" in 90 days.
- Canada-U.S. unresolved issues include protection for Canadian cultural and dairy industries and dispute settlement provisions over unfair trade practices. The three North American countries are expected to continue negotiations until September 30th, the deadline to submit the legal text of the agreement to Congress.

ABOUT ASG

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- It is uncertain if Congress would accept a bilateral deal with Mexico. Under Trade Promotion Authority
 (TPA), Congress granted the United States Trade Representative (USTR) the authority to modernize
 NAFTA, not to strike a bilateral deal with Mexico. Furthermore, leading business groups like the U.S.
 Chamber of Commerce and the Business Roundtable are steadfastly opposed to a bilateral deal, as
 are some members of the House and Senate.
- The proposed agreement incorporates new or vastly revamped commitments that address concerns raised by U.S. companies and other stakeholders on many issues, including e-commerce, trade in services, intellectual property, trade facilitation, and labor.
- In other areas, however, the revised NAFTA could represent a rollback of trade liberalization, as
 compared with the original agreement, particularly provisions that would impose very high and
 complex auto rules of origin, introduce quotas for autos and probably steel and aluminum as part of
 an eventual resolution to the 232 tariffs dispute, and eliminate or weaken critical dispute settlement
 mechanisms.

- Businesses should monitor the status of negotiations over U.S. tariffs on steel and aluminum, and whether a resolution will include quotas. It is highly unlikely that Mexico or Canada would ratify a new agreement or remove their own retaliatory tariffs unless the U.S. first removes the 232 tariffs.
- Businesses should also assess the content of the legal text and any "side letters" on issues such as
 auto quotas, and the timeline granted by Congress for review and ratification of the agreement. Even
 if a trilateral deal is presented at the end of September, the NAFTA drama is far from over.

Timeline of Negotiations and U.S. Ratification



<u>ASG's Latin America Practice</u> has extensive experience helping clients navigate markets across the Americas. For questions or to arrange a follow-up conversation please contact <u>Antonio Ortiz-Mena</u>.