# The "Renovation" of NAFTA to USMCA





("Fresh Coat of Paint")



Modernize

("Upgrade the Fixtures and Appliances")



Rebalancing

("Knocking Down Walls")



# PHASE I IMPLEMENTATION



- 1. USMCA Effective Date was July 1, 2020
  - Reasonable Care
  - Certification and Recordkeeping
  - "Satisfactory Progress" & "Good Faith Effort"
- 2. US-CBP "Show Restraint in Enforcement" / "Maximum Flexibility"
- 3. Exceptions are the three new certifications for automotive: (a) labor value content (LVC), (b) steel, and (c) aluminum

## The New Rule of Origin (ROO) for autos and pick ups

### Four requirements:

- Regional Value Content percentage (RVC)
- Originating Core parts for passenger vehicles and light trucks
- Labor Value Content percentage (LVC), which includes high wage transportation services
- Originating purchases of Steel and Aluminum

### **NAFTA rules:**

- RVC and
- Tracing



### Alternative Staging Regime

RVC Vehicle RVC Core parts

- 5 years light vehicles
- 7 years heavy vehicles
- 10% of production
- Case by case

**LVC** 

Steel **Aluminum** 



## **ROO for the Automotive Sector**



#### **Light Vehicles Labor Value Content (LVC)** 40% cars (4 increases) / 45% pick-ups (EIF) Average hourly base wage rate ≥\$16/hour -Material and Technology and assembly manufacturing expenditures1/ expenditures ≤15% cars and pick-ups ≥25% cars / ≥30% pick-ups **Regional Value Steel and Aluminum** Content (RVC) ≥70% vehicle producer's 75% / Net Cost purchases must be 4 increases originating 72% 75% Core Parts\* RVC / Net Cost / 4 increases 66% 69% 72% 75% Engine, transmission, body and chassis, axle, suspension system, steering system, and advanced battery \* 7/7 must be originating

Dickinson Wright

### Heavy Vehicles

#### **Labor Value Content (LVC)**

45% (EIF)

Average hourly base wage rate ≥\$16/hour

Material and manufacturing expenditures ≥30%

Steel and Aluminum

≥70% vehicle producer's purchases must be originating

Regional Value Content (RVC)

**70%** / Net Cost / 3 increases 7 years

Technology and

assembly expenditures 2/

≤15%

60%

64%

70%

- 1/ Technology expenditures include R&D and IT expenditures related to prototype development, design, engineering, testing, or certifying operations; software development, technology integration, vehicle communications, and information technology support operations. Assembly expenditure includes engine assembly, transmission assembly (PC of 100,000 OG) or an advanced battery assembly plant (PC of 25,000 OG)
- 2/ Technology expenditures include R&D and IT expenditures related to prototype development, design, engineering, testing, or certifying operations; software development, technology integration, vehicle communications, and information technology support operations. Assembly expenditure includes engine assembly, transmission assembly or an advanced battery assembly plant (PC of 20,000 OG)

# ROO for Autoparts



### **Other Vehicles**

**Current ROO** 



### **Heavy Vehicles**

Net Cost / 3 increases 7 years

Principals	Complementary				
60% 64%	50% 54%				
70%	60%				

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Net Cost / 4 increases				
Core*	Principals	Complementary		
66% 69% 72% 75%	62.5% 65% 67.5% 70%	62% 63% 64% 65%		

\* 7/7 must be originating

**Super Core** 

Key Parts (Table A.1)



# USMCA brings much needed certainty but it also presents important challenges, particularly, related to labor issues

- <u>Chapter 23:</u> the most ambitious labor chapter ever negotiated in an FTA
- New labor obligations: strengthened dispute settlement mechanisms and possible trade sanctions for:
  - The governments of Mexico, US and Canada
  - Enterprises of the three member countries (on a facility-specific basis)
- Rapid Response Labor Mechanism allows sanctions on covered facilities, including:
  - Suspension of preferential tariff treatment, penalties and denial of entry of goods / services
- It is critical for firms with a presence in Mexico to:
  - Design and implement a plan to mitigate labor risks before they occur; and
  - Be able to respond quickly if they materialize
    - Complying with USMCA will depend not just on the company



# Priority sectors for surveillance of RRLM labor compliance in Mexico

## 10 priority sectors subject to the Rapid Response Labor Mechanism

### USMCA - Annexes 31-A / 31-B

Aerospace products & components

Autos and auto parts

Industrial baked products

Steel & Aluminum

Cosmetic Products

Glass

Pottery

**Plastic** 

Forgings

Cement

# 8 priority subsectors for surveillance and compliance of the US' Interagency Labor Committee

### **US' Implementing Bill**

Aerospace

Auto parts y auto assembly

Industrial bakeries

Steel & Aluminum

**Electronics** 

Call centers

Mining









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