EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

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PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE 2024 BIENNIAL REVIEW ON TRADE IN AUTOMOTIVE GOODS UNDER THE UNITED STATES-MEXICO-CANADA AGREEMENT

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 7, 2024

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The Hearing was convened via Videoconference, at 10:00 a.m. EST, Justin Hoffmann, Deputy Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Market Access and Industrial Competitiveness, presiding.

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON TRADE IN AUTOMOTIVE GOODS

- JUSTIN HOFFMANN, Hearing Chair; Deputy Assistant U.S. Trade representative for Market Access and Industrial Competitiveness, Office of the United States Trade Representative
- ELIZABETH CLARK, Lead of the Automotive Team,
  Office of Transportation and Machinery,
  International Trade Administration, U.S.
  Department of Commerce
- ADAM HUGGINS, Senior Policy Advisor, Division of Immigration, Farm Labor, and Trade, in the Wage and Hour Division, U.S.

  Department of Labor
- LAWRENCE GRIPPO, Economic Officer, Office of Multilateral Trade Affairs, Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, U.S. Department of State

- WON CHANG, International Economist, Office of International Trade and Investment Policy, U.S. Department of the Treasury
- ALISON UMBERGER, Attorney-Advisor, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection
- DAVID COFFIN, Acting Division Chief for the Advanced Technology and Machinery Division, Office of Industry and Competitiveness Analysis, U.S. International Trade Commission

## WITNESSES

- GOVERNOR MATT BLUNT, President, American Automotive Policy Council
- ANN WILSON, Executive Vice President of Government Affairs, MEMA the Vehicle Suppliers Association
- KENNETH CARMON, President of Bay Brokerage and Vice President of the International Motor Vehicle Trade Association
- JASON WADE, Top Administrative Assistant to the President, International United Auto Workers

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## P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

10:00 a.m.

MR. HOFFMANN: Good morning, everyone.

Welcome. I am calling this public hearing to

order. My name is Justin Hoffmann. I am a

Deputy Assistant USTR for Market Access and

Industrial Competitiveness within the Office of

the United States Trade Representative.

Today, USTR, in conjunction with the Interagency Committee, the Interagency Autos

Committee, is holding a public hearing as part of its biennial review of the United

States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, the USMCA, with respect to trade and automotive goods.

This is the second of five such reviews that USTR and the Interagency Autos

Committee will prepare as mandated under the 2020

USMCA Implementation Act. That Act requires USTR and the Interagency Autos Committee to provide a summary of actions taken by producers to demonstrate compliance with the USMCA automotive rules of origin, use of the alternative staging

regimes, enforcement of such rules of origin, and other relevant matters. The Act also requires

USTR and this Committee to examine whether the

USMCA automotive rules of origin are effective

and relevant in light of new technology, changes
in content, production processes, and the

character of automotive goods.

The results of the review will be published in a report the USTR will submit to Congress and publish on its website no later than July 1 of this year.

Before we begin, I wanted to provide just a few logistics about the hearing.

All public submissions as part of this review and the hearing are available for public review on the regulations.gov docket under Docket Number USTR-2023-0013. A written transcript of today's hearing will be posted to the same location approximately seven business days after today's hearing.

USTR will reopen the docket on regulations.gov to receive post-hearing briefs

and any additional information from today's witnesses or any other interested party. The deadline for such submissions will be 5:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, on February 28, and a notice with all these details will be published in the Federal Register coming soon.

This hearing is virtual and is being livestreamed on the USTR.gov website and is open to the press.

We ask each of the witnesses today to limit their remarks to five minutes to summarize or expand upon their pre-hearing submission, and after testimony from the full panel, the Interagency Autos Committee will have the opportunity to ask questions. All questions will come from agency representatives. There will be no questions accepted from the floor, either to the Committee or to other witnesses.

So, with that, I would now like to introduce the government officials joining me on today's panel.

Leading off for the Department of

Commerce, we have Elizabeth Clark. She is the lead of the Automotive Team in the Office of Transportation and Machinery of the International Trade Administration.

For the Department of Labor, we have
Adam Huggins, who is a Senior Policy Advisor in
the Division of Immigration, Farm Labor and Trade
in the Wage and Hour Division.

Representing the Department of State is Larry Grippo, Economic Officer in the Office of Multilateral Trade Affairs in the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs.

For the Department of Treasury, we have Won Chang, International Economist, Office of International Trade and Investment Policy.

Representing the U.S. Customs and Border Protection is Alison Umberger. She is an attorney/advisor in the Office of Trade.

And for the International Trade

Commission, we have David Coffin, who is the

Acting Division Chief for the Advanced Technology

and Machinery Division in the Office of Industry

and Competitive Analysis.

And so, now, I would like to take a moment to introduce our witnesses for today's hearing. We have Governor Matt Blunt. He is President of the Automotive -- I'm sorry, the American Automotive Policy Council.

We have Ann Wilson, Executive Vice President of the International -- I'm sorry, excuse me, of MEMA, the Vehicle Suppliers Association.

Mr. Ken Carmon, who is President of
Bay Brokerage and Vice President of the
International Motor Vehicle Trade Association.

And we have Jason Wade, who is a Top

Administrative Assistant to the President of the

International Auto Workers.

So, thank you all for taking the time to be before us today. We look forward to your testimony. And with that, I will turn the floor over to Governor Blunt. Thank you.

MR. BLUNT: Thank you very much. I am here representing the American Automotive Policy

Council. The AAPC represents the common public policy interests of American automakers General Motors Company, Ford Motor Company, and Stellantis.

Few policies have had as much impact on our industry -- and in particular, America's automakers -- as the series of free trade agreements culminating in the USMCA. The USMCA helped to facilitate the deep integration of the North American automotive sector, which helped maintain the global competitiveness of the U.S. automotive sector.

The USMCA also helps provide the United States and the North American Automotive Industry with a higher level of stability, predictability and reliability, which is critically important given the automotive industry's highly capital intensive nature and the long and complex supply chains.

The AAPC's written submission outlines positive developments in investment, production, output and trade. For example, an investment in

the United States, especially in the area of EV battery plants and EV assembly plants, has grown substantially since USMCA was signed. While some of that growth is attributable to the IRA, the important role of the USMCA automotive rule of origin cannot be dismissed.

The USMCA and the IRA have already led to new EV-related manufacturing capacity being brought online. Through the third quarter of 2023, some reports estimate that EV investments of approximately \$41 billion are expected to generate nearly 180,000 U.S. jobs. The United States government's policies have steered the vast majority of this new investment made in North American battery production to the United States. In fact, about 90 percent of these investments have been made in the United States.

Employment, U.S. employment data, shows that the number of U.S. auto jobs has rebounded and exceeded the industry's average over the last 20 -- excuse me, 32 years. In

fact, the U.S. auto industry's employment level in December of 2023 of 1,076,000 exceeds the average monthly employment level between January 1990 and December 2023.

This clearly shows that auto employment has been snapping back to its long-term upward trend since 2009. A meaningful portion of these jobs were created in response to the USMCA automotive rule of origin, with USMCA's new labor value content, or LVC, provision being particularly effective.

Increasing U.S. exports could help boost the number of U.S. auto jobs. South Korea, Japan and Germany each export 50 percent or more of their motor vehicle production, while we only export about 20 percent of our production.

Clearly, U.S. auto exports have ample room to grow, and the transition to EVs offers a unique opportunity to boost U.S. vehicle exports and jobs.

Automotive output and production is also up. From 2017 to 2023, gross automotive

output grew from \$597 billion to an estimated \$814 billion.

And importantly, the U.S. share of
North American vehicle production since the USMCA
was signed has increased. Prior to the USMCA and
the IRA, the trend in North America trade was a
steadily growing level of imports from Mexico and
a growing trade deficit with our North American
trade partners. However, since the USMCA was
implemented, the U.S. automotive trade deficit
has been relatively flat, and this represents an
important new and positive trend.

These positive shifts were unlikely to have taken place without the USMCA. We believe the USMCA is working as intended and is meeting the goals set forth by the U.S. government.

We would make the following recommendations: it is important to resolve the outstanding automotive rule of origin dispute.

We certainly believe we should clarify any uncertainties regarding the rule of origin.

Just as an example, there are uncertainties about

the product specific rule of origin for EV batteries after July of 2025.

It's important to grant flexibilities for EV supply chains. With ongoing challenges in building a secure North American EV supply chain and sourcing changes brought on by provisions in the IRA and other initiatives, the U.S. government should consider EV-specific flexibilities under the USMCA.

It is critical that we have ample notice and lead time for any rule of origin changes. When considering changes and updates to the rule, including additions or updates to the automotive parts and components list, providing sufficient notice and lead time is critical.

We also believe we should create a USMCA automotive industry advisory group that could work with the administration as they evaluate the USMCA and consider changes.

It is important also to coordinate our critical minerals with both our USMCA partners,

Mexico and Canada, and other allied nations.

And then, finally, it is important to provide room for EV industry success. The U.S. government should work with its USMCA partners to ensure that our nation's EV industry has a chance to compete and win in light of the types of trade barriers and supply challenges our industry faces.

Thank you. That's all of my testimony. And I will look forward to hearing from others, and then the opportunity to answer your questions.

MR. HOFFMANN: Thank you, Governor Blunt. I now turn the floor over to Ann Wilson. Ms. Wilson, go ahead, please.

MS. WILSON: Thank you. And thank
you, everyone, for being here today. My name is
Ann Wilson. I serve as the Executive Vice
President of Government Affairs for MEMA, the
Vehicle Suppliers Association.

MEMA supported and worked hard for the passage of USMCA. MEMA's feedback for the USCA was requested by USTR and the Congress throughout

the process.

At the time, MEMA members understood that the USMCA automotive goods and trade provisions, particularly the preferential rules of origin, established a new set of rules with new concepts and legal terms not found in any other U.S. or international trade agreements to date. These novel provisions only apply to the motor vehicle and parts industry, which places the industry in a unique position not shared by other business sectors.

Today, my comments will focus on challenges facing the vehicle supplier industry since the agreement went into effect on July 1ST, 2020.

The U.S. is the largest exporter and importer of motor vehicle parts in the USMCA countries. But the USMCA and NAFTA have played integral roles, as the governor discussed, in establishing a more integrated motor vehicle market in the USMCA countries.

For that reason, MEMA believes it is

important that USTR and other U.S. agencies that administer and enforce the USMCA automotive goods trade provisions recognize and appreciate the impact of the new rules on the vehicle supplier industry.

MEMA represents more than 900 companies that manufacture components, systems and materials for light and heavy vehicles, original equipment and aftermarket industries. The vehicle supplier industry is the nation's largest employer of manufacturing jobs directly employing more than 900,000 workers in all 50 states.

On behalf of this industry, there are five major points I wish to make today. First, the administrative transparency of the USMCA automotive rules of origin is critical to suppliers of the motor vehicle parts industry. It is important to remember that over half of our members are considered small manufacturers of the SBA definitions.

The transparency can be achieved as

simply as through the issuance of sections of the domestic regulations that have already been vetted for publication by the various agencies involved in the review process, or administrative guidance, such as information provided in the USTR and the U.S. Customs and Border Protection website or audit handbooks.

Secondly, while the intent of the USMCA automotive rules of origin was to reduce the administrative burdens on the vehicle supplier industry, the opposite has occurred.

In our formal comments to USTR, MEMA described the burdens that are unique to the vehicle industry in the hope that they reduce or at least be considered administering the USMCA going forward.

Third, while flexibility has been built into the certification process, it has created everyday challenges for vehicle suppliers, both in terms of soliciting certifications from lower tier suppliers and responding to certification requests from the

vehicle manufacturer customers.

Fourth, while vehicle manufacturers and vehicle parts suppliers share many of the same concerns prior to the USMCA automotive trade provisions, USMCA has created, in several cases, a separate set of rules of origin for each.

Accordingly, MEMA members, which are comprised of vehicle parts suppliers, face separate challenges independent of the issues impacting OEMs, require solutions specific to such suppliers.

For these reasons, we strongly urge the USCR to consult independently with the vehicle parts suppliers industry when suggesting changes or updates to the USMCA.

And then finally, some of the rules of -- automotive rules of origin do not reflect the current global supply chain, particularly as advanced vehicle technology products are being rapidly developed.

Along with the vehicle manufacturers, the vehicle suppliers request participation in

1 any trilateral or domestic process regarding the evolution of these rules. 2 3 MEMA is hoping for a Zoom dialogue and 4 partnership with the USTR as the process 5 continues to unfold for interpreting and implementing these provisions. 6 7 Again, thank you for the opportunity 8 to testify today, and I look forward to your 9 questions. 10 MR. HOFFMANN: Thank you, Ms. Wilson. 11 Now I'm going to turn it over to Ken Carmon. Carmon, go ahead, please. 12 13 Ladies and gentlemen, MR. CARMON: 14 thank you for the opportunity to address this 15 distinguished gathering of federal trade 16 representatives in Washington, D.C. My name is 17 Ken Carmon, President of Bay Brokerage in New 18 York and Vice President of the International 19 Motor Vehicle Trade Association. IMVTA's testimony is a collaboration 20 21 of our engagement with key U.S. congressional 22 members and U.S. trade offices in both Washington

and Canada. Today, I'm before you to share testimony on behalf of the importers, Canadian and U.S. dealers, transportation companies and other stakeholders involved in the movement of Canadian and Mexican-made light duty trucks and passenger vehicles into the U.S. market.

The story begins with the implementation of the Canada-U.S. Auto Pact in 1965, a landmark agreement that facilitated the cross-border trade of automobiles leading to a move-in of Canadian vehicles into the U.S. for both commercial and personal use.

This pact replaced a 25 percent duty, a poultry tax, and a 2-1/2 percent duty on passenger cars.

Fast forward to 1988: President Reagan signed the Canadian-U.S. Trade Agreement extending the Auto Pact principles to all commodities. Then, January 1st, 1994: North American Free Trade Agreement, NAFTA, came into effect, including Mexican-made articles and running concurrently with the original Auto Pact.

During this period, duty-free status for used imported vehicles continued. U.S.

Customs established certification requirements for vehicles imported under NAFTA. Over the next three decades, this movement of vehicles across borders flourished, benefitting importers,

Canadian and U.S. dealers, transportation companies, and related service providers.

The laws of supply and demand coupled with favorable exchange rates created a thriving industry; not only generated economic growth, but also provided consumers with access to quality vehicles at reasonable prices.

Further, during May 2000, CBP
headquarters approved NAFTA certification
procedures for importers on used vehicles
produced in the NAFTA countries. This was based
upon producer annual averaging reports.

However, a significant change occurred in January of 2020 with the signing of the USMCA effective from July 1, 2020. The certification standard for most commodities remained similar.

The automotive sector faced adjustments in the regional value content along with deal requirements for steel, aluminum and, of course, the labor standards.

Under USMCA, the U.S. vehicles of
Canadian or Mexican origin produced before July
1, 2020, no longer qualified for duty free
treatment. This shift in policy has created
challenges for the industry affecting importers
and dealers in the supply of cars to consumers.

It is crucial to highlight that when a similar issue arose under NAFTA back in the mid-90s, House Bill 3815 was introduced, passed by Congress and signed into law by the President with amendments imposed under the Technical Corrections Act of 1996.

Today, we request a similar consideration for the importers of used North American vehicles under USMCA. And it is important to note also that during the past three decades from the mid-90s, used imported vehicles from Canada increased from less than 15,000

vehicles annually to over 300,000 vehicles annually.

IMVTA's overarching objective is to secure duty free status for NAFTA built vehicles encompassing all Canadian and Mexican vehicles constructed before July 1, 2020. The strategic pursuit is grounded in the fact that these vehicles were initially designed to adhere to NAFTA standards and therefore do not align with the regulatory frameworks under the USMCA.

The successful realization of this endeavor with your invaluable support stands to yield considerable financial benefits for our industry, translating to savings amounting to millions of dollars annually.

As we move forward, it is imperative for all stakeholders, including vehicle importers, to stay informed and engaged on the ongoing discussions and adjustments.

We anticipate that these efforts will facilitate a smoother transition and enhance the overall efficiency of automotive trade under the

USMCA.

In conclusion, we appreciate your time and attention to this matter. We urge you to consider the impact of the USMCA's requirements on the industry and if deemed appropriate, support the introduction of legislation as to address these challenges.

Thank you for your consideration, and we trust that your informed decision will contribute for the continued success of the North American automotive trade.

I look forward to any and all questions.

MR. HOFFMANN: Thank you, Mr. Carmon.

And now, Mr. Wade, go ahead, please.

MR. WADE: Good morning. Thank you to the Interagency Committee for Trade and Automotive Goods and its constituent members for providing this opportunity to testify.

My name is Jason Wade, and I join you today as a representative of the United
Autoworkers.

UAW represents nearly 1 million active and retired members. Our members work in the auto parts industry, heavy truck, AG-IMP, aerospace, steel and other manufacturing sectors. As a result, we offer a unique perspective on any discussion of trade.

abstract. It impacts nearly every aspect of their work from their pay, working hours, whether our plants get investments or even if they remain open. Quite simply, trade is a bread and butter issue to our members. And to put it bluntly, our country's trade policy has been a disaster for UAW members and working class people in this country for far too long.

Among our biggest employers, the Big Three automakers, GM, Ford and Stellantis, we have seen 65 plant closures in the past 20 years. So-called free trade has been a core contributor to nearly every single one of these closures.

When companies know they can close up shop in the U.S. and move work to Mexico or

elsewhere for a fraction of the cost and ship the product back into their biggest market with no consequences, why wouldn't they?

For working people who don't spend their time becoming trade policy experts, that's what NAFTA meant to them. And despite all the promises made, the USMCA hasn't stopped the bleeding. That's why we didn't support it when it was negotiated, and that's why we don't support it now.

Between 2018 and the first 11 months of 2023, the automotive trade imbalance between the U.S. and Mexico increased by \$12 billion or nearly 20 percent while the auto part trade imbalance increased by \$9 billion or 31 percent. Every increase in that imbalance is a story of another layoff, another plant closure and another working class community left trying to pick up the pieces.

We understand that many industry experts are asking for relief of the USMCA's increased requirements around rules of origin,

RBC, super core, core, LVC, et cetera. We would like to point out that these requirements are nothing compared to what our members and working class people have to go through to navigate trade adjustment assistance and to get themselves back on their feet after their plant has closed.

Further, no company would have to worry about the USMCA's complexities if they simply manufactured the products where they sell them. And it's not like the automotive industry cannot afford to reshore the work to the U.S. Over the past decade, the Big Three alone, and it's not solely the Big Three, but the Big Three alone have earned roughly a quarter trillion dollars in profit. Other OEMs have similar experiences in the North American market, all while working people who make the industry run have gone backwards.

Out of the 65 plant closures, the only thing that has reopened a plant was our recent standup strike. It was working people standing together that forced the reinvestment into

Belvidere Assembly. And that should be a lesson for the federal government. What these corporate actors understand best is simple. Economic consequences are the destructive behavior.

As we stated in our submitted comments, if we want greater adherence to the USMCA's rules of origin provisions, the consequences for noncompliance has to be greater than 2-1/2 percent.

In the labor movement, there is an old saying, which side are you on? Every time we sit down with an employer and a new organizing campaign, or issue a new contract or recent contracts, the number one threat they throw at us and our members, the number one scare tactic, the number one reason why workers don't stand up for themselves and raise conditions for workers everywhere is a threat of moving jobs to Mexico.

Simply put, most workers view our trade policy as a tool for the bosses.

In the next few weeks, we're going to be negotiating with -- we're going to the

2.1

negotiating table with Daimler Trucks, who makes Freightliner and Thomas Built Buses. Two-thirds of their footprint is in Mexico, while 7,000 workers' jobs in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia hang in the balance.

In these contract negotiations, we will have zero help from our trade policy. Our only recourse for these members is a threat of a strike to win strong contracts with job security language. Our members have to spend so much of their energy and push just to keep existing jobs in this country, let alone raising standards or building a better life for their families and communities.

The fundamental problem with our country's trade policy over the past 50 years is it has been written overwhelmingly with the interest of corporations in mind. Going forward, labor must be in the room when deals are negotiated or renegotiated. Labor must not be an afterthought.

We will be taking action into our own

hands if we must, but the federal government should pick a side and stand with the American working class. I welcome any comments or questions.

MR. HOFFMAN: Thank you, Mr. Wade.

And thank you again to all of our witnesses for your testimony today.

We are going start with the questions.

And I actually am going to take the first

question, which is directed towards all of you,

some of you, any of you, feel free, you know, to

respond as appropriate.

So one thing it's clear that the North American automotive industry is undergoing a transition to EVs and clean energy vehicles and away from fossil fuel vehicles.

And one of this Committee's tasks under this biennial review is to assess whether the automotive rules of origin are effective and relevant in light of new technology, changes in the content of vehicles, the production processes or the character of automotive goods.

Likewise, the USMCA text encourages the United States, Mexico and Canada to undertake a review of the automotive provisions to ensure that they continue to reflect the composition of vehicles, especially advanced technology vehicles.

And through the written comments, and some of the testimony we have received today, we have received several recommendations to support the EV transition by modifying the rules of origin. But the suggestions received seem to be moving in opposite directions.

Some recommend implementing

EV-specific flexibilities under the USMCA while

others are advocating for tighter rules of origin

by adding EV and autonomous vehicle components to

the core parts requirements, thereby requiring

higher levels of North American content for these

components.

In light of these diverging recommendations, can you all expand upon your comments, in your written comments and your

testimony, and help us understand your views and reasoning on implementing EV specific flexibilities or adding EV and autonomous vehicle components to the core parts requirement?

And I would also ask if there are additional views here from the suppliers or the used vehicle traders perspective that we should take into account. Thank you.

MR. BLUNT: Well, I will attempt to answer that. And, you know, I think certainly in all of U.S. government public policy today, there is a tension between a shared goal that industry has to transition to electric vehicles and the fact that we currently don't have all of the resources, processing capacity and supply chain resilience to make that happen as quickly as we would like.

So, you know, our member companies, for example, have announced over \$100 billion in capital expenditures between 2021 and 2030, primarily around that electric vehicle transition.

But there is, you know, a time delay involved. For example, it takes about four years to bring a battery plant online. And in that period, you do need, if you are going to produce electric vehicles, you do need flexibility that allows you to get the battery components that you need to build USMCA qualifying vehicles.

So we do think that it's important to provide flexibility. Industry is clearly at the table here investing tens of billions of dollars to try and make this transition happen and work with our UAW partners and the administration and other stakeholders to make this transition happen. But we think flexibility is important if we're going to achieve the environmental benefits that we all want to achieve through this transition.

In terms of the parts list, we certainly understand the requirements to review the parts list and the public policy goals that could be achieved through that. We just think it's important to have a very thoughtful process

that involves all stakeholders, and particularly are the OEMs that ultimately produce the vehicles that will meet these requirements.

MR. HOFFMANN: Thank you. And I should apologize, I should have suggested at the outset that you all are already using the raised hand function, which I think will be helpful to manage the conversation today. So I am going to call on Ms. Wilson next. Thank you.

MS. WILSON: Thank you and thank you for this question because I think it is one of the most demanding questions for the industry and for all of our partners in government as well as our workforce.

There are a couple of things I think that the supplier industry would like everyone to recognize.

One is we do not see this just as an EV question. We look at the executive order from the President as, you know, what he expected his agencies to talk about when they talk about zero emission vehicles is exactly that, zero emission

vehicles. So plug-in hybrids, hybrids, hydrogen vehicles. This gets to be particularly important when we're talking about the trucking industry and those standards of how they may apply.

So focusing just on the impact that it has on EVs is probably not going to give you a clear enough picture of where the industry is transitioning and where we are going over the next, I will call it, decade and beyond that.

The second thing is, I think there are tools that are not being adequately used currently by the U.S. government to promote U.S. content. And one of them in particular that I would point is testimony that we gave last week to the IRS, the Department of Treasury, on battery components that are considered for U.S. content.

It has really focused on exactly what the battery is, but it does not focus on giving credit for the 30D tax credit for any of the other technologies that are necessary to hook the battery up to the EV.

So there are battery trays. There are connectors. There is all kinds of technology that our members make in the United States and what we would argue is that's what you want to continue to actually encourage. And one way to encourage that is exactly allowing that kind of investment to turn out for U.S. content overall when you are considering the content of the battery.

So I think there are tools that are available that we would like to see them line up together rather than just using a trade tool where there is not also other tools that can help the industry grow and prosper.

MR. HOFFMANN: Thank you. Mr. Wade?

MR. WADE: I think it's very -- we've
been very clear over the last decade that we know
the EV transition is coming. We know that supply
chains of today and tomorrow are being built
right now. And it's important for our members
and I think the public for us to be very
purposeful on how we develop this.

Not only do we need to have a just transition for our working families and working communities to have a way to transition to the next generation jobs, but if Americans see this as a net loss, and that's how it has been framed initially in the early stages of the EV transition, as much as we are very concerned, and the UAW has no leader on environmental justice in ensuring that we have ensure a plan to give them proper support because EV transition will be seen as a net loss, that we need to be thoughtful on how we do this.

You know, a second point is we fought to support a lot of the key components of the IRA and Infrastructure Bill and other major legislative accomplishments of the Biden administration, we don't want to see our trade policy out of step with that. We already see some of that on how you have, you know, the 30D requirement interplays with the rules of origin. You could have a vehicle that doesn't satisfy the rules of origin having that tariff treatment

supplemented by a \$7,500 30D tax credit or a 45W tax credit for a lease.

We want to have everything kind of pointing in the same direction so we can ensure that as much of the supply chain is domestically manufactured and anchored in this country because once these supply chains are created or developed, it's very, very hard to bring them to the United States. I think to comments from many of the industry about their initial decision on where they were going to put battery plants in this transition.

Jim Farley said the Marshall, Michigan plant would have been in Mexico, but for the IRA. And it seems that we need to be thoughtful that we're not working against ourselves in this transition.

And finally, not agreeing but echoing some of the sentiment that Ms. Wilson brought up, that's making sure our list we gave on components for EVs and then also on autonomous vehicles and ADS vehicles as thoughtful in the sense that we

know that a lot of these components are already domestically manufactured. We want to start to create a wall and purposefully think about what's here and how do we ensure that it says here, and we don't allow, you know, international competition to erode our domestic management of those issues, so.

MR. HOFFMANN: Thank you for that.

For our next question, I'm going to hand it over to my colleague from the International Trade

Commission.

MR. COFFIN: Thank you, Justin. And thank you all. I really appreciate the thoughtful comments that you have and hopefully my question is meaningful.

So we at the commission have heard a lot about the cost of setting up new compliance systems for the USMCA for vehicle manufacturers and parts suppliers. But one of the things that we noticed in the comments you provided, it sounds like annual compliance costs have increased significantly as well.

Is this an accurate conclusion based on your submissions? And if so, can you provide some additional details or specific examples of how those annual compliance costs have increased and is there an expectation that those costs will continue to increase, and if so, why? Thank you.

MS. WILSON: David, maybe I will start off. I think we have seen it, and it's a couple of different things. There are different certification systems with all of the vehicle manufacturers. And there are also the demands that are being placed in the rules of origin for lower-tier suppliers who actually may not be the final importer or exporter of a good.

So all of this is weighting in a lot of demand on those lower tier suppliers who, as you know, don't have trade staff, don't really have internal ability to take on a lot of this.

It's also calling on our larger suppliers to increase their trade staff as they try to deal with complexities.

You know, I think part of this is

because these were new rules, and we all didn't really quite understand or comprehend what the day-to-day responsibilities were going to be.

But one thing that I would like to reiterate and that we need to really think about as an industry and this panel needs to think about is the fragility of the supply base. And I'm not talking about our Tier 1 suppliers here. I am talking about our Tier 2 and Tier 3 suppliers.

Many of them have been in communities throughout this country for generations. They are metal stampers, drawers, plastic extruders, companies like that. The industry depends on them, and we need to have their inputs to manufacture vehicles, whether they are zero emission vehicles or ICE vehicles. But on the other hand, if they don't have the stability or understand what their requirements are or understand where they can have their costs, the likelihood that we are going to continue to have that employment in the U.S. continues to

diminish.

And I don't mean that they would -before my friend from the UAW says they will move
to Mexico, they just close. These are a lot of
family-owned companies. You know, they will have
200 employees, and they just close.

And so we need to understand the demands of the USMCA are impacting this part of the supply base, and we would like to work with the interagency group and our customers and everyone else to minimize these requirements.

I know you want more specifics than that, and we would be glad to provide them offline. But that is something that has got to be understood throughout this group as you move forward.

MR. COFFIN: Thank you. Does anyone else have responses to that one or should I move on to the next? All right.

So moving on, you know, we've already talked a little bit today about the increasing share of U.S. parts imports through Mexico. And

so I wanted to ask you all, you know, do you think that this is a long-term trend or was it caused by short-term factors, and also to what extent do you think that the increase is driven by USMCA automotive rules or something else? Thank you.

MS. WILSON: Governor, do you want me to go first or do you want to go first?

MR. BLUNT: I'll jump in. And I just had one more point about the level of EV investment in the United States.

As I said in my comments, 90 percent of the EV investment that's occurred in North America, we believe is targeted towards the United States.

So certainly the industry's commitment to ensuring that the United States plays a key role in this transition is readily apparent.

You know, in terms of the auto trade with Mexico, it's a regional agreement. We think it's important to look at trade with both of the trade partners. My comments, I indicated that we

1 believe that the trade deficit is not growing; 2 the auto trade deficit is not growing. That it 3 has stabilized, which we think is a helpful 4 trend. 5 And just, again, overall production in 2018 about 65 percent of automotive production, 6 7 North American automotive production was in the 8 United States. Today it's about 66-1/2 percent. 9 So that's a meaningful increase. 10 So, again, we think the provisions of 11 the USMCA that were designed to strengthen the United States within that regional trade 12 13 partnership have been effective and are working 14 and should be sustained. 15 To you, Ann. 16 MS. WILSON: I think Mr. Wade was 17 first. 18 MR. HOFFMANN: Yeah, yeah, Mr. Wade, 19 please. 20 Thank you. We think it's MR. WADE: 21 a systemic problem. It's kind of baked into our 22 free trade arrangement with Mexico and Canada,

specifically Mexico.

You know, initially it was on low cost components. And we saw those along the border. It was like air bags or seatbelts or trim facilities along the border. But increasingly as final assembly plants were down there, you start to see your Tier 1 suppliers move with those facilities. And then you start to see the whole ecosystem start to get built out around that.

You know, I think some of it with Governor Blunt, you may be using, you know, different measuring points. I noticed some of your -- in your comments, looking, digging into it, I think it depends on when you take a look. You know, I think there has been an increasing trend of higher value components being manufactured in Mexico.

And that's not only evidenced in Tier 1 and 2 suppliers moving there on their own, but also with every facility, when Lordstown Assembly closed and they moved the product or the future

product that could have been there to Ramos, for suppliers in and around Lordstown closed, when Stellantis announced that they were closing Belvidere, all of those supplier closed and followed the product.

So, it's two part. One, it's as the assembly moves you have the associated with components move as well. But we've seen an increased trend that just -- there is enough of an ecosystem there that increasingly Tier 1 and 2 suppliers are there as well.

MR. HOFFMANN: Ms. Wilson?

MS. WILSON: Well, if I might, I think there's something fundamental which I failed to mention in my testimony, but I know the Governor mentions tangentially in his, you know, it's important for the North American region to have this region of Canada, Mexico and the United States as we compete globally against Asian manufacturing, European manufacturing.

I think that's one -- you know, I think there are lots of reasons people can say

why the industry might support USMCA, but it's one of the fundamental reasons I heard from our executive of why it was so important to have a USMCA, so we can continue in the United States to be globally competitive.

I think it's the way you kind of mentioned it, but I would like to focus on why some of -- why we might see supplier growth. And I think it's been a real effort by the U.S. government in a bipartisan manner to encourage and require reshoring of capacity from China.

And, you know, some of that, the nearshoring into Mexico itself and some of it is reshoring into the United States. I wish I had more statistics on exactly how many of our members have done that, but we have heard that over and over again as the supply chains become more fraught and more difficult, as we've seen over the last couple years of COVID as policy objectives are that we need to nearshore and reshore. We're seeing more and more of that overall.

The other thing I think we need to keep in our mindsets is the impact of a dual track it is going to have on supply chain.

So we talk about this transition to what we call zero emission vehicles. Some people say EVs. But we talk about this transition. But at the same time, my members' customers, the vehicle manufacturers, and the consumers in the United States are going to require ICE vehicles.

So, we have significant portion of a supply base that are going to be required to manufacture two separate systems of propulsion, ICE and some type of zero emission vehicles.

And at some point this is going to be less competitive. There is not going to be as much of it. But at this point, the cost of doing both of those things is significant. And it's a significant investment that we have to keep in mind of why a USMCA agreement can be so important.

MR. COFFIN: Thank you. And I have one last question in this part. So several

written submissions and hearing witnesses in this and past years some USMCA fact-finding exercises have suggested that considering all parts production in the United States and Canada to be high wage by default would significantly reduce the administrative burden.

Is the assumption that U.S. and Canadian parts buyers pay their workers more than \$16 an hour realistic, or do a significant share of U.S. or Canadian parts suppliers pay less than \$16 an hour?

MS. WILSON: David, I couldn't give you a statistic on that. And I am glad to help work on that with you to give you a statistic.

I do think one of the things that is really important to realize is the number of workers who are out there has continued to be a problem for the industry. And we see industry wages continuing to grow. So, you know, I think, again, I think as Mr. Wade mentioned, you could take a timeline. But I think a timeline has to be current policy and what we see currently in

the industry.

But let me also get back with you, and we will get you more substantial statistics on that.

MR. COFFIN: That would be great.

Thank you. Mr. Wade?

MR. WADE: We would have to supplement our comment on it as well with statistics. But we go out, and we talk to workers. There are workers making, especially in those areas where that LVC is being measured in the U.S. that are making less than \$16.

Keep in mind, we have had recent reports of child labor, prison labor inside some of our transplant OEMs supply chains in the south. So I don't think it's an overly burdensome requirement. And it's something that we are seeing with our own eyes as we talk to workers.

Up until recently, we had workers inside the Big Three that were making less than \$16 an hour on the shop floor, so.

MR. COFFIN: Thank you. And with that, I believe I'm passing it on to Liz with the Department of Commerce.

MR. HOFFMANN: Actually, I'm going to maybe take the chair's prerogative and jump in with one more question here. Apologies, Liz.

And this is directed towards everybody.

Recently, you may be aware a bipartisan group of representatives sent a letter to the USTR Ambassador Katherine Tai expressing concern for China's practices in its automotive industry and in its EV sector in particular.

The letter also expressed concerns that Chinese automakers would look to establish operations in Mexico or other strategic investments to take advantage of preferential access to the United States market.

We are very interested in hearing your perspectives and your views on how the USMCA in its automotive rules of origin can be used to strengthen the competitiveness of the North American market and help ensure a fair

competitive and market-oriented conditions for the regional EV sector.

Mr. Wade?

MR. WADE: In our comments, we address this in some regard. One, we think we should expand what components fall underneath the LVC and other requirements, but make sure that the rules of origin are fully implemented. But one of the things that a recent GOA report that we're seeing an increase of both automakers and suppliers that are just paying the 2-1/2 percent. I think that's increased sixteenfold in recent years, I don't have the numbers in front of me.

But we have to make it so the consequences of not following the rules of origin under the USMCA is not considered a minor infraction. And the suppliers or OEMs coming from China that are facing 301 tariffs or 232 or elsewhere, other tariffs, coming through Mexico where the labor rate is significantly lower and the tariff rate is significantly lower, we see it as a large problem that you're going to have a

hard time getting compliance with USMCA requirements. And they will take the infrastructure and the ecosystem that's been developed over the last 25 years and just pay the fee and have access to the U.S. market.

MR. HOFFMANN: Governor Blunt?

MR. BLUNT: Sure. And I might just begin quickly just by emphasizing and endorsing Ann Wilson's comments on the importance of the USMCA for global competitiveness. If you look at the other areas of the world that produce vehicles, Northeast Asia and the European Union, they have a similar mix of developed and developing economies.

And we think keeping North American competitive, it's important that the United States work with Mexico and Canada to build vehicles.

We certainly are pleased to see that there are lots of public policymakers that are interested in the growing challenge from China in terms of global automotive industry.

As you know, they have emerged as the number one vehicle exporter in the world. And that's having an impact on market share, U.S. market share, in other markets that we export to. So we think it's an important issue for folks to be following.

In terms of our domestic market, you know, the Section 301 tariffs have had an impact.

And we have not seen sort of a market penetration here.

In terms of parts input, we actually think it's either Chinese parts input into North America production has been either steady or slightly decreased since USMCA went into effect.

So, you know, we're certainly following this challenge closely and, you know, ensuring that anybody that invests in the United States, Mexico or Canada takes advantage of the tariff benefits of USMCA. It is important that they follow all the rules and comply with the rule of origin.

MR. HOFFMANN: Ms. Wilson?

MS. WILSON: Yeah, just one other aspect of this that I think I'd like to add. What we are seeing from a parts perspective, and this is not necessarily parts perspective that are going into EVs, but a parts perspective, is illegal diversion of manufacturing from China to get around the 301 tariffs.

We are seeing that in Thailand. We are seeing it in Mexico where there is not substantial transformation going on, but parts are being exported to those countries in order to not pay the 301 tariffs.

Our trade association has been very clear on this. That is obviously against the letter and the spirit of the 301 tariffs. And applaud the U.S. government's raid a couple weeks ago on a parts manufacturer who has been a source of many of these problems overall.

So, you know, I think one thing is we've got to look at these issues not in isolation, but as how they join up together because there are tools available that can

address many of the issues that have come up in questions that I would say that the United States has not taken full advantage of.

And I would encourage all of you to think about some of those, and we would welcome an opportunity to work on some of that with you.

MR. HOFFMANN: Thank you. Thank you so much for your views. Now I will turn it over to Liz with the Department of Commerce for the next question.

MS. CLARK: All right. Thank you,
Justin, and good morning, everyone. This
question is directed to Governor Blunt from AAPC.
So, Governor, and in your submitted comments, one
of the AAPC's recommendations is to create a
USMCA automotive industry advisory group. You
note that the advisory group could be built upon
the existing industry trade advisory structure or
otherwise known as the ITAC structure.

How would this proposed group differ from the existing ITAC, or what gaps do you envision this group could fill that the ITAC

cannot?

MR. BLUNT: We certainly think the ITAC process is important. And we are very proud of the work of Charles Uthus who is at AAPC and his chairmanship of the ITAC committee.

But we do think there could be an opportunity to build upon that structure and, you know, we have folks that are not necessarily cleared advisors. They have not gone through the process. It can be administratively burdensome to become a member of the ITAC.

You know, just what we really want to emphasize is the importance of industry and the administration working closely together as they review any potential changes or improvements to the USMCA and having a formalized structure to do that we think makes a lot of sense. And that's why we recommended it in our submission.

MS. CLARK: Thank you.

MR. HOFFMANN: Our next question is going to come from the International Trade

Commission.

MR. COFFIN: Thank you. This is for Mr. Blunt as well. In your written comments, you stated that the AAPC had developed a model estimating the amount of U.S. content in Mexican and Canadian vehicles.

Could you provide more information on this model? Or you can provide it afterwards if it's easier to provide it in written form.

MR. BLUNT: Sure. We can definitely do that. But, you know, we believe that the vehicles built in Mexico, 30 percent of that content is from the United States. And if it's built in Canada, it's 50 percent. And not all of that is quite captured in the trade data.

So we will definitely follow-up with you in terms of how that model was developed.

MR. COFFIN: Great. Thank you. And also in your remarks and also in some other written submissions, there was some uncertainty. You mentioned some uncertainty regarding the USMCA rules of origin treatment of advanced batteries. Do you know, is this an issue of

interpretation, enforcement or some other aspect of the rules?

MR. BLUNT: And I'm sure it's a technical issue. But I believe the issue is that the precedent for the rule of origin for advanced batteries is underneath the alternative staging regime section.

And there is concern about what happens when ASRs are no longer in place, which is why folks wonder what happens to the product specific rule origin after July of 2025. I think folks probably think it reverts to a 75 percent RVC under the net cost method. But that's the sort of thing we need to clarify prior to -- obviously as soon as possible.

MR. HOFFMANN: Thank you. Our next question will be from the Department of State.

MR. GRIPPO: Good morning. My question is for Governor Blunt. Another recommendation provided in your remarks is that the United States should coordinate with Canada and Mexico and other free trade agreement

partners on critical minerals. Can you expand a bit on that recommendation? For example, what types of coordination do you feel would specifically support the automotive sector?

MR. BLUNT: Yeah. You know, I think there are certainly some instances where that is already a part of public policy where we work closely with Mexico and Canada to ensure that they are developing their resources.

Some of the battery inputs that right now are heavily reliant upon Chinese processing are in Mexico and Canada. And helping them to unleash those resources and have an appropriate permitting process in place to begin processing them in Mexico and Canada would be highly beneficial to both our partners in Mexico and Canada, but also to us. We can rely upon them for some of these critical battery inputs rather than China.

So that's the sort of thing that we would encourage. And there have been some examples of that already in the administration

policy, and we think that's a good step.

Of course, if we think about mineral free trade agreements, if more mineral free trade agreements are going to be negotiated, there are lots of countries that have significant resources that we think ought to be on the list of countries that we're exploring.

MR. GRIPPO: Thank you.

MS. WILSON: If I could add, we, too, are very concerned about the requirements of where we get minerals and where we get some of the inputs for batteries and EVs overall. And we also are encouraging a no -- I have had several conversations with the Canadians about what their opportunities are. But we also encourage this to be looked at as a North American issue and how we can do this.

But we also would think that we need to look beyond where we have free trade agreements, where we have longstanding relationships like the EU, as we continue to make this move towards more U.S. production.

We are not saying that's, you know, the end game, but we have to make you understand that we have a very aggressive timeline for EVs. And if we are going to move away from China, we have to find alternative sources to that. And right now, the United States is not an alternative source at the volumes that we need. So we are going to have to explore other opportunities.

MR. WADE: The UAW firmly disagrees with that position. We think the bill is clear that we should have free trade agreements with who they have those agreements with and stand in opposition to the mini trade agreement on Japan.

MR. HOFFMANN: Thank you. Our next question will come from the Department of Labor.

MR. HUGGINS: Thanks, Justin. One more for Governor Blunt. One of your recommendations is to provide room for EV industry success so the industry has a chance to compete and win in light of trade barriers that the industry faces. Can you please expand upon

that?

MR. BLUNT: Yeah. And I think, you know, the United States does face trade barriers around the world. As you know, our tariff on passenger vehicles is 2-1/2 percent, and lots of our trading partners have tariffs that are significantly higher than that.

And, you know, we think it is important to address tariff barriers or address barriers in terms of motor vehicle safety standards, certification requirements.

Certainly, many of the things that the USTR and the Department of Commerce work on on a regular basis.

But we think we should make a really focused effort on reducing these barriers to automotive exports from the United States to some of these other countries. And again, the Europeans, for example, have a tariff on passenger vehicles that is four times the U.S. tariff. Other countries will have tariff multiples of 15 times our current tariff. So we

1 think there is room to really focus on this. 2 as we negotiate with our trading partners, try 3 and bring their auto tariffs down so we can 4 export our products to those markets. 5 MR. HUGGINS: Thank you. 6 MR. HOFFMANN: Thank you. Our next 7 question --8 MR. WADE: I just have one comment on 9 that. 10 MR. HOFFMANN: I'm sorry. Jason, 11 please. 12 MR. WADE: I apologize. Just Governor 13 Blunt and Ms. Wilson both talked about U.S. 14 competitiveness and the importance of it. And 15 it's true that other countries do have higher 16 tariffs, and I don't know if the solution is to 17 lower theirs or to raise ours. 18 But I just want to be clear that when 19 we talk about competitiveness, I mean, automakers 20 operating in North America make more -- offer 21 higher profit margins than anywhere else.

often refer to the North American market as the

cash cow that allows for this transition, allows for investments in other countries.

And to us, from the UAW's perspective, this just speaks to how much wealth is being generated by workers both in the U.S., Mexico and Canada and how much there is available to make it a more even playing field.

So, yes, we're using competitiveness. I think it's implying that we're exporting vehicles to other parts of the world, but that's not really our story. The U.S. auto market is really about higher profit margins on vehicles sold. And that has to do with product mix and a whole bunch of other issues.

But I don't want to have this -anyone walk away with the concept that the USMCA
allows us to export more vehicles to other
countries and somehow we have a more level
playing field in that regard because the product
mix we make here isn't something that we're going
to sell in Japan or even the EU, so.

MR. HOFFMANN: Thank you. Ms. Wilson?

MS. WILSON: The suppliers have a slightly different take on this than I think either the Governor or Mr. Wade presented.

You know, suppliers do not get paid for their technology until that technology is placed on a vehicle and that vehicle is placed on the market.

So as we work with our customers, the vehicle manufacturers to provide technology, there is a long, long lag time between inception, technology development, R&D, until the time that suppliers actually get paid.

And what we have seen over the last few years is, I like to call it, we're sort of the peanut butter and the sandwich here. And, you know, the profits that Mr. Wade was talking about from the industry are not being witnessed from the supplier base.

And there is a lot of things that go into what could bake a market. And our members believe that technology certainty, whether it's on safety or emissions and all of those types of

things can help make the United States a mecca for the technology development, the new jobs, the more sophisticated production that we all want and need for jobs production overall.

You know, there are multiple layers in this sort of equation. And if we look at this as -- I would totally agree with the Governor on trade barriers. But if we look at it just as trade barriers, we are going to be missing the boat. We have a number of pieces into this that need to be knit together to make us a place where we are going to export our vehicles.

MR. HOFFMANN: Thank you. For our next question, we are going to turn to CBP. Go ahead, please.

MS. UMBERGER: Yes, good morning. My question is for Ms. Wilson. You mentioned earlier, and I believe you just provided one example that there are unique issues facing the vehicle parts suppliers. Could you expand on that and provide maybe other examples? And what solutions would MEMA propose to help reduce the

administrative burden on suppliers?

MS. WILSON: Well, thank you for that question. I think I could go on ad nauseam, but I don't think anybody has enough time today for us to do that.

But let's just say it's a couple of different pieces overall before I get into the specifics on what we could use for suppliers -- one thing -- from the agreement.

One thing is you have to imagine, you know, the supply base is so robust and so wide, and we're talking about plastic extruders, as I mentioned before, metal stampers, companies that are necessary for the supply base as well as, you know, well-known, very sophisticated technology providers as well as these new tech companies.

So unfortunately when you look at the entire supply base it's not a single entity of an industry. It's much more complex. And, you know, I mean our smaller suppliers are small businesses, but they may still employ 200 people in a community. And oftentimes they are the

largest employer in a county. So that's one reason why governors will oftentimes know where all their suppliers are even if there is no OEM there overall.

So we have to protect that smaller part of the supply base and remove or minimize administrative burdens on them. I have to say we also have to make sure that the funding that's available, whether it's worker training funding or IRA funding, is also accessible by those smaller suppliers. And that's not necessarily what we have been seeing out of the Department of Energy.

So all of these pieces of it are of concern. Because if one of those suppliers fails and they can't provide a part to our Tier 1 supplier, Governor Blunt's members and Mr. Wade's members are not going to be able to produce that vehicle. And we have seen that being played out over and over and over again over the last few years.

So having said that, for this

agreement, what we would want to see, we want to see more transparency. We would like to see, and I think the Governor mentioned this, a resolution of the disagreements between Mexico and Canada and the United States so we can move past that. But we'd also like to see more transparency from the agencies so that people will know where they need to get to the government.

We would like to see a certification process that is across all of our vehicle manufacturers. You know, 22 different certification systems just doesn't make a whole lot of sense.

And so as we start to move through these systems of the rules of origin, we believe that we've got to look at these suppliers, not just as the massive Tier 1s, who we're all very familiar with, but these smaller suppliers too because they're having to feed into the system.

MR. HOFFMANN: Thank you. The next question will come from the International Trade Commission.

MR. COFFIN: Thank you. My question is also for Ms. Wilson. In your comments you state in some instances the North American countries apply conflicting harmonized tariff schedule classifications to the same part, which requires duplicative work by parts producers certifying the same part in different countries. Could you provide us with some of those instances?

MS. WILSON: David, I'd be glad to provide them. I don't know them off the top of my head. So let me get back to you and get you that list.

MR. COFFIN: Great. Thank you.

MR. HOFFMANN: Thank you. And we're going to go back to CBP for the next question.

MS. UMBERGER: All right. Thanks.

Continuing with Ms. Wilson, and you did touch on this just a bit, but can you please expand upon the challenges presented in soliciting the certifications from the lower tier suppliers and then responding to the certification requests

1 from the OEMs and how do you believe we could 2 make the certification process more efficient? 3 MS. WILSON: I think maybe one set of certification documents for all of the OEMs would 4 5 be a big help. I think also if we could look at some way to balance what's required of the lower 6 7 suppliers. So, again, you know, a small 8 supplier, the CEO is going to be the same person 9 as the plant manager, who might actually be 10 filling out any trade documents. They don't have 11 trade staff. 12 If we could continue to have something 13 where we could simplify it, where we could 14 streamline the systems, is what's really going to 15 be necessary. 16 MR. HOFFMANN: Okay. And our next 17 question is going to come from the Department of 18 the Treasury. 19 MR. CHANG: Hello, Ms. Wilson. 20 is also another question for you. Adding to that 21 question from CBP, has there been or is there 22 work underway within the industry to develop some

commonality among certification formats? If not what challenges do you see with industry working against itself to develop such certifications? Thank you.

MS. WILSON: So I know that it has been discussed a lot among the supply base. I think the challenge is going to be the supply base working with their ultimate customers, the vehicle manufacturers. And I think that's one reason why Governor Blunt's suggestion of having a working group across the entire industry, we could put our requirements next to their requirements and see if there is a way to do this and knit it together.

MR. CHANG: Thank you for that.

MR. HOFFMANN: And if I might just as the chair take an add-on question to that. Is that something -- you know, are you looking for the government to lead a process in that or just to help facilitate or to be present?

I'm trying to gauge, you know, what level of government -- the government's

involvement here versus how much can be led by the industry here in trying to resolve sort of the different certifications as you've stated.

MS. WILSON: Well, I would say that's going to be a role that is going to be necessary to continue to evolve. In the past on other issues, the supplier industry and their customers have worked on certifications and standards through separate groups. That might work.

But I would say I think one of the beauties of what AAPC is suggesting is, I think we need to make sure that we put this in the list of all the things that we're doing so that we don't end up with a lot of work being done on something that cannot be sort of knitted back into the entire system. So I don't think that is a complete answer to your question, but I think it's one of the things that we've got to work on together as we see, you know, how we can develop it.

MR. HOFFMANN: Thank you. And I'm going to turn it over to the Commerce Department

for a slightly similar question to what I just asked. So I apologize to my Commerce colleague for that.

MS. CLARK: No problem. Thanks,

Justin. So this question is also for MEMA and

Ms. Wilson. Ms. Wilson, your written comments

note the challenges suppliers face when the same

components or similar components face different

rules depending on the type of vehicle that uses

the component, thinking, you know, light duty

versus heavy duty, for example.

Would better outreach and education about the different USMCA rules of origin help to alleviate the burden on suppliers, or do you have any other suggestions that might help alleviate this burden?

MS. WILSON: I mean, Liz, I don't think, you know, that alone would alleviate what -- better outreach would alleviate that confusion. I think we've got to take a look at the rules and say, you know, how these are actually being used on a day-to-day basis and

then take -- I would suggest that what we want to
think about is where we have the most
difficulties and try to attack those problems
first.

MS. CLARK: Thank you.

MR. HOFFMANN: Thank you. Turning not

MR. HOFFMANN: Thank you. Turning now -- our next question will come from the International Trade Commission.

MR. COFFIN: Thank you. This question is for Mr. Carmon. To what extent are the challenges with used vehicles in the USMCA a permanent problem because of a need for a certificate of origin from the manufacturer, or will this become less of a problem as the share of used vehicles produced under the USMCA increases?

MR. CARMON: Thank you for the question. One of our challenges for the cars built after July 1, 2020, we are relying on the manufacturers for certification to justify knowledge of the facts.

Some manufacturers are cooperative.

You know, others not so much. One of our main concerns right now is, as I mentioned, the vehicles before July 1, there are large inventories that we are going to be moving from -- even though we realize they are three years old, now three and a half years old, there are still very large inventories in Canada of Mexican and Canadian made vehicles that could be sold if we could -- you know, base the date the vehicle was born versus the date it was imported into the U.S.

I mentioned also in 1996, under the House bill, and it was a much smaller volume back then, and it related to the Foreign-Trade Zone vehicles, we actually had the tariff amended. I believe it was Headnote 3(d) that allowed for American vehicles made in Foreign-Trade Zones to come back into the United States as used vehicles where they were prohibited prior to that bill, you know, under the Technical Corrections Act of 1996. And that was only for a two year period because in 1998 the duty deferral provisions went

1	into effect. So it was never a problem again for	
2	U.S. vehicles to return duty free.	
3	MR. COFFIN: Thank you. I appreciate	
4	that.	
5	MR. HOFFMANN: Our next question will	
6	be from the Commerce Department.	
7	MS. CLARK: Thank you, Justin. This	
8	question is also for Mr. Carmon. It is notable	
9	that this recommendation would only apply to	
10	vehicles manufactured before USMCA	
11	implementation. Do you have any recommendations	
12	for the proposed treatment of used vehicles	
13	manufactured after July 1, 2020 that were USMCA	
14	compliant at the time of production?	
15	MR. CARMON: For the vehicles	
16	subsequent to July 1 or prior?	
17	MS. CLARK: Yeah, those that were	
18	produced under the USMCA period	
19	MR. CARMON: Actually	
20	MS. CLARK: that were compliant.	
21	MR. CARMON: Actually, the preferred	
22	method would be we worked with the Office of	

Rulings and Regulations back in 1999, and they worked with the customs auditors and determined that based on the VIN code assigned under the SAE and the ISO provisions, that the first character, based on country of origin, would justify knowledge of the fact for the importers based on that first VIN character being a two or a three.

And we would really like to see something like that being reinstated versus having to go to the manufacturer for the certificate of origin. If it can be confirmed once again based on the averaging reports every July, I think it's July through the end of June, back in 1999 it was determined that those vehicles did meet because 100 percent of the volume complied.

The question was initially, even though if the manufacturers sends a country of origin to the importer and the importer bases that on knowledge of the facts, the question was what about the vehicles that weren't intended for export? Do they qualify? Because that was

substantiated that, yes, 100 percent of the vehicles, if they are originating in Mexico or Canada they do meet the NAFTA provisions.

Headquarters sent out a directive in March of 2000 confirming that. So that eliminated that problem going back to the certificate of origin. It eliminated the need for that. So the importers could complete the certificate of origin showing their knowledge of the facts based on the VIN number.

MS. CLARK: Thank you.

MR. HOFFMANN: We're going to turn now to CBP for the next question, please.

MS. UMBERGER: This is for Mr. Carmon as well. I did follow-on to the previous question. Are you aware of any efforts underway by the industry or stakeholders to establish documentary support for USMCA claims on these vehicles that were produced after July 1, 2020 when USMCA came into effect and are being sold on the secondary market?

And in addition, you mentioned the

memo linking the NAFTA status to the vehicle identification number. Do you think it would be possible to link the auto producer certifications to the VIN in some way?

MR. CARMON: It would likely have to

be tied to the country of origin or the first character, which still exists. So I believe some of our membership -- getting back to your first question, we reached out to the manufacturers.

But we don't have anything positive yet.

And this is such a big market, we would like to see it continue. But if we could go back to that memorandum from the Office of Rulings and Regulations back in 2000, I think that would be the ideal way to link the knowledge of the facts for the importers.

MS. UMBERGER: Thank you.

MR. HOFFMANN: Next the Department of State, please.

MR. GRIPPO: Hi. This is another question for Mr. Carmon. Has your organization been working with OEMs and other stakeholders to

develop further recommendations on how to treat used vehicles traded between USMCA partners? If so, can you provide us an update on those efforts -- an update on the status of those efforts? Thank you.

MR. CARMON: At this time, we don't have any information. We reached out. We are waiting for feedback. And so it's early in that stage right now. But we hope to see some results within the next quarter.

MR. GRIPPO: Great. Thank you.

MR. HOFFMANN: Thank you. We are going to turn now to -- back to the ITC for the next question.

MR. COFFIN: My question is for Mr. Wade. In your comments you suggest adding a number of electric and autonomous vehicle parts to the core parts list. Can you explain the rationale for adding those parts to the rules of origin and why you believe that they should all be added -- all be included in Table 8.2, Core Parts, rather than Table B, Principal Parts, or

Table C, Complementary Parts? Thank you.

MR. WADE: Our analysis was kind of two part. One, that these are parts that we know are being made in the U.S. So it's trying to build a fence around some of the, you know, economic ecosystem that already exists in the U.S.

And then we identified these as many of the core components that are core to developing EV and hybrid and other technologies and then as well as AV technologies. That was kind of our rationale.

Can these be built here? We understand, you know, that the market is still the market. We would like everything to be built domestically but kind of starting from the premise what's already here, what can we use trade mall to anchor that, at least hopefully domestically, but if not in the North American market and then putting it in the correct priority. And that's why we chose that priority as opposed to the other ones.

MR. COFFIN: Thank you.

MR. HOFFMANN: Thank you. Mr. Wade, just building upon David's question there, I was wondering if you could discuss the rationale for proposing to add autonomous vehicle components to the list, especially that given that autonomous vehicle technology has not been fully deployed in the marketplace, is there a view on, you know, adding them to the list now versus at a later point when the technology is more prevalent?

MR. WADE: Well, we think, you know, at its nascent stage, this is when supply chains are being developed. And we do see the prospect of AVs, although it seems to have many false starts, AVs proliferating over the next several years. And it's not that it couldn't be added later, but we think these are core components that are the backbone of most AVs.

So even if the technology does take longer to develop, we don't think these core components that we have included would not be part of any type of autonomous vehicle or

sophisticated semi-autonomous platform. And it would be to both Governor Blunt and Ms. Wilson's points, it's good to signal to the industry early and often what the expectations are.

And so if, you know, there are investment dollars happening today, it makes sense to us that they're doing it within North America and preferably in the United States going forward.

So it's a signaling issue, but we also think -- you know, I mean, several people thought we would all be driving autonomous vehicles by today. They were wrong. But it is developing, and eventually, I think, once the technology is figured out, it may be rather rapid, too. So we don't want to be caught trying to figure out how to respond to it. And we've narrowed what we were looking for into some of the key high value components.

MR. HOFFMANN: I'm going to hand it over to the Department of Labor for the next question, please.

MR. HUGGINS: Thanks, Justin. One more question for Mr. Wade. Your submission recommends that the government provide more transparency around how USMCA labor value content provisions are enforced. Can you please expand upon that? For example, are there specific data points or information around which you would like to see more transparency?

MR. WADE: We would like more transparency. We don't have a lot of insight so yes.

You know, the GOA report recently provided insight, you know, which was helpful. But we haven't been able to get a ton of information on how it's being implemented. And some of the self-reporting aspects to it was concerning.

So we think either in the aggregate or, I mean, we would advocate for more particularity that we should be able to see how our items are involved in trade, how they are being manufactured and high LVC implies, in our

1 mind, better working conditions, and consumers 2 and the public should have a right to know that. 3 Working through what that looks like, we would be happy to have further conversations. 4 5 MR. HUGGINS: Thank you for that. 6 MR. WADE: It seems rather opaque at 7 this point. 8 MR. HOFFMANN: Thank you. And our 9 next question is from the Treasury Department. 10 MR. CHANG: Hello, Mr. Wade. Can you 11 also expand upon your recommendation to establish 12 a process to investigate whether preferential 13 treatment was provided in error? Thank you. 14 And this is in regard to MR. WADE: 15 LVC. You know, as we understood it in the 16 interim rules that were proposed that there was 17 -- and what we saw with the GOA report was that there was a certain level of self-reporting. 18 Ι 19 believe there is starting to be some auditing. 20 But we want to see consequences -- to 21 encourage better self-reporting and to support 22 good actors in this process, the consequences of

not actually following the guidelines or shirking the guidelines should have some consequences.

And there should be a clear process for that to occur, whistleblowing or whatever should be communicated to the manufacturers.

MR. CHANG: Thank you for that.

MR. HOFFMANN: Thank you. I think this concludes our questions. But I do want to give a moment for anyone from the Interagency Committee if there is any last questions or burning questions you may have? No? Okay.

Well, thank you. Thank you to all of you for taking the time to appear before us today and to answer our questions and provide us with some very helpful information.

As we conclude this hearing, I just wanted to make a couple of quick points and a few reminders.

The transcript of today's hearing will be issued in about seven business days. When it is available, we will post it to the docket on regulations.gov. And that's under Docket Number

USTR-2023-0013.

2.1

In addition, USTR will be publishing a notice in the Federal Register very soon that will provide an opportunity to submit post-hearing submissions.

Some of you mentioned you would like to follow-up. That's your opportunity to do so. It's also an opportunity for others to submit post-hearing briefs or other supplementary materials.

The deadline to submit those materials is going to be February 28th at 5:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time. And those submissions should be submitted to that same docket on regulations.gov.

And then in closing, I would like to express thanks to my U.S. government colleagues for their participation in today's hearing. I also want to express thanks to my USTR and Executive Office of the President colleagues for their help in setting up this hearing, helping with the technical and the livestreaming capabilities. We really appreciate it.

1	And so with that, this hearing is
2	adjourned. Thank you.
3	(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter
4	went off the record at 11:33 a.m.)
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# <u>C E R T I F I C A T E</u>

This is to certify that the foregoing transcript

In the matter of: Biennial Review of the United

States-Mexico-Canada Agreement

Before: USTR

Date: 02-07-24

Place: teleconference

was duly recorded and accurately transcribed under my direction; further, that said transcript is a true and accurate complete record of the proceedings.

Court Reporter

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