

United States - Mexico - Canada Agreement (USMCA)

Anticorruption

The objective of the chapter is to **combat practices and acts of corruption** that may affect trade and investment between the parties. In Mexico, the objective is to **strengthen the fight against corruption** through a culture of **prevention** in the federal public administration and private industry to fortify and **consolidate the Anticorruption National System.**

General provisions:

Promotes the active participation of the Government, companies, civil society and NGOs through the following commitments:

- At the government level, adopt or maintain legislation or measures to:
 - Establish acts of corruption that affect trade and investment, including embezzlement or misappropriation as a criminal offense.
 - Prevent acts of corruption in the public service by training public officials, identifying conflicts of interest and submitting patrimonial declarations, among others.
 - Protect informers (whistle blowers).
- At the enterprises level, encourage companies to:
 - o Prohibit bribery or other "facilitation payments".
 - Adopt compliance programs to identify and combat corruption within their structures.
- At the intergovernmental level, strengthen or facilitate:
 - Cooperation and coordination among authorities.
 - Exchange experiences and best practices.
- The chapter is **subject to Dispute Settlement Resolution** with modifications and exceptions that address the nature of the commitments adopted.
- No party may resort to the resolution of disputes for any matter arising under articles 27.6 or 27.9.
 - Article 27.6 on Enforcement of Anticorruption Laws states that no party shall cease to apply its laws or other measures to combat corruption in a sustained manner or through inaction as an incentive for trade and investment.
 - Each party retains the right of the authorities to exercise discretion regarding the application of anti-corruption laws.
- There are explicit commitments to strengthen the obligation of the Parties that derive from international agreements, with emphasis on the anti-corruption conventions of the OAS, the OECD and the UN. Other mechanisms that imply compliance of the private sector with commitments subscribed in the anticorruption working groups of the G-20 and APEC are also included.