

Vargas-Hernández, José G; Orozco Quijano, Elsa Patricia; Virchez, Jorge

Article

A Critical Analysis of Scenarios for Small and Medium Enterprise in NAFTA renegotiations

Small Business International Review (SBIR)

Provided in Cooperation with:

Spanish Accounting and Business Administration Association (AECA) and Universidad Politécnica de Cartagena (UPCT)

Suggested Citation: Vargas-Hernández, José G; Orozco Quijano, Elsa Patricia; Virchez, Jorge (2019) : A Critical Analysis of Scenarios for Small and Medium Enterprise in NAFTA renegotiations, Small Business International Review (SBIR), ISSN 2531-0046, Spanish Accounting and Business Administration Association (AECA) and Universidad Politécnica de Cartagena (UPCT), Madrid and Cartagena, Vol. 3, Iss. 1, pp. 1-18,
<https://doi.org/10.26784/sbir.v3i1.151>

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/224298>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.



<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0>

***A Critical Analysis of Scenarios for Small and Medium
Enterprises in NAFTA renegotiations***

***Un Análisis Crítico de los Escenarios para pequeñas y medianas
empresas en las Renegociaciones de NAFTA***

José G. Vargas-Hernández, M.B.A., Ph.D.¹
ORCID ID: <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-0938-4197>
ResearcherID: A-8344-2016 G6347-2017
Visiting Scholar at Laurentian University
University Center for Economic and Managerial Sciences, University of Guadalajara
Jvargas2006@gmail.com, jgvh0811@yahoo.com, josevargas@cucea.udg.mx

Elsa Patricia Orozco-Quijano, M.B.A.; Ph.D. (Cand.)²
ORCID ID: <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-6616-3174>
Master Lecturer, Faculty of Management, Laurentian University
POrozco@laurentian.ca

Jorge Virchez, PhD³
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7574-3197>
Full Professor School of Northern and Community Studies (Geography), Laurentian University
jvirchez@laurentian.ca

- 1 Research professor at University Center for Economic and Managerial Sciences, University of Guadalajara. Member of the National System of Researchers of Mexico. Professor Vargas-Hernández has a Ph. D. in Public Administration and a Ph.D. in Organizational Economics.
- 2 Master Lecturer at the Department of Marketing and Management and Work Integrated Education Coordinator at the Faculty of Management at Laurentian University has over 12 years of teaching experience in English and French. Her research expanded recently from International Business and Marketing to Work Integrated Learning and Entrepreneurship.
- 3 Full Professor in the Department of Geography at Laurentian University since 1991. He has been teaching in both official languages, English and French. Most of his courses are in Regional Geography Studies (The Americas, Asia, Europe and Africa) as well as the Sub-Arctic. His present research is in the Postcolonial healing landscapes and mental health in remote indigenous communities in the subarctic in Ontario. Canada.

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to set some scenarios for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) from a critical analysis of the provisions in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) renegotiation, its challenges and opportunities. The critical analysis departs from the questionable position of the withdrawal from NAFTA and their consequences for SMEs of not giving continuity through a process of renegotiation among the three partners. The method used is the critical analysis based mainly in some sources of information, analysis of results of NAFTA, and the strategic examination of its challenges and opportunities for SMEs. Finally, the analysis establish some possible scenarios post-NAFTA renegotiation and some strategic proposals for the SMEs.

Keywords: Challenge, NAFTA, opportunity, renegotiation, scenario, SMEs.

Resumen

El objetivo de este documento es establecer algunos escenarios para las pequeñas y medianas empresas (PYMEs) a partir de un análisis crítico de las disposiciones en la renegociación del Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte (NAFTA), sus desafíos y oportunidades. El análisis crítico parte de la cuestionable posición de la retirada del NAFTA y sus consecuencias para las PYMEs de no dar continuidad a través de un proceso de renegociación entre los tres socios. El método utilizado es el análisis crítico que se basa principalmente en algunas fuentes de información, el análisis de los resultados del NAFTA y el examen estratégico de sus desafíos y oportunidades para las PYME. Finalmente, el análisis establece algunos escenarios posibles después de la renegociación del NAFTA y algunas propuestas estratégicas para las PYMEs.

Palabras clave: Desafío, NAFTA, oportunidad, renegociación, escenario, PYMEs.

1. Introduction

Global economy has changed significantly in the last three decades especially due to technology advances with the widespread use of internet for e-commerce and trade, affecting consumer habits, communication and managerial practices, supply chain management, etc. While the notion that trade is an engine of economic growth (Kravis 1970) and Lewis (1980) benefiting all the involved participants, an assumption that cannot easily be refuted theoretically, however, free international trade has never been implemented.

The approval of NAFTA in 1993 brought the three North American Countries, Canada, United States and Mexico into an economic rationale according to the conclusions of international free trade theory which claim that allows each country for specialization based on comparative advantage. Free trade through specialization benefits all countries involved promoting economic efficiency and growth (Kondonassis & Malliaris, 1996).

Despite the serious and broader concerns of disparities in income and cultural and ethnic differences that could pose serious obstacles for economic and market integration among the three partners of NAFTA, 24 years of implementation and operation, the results confirm that the agreement has benefitted all the three partners. It also has confirmed that the two neighbors of United States, Canada and Mexico are of considerable foreign-policy importance, (Krueger (1992), which is to say that the political dimension is linked to economic decisions in NAFTA.

The renegotiations of NAFTA is a unique opportunity for economic analysts, to investigate, analyze and contrast the new and then old issues that have motivated the North American economic and market integration. Proponents and critics of the renegotiation of NAFTA agree on modernization and reevaluation of the agreement considering the challenges and opportunities, although they have contrasting views on the process of revision.

This paper addresses the main concerns on NAFTA provisions renegotiation and its impact

on SMEs making a critical analysis on recent developments in strategic terms of challenges and opportunities. Finally, this paper develops some scenarios and make some proposals.

2. Methodology: a critical analysis method

This study is based on the critical analysis of different sources of information, analysis of results of NAFTA, and the strategic examination of its challenges and opportunities for SMEs.

The method of critical analysis has the purpose for writing a critique to evaluate the written work on a specific issue by reviewing the theoretical and empirical literature in order to increase the understanding, evaluate the assumptions and results, express an opinion, have some concluding remarks, give some suggestions and recommendations and propose some changes.

A framework for critical analysis was developed involving the following steps:

- a. Delimitation of the problem under the study and variables being analyzed
- b. Identify objective and intended purposes of this analysis.
- c. Review the theoretical and empirical literature on the issue subject to the analysis.
- d. Find the main assumptions of different researches that support the intended purposes
- e. Identify the main economic trends and tendencies
- f. Analyze challenges and opportunities according to the intended objective of our research.
- g. Identify advantages, benefits and disadvantages.
- h. Analyze the impact of the agreement on the SMEs growth and their relationship with the economies of the countries involved
- i. Identify the main issues surrounding the SMES under the renegotiation process of the agreement
- j. Derive results in terms of proposals for changes and NAFTA renegotiation scenarios and proposals

The purpose of critical analysis methodology is to contribute, invite and promote dialogue that

may support researchers, practitioners, negotiators, owners and managers of SMEs to arrive at new insights about the impacts of their day-to-day actions.

3. Background of research: *nafta renegotiations and smes*

A. *NAFTA renegotiations*

NAFTA entered into force on January 1, 1994, as the first of a new generation and most comprehensive free trade agreement negotiated at the time (Villarreal & Fergusson, 2018). NAFTA was instrumental in developing closer trade and investment relations among the three countries: United States, Canada and Mexico. Through NAFTA, the United States and Canada could have more access to the Mexican market after the removal of tariffs and quotas and U.S. market was opened to increased imports from Canada and Mexico. Tariffs phased out for sensitive products such as sugar and corn, after 15 years when the agreement went into effect to become duty free.

NAFTA removed investment barriers, protected investors and provided mechanisms for the settlement of disputes. Hufbauer and Schott (1992) suggested that Mexico anticipated that NAFTA would reduce the threat of U.S. protectionism, would reinforce trade reforms and would provide Mexican SMEs with more opportunities for export to the United States. As a consequence, Mexico would rise the employment and income which could further increase the gains of Canadian and U.S. small and medium sized business. For example, NAFTA integrated the motor vehicle industry by removing protectionist policies. NAFTA included liberalization commitments and specific exceptions to national treatment.

NAFTA lock in trade and investment liberalization among the three countries. Since NAFTA, the three partners have relationships of cooperation on issues of mutual interest, expanding economic linkages and forming integrated production, distribution, logistics and marketing chains, improving working conditions and living standards of employees and consumers Villarreal, and Fergusson (2018).

NAFTA market has become the largest destination for small and medium enterprises of partners. Mexico and Canada were the largest destinations of U.S. small and medium-sized enterprises with more than 95 percent of their exports in 2014. Some economic analysts contend that Mexican economic reforms added resilience to its economy that will bring greater economic growth. The recent finance and fiscal reforms in Mexico creates more competition in the banking sector increasing the access to finance and credit for small and medium sized business

NAFTA represented the first opportunity for establishing labor and environmental provisions in a new type of relationships of cooperation among the NAFTA partners. However, some critics blame NAFTA for a decline in labor conditions, employment and wages in United States and for lack of improvement on labor and environmental standards (Hufbauer, Ciminio & Moran 2014; U.S. Chamber of Commerce 2015).

The North American Free Trade Agreement initiated in 1994 linking the Canadian, Mexican and United States economies creating a market with 490 million consumers. The renegotiation talks began in August 2017. The economic model emerged out from NAFTA arrangements faces new challenges. The interdependence on trade among the three partners of NAFTA is challenged by a high percentage of U.S. content on Canadian and Mexican exports.

United States has officially proposed for updating the trade agreement with its Summary of Objectives for the NAFTA Renegotiation centered on modernization to address a fairer deal expanding rules of origin to include more U.S. content and to balance trade reducing bilateral trade deficits with Canada and Mexico. NAFTA renegotiation and modernization has been a priority for the U.S. Government and now it is also for Mexico.

The reason behind the U.S. renegotiation is because NAFTA is characterized by the President as the “worst trade deal,” that has resulted on a trade deficit with Mexico and Canada and has

stated several times the potential withdrawal from the agreement. NAFTA renegotiation is a constructive alternative to strengthen economies. However, it is very debatable the use of trade agreement provisions to overcome the trade deficit because macroeconomic fundamentals determine trade imbalances (Bergsten, 2017). Renegotiation of NAFTA is more likely to affect the composition of trade partners but it is very questionable its impact on the trade deficit. If in the renegotiation of NAFTA there are not clear provisions it is not clear how is possible to reduce trade deficit.

U.S. is seeking in the NAFTA renegotiations to enhance trilateral cooperation on security and energy sectors having more open access to invest and trade in the oil sector. On the part of Mexico may seek to enhance the energy sector, mainly the state-owned PEMEX oil Company, to compete in the market.

Renegotiation of NAFTA includes the issues of energy trade, government procurement, IPR protection, rules of origin, and small- and medium-sized businesses. NAFTA has significantly benefitted the motor vehicles, auto parts, agriculture industries and the small and medium businesses.

Only a few small and medium-sized businesses follow the key issues and potential outcomes of the renegotiation process of NAFTA.

B. Background of the SMEs

Small and medium business are living in an era of tremendous global development and change which requires decision making and policy implementation confronted by challenges and opportunities to shape their own developments and serve their best interests. The industrial sectors of auto mobiles, motor vehicles and parts, agriculture and small and medium enterprises have been significantly received benefits from the creation of NAFTA. Exports from United States to Mexico have grown in motor vehicles and parts 262 percent. Agricultural exports to Canada and Mexico have increased 350 percent.

Mexico and Canada are the largest market destinations for U. S. small and medium-sized enterprise's (Dubbert, & Sengenberger, 2018). NAFTA generates multi-million dollar industries in the SMEs in most of the American states because of its business facilities and commercial advantages. In its 24 years of operation, 33 states have sold more goods and services to Canada and Mexico than to the rest of the United States. In 2016, the last exercise prior to the declaration of the commercial war, exports to Canada ranged from 9,000 million dollars from Washington State to 23,700 million dollars from Michigan. While the sales to Mexico went from the 2,000 million of Hawaii to the 91,700 of Texas.

Fiscal reforms in Mexico incentivize participation of SMEs in the formal, tax-paying economy by offering credit, home loans, insurance, retirements. Among the SMEs, NAFTA seeks to boost formal-sector productivity and employment. Small-and medium-sized enterprises employ over 60 percent of Mexican workers including informal sector. Millions of jobs created by SMEs depend on NAFTA trade, which remains critical to workers, owners and companies to generate new opportunities. However, productivity in Mexican small businesses fell by 6.5% per year between 1999 and 2009 while during the same period, large companies increased by 5.8% per year (McKinsey Global Institute 2014).

Majority of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) participate and use NAFTA to save costs, in cross-border transactions although sometimes they remain dangerously passive as to its outcome. Since NAFTA went into effect, Mexico and Canada have evolved into the largest two export destinations for U.S. small and medium-sized businesses (U.S. Chamber of Commerce 2017). Across Canada there are 109,000 small and medium-sized member businesses (Canadian Federation of Independent Business, 2018) out of which one in five are involved in foreign trade.

The issue of growing and strengthening small-to-medium enterprises (SMEs) that accounts for 90 percent of worldwide business, is an important business case (Gasiowski-Denis, 2015). SMEs constitute over 90 percent of exporters of goods and services in the three

countries members of NAFTA. Currently, SMEs two-thirds import and one-third export either products or services (CFIB, 2018).

The resource-based theory and the capability theory of firms sustain that the internationalization process of SMEs requires resources and capabilities (Martineau & Pastoriza, 2016). Also the institutional theory suggests that institutions and public policy play an important role in strategic decision making about locating, scaling and linking SMEs to value added chains of investment, design, production, logistics, marketing and international trade. Also institutions and public policy supporting investments, credit, certification process, etc., are relevant for the internationalization processes of SMEs.

Competitive economics is critical for SMEs to cross-border trade and international trade procedures to achieve cost-effective solutions through the access to technology delivering speed, ease and security such as the block change technology. Borders among the three countries have thickened due to the enforced security measures damaging the trade relationships. This situation gives an opportunity to find initiatives and procedures based on reciprocal collaboration to facilitate cross-border trading.

SMEs engaging in international markets make major contributions to the economy by being more productive Baldwin and Gu (2003) become more likely to export (Melitz, 2003 and Baldwin & Gu, 2003) and having higher revenues, paying higher wages (Mayer & Ottaviano 2008), investing more on research, innovation and development having higher rates of technology adoption (Lileeva & Trefler 2010).

Innovation of SMEs boosts production, employment and more competition to benefit consumers. Innovation in SMEs can come after better access to credit and other financial instruments that enable international and cross-border trade. Small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) can innovate and develop the capacity to conduct cross-border transactions of goods and services through the use of internet, digital devices, reducing cost and space of firm size required. SMEs are heavy web and internet users

to trade and to source products and services internationally. Besides, SMEs with high web use realize higher percentage of sales growth on average and low web users had no presence or sales decline.

Martineau and Pastoriza (2016) suggest that education, experience and growth orientation personality of the SMEs owners are relevant factors in decision making to export. SMEs owners with higher level of education and management experience are more positively correlated with export propensity because they are enabled to likely become exporter of products and services.

Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) under the framework of the North American free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) have to keep searching for new markets. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are efficient exporters contributing significantly to the economy of NAFTA members. Small and medium-size enterprises among the NAFTA countries make up a growing percentage in the share of international trade. The state's members of NAFTA are committed to provide support and stimulate to establish mechanisms for SME to meet requirements for trade liberalization, encouraging greater participation by SMEs in regional supply chains aimed to export orientation. The agreement includes a Trilateral Dialogue to increase the efforts for access of SME to the North American Free Trade market.

Given the importance of the North American free market, many SMEs are concerned about the renegotiation process of NAFTA. Protecting the free trade fundamentals in the negotiations of NAFTA is a relevant matter to have settled the small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Matters on SMEs subject to negotiations are the markets, strategic information sharing and cooperative activities with other local, domestic and international business.

The renegotiation of the new NAFTA normal has positive and negative impacts on SMEs, generally determined by geography and industry. Large companies from the e-commerce sector have supported small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to marketing, distribute and

sell products to foreign markets, for example “e-Bay enabled SMEs,” were exporters in Mexico, Canada, and in the United States. Regarding e-commerce, Mexico faces substantial challenges regarding public distrust on digital and online systems, low internet connectivity, etc. Despite this problem, the e-commerce market has grown (Export.gov, 2017).

SMEs need to adapt quickly the new trade arrangements to the new NAFTA normal in order to avoid potential harm manufacturing and services while benefitting others.

C. Challenges of SMEs

A report of the OECD (2017) stated that “...a key challenge for many SMEs is to identify and connect to appropriate knowledge partners and networks”. The success for the SMEs depends of their “their access to strategic resources...such as education and training, innovation and infrastructure.”

The North American Free Trade agreement is a challenge for SMEs to gain preferred access to more than 500 million consumers. NAFTA partners are the largest destinations for small-business exports between each other. For example, U.S. small and medium-sized business represented more than 95 percent of all its exports equivalent to 25 percent of total value into the Canada and Mexico markets. 95 percent of U.S. SMEs are small and medium companies’ exports into the other members of NAFTA, Canada and Mexico. The largest export destinations of U.S. small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) are Canada and Mexico representing more than 95 percent in 2014 and becoming the largest markets for U. S. (International Trade Administration 2016).

Canadian small and medium sized firms that already trade with the other NAFTA parties, U. S. and Mexico, are not very or somewhat familiar with the agreement (Kelly, 2018). However, exports from Canada and Mexico to U. S. have risen substantially since NAFTA. Similarly, cross-border investment has increased significantly as well. Over the past three years, the Canadian

Canadian and Mexican SMEs are facing the uncertainties of the NAFTA renegotiation with the possibility of the trade deal collapse.

SMEs face several challenges to position themselves getting support to achieve resources and capabilities aimed to create, develop and reinforce the links within the international value chain. Free trade among the three countries has been complex and diverse because final product could have combinations of value added from all trading partners. Trade tariffs and trade barriers disrupt production chains of SMEs, which increase costs for consumers, reduce efficiency and competitiveness in production and thousands of lost Jobs.

An important challenge is the reduction of low value shipments requiring minimal custom paperwork and costs by supporting the digital marketplace and promoting inclusivity for SMEs. Engaged SMEs leverage digital platforms to access the different markets. The existent integration in North America translates into high opportunity costs derived from inconsistent and incompatible regulations.

The eco-system for SMEs shares policy information among the different regions to access to the best practices of financial processes connected through a web portal that allows encode invoices. SMEs optimize some internal processes of export initiatives through digitalization such as payments, invoices, settlements and reconciliations to improve speed, security and ease of trade transactions. However, Hufbauer and Wong (2011) found that savings to customs, express shipping, SMEs and consumers from raising the threshold outweighed lost government revenue.

The majority of female owned SMEs (51.9) and non-female SMEs owned (9.3) of all SMEs (49.7) grew between 1 percent and 10 percent of an average annual revenue between 2012 and 2014. The export propensity of Canadian small-sized SMEs in 2014 was 20.7 percent meaning the share of all SMEs that export Canadian female-owned SMEs follow the same trends as all SMEs but outshine female owned non-exporters in larger size located in export intensive in-

dustries, education and experience, more likely to be born outside Canada (Office of the Chief Economist, 2016).

The propensity of micro-sized SMEs, between 1 and 4 employees, was 53.0 percent, tiny SMES between 5 and 19 employees were 34 percent, small SMEs between 20 and 99 employees 11.1 percent and medium-sized SMEs between 100 and 499 employees were 1.6 percent. The industries of manufacturing, wholesale trade and professional and technical services, have the highest export propensities of enterprises for exporting. In Canada, Ontario is the location where SMEs have greater propensity to export likely tied to industry (Office of the Chief Economist, 2016).

There is also an increasing participation of female owned exporting SMEs, as it has been reported by the Office of the Chief Economist (2016). According to this report, SMEs female owned represented only 15.7 percent and only 11.1 percent of all exporting SMEs. The data used is from the Survey on Financing and Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises with over 97 thousand female SMEs. This report examines characteristics and differences between majority female owned SMEs exporters and non-exporters.

Canadian SMEs exporters are larger and have more control and ownership over relevant resources and capabilities than the other SMEs non-exporters (Orser et al. 2010). Investors and owners of SMEs challenge regulations using broad language and designed to further policies related to issues of environment, labor, safety, health, etc. (Hufbauer and Schott 2005).

Female's owners of businesses tend to be smaller more oriented towards local markets and less likely to participate in international markets. Female owners of exporting SMEs in Canada are larger in terms of number, more educated and experienced than non-exporting SMES owned by non-females. Female SME exporters are more traditionally export intensive industries, although they are smaller and are less likely to participate in less export-intensive than non-females (Office of the Chief Economist, 2016). Female SME owners face percei-

ved and real obstacles to growth (Orser 2007) although may be less interested in growth as a revenue (Poggesi, Mari, & De Vita 2016).

D. Renegotiation challenges of NAFTA

Small and medium-size enterprises is an issue for NAFTA renegotiation that could be modernized using as a reference other more recent agreements such as the TPP, considering recent technological and scientific developments, managerial and regulatory practices. Regulatory challenges brought SMEs under the investor-state dispute resolution provisions of NAFTA have to be overcome as a source of controversies.

SMEs are being discouraged for growing and expanding businesses by the rising tensions in NAFTA renegotiations and the imposition of marginal trade tariffs. Also, related industry is already suffering with the trade tariff already imposed to steel and aluminum by United States, such as the documented case of the firm in the boating industry. Local business could suffer with the withdrawal as the case of Boating Ontario representing several SMEs across the province with more than 30,000 direct and indirect jobs is projecting a 20 per cent job reduction in 2019. Rutherford, (2018).

Any disruption to the economic relationships of NAFTA, could have economic adverse effects for the three partners on productivity, competitiveness, employment, investments, etc. Low skilled employment would decline by 125,000 for Canada and 951,000, for Mexico respectively (Walmsley & Minor 2017). Any change to NAFTA has a broad and varied impact on Canadian, Mexican and even United States small and medium businesses. If United States decides, as it has been threatening, to pull out of NAFTA, trade with Canada will revert to the 1988 signed Canada-US trade agreement (Galarneau, 2017). The case of Mexico is different not having a previous US-Mexico trade agreement and the impact on Mexican SMEs will be devastating.

Today the three economies are economically interdependent in such a way that any decou-

pling would be an economic catastrophe and risking the cooperation and shared intelligence to deal with strategic challenges. Among these strategic challenges are migration and regional security, free movement of goods and services, coordinated response to natural disasters and pandemics, etc. (Anderson, 2017).

United States is being renegotiated NAFTA with the goal of slapping tariffs on imported goods from Canada and Mexico driving to small and medium business owners to face a triple whammy that could wipe out the value of their business and their life's work. The Canadian province, Ontario and the cities of Monterrey in the State of Nuevo Leon or Naucalpan in the State of Mexico have a substantial manufacturing small and medium enterprises that are highly dependent on exports to the U.S. to survive. This situation may lead to small and medium-sized businesses to be sold by the owners who have worked very hard in their lives are pushed to only count on selling their business to have health finances.

Canada's trade commissioners, and Mexican government are concern about the imposed trade tariffs by U.S. government and committed to including small business in the NAFTA trade agenda. Small and medium businesses are supported by governments of Canada and Mexico to renew NAFTA on new grounds in international trade of goods and services despite the threats of U.S. imposed trade tariffs, which are damaging the U. S. SMEs.

SMEs business hiring is slowing cutting back jobs of companies, hurting workers by the escalating trade disputes. Employment and investments of car dealers in Canada and Mexico could be at risk if automobiles and auto parts tariffs come to pass imposed for imports to United States and the new NAFTA deal is not secured.

Importers and exporters SMEs on NAFTA are under attack of aggressive trade policies such as the tariffs. United States have hit back the other members of NAFTA, Mexico and Canada, for retaliating against tariffs with WTO complaint. The main challenge facing SMEs on NAFTA renegotiation is to reach an agreement with clear and stable regulations supporting the free fair

trade and investments flows in North America, providing certainty to all the economic agents involved. Under the assumption that free trade must be a fair trade, Canadian small and medium firms have urged their government to stand against any increase on trade tariffs and at the end charging the duties and sales taxes to the consumers. Tax regimes and other legislations of each country member of NAFTA affect the SMES and have an impact on final consumers. Tariffs are driving up the costs of imports needed by companies, including the SMEs.

Small and medium businesses have a passive approach to the NAFTA renegotiations considered to be a sense of fatalism. Most of the SMEs casually follow or are not following the NAFTA discussions and only few small and medium-sized business have contingency plans in the event of U.S. Withdrawal from NAFTA. If the threat of U.S. to withdraw from NAFTA is achieved, there will be legal challenges from small, medium and large business to claim compensation for damage, members of congress may take legislative action or blocking funding to carry out the withdrawal.

The existing substantial research demonstrates that smaller and medium companies are likely to be hardest hit by the uncertainty of NAFTA withdrawal because they respond to policy uncertainties by reducing investments, jobs and risks (European Commission, 2016), which tend to be harder to absorb when having few customers to spread risk among them. The cost of U.S. withdrawal from NAFTA would increase the cost to more than \$ 50 billion U.S. Dollars.

A little more than half of and medium-size businesses are aware that the discussions will lead to a successful renegotiation of NAFTA or with little effects. Less than half of SMEs are aware that the withdrawal from NAFTA would have negative effects in industry and the other half is aware of a negative effect on individual businesses. Canadian small and medium-sized businesses are aware of the need to back up a plan to face the tariff disputes.

The outcomes of NAFTA renegotiations will have direction on policy implications for the broader relationship of economic cooperation

on investment, trade, labor, environment, etc., among the parties. The renegotiated NAFTA partners have an opportunity to develop policy guidelines and constraints to SMEs on trade interventions to prevent and preclude new trade frictions in the future. The new generations require that NAFTA renegotiation expand upon further liberalizing trade and investment, creating new markets of goods and services to provide further benefits in terms of job creation, better wages, major quality and lower prices of goods and services, economic efficiency, etc.

Some of the relevant challenges that NAFTA renegotiation have they should include stronger and more enforceable labor regulations and protections, provisions on potential currency manipulation, and stricter rules of regional origin. The complexity of the rules of origin application add to the traditional trade costs some additional administrative costs for small and medium enterprises which lead not to be benefited of NAFTA tariff preferences and take advantage of the most favored nation (MFN) tariffs to import products and services. NAFTA's rules of origin are toughest and burdensome for SMEs as an estimated 7 % in compliance costs. Tightening rules of origin add costs to trade that in turn could be costly to consumers and may introduce inefficiencies for businesses (Freund, 2017).

More than half of small and medium-sized businesses will pass down the costs of tariffs to consumers or absorb costs and reducing investments, which lead to reduce competitiveness. NAFTA renegotiations has the potential to affect an impact on developments made on issues of common interest between the three countries for the last two decades in cooperation in areas of security, energy and competitiveness, migration, etc.

Concerns over NAFTA labor and environmental provisions challenge the renegotiation of NAFTA. Environmental regulations and programs could be challenged under a framework of the trade agreement and not under national trade laws to guarantee a legitimate nondiscriminatory implementation. Environmental regulations, standards, issues and concerns are usually challenged under dispute resolution

mechanisms (Gaines 2007; Sinclair 2015). Sustainable development should be a core commitment in any new framework of renegotiated NAFTA. Renegotiation of NAFTA's implies the inclusion of regulations related to environmental concerns to manage the environmental challenges (Torres 2002; Carpentier 2006).

For example, Canada had faced 35 challenges on environmental regulations concerning pollution control, resource management, toxic waste disposal, mining, lumbering, etc. (Sinclair 2015). An ongoing action is the challenge brought by an oil and gas company against a Quebec's fracking ban (ICSID, 2017). The United States has been challenged by 20 claims including six challenges to environmental regulations and resource management and have not paid out compensation (Alvarez & Park, 2003). Mexico has faced 22 challenges of which only 4 cases involved environmental issues. The most critical has been the case of *Metalclad* as an abuse of the investor-state dispute settlement structure. This case confirms that the dispute mechanisms systematically favors investor interests to the detriment of the environment and the public.

It seems that the proposals on trade policymaking in NAFTA renegotiation encompasses environmental and social concerns and issues including income distribution, public health, labor rights, worker dislocation and poverty alleviation, etc. As a priority on the NAFTA negotiation, labor and environmental standards should be updated, improved and enforceable to comply, for example with the Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) objectives for labor.

E. Opportunities for SMEs

The NAFTA renegotiation offer a unique opportunity for economic analysts to investigate, analyze and contrast the issues related to SMEs that have motivated the economic integration process in North America. SMEs have a large stake in NAFTA renegotiation because they have a very significant market of products and services. A renegotiation of NAFTA is a new opportunity for SMEs to assess cross-border market conditions and opportunities for im-

prove trade related to labor and environmental collaboration.

The renegotiation of NAFTA could provide an opportunity to modernize certain related issues to SMEs exports and imports. Small and medium-size enterprises is an issue for NAFTA renegotiation that could be modernized using as a reference other more recent agreements such as the TPP, considering recent technological and scientific developments, managerial and regulatory practices. Modernization of NAFTA building on shared interests, commercial and security ties requires to SMES to update technological developments and agree on new rules of governing digital flows, financial services, e-commerce, export of digital goods and services, energy, etc., to take full advantage of new opportunities. For that, it is also required protection of intellectual property on digital contents.

The renegotiation of NAFTA offers the opportunity to governments of the three countries of North America to create fair trade for SMEs and protect their local interests in accordance to the business communities in order to build relationships of cooperation and harness the benefits of the agreement. Also, NAFTA renegotiated could contribute to create new opportunities for investment and trade for small and medium-size enterprises in North America, having a positive effect on employment.

The renegotiation of NAFTA has the opportunity to make it more progressive by strengthening among other provisions, the ones related to SMEs, labor and environment. International trade when expanding the export markets must benefit the three countries members of NAFTA, ensuring that exports and imports of products and services for small and medium sized companies can be done easily, with cost efficiency, thus benefitting consumers and SMEs.

The opportunity cost of low-level achievements and commitments in NAFTA is higher due to the existing deep integration among the three national economies and markets. A set of negotiating objectives to update NAFTA provisions could prioritize fair free trade of goods and services of SMEs, inclusive and responsible

by incorporating mechanisms of cooperation related to labor en environment standards, energy security, transparency and anticorruption, etc.

Among the NAFTA negotiating objectives should be included provisions on government anticorruption (Corchado, 2017). Also, trade relations should not remain separated from security cooperation in the relationship (Wilson, 2017).

The governments of Canada, the United States and Mexico agree on the inclusion of a small and medium sized business chapter in the renewed agreement, even amid the uncertainties of the renegotiation process of NAFTA. However, the awareness of the renegotiations of NAFTA remains low, but interest in partnering with small and medium companies among the parties as an opportunity to develop in international markets is high. The Canadian and Mexican governments have committed to modernizing NAFTA by staying at the negotiating table, although the renegotiation is unclear.

The modernization of NAFTA requires to update the new labor, digital and environmental developments strengthening data privacy and intellectual property rights. Renegotiation of NAFTA offers an opportunity to address the issues of efficient environmental regulations and SMEs trade and environment dynamics to establish goals, programs, procedures, and institutional arrangements toward a more sustainable future (Rockstrom & Klum 2015; Sachs 2015).

For every one small and medium sized business harmed by free trade under NAFTA, there were five that came out ahead and got insulated from international competition (Canadian Federation of Independent Businesses 2018). Also, SMEs owners born in foreign countries are more likely to export despite that they may have less opportunities compared to national – born owners (Orser et al., 2010). A small or medium business owner being born outside the country of citizenship might make it more likely to seek international opportunities but it might make it harder to grow a business, a key components of exporting. More education, experience and being born in foreign country

are factors that lead to greater export opportunities.

U. S. small and medium business leaders would like to expand NAFTA as an objective of an opportunity to grow U.S. exports in both Canada and Mexico, the neighboring and partner countries, but the trade tariffs recently imposed are complicated and are a large burden for the renegotiation.

Small and medium firms are up to the challenge of building relationships with local and foreign business communities to harness the benefits of renegotiated NAFTA. The cross-border growth of SMEs is lagging behind, missing business opportunities on their contributions to local marketplaces and economies, mainly for not having full access to infrastructure, credit, knowledge, regulatory expertise and competitive technology (Gasiorowski-Denis, 2015). A regional vision on small and medium sized business opportunities could help ramp up infrastructure of all the three partners.

4. Results: proposals and scenarios of nafta renegotiations for SMES

A. Proposals of changes after renegotiating NAFTA

Any change on NAFTA should affect small and medium business as different, varied and broad as the nature of business itself. Renegotiations of NAFTA have an impact on manufacturing and services SMEs not only determined by industry and location while potentially affecting by benefitting those of one country and harm others from the other countries, such as the case of textile manufacturers and clothing retailers.

A fair trade deal for SMEs must have reciprocal duty-free access for goods and services and trade balanced to expand competitive market opportunities for the three NAFTA partners.

Mexican SMEs have great limitations that restricts integration and position themselves at

the lowest levels of the value chain, mainly due to competition of US and Canadian SMEs. Thus, the technological transfer and economic impact is not the best for the regions where the SMES are settled. Mexican SMEs explore possibilities to get involved and integrated into international investment, production, logistics and trade flows, as it has been reported by the analysis of Hernández and Carrillo (2018) on aeronautics companies taking advantage of strategic global market location, availability of resources and capabilities, favorable public policy and administration and local integrators.

However, local SMEs to get insertion and integration into the value chain of the aeronautics sector require to meet several factors (Hernández, 2015) and to overcome barriers related to a vertical integration (Carrincazeaux & Frigant 2007) large investment, dynamics of production and quality issues.

In Baja California, some SMEs counting on access to required resources and capabilities entered the aerospace sector. The study of Hernández and Carrillo (2018) found that SMEs holding a certification may have the capacity to supply at different levels of the value chain after overcoming the obstacles of meeting the requirements of production and facing the complexity of management.

NAFTA affects employment and jobs in small and medium-sized enterprises that rely on high-volume trade with neighboring partner countries. The death of NAFTA may result in potential vanquish of jobs at the small and medium-sized businesses that rely on trade between the country members. In other words, among the benefits, the SMEs create the needed employment. To address employment, jobs and wages challenges posed by technological developments and macroeconomic policies to EMS, it is not through protectionism but through restraining a robust social safety net through provided by better regulations and strong enforceable labor laws.

SMEs in dynamic industrial sector offer diversification of products and services for potential and real international markets. However, NAFTA renegotiated should not include increased

levels of protection and strengthen the rules of origin by increasing contents requirements for one partner.

The proposal on the rules of origin should be based on North American content to avoid contentions among the countries.

SMEs need to adapt to whatever the changes of the renegotiation details might be which may involve a disruptive flurry of activities. Changes on NAFTA normal as the result of negotiations will affect profoundly the business models of SME due to disruptions on reserves and redundancies to protect against interruptions on the value supply chain. Suppliers supporting the activities of SMEs are being destabilized by the ongoing trade renegotiations giving rise to speculations and doubts on trade policy. To emerge from this period of trade and economic destabilization, SMEs need to have and maintain a strong resolve as well as the capacity to nimble respond managing change out of this tumultuous chaotic situation (Galarneau, 2017)

After renegotiations of NAFTA, the SMEs will need to identify their new consumer markets and to design new business models, new suppliers, logistics and transportation modes of goods, etc.

Stakeholders and public-private partnerships could be involved in the formulation of public policies and influence SMEs regulations to improve and make easier cross-border trade. Public-private partnership is a model that can serve to SME for knowledge sharing and make information accessible such as the partnerships between MasterCard and IDB Export-Import Bank and the International Trade Commission.

Small and medium-sized businesses are optimistic about the renegotiations of NAFTA despite that prospects turn around their upbeat attitude due to escalating disputes between the proposals of partners. SMEs remain as hot commodities to be sold as they should expand their current business while buyers are willing to pay more. Thus, SMEs to be sold are growing and increasing the median revenue in the marketplace.

On the NAFTA renegotiations an issue that is a priority for Mexico is the inclusivity of SMEs. Negotiated NAFTA could encourage greater participation by SMEs in trade and boost the competitiveness. Transparency for SME and macroeconomic knowledge are potential issues to be developed. A core values of the renegotiated NAFTA should be transparency and accountability of market regulations to expand opportunities of SMEs for public institutional engagement with a proper governance system arrangements to set up the new agreement.

The NAFTA renegotiation should address the effects of the potential impacts of trade on environment, labor and associated social conflicts such as the proposed environmental reviews of trade agreements (Salzman 2001). The renegotiated NAFTA could state that each country's environmental laws, regulations and standards must reflect national priorities and preferences to be considered NAFTA-consistent unless a challenge can demonstrate the contrary, with convincing evidences. Therefore, local environmental challenges can remain in all three countries and must be nondiscriminatory. NAFTA renegotiation should draw from the experience of the model developed by the European Union.

B. NAFTA renegotiation scenarios for SMEs

Canada and Mexico are already preparing for a post-NAFTA scenario, waiting for some conciliatory signal from the other partner in NAFTA, United States, after the threat of withdrawing from the agreement, but still in a dialogue. In fact, both countries are launching to seal new business alliances and negotiating with the Trans-Pacific partnership and with nine other markets. However, if United States withdraws from NAFTA, Canada and Mexico are willing to maintain it.

Mexican and Canadian small and medium sized business need to prepare to an eventual break up of NAFTA. However, trade ministers of the three partners have stated to be committed to "an accelerated and comprehensive negotiation process that will upgrade our agreement and

establish 21st century standards to the benefit of our citizens". (Office of the USTR, 2017).

One possible scenario for Canadian SMEs if NAFTA dies, is the resurrection of the Canada-U.S. Trade Agreement while the scenario for Mexican SMEs is to move to World Trade organization (WTO) tariffs. In the scenario of ending the NAFTA, Canada have the option to apply the bilateral free trade agreement between Canada and United States. Resurrecting the Canadian-U.S. bilateral free trade agreement is a limited option for SMEs of both countries since it still requires action from Canadian Parliament and U.S. Congress. It is hardly to imagine passing on an opportunities for SMEs. Mexico has the option to pursue a bilateral agreements with Canada and United States.

For small or family owned business that not have the resources and capabilities to develop some business strategies to survive and growth under the scenario of the NAFTA withdrawal. It is important for SMEs to find ways and establish initiatives for strategic alliances and partnerships to complement business efforts with collaboration among other institutional public and private organizations to maximize competitiveness and efficiency.

In a scenario in which NAFTA continues as an agreement between Canada and Mexico, SMEs from both countries, exporting or importing could operate under the actual tariffs and rules and the challenge could be the transshipment of products and services between Canada and Mexico through the U.S. territory. In this scenario, U.S., could impose non-tariff barriers, longer inspections at the borders, etc., just to make trade between Canada and Mexico more complex and difficult. U. S. has mused about imposing 20% tariff on imports from Mexico aiming to fund construction of a border wall.

SMEs should design scenarios in front of the potential NAFTA withdrawal and their differentiated impacts on trading among the parties. The scenario should prepare SMEs for the potential end of NAFTA. One of these scenarios, "Just in case Plan" has been designed for the Small Business in Western Canada establish a committee to promote government procurement and identification of opportunities for training, business interested in

becoming trading partners, development of data bases, consultations and other activities related.

Granting access to Canadian sub federal procurement, US federal government procurement and Mexican government procurement system is beneficial for SMEs suppliers and providers of goods and services. This granted access to government procurement would provide business opportunities for SMEs, increasing transparency y reducing institutional corruption.

Entrepreneurs and business managers of SMEs will need to design and implement a long term strategy with short term alternatives to ultimately achieve success in this new world order of trade protectionism (Galarneau, 2017). SMEs have to source the best available data and information to design and implement strategic decisions to face uncertainties.

Regarding the NAFTA renegotiation issues on agriculture-related objectives should be the proposal to establish new regulations for seasonal and perishable products with the corresponding separate domestic industry provisions in anti-dumping and countervailing duties proceedings. Decisions on antidumping and countervailing duties can be challenged through a mechanism to review determinations before an extraordinary challenge committee (ECC).

A major issue for NAFTA renegotiation is the mechanism of Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) to afford greater protection to domestic and foreign investors. NAFTA renegotiation proposes effective and adequate protection of intellectual property rights.

The proposals for NAFTA negotiations include government procurement practices and opportunities for government contracts to U.S. firms, severely restricting opportunities for Mexican and Canadian companies. Currently NAFTA prohibits preferential treatment and gives equal access to the three partners companies. Foreign SMEs firms and domestic SMEs have the same rights, protections and benefits which require national governments to give "fair and equitable treatment", compel fair compensation for expropriated property (Hufbauer 2016) and challenge discriminatory treatment.

Institutional comprehensive programs and policies are needed to support SMEs to achieve and upgrade potential capacities and develop organizational and technological capabilities, which may be aimed to facilitate access mechanisms that allow them to insert in the integration and internationalization processes of value added chains. Financial and other programs aimed to strengthen the international trade processes of SMEs are necessary to support these companies that provide important benefits to the economies of the country members of NAFTA.

Workers would like to have higher wages in the case of Mexico, but government considers that the labor policy is a domestic matter and should be excluded the discussion in renegotiations of NAFTA (Quinn & Martin, 2017).

Entrepreneurs and business managers of SMEs will need to design and implement a long term strategy with short term alternatives to ultimately achieve success in this new world order of trade protectionism (Galarneau, 2017).

The renegotiated NAFTA should be more flexible than the original one in many provisions related to SMEs, including on rules of origin that could soon become obsolete. The new NAFTA has the opportunity to fully take into account the potential development of vertiginous technological change.

To make an analysis of the main factors involved in the process of NAFTA renegotiation to help the decision and policy makers to meet the challenges posed to SMEs by the recent developments in economic process of globalization, political power, regional market, fair trade, investment, technological changes, etc., all the stakeholders must be engaged in the design of policy solutions to the difficult and complex challenges confronting the SMEs in the renegotiated NAFTA.

5. Conclusions

NAFTA renegotiation is a good opportunity to realize the economic cooperation relationships among the SMEs of partners as a new habit of

fair trade strategic partnership in order to take full advantage of all the economic opportunities it has created. The renegotiated NAFTA must facilitate trade by small-and-medium-sized enterprises, considering that these SMEs constitute a majority of exporters in U.S. and Canada.

NAFTA as the North American free market has given SMEs an unprecedented amount of opportunities and choices that have enabled to realize the critical components of trade liberalization. NAFTA has been largely beneficial to the three country members and should be renegotiated, modernized to reflect developments and maintained, because it is a valuable opportunity SMEs to embolden the gains provided by NAFTA. Focus on issues that sidesteping controversy that make a positive difference for SMEs in the renegotiated NAFTA could create more jobs of quality and provide the workers more security.

Business leaders, politicians, government officials, business organizations, communities, companies, employees, etc. all should be concerned on the processes of NAFTA renegotiations to expand opportunities on fair trade and environmental sustainable development.

Provisions in NAFTA renegotiation could be used to modernize it through the deepening of commitments and further cooperation of SMEs addressing all the challenges. All the options should be on the table for modernizing NAFTA through a process of renegotiation, to boost North American competitiveness of SMEs and better address the conditions of international trade, commerce and investment, challenge regulations for liberalizing and reforming the agreement.

Renegotiation of NAFTA should further advance trade liberalization of SMEs goods and services instead of protecting national trade interests and avoiding regulations that reduce trading opportunities such as more restrictive rules of origin or public procurement requirements.

References

- Alvarez, G. Aguilar, and William W. Park. (2003). The New Face of Investment Arbitration: NAFTA Chapter 11. *Yale Journal of International Law*, 28 (2), 365–407. <https://digitalcommons.law.yale.edu/yjil/vol28/iss2/9/>
- Anderson H., C. (2017). *The Future of the North American Free Trade Agreement*. The Scowcroft Institute of International Affairs and The Mosbacher Institute for Trade, Economics, and Public Policy. <http://bush.tamu.edu/scowcroft/papers/nafta/>
- Baldwin, J. R., & Gu, W. (2003). Export-market participation and productivity performance in Canadian manufacturing. *Canadian Journal of Economics/Revue Canadienne d'Economie*, 36(3), 634–657. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1540-5982.t01-2-00006>
- Bergsten, C. F. (2017). *Trade Balances and the NAFTA Renegotiation*, Peterson Institute for International Economics, Policy Brief, June 2017. <https://piie.com/publications/policy-briefs/trade-balances-and-nafta-renegotiation>
- Canadian Federation of Independent Businesses (CFIB) (2018). *Small businesses concerned about potential changes to NAFTA: survey*. Retrieved January 09, 2018, from <https://www.cfib-fcei.ca/en/media/small-businesses-concerned-about-potential-changes-nafta-survey>
- Carpentier, C. L. (2006). NAFTA Commission for Environmental Cooperation: ongoing assessment of trade liberalization in North America. *Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal*, 24(4), 259–272. <https://doi.org/10.3152/147154606781765048>
- Carrincazeaux, C., & Frigant, V. (2007). The Internationalisation of the French Aerospace Industry: To What Extent Were the 1990s a Break with the Past? *Competition & Change*, 11(3), 260–284. <https://doi.org/10.1179/102452907x212429>
- Corchado, A. (2017). Specter of Corruption Looms Over Mexico as NAFTA Talks get Rolling, *Dallas Morning News*, August 14, 2017 Retrieved from: <https://www.dallasnews.com/news/mexico/2017/08/14/specter-corruption-looms-mexico-nafta-talks-get-rolling>
- Dubbert, J., and Sengenberger, J. (2018). Preserving and modernizing NAFTA a free trade agreement for a new generation. *Millennial Policy Center Policy Paper* February 28 | 2018. http://www.millennialpolicycenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/180228_MPC_PolicyPaper_Preserving_and_Modernizing_NAFTA.pdf
- Export.gov (2017) “Mexico—eCommerce,” *International Trade Administration*. September 14, 2017. www.export.gov/article?id=Mexico-Ecommerce
- European Commission (2016). CETA: EU and Canada agree on new approach on investment in trade agreement, *European Commission press release*, February 29, 2016, http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-399_en.htm (accessed on May 18, 2017)
- Freund, C. (2017). *Streamlining Rules of Origin in NAFTA*, Peterson Institute for International Economics, Policy Brief, Washington, DC, June 2017. <https://piie.com/publications/policy-briefs/streamlining-rules-origin-nafta>
- Gaines, S. E. (2007). Environmental policy implications of investor-state arbitration under NAFTA Chapter 11. *International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics*, 7(2), 171–201. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10784-007-9041-7>
- Galarneau, S. (February 24, 2017). Canadian Small Businesses Impacted by Talk of New NAFTA February 24, 2017 in *Global Trade Magazine*. Retrieved from <https://www.livingstonintl.com/canadian-small-businesses-impacted-talk-new-nafta/>
- Gasirowski-Denis, E. (2015). The big business of small companies. *International organization for Standarization*. <https://www.iso.org/news/2015/03/Ref1937.html>
- Hernández, J. (2015). *Las empresas mexicanas en la cadena de valor de la industria aeronáutica* (Tesis doctoral). Mexico: Flacso. <http://flacso.repositorioinstitucional.mx/jspui/handle/1026/14>
- Hernández Chavarria, J., & Carrillo, J. (2018). Possibilities of Mexican SMEs insertion in the aerospace industry value chain, the Baja California case. *Estudios Fronterizos*, 19. <https://doi.org/10.21670/ref.1802002>

- Hufbauer, G. C. (2016). Investor-State Dispute Settlement. In *Trans-Pacific Partnership: An Assessment*, ed. Cathleen Cimino-Isaacs and Jeffrey J. Schott. Washington: Peterson Institute for International Economics. https://piie.com/publications/chapters_preview/7137/11ie7137.pdf
- Hufbauer, G. C. and Wong, W. F. (2011). Corporate Tax Reform for a New Century. *Policy Brief, number PB 11-2*, April 2011. Peterson Institute for International Economics. <https://piie.com/publications/policy-briefs/corporate-tax-reform-new-century>
- Hufbauer, G. C., Cimino, C., and Moran, T. (2014). NAFTA at 20: Misleading Charges and Positive Achievements, Peterson Institute for International Economics, Number PB14-13, May 2014. <https://piie.com/publications/policy-briefs/nafta-20-misleading-charges-and-positive-achievements>
- Hufbauer, G. C., and Schott, J. J. (2005). *NAFTA Revisited: Achievements and Challenges*. Washington: Peterson Institute for International Economics. <https://piie.com/bookstore/nafta-revisited-achievements-and-challenges>
- Hufbauer and Schott (1992). *North American Free Trade: Issues and Recommendations*. Institute for International Economics (U.S.), Peterson Institute.
- ICSID (2017). International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes. 2017. ICSID 2017 Annual Report. Washington, DC. © International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/28558>
- International Trade Administration (2016). *U.S. Department of Commerce, Exporter Database*, Recovered 16/12/2016. <http://tse.export.gov/EDB/SelectReports.aspx>
- Kelly, D. (2018). *Canadian Federation of Independent Business (CFIB)*. Toronto, Canada. Retrieved from: <https://www.cfib-fcei.ca/en/node/1083>
- Kondonassis, A. J., & Malliaris, A. G. (1996). NAFTA: Old and new lessons from theory and practice with economic integration. *The North American Journal of Economics and Finance*, 7(1), 31-41. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s1062-9408\(96\)90020-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/s1062-9408(96)90020-0)
- Kravis, I. B. (1970). Trade as a Handmaiden of Growth: Similarities Between the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. *The Economic Journal*, 80(320), 850. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2229902>
- Krueger, A.O. (1992.) Government, Trade, and Economic Integration. *The American Economic Review*, 82(2), 109-114. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2117385>
- Lewis, A.W. (1980). The Slowing Down of the Engine of Growth. *American Economic Review* 70, 555-564. Retrieved from <https://EconPapers.repec.org/RePEc:aea:aecrev:v:70:y:1980:i:4:p:555-64>
- Lileeva, A., & Trefler, D. (2010). Improved Access to Foreign Markets Raises Plant-Level Productivity... for Some Plants*. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 125(3), 1051-1099. <https://doi.org/10.1162/qjec.2010.125.3.1051>
- Martineau, C., & Pastoriza, D. (2016). International involvement of established SMEs: A systematic review of antecedents, outcomes and moderators. *International Business Review*, 25(2), 458-470. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ibusrev.2015.07.005>
- Mayer, T., & Ottaviano, G. I. P. (2008). The Happy Few: The Internationalisation of European Firms. *Intereconomics*, 43(3), 135-148. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10272-008-0247-x>
- McKinsey Global Institute (2014). *A Tale of Two Mexicos: Growth and Prosperity in a Two-Speed Economy*, March 2014. <https://www.mckinsey.com/featured-insights/americas/a-tale-of-two-mexicos>
- Melitz, M. J. (2003). The Impact of Trade on Intra-Industry Reallocations and Aggregate Industry Productivity. *Econometrica*, 71(6), 1695-1725. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-0262.00467>
- OECD (2017). *Enhancing the Contributions of SMEs in a Global and Digitalized Economy*, Report of June 2017. OECD. <http://www.oecd.org/mcm/documents/C-MIN-2017-8-EN.pdf>
- Office of the Chief Economist (2016). *Majority-Female Owned Exporting SMEs in Canada*. The Canadian Trade Commissioner Service. Office of the Chief Economist. Government of Canada. http://www.tradecommissioner.gc.ca/businesswomen-femmesdaffaires/2016-MFO_SMES-PME_EDMF.aspx?lang=eng

- Office of the USTR (2017). *Trilateral Statement on the Conclusion of NAFTA Round One*, Press Release, August 20, 2017 Retrieved from: <https://ustr.gov/about-us/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2017/august/trilateral-statement-conclusion>
- Orser, B., Spence, M., Riding, A., & Carrington, C. A. (2010). Gender and Export Propensity. *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice*, 34(5), 933–957. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-6520.2009.00347.x>
- Poggesi, S., Mari, M., & De Vita, L. (2016). What's new in female entrepreneurship research? Answers from the literature. *International Entrepreneurship and Management Journal*, 12(3), 735–764. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11365-015-0364-5>
- Quinn, G and Martin, E. (2017). A NAFTA Win for Trump May Rest on Helping Mexican Workers Get a Raise, *Bloomberg*, August 7, 2017 Retroeved from <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-08-07/trump-nafta-win-may-rest-on-helping-mexican-workers-get-a-raise>
- Rockstrom, J., and Mattias K. (2015). *Big World, Small Planet: Abundance within Planetary Boundaries*. New Haven, USA: Yale University Press.
- Rutherford, K. (2018). Ontario boating industry to feel the sting of retaliatory Canadian tariffs on U.S. watercraft Boat prices expected to jump 15 per cent after tariffs take effect July 1. *CBC News* · Posted: Jun 25, 2018 4:30 AM ET | Last Updated: June 25 Downloaded on July 30, 2018 from <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/sudbury/sudbury-boating-tariffs-1.4718718>
- Sachs, J. (2015). *The Age of Sustainable Development*. New York, USA: Columbia University Press. <https://doi.org/10.7312/sach17314>
- Salzman, J. (2001). Executive Order 13,141 and the Environmental Review of Trade Agreements. *The American Journal of International Law*, 95(2), 366. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2661402>
- Sinclair, S. (2015). NAFTA Chapter 11 Investor-State Disputes. *Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives* (January):1–41
- Torres, B. (2002). The North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation: Rowing Upstream. In, Carolyn L. Deere and Daniel C. Esty (Eds.). *Greening the NAFTA: Lessons for Hemispheric Trade*. Cambridge, USA: MIT Press.
- U.S. Chamber of Commerce (2017). *The Facts on NAFTA: Assessing Two Decades of Gains in Trade, Growth, and Jobs*. U.S. Chamber of Commerce, 8 Mar. 2017. Retrieved from <https://www.uschamber.com/report/the-facts-nafta-assessing-two-decades-gains-trade-growth-and-jobs>
- U.S. Chamber of Commerce (2015). *NAFTA Triumphant: Assessing Two Decades of Gains in Trade, Growth, and Jobs*, October 2015 Retrieved from <https://www.uschamber.com/report/nafta-triumphant-assessing-two-decades-gains-trade-growth-and-jobs>
- Villarreal, M. A. & Fergusson, I.F. (February 27, 2018). NAFTA Renegotiation and Modernization Specialist in International Trade and Finance February. *Congressional Research Service* 7. Retrieved from <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R44981.pdf>
- Walmsley, T., and Minor, P. (2017). Reversing NAFTA: A Supply Chain Perspective, *ImpactEcon, Working Paper*, March 2017, (pp. 26-27). <https://impactecon.com/resources/reversing-nafta/>
- Wilson, Ch. (2017). *Mexico and the NAFTA Renegotiations*, Wilson Center, Webcast, Washington, DC, August 15, 2017. Retrieved from <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/event/mexico-and-the-nafta-negotiations>

How to quote this article? / ¿Cómo citar este artículo?

Vargas-Hernández, J., Orozco Quijano, E., & Virchez, J. (2019). A Critical Analysis of Scenarios for Small and Medium Enterprise in NAFTA renegotiations. *Small Business International Review*, 3(1), 1-18. <https://doi.org/10.26784/sbir.v3i1.151>

