



---

\*

**1 VJG**

**CTCVG**





inclusion of additional rights. It makes two central claims—one pragmatic and the other normative. My pragmatic claim is that policymakers intend for trade agreements and their provisions to regulate trade competition;

prescribed by Article II of the Constitution<sup>12</sup> requires a two-thirds senatorial consent before the executive ma











Part II draws from the lessons of Part I and compares the relative success

2021]



2. Embedded Liberalism

Embedded liberalism grew out of











living and lowering the possibility of war and injustice.<sup>106</sup>

interests in protecting its national union members. However, that concern would not permeate in trade po





responsibility of the U.S. to interpret or enforce ILO standards.”<sup>148</sup> The Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) was amended in 1984 to similarly

conditions, and their living standards are going to stay right about where they















environmental standards had not been considered germane to the U.S. trade agenda.<sup>210</sup>

s " f o o n S . i n s m h o t Q e n v i r o n e n t a

Unlike with international labor c











presidents to bypass the other branches of government in pursuing core policy aims.”<sup>251</sup>

2021]

worker under the ILO's norms.<sup>265</sup>





system requires the input of governments, workers, and employer

legislation sanctioning employers for rights infringements, among other labor-rights improvements.<sup>286</sup> USMCA enshrines the right to strike that

progr] = a M  
P ya axt8er



example, that “giving women the same opportunities as men improves a country’s competitiveness and productivity, which in turn has a positive impact on economic growth and poverty reduction.”<sup>298</sup> An International Monetary Fund study on the manufacturing sector of emerging-market developing countries similarly offers that “high-female-share industries grow relatively faster in countries that are more gender equal.”<sup>299</sup>

Second, it argues that trade exacerbates the wage gap, particularly in export-oriented sectors.<sup>300</sup> According to the ILO, for instance, women on average earn 20 percent less than men.<sup>301</sup> The wage gap, rights advocates argue, reflects gender discrimination rather than differences in education, skills,<sup>302</sup> or productivity.<sup>303</sup>

Third, it argues that societal constructs prevent women from participating equally in trade.<sup>304</sup>

Consequently, job opportunities for women in many developing countries are limited to low-skilled<sup>307</sup> and low-paying jobsco



Instead, the gender-rights literature appears to blame the residual lack of





that “[c]ountries with larger gender wage gaps have been shown to have higher comparative advantage in labor-intensive production . . . .”<sup>336</sup> I

1. Definitions of Equal Pay



Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to collect summary pay data, disaggregated by gender and race.<sup>356</sup> The Federal Bureau of Investigation also removed data tables under the Trump administration, contained in previous reports, concerning statistics regarding the sex, race, age, and ethnicity of victims.<sup>357</sup>





*D. Cooperation and Technical Assistance*







