

FRANCHISE

Mexico



Franchise

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Quick reference guide enabling side-by-side comparison of local insights, including franchise market overview; key considerations when forming and operating a franchise; offer and sale of franchises; franchise contracts and the franchisor/franchisee relationship; and recent trends.

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MARKET OVERVIEW

Franchising in the market

How widespread is franchising in your jurisdiction? In which sectors is franchising common? Are there any economic or regulatory issues in the market that are more or less hospitable to franchising or make it economically viable in your jurisdiction?

For several years, many foreign franchise systems have expanded their business into Mexico. The most notable recent expansion may be found in the fuel industry, as relevant players in that field have arrived and an important number of them are operating through franchising or similar legal structures. For the first time in close to 80 years, following the legal reform regarding energy that took place in 2014, we can see in Mexican territory fuel stations operated under the Pemex trademark side by side with other (more than 30) relevant foreign and Mexican trademarks as of 2017, including companies from Mexico, the United States and Europe. Pemex continues to have a dominant position in the market, but it is expected that this stake will be reduced in the short and medium term. The fuel dispensing industry is accompanied by convenience stores, which may also operate at fuel stations through franchise or similar schemes. Consequently, the governmental decision to allow foreign and Mexican private companies to participate in fuel retail has revamped the franchise model, imposing new challenges to develop smart and practical legal and business structures in a country offering a gigantic field of opportunities for such new businesses.

Pursuant to the publications of the Mexican Franchise Association (AMF), franchises in Mexico are mainly related to services (food and beverages); however, other sectors have shown an important role, including the automotive industry, healthcare, education and entertainment, among others. Currently, there are around 1,800 franchise systems with more than 100,000 sales points all around the country. The franchise industry has created close to 1 million jobs and contributes to 6.5 per cent of the gross domestic product. The metropolitan area of Mexico City and the cities of Guadalajara, Puebla, Merida and Queretaro are the zones where more franchise systems are constantly developed.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Associations

Are there any national or local franchise associations? What is their role in franchising, including any impact on laws or regulations? Are there any rules of conduct or membership requirements?

The AMF is a private entity, the main purpose of which is the promotion and development of franchising in Mexico. It is comprised mainly of Mexican franchisors and franchisees, but the most relevant international franchise systems are not members of the AMF.

There is no legal obligation to be affiliated with the AMF and affiliation therewith does not necessarily offer any relevant benefits.

The AMF does not necessarily have an impact on laws or regulations.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Types of vehicle

What forms of business entities are relevant to the typical franchisor?

There are basically two kinds of business (commercial) entities that are regularly used by foreign franchisors to do

business within Mexico by either utilising them as subsidiaries or as businesses with which franchisors may enter into franchise agreements. These entities are the stock corporation and the limited liability company. In both cases, these entities may also be of variable capital, which facilitates an increase or reduction in their corporate capital without having to comply with special formalities. The liability of the interest holders in either of these two types of entity is limited to the amount of their contributions to the corporate capital.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Regulation of business formation

What laws and agencies govern the formation of business entities?

The formation and corporate maintenance of business entities are governed by the General Law of Business Organisations. Different government agencies have jurisdiction over business entities depending on the activities performed by them. The main agencies governing business entities' activities are the Public Registry of Commerce (where all commercial companies must be recorded), the Administration Revenue Service for tax matters and, in the case of foreign entities, the National Registry of Foreign Investments.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Requirements for forming a business

Provide an overview of the requirements for forming and maintaining a business entity.

Business entities must be incorporated before a notary public and recorded with the Public Registry of Commerce of their corporate domicile. The deed of incorporation of a business entity consists of the by-laws and articles of incorporation evidencing the initial corporate capital, the names of the holders of interest in said capital, the appointment of directors and officers and the express granting of powers of attorney to specific individuals to represent the company. The minimum number of shareholders or quota-holders to incorporate a stock corporation or a limited liability company is two. Once incorporated, any company having foreign participation in its corporate capital must be recorded with the National Registry of Foreign Investments and the record must be renewed on a yearly basis by submitting an economic, accounting and financial report if certain thresholds on the amount of total assets, liabilities, revenues or expenses of the company are reached or exceeded.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Restrictions on foreign investors

What restrictions apply to foreign business entities and foreign investment?

The Mexican government's attitude towards foreign investment is, in general, an open one. Foreign investment in Mexico is regulated mainly by the Constitution and the Foreign Investment Law and its regulations, which exclusively reserve certain activities to Mexican entities without foreign investment, as well as certain activities to Mexican entities with a limit or maximum percentage of foreign investment. In general, the activities in which franchise systems participate in Mexico (such as the hospitality, restaurant, fast food, automotive and healthcare industries) are non-regulated activities; therefore, foreign investors may participate in these without any limitation or restriction. Additionally, following the energy reform implemented by the Mexican government in 2014, retailing and distribution of hydrocarbons, including gasoline and diesel, among other activities, are now open to the participation of foreign investment.

Taxation

What aspects of the tax system are relevant to franchisors? How are foreign businesses and individuals taxed?

Federal, state and local taxes are imposed in Mexico. Federal taxes are collected by the Administration Revenue Service, while state and local taxes are collected by the treasuries of the state and municipal governments.

In accordance with article 1 of the Income Tax Law , individuals and entities are bound to pay income tax in Mexico on the following income:

- Mexican residents, with respect to all their income, without regard to the location of its source;
- non-residents with a permanent establishment in Mexico, but only with respect to the income attributable to such a permanent establishment; and
- non-residents, with respect to income coming from a source located within Mexico, when they do not have a permanent establishment within Mexico or when, having a permanent establishment, the income is not attributable to such an establishment.

In regard to this, article 2 of the Income Tax Law provides that if a foreign resident performs activities within Mexico through an individual or entity (which is different from an independent agent) it would be considered that the resident has a permanent establishment in Mexico with respect to the activities performed by the said individual or entity on behalf of the foreign resident if such an individual or entity exercises powers of attorney to execute agreements in the name of or on behalf of the foreign resident. Likewise, it is considered that a foreign resident has a permanent establishment in Mexico when the foreign resident performs activities in Mexico through an independent agent and this agent carries out the said acts outside its normal activities or course of business.

Foreign franchisors not having a permanent establishment for tax purposes in Mexico, but obtaining an income from a source located within the Mexican territory, are normally taxed on income, which is a tax of a federal nature, and is paid in Mexico by the foreign franchisor through retention or withholding made by the corresponding franchisee.

Likewise, the Income Tax Law establishes that the benefits of international tax conventions shall be applicable when the taxpayer proves residency in the corresponding foreign country. Mexico's Supreme Court of Justice has determined that the application of tax conventions holds precedence over the federal tax laws (such as the Income Tax Law). This means that a foreign franchisor, as a resident for tax purposes of its country of origin, has the right to be submitted to taxation under the terms of the corresponding tax treaty or convention, if any, instead of being submitted to the provisions of the Income Tax Law. Normally, the applicable withholding tax rates included in international tax conventions to which Mexico is a party are lower than the income tax rate provided for in the Income Tax Law. However, for franchisors to be able to obtain tax credits from their local tax authorities with respect to the taxes withheld by their Mexican franchisees, as well as to benefit from any international treaties for the avoidance of double taxation that may be in place between their country of residence and Mexico, it would be necessary for the foreign franchisors to obtain certain documentation from their franchisees, which includes evidence of payment by the franchisee to the Mexican tax authorities of the tax withheld from the foreign franchisor.

Labour and employment

Are there any relevant labour and employment considerations for typical franchisors?

None of the applicable Mexican laws contain provisions relating to the possibility of considering the existence of labour relations between a franchisor and a franchisee or between the employees of the franchisee and the franchisor. Nevertheless, when entering into a franchise agreement with a franchisee, the franchisor should bear in mind that under Mexican law, contracts are governed by their contents and not by how they are named. Therefore, if the franchisor incorporates or accepts the inclusion of provisions within the franchise agreement in error, that may be interpreted as constituting or creating labour relations and the Mexican labour courts would have sufficient authority to determine the labour obligations of the franchisor and find in favour of the individual franchisee or the franchisee's employees due to the nature of the agreement, regardless of its name. The courts could then penalise the franchisor for non-compliance with the labour obligations.

The most important element that could be used by a franchisee to consider the existence of labour relations would be the subordination between the franchisee and the franchisor, which means that all recommendations or guidance provided by the franchisor are in fact considered imperative instructions for the franchisee to comply with. It seems difficult for a franchisor to be considered an employer of its franchisee and certain additional elements would need to be present, such as:

- periodic payments to be made by the franchisor to the franchisee;
- material evidence of the 'instructions' periodically provided by the franchisor to its franchisee;
- the franchisee must be an individual and not an entity; and
- the franchisee would need to have material evidence of its subordinated relationship with the franchisor and of it being part of the same company of the franchisor, such as credentials and memoranda.

To reduce the risk of a franchisor being considered an employer of its franchisee under Mexican law, it is suggested that the franchisor should require its prospective franchisee to create a Mexican company to enter into the franchise agreement, which in no way limits the right of the franchisor to request the individual with whom it has been dealing to also sign a franchise agreement as personal guarantor.

Likewise, the franchise agreement must contain a provision called 'absence of labour relations and non-representation', in which both parties state that they enter into the franchise agreement in their capacity as independent contractors and establish the distinction and independence between franchisor, franchisee and the franchisee's employees, among other stipulations.

In general terms, the franchise agreement must be reviewed to confirm that none of its language could be construed as creating labour relations between a franchisor and its franchisee or the employees of the franchisee. Additional practical recommendations may be made on a case-by-case basis.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Intellectual property

How are trademarks and other intellectual property and know-how protected?

Trademarks in Mexico are protected through their registration at the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI). Any holder of a trademark registration must prove use of the same, otherwise a cancellation action may be exercised by any third party claiming lack of use by the holder. The Federal Law for the Protection of Industrial Property (IPL) allows

for proving the use of a trademark through a licensee (franchisee) provided that the corresponding licence is recorded in the IMPI. In those cases where the franchisor or licensor is not the owner of the trademarks to be sub-licensed in Mexico, then an intercompany trademark licence agreement (or a summary version thereof) between the owner of the trademarks and the franchisor or licensor in Mexico must be registered with the IMPI.

There is no legal obligation for franchisors or franchisees to register a franchise agreement with the IMPI; however, foreign franchisors should consider making such a registration for the purposes of proving the use of their trademarks and protecting their industrial property rights against third parties for the reason explained above. In order not to reveal confidential information contained in the corresponding franchise agreement to the IMPI and in the respective manuals being a part thereof, it is permissible to submit a summary of the franchise agreement containing only the essential information.

There are two alternatives that could be used jointly or separately to protect know-how in Mexico. One is through copyrights based on the federal Copyright Law and the other is through patents or trade (industrial) secrets based on the IPL. In addition, and to efficiently safeguard franchisors' intellectual property rights, it is always advisable to execute confidentiality agreements with the individuals who will have access to information containing know-how.

Trade secrets are known under Mexican law as 'industrial secrets' and are specifically protected under the IPL. In some cases, disclosure of industrial secrets may be considered a felony. The breach of a confidentiality obligation may result in the payment of damages and losses caused, or of a conventional penalty (liquidated damages) if agreed in the corresponding franchise or confidentiality agreement.

Unauthorised use of intellectual property rights is considered an administrative infringement under the IPL and, therefore, the IMPI is entitled to exercise specific actions against the corresponding infringer. Certain violations of the IPL may be considered felonies.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Real estate

What are the relevant aspects of the real estate market and real estate law? What is the practice of real estate ownership versus leasing?

There are some restrictions on the acquisition of real estate by foreigners or foreign-owned Mexican entities. As a general rule, a foreign individual or entity may directly own real estate in Mexico but foreigners (including individuals or entities) may not acquire direct ownership of land and water located within the 'restricted zone' that consists of a 50km strip of land inland from Mexican coasts and 100km from the country's borders. Although foreigners may not acquire direct ownership in the restricted zone, they can acquire other rights (similar to ownership rights that allow them to dispose of the real estate, and that are commonly used) over real estate in the following cases:

- wholly foreign-owned Mexican entities may directly acquire property within the 'restricted zone' to perform non-residential activities such as industrial, commercial or tourism activities (these acquisitions must be recorded with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs);
- if the real estate is for residential purposes, foreign individuals or entities and Mexican companies with foreign participation in their corporate capital (up to 100 per cent) may acquire the rights of use and benefit from the real estate through a trust; and
- foreign individuals or entities may take and grant a lease in any real estate and other properties in Mexico without any limitation.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Competition law

What aspects of competition law are relevant to the typical franchisor in your jurisdiction? How is competition law enforced in the franchising sector?

The Federal Economic Competition Law (FECL) is the legal statute applicable to competition matters. According to the provisions of the FECL, if agreements between economic agents tend to diminish, harm or impede the production, processing, distribution or commercialisation of goods and services, those agreements would be considered monopolistic practices. In this regard, an obligation imposed by a franchisor to a franchisee to sell products at determined prices may be considered as a monopolistic practice depending on the amount of power that the economic agents have in the relevant market. However, to avoid risks derived from such law, it is recommended to include a provision in the franchise agreement specifying that the franchisor should provide a list of suggested prices that do not constitute an obligation, but a recommendation.

Violations of the provisions of the FECL may result in the nullity of the acts or agreements that cause such violations, as well as the imposition of fines and payments of damages and losses.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

OFFER AND SALE OF FRANCHISES

Legal definition

What is the legal definition of a franchise?

Article 245 of the Federal Law for the Protection of Industrial Property (IPL) defines a franchise as follows:

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Laws and agencies

What laws and government agencies regulate the offer and sale of franchises?

Franchises in Mexico are governed and regulated by the IPL and its regulations. The governmental agency in charge of applying the IPL is the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI). In addition, there are other laws that may have an application to franchises depending on the type of activity performed in Mexico, such as the Commercial Code , the Consumer Protection Federal Law , the Economic Competition Federal Law (the Antitrust Law), the Federal Law for Personal Data Protection Possessed by Private Persons , the General Law of Business Organisations and the Federal Civil Code.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Principal requirements

What are the principal requirements governing the offer and sale of franchises under the relevant laws?

The IPL requires that, prior to granting a franchise, the franchisor's information (disclosure document) must be provided to the prospective franchisee at least 30 business days before the execution of the franchise agreement.

Franchise agreements must be in writing and contain the following minimum provisions:

- the geographical zone in which the franchisee shall mainly perform the activities that are the subject matter of the agreement;
- the location, minimum size and investment characteristics of the infrastructure, relating to the premises in which the franchisee shall carry out the activities deriving from the agreement;
- if applicable, the policies of inventories, marketing and advertising, as well as the provisions relating to the merchandise supply and the engagement with suppliers;
- the policies, procedures and terms for any reimbursement, financing and other considerations in charge of the parties;
- the criteria and methods applicable to determining the franchisee's commissions and profit margins;
- the characteristics of the technical and operational training of the franchisee's personnel, as well as the method or manner in which the franchisor shall provide technical assistance to the franchisee;
- the criteria, methods and procedures of supervision, information, evaluation and grading of the performance and quality of the services under the respective responsibility of the franchisor and the franchisee;
- the terms and conditions of any sub-franchise, in the event it is agreed by the parties;
- termination causes under the franchise agreement;
- events under which the parties may review and, if this happens, mutually agree to amend the terms or conditions of the franchise agreement;
- if applicable, provisions regarding the franchisee's obligation to sell its assets to the franchisor or the franchisor's designated representative, upon the termination of the franchise agreement; and
- if applicable, provisions regarding the franchisee's obligation to sell or transfer the shares of its company to the franchisor or to make the franchisor a partner of the company.

The Commercial Code and the Federal Civil Code

Franchise agreements are governed by the IPL and by the general rules of contracts contained in the Commercial Code and the Federal Civil Code . Commercial activities and contracts in Mexico, such as franchise agreements, are regulated by the general principle of contractual liberty, which applies to all provisions and aspects of a franchise agreement not specifically regulated by the IPL.

The Federal Consumer Protection Law

The governmental body in charge of applying this law is the Federal Consumer Protection Agency. In general, this law protects consumers and regulates the activities of providers selling goods and rendering services to the consumers. Its provisions include protection for consumers and restrictions regarding the use of information pertaining to the consumers, information provided and advertisements, promotions and offers, services, credit transactions, real estate transactions, warranties, and adhesion contracts, among others.

The Federal Economic Competition Law

The governmental body in charge of applying this law is the Federal Economic Competition Commission. In accordance with the provisions of this law, there are some restrictions on the general principles of contractual freedom, such as when, through agreements, arrangements or a combination of acts between economic agents, the production, processes, distribution or commercialisation of goods and services is diminished, harmed or impeded, in which case the situations are considered monopolistic practices. Infringements of the provisions of the Federal Economic Competition Law may result in the nullity of the acts and agreements in violation of the law and the imposition of

administrative fines or the payment of damages and losses to third parties.

The Federal Law for Personal Data Protection Possessed by Private Persons

The government body in charge of applying this law is the National Institute of Transparency, Access to Information and Personal Data Protection. The main purpose of this law is to protect personal data held by private persons in order to regulate the lawful, informed and controlled treatment of said data, with the objective of ensuring the right to privacy as well as the right of control over personal data for persons. The law protects personal data that is subject to treatment, use or transfer at a national and international level.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Franchisor eligibility

Must franchisors satisfy any eligibility requirements in order to offer franchises? Are there any related practical issues or guidelines that franchisors should consider before offering franchises?

In terms of the IPL and its regulations, the only requirement that must be met before a franchisor may offer a franchise is the submission of the disclosure document. The IPL states that disclosure must be provided to the prospective franchisee or master franchisee at least 30 days before entering into the corresponding agreement. According to the provisions of the IPL, all terms provided for in that law must be calculated on business days pursuant to the calendar published every year by the IMPI.

The IPL does not provide for any obligation to update the information contained in the disclosure document, which must be accurate at the time it is delivered to the prospective franchisee.

In accordance with the provisions of the regulations of the IPL, the following technical, economic and financial information must be provided through the submission of the disclosure document:

- the name, corporate name or business name, domicile and nationality of the franchisor;
- description of the franchise;
- the seniority of the original main franchisor and, if applicable, of the master franchisee of the business subject matter of the franchise;
- any intellectual property rights involved in the franchise;
- the amounts and concepts of payments that the franchisee must make to the franchisor;
- the types of technical assistance and services that the franchisor must provide to the franchisee;
- a definition of the geographical area in which the business exploiting the franchise operates;
- the rights or restrictions to grant sub-franchises to third parties and, if applicable, the requisites the franchisee must fulfil to grant sub-franchises;
- the obligations of the franchisee with respect to the confidential information provided by the franchisor; and
- in general, the obligations and rights of the franchisee arising from the execution of the franchise agreement.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Franchisee and supplier selection

Are there any legal restrictions or requirements relating to the manner in which a franchisor recruits franchisees or selects its or its franchisees' suppliers? What practical considerations are relevant when selecting franchisees and suppliers?

No, there are no restrictions as to the manner in which a franchisor may recruit franchisees or select its own or its franchisees' suppliers.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Pre-contractual disclosure – procedures and formalities

What procedures and formalities for pre-contractual disclosure are required or advised in your jurisdiction? How often must the disclosures be updated?

The IPL states that disclosure must be provided to the prospective franchisee or master franchisee at least 30 days before entering into the corresponding agreement. According to the provisions of the IPL, all terms provided for in that law must be calculated on business days pursuant to the calendar published every year by the IMPI.

The IPL does not provide for any obligation to update the information contained in the disclosure document, which must be accurate at the time it is delivered to the prospective franchisee.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Pre-contractual disclosure – content

What information is the disclosure document required or advised to contain?

According to the regulations of the IPL, the disclosure document must contain the following technical, financial and economic information regarding the franchisor:

- the name, corporate name or business name, domicile and nationality of the franchisor;
- description of the franchise;
- the seniority of the original main franchisor and, if applicable, of the master franchisee of the business subject matter of the franchise;
- any intellectual property rights involved in the franchise;
- the amounts and concepts of payments that the franchisee must make to the franchisor;
- the types of technical assistance and services that the franchisor must provide to the franchisee;
- a definition of the geographical area in which the business exploiting the franchise operates;
- the rights or restrictions to grant sub-franchises to third parties and, if applicable, the requisites the franchisee must fulfil to grant sub-franchises;
- the obligations of the franchisee with respect to the confidential information provided by the franchisor; and
- in general, the obligations and rights of the franchisee arising from the execution of the franchise agreement.

There is no obligation for a franchisor to provide its financial information or to make financial performance representations.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Pre-sale disclosure to sub-franchisees

In the case of a sub-franchising structure, who must make pre-sale disclosures to sub-franchisees? If the sub-franchisor must provide disclosure, what must be disclosed concerning the franchisor and the contractual or other relationship between the franchisor and the sub-franchisor?

The IPL makes no distinction in its applicability to master, individual or unit franchises. Its provisions and the disclosure obligations apply to all types of franchises to be established in Mexico.

The IPL requires 'the grantor of a franchise' to provide disclosure to a prospective franchisee. This requires any franchisor, including a master franchisee acting as a franchisor, to provide disclosure to the prospective franchisee.

Assuming the master franchisee holds sufficient rights in the franchise to execute a sub-franchise agreement, then the master franchisee would also qualify as the grantor of a franchise and be required to provide disclosure to a prospective sub-franchisee. Even if the franchisor is a party to the sub-franchise agreement, the master franchisee must provide the disclosure since it is the actual grantor of a franchise. In the case of a sub-franchising structure, the disclosure document must contain the same level of information applicable to any franchise, but, in addition, it must describe the relationship between the franchisor and the master franchisee, from which the rights of the master franchisee to grant sub-franchises derives.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Due diligence

What due diligence should both the franchisor and the franchisee undertake before entering a franchise relationship?

Aside from the obligation for a franchisor to provide disclosure to a prospective franchisee in accordance with the applicable legal provisions in Mexico, there is no legal obligation for the parties to carry out any due diligence. Notwithstanding the foregoing, it is recommended for both franchisors and franchisees to carry out due diligence prior to entering into a franchise transaction. This due diligence may include market studies on the commercial feasibility of the potential franchised business in the territory, as well as independent investigations on the prospective franchisee, including criminal history, credit condition and liens or encumbrances over the assets of the prospective franchisee or its principal owners. Any potential franchisee must carefully review the legal status of the trademarks that may be licensed under a franchise agreement.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Failure to disclose – enforcement and remedies

What actions may franchisees or any relevant government agencies take in response to a franchisor's failure to make required disclosures? What legal remedies are available? What penalties may apply?

The only individual or entity liable for a breach of the disclosure obligation is the individual or entity that will effectively grant the franchise. There is no extended liability of the officers, directors or employees of the franchisor for violation of this legal obligation.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Failure to disclose – apportionment of liability

In the case of sub-franchising, how is liability for disclosure violations shared between franchisor and sub-franchisor? Are individual officers, directors and employees of the franchisor or the sub-franchisor exposed to liability? If so, what liability?

The IPL makes no distinction in its applicability to franchisors or master franchises as sub-franchisors. It is simply required for the 'grantor of a franchise' to provide disclosure to a prospective franchisee, which includes a master franchisee acting as sub-franchisor. Even if the franchisor is a party to the sub-franchise agreement, it is the master franchisee who must provide the disclosure since it is the one granting the franchise. In such a case, the disclosure document must contain the same level of information applicable to any franchise and include a description of the relationship between the franchisor and the master franchisee.

Individual officers, directors and employees of the franchisor or the sub-franchisor are not exposed to personal liability for the breach by the franchisor or the sub-franchisor to the disclosure obligation.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

General legal principles and codes of conduct

In addition to any laws or government agencies that specifically regulate offering and selling franchises, what general principles of law affect the offer and sale of franchises? What industry codes of conduct may affect the offer and sale of franchises?

The only laws that govern the offering and selling of franchises are the IPL, the Regulations of the IPL, the Commercial Code and the Federal Civil Code. Franchise transactions are ruled by the general principle of contractual liberty, provided that the terms and conditions contemplated by or contained in the relevant agreements are not against these laws. If the franchisee is able to prove that his or her consent to enter into a franchise agreement was granted based on an error the franchisee made owing to violence or bad faith on the part of the franchisor, then the franchisee may be entitled to exercise a legal action and claim for the nullity of the agreement.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Fraudulent sale

What actions may franchisees take if a franchisor engages in fraudulent or deceptive practices in connection with the offer and sale of franchises?

Depending on the specific fraudulent conduct of the franchisor, the franchisee may request the nullity of the franchise agreement, the payment of damages and losses and, in some particular cases, criminal prosecution for fraud.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

FRANCHISE CONTRACTS AND THE FRANCHISOR/FRANCHISEE RELATIONSHIP

Franchise relationship laws

What laws regulate the ongoing relationship between franchisor and franchisee after the franchise contract comes into effect?

The Commercial Code, the Federal Civil Code and the general principles applicable to contracts and of contractual liberty are the laws and principles applicable to the ongoing relationship between the franchisor and franchisee; therefore, such a relation will be mainly governed by the terms and conditions of the franchise agreement.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Operational compliance

What mechanisms are commonly incorporated in agreements to ensure operational consistency and adherence to brand standards?

It is a common practice to include in franchise agreements the right of franchisors to carry out inspection visits to the premises of the franchisee, as well as to audit the books and records of the franchisee. The foregoing is to determine if the franchised business is in compliance with the minimum operational and quality standards imposed by the franchisor and the relevant system, and to verify that payments made by franchisees are being correctly calculated pursuant to the provisions of the franchise agreement. Depending on the volume and structure of operations of the franchisor, it may also be common for franchisors to hire the services of a local third party to take care of some of such tasks on its behalf, in which case this alternative would need to be addressed in the corresponding agreement.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Amendment of operational terms

May the franchisor unilaterally change operational terms and standards during the franchise relationship?

It is possible for the franchisor to unilaterally modify the operational terms and standards of the franchise system, provided that this right is expressly contemplated in the agreement and that the franchisor assumes the obligation to notify the franchisee with certain anticipation, in order for the franchisee to have enough time to implement the applicable changes. In our opinion, if the implementation of these changes is likely to mean a very high cost for the franchisee, we consider that the franchisee must have the right to terminate the franchise agreement without any liability for both parties.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Policy affecting franchise relations

Do other government or trade association policies affect the franchise relationship?

No other government or trade association policies affect the franchise relationship.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Termination by franchisor

In what circumstances may a franchisor terminate a franchise relationship? What are the specific legal restrictions on a franchisor's ability to terminate a franchise relationship?

If there are no specific circumstances detailed in the franchise agreement for the anticipated termination or rescission of that agreement, then the provisions of the Federal Civil Code apply. These establish that if a party to a contract is in breach of its obligations derived from the corresponding agreement and the other party is in compliance with its own contractual obligations, the non-defaulting party shall have the right to request from the courts having jurisdiction over the matter the rescission of the contract based on the breach by the defaulting party, as well as the payment of corresponding damages and losses.

In addition, if, as a result of an event that is not attributable to any of the parties (that is, due to force majeure or acts of God), the performance of the obligations derived from the agreement is deemed to be impossible, any of the parties may request from the corresponding judicial authority a declaration of termination of the agreement without fault on any side.

Finally, if the agreement is executed for an undetermined period of time, any of the parties have the right to terminate the agreement at any time, though prior notice must be given to the other party. Although there is no specific term for the anticipation of the delivery of the termination notice, the custom in Mexico is to deliver the notice at least 30 calendar days before the effective date of termination.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Termination by franchisee

In what circumstances may a franchisee terminate a franchise relationship?

In addition to the specific circumstances provided by the Federal Law for the Protection of Industrial Property (IPL) that basically refer to the lack of veracity of the information disclosed, a franchisee may terminate a franchise agreement in the same circumstances applicable to a franchisor.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Renewal

How are renewals of franchise agreements usually effected? Do formal or substantive requirements apply?

Renewals of franchise agreements are usually effected through either the execution of an amendment to the existing franchise agreement, especially to its duration and any other applicable provisions that would need to be modified, in which case no disclosure obligation would be triggered, or by means of executing a new franchise agreement, under the terms of the form of agreement used at that time by the franchisor. This second alternative would definitely have, as a direct consequence, the obligation for the franchisor to comply with its disclosure obligation under Mexican law. There are no specific formalities or other requirements that would apply to either of those two possibilities.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Refusal to renew

May a franchisor refuse to renew the franchise agreement with a franchisee? If yes, in what circumstances may a franchisor refuse to renew?

If there are no renewal provisions or rights detailed by the franchise agreement, upon expiration of the duration of the agreement the franchisor may freely refuse to renew the agreement.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Transfer restrictions

May a franchisor restrict a franchisee's ability to transfer its franchise or restrict transfers of ownership interests in a franchisee entity?

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Civil Code, a franchisee would not be authorised to assign its obligations derived from a franchise agreement without the previous consent of the franchisor. The parties may regulate the transfer of rights and obligations in the franchise agreement with the understanding that they may agree on restrictions for the franchisee to assign or transfer its rights and obligations in the franchise agreement and to subject such transfer to the prior written authorisation of the franchisor, which may be granted or denied at its sole discretion.

With respect to the transfer of ownership interests in the entity appointed as franchisee, the franchisor shall only have the right to restrict such a transfer if, as a consequence, it may modify the personal characteristics of the franchisee that were foreseen by the franchisor as the main motive for entering into the franchise agreement. Therefore, it is advisable to reflect in the franchise agreement that the franchisee must obtain the prior written authorisation of the franchisor for such a transfer.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Fees

Are there laws or regulations affecting the nature, amount or payment of fees?

There are no laws or regulations affecting the nature, amount or payment of fees. All the same, depending on the nature of the goods or services for which payment is being made, the tax treatment may have different implications. Normally, the international tax treaties to which Mexico is a party distinguish different concepts of payment such as royalties, technical assistance and business profits that have different withholding rates. Therefore, specific tax analysis of the concepts of payment that may derive from a franchise agreement is strongly recommended before entering into the agreement.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Usury

Are there restrictions on the amount of interest that can be charged on overdue payments?

The franchise agreement is a contract of commercial or mercantile nature, regulated by mercantile laws such as the Commercial Code. As a consequence, according to the provisions of the Commercial Code, there are no restrictions on the amount or percentage of interest that may be charged by a franchisor to a franchisee on overdue payments, even if the franchisee is a natural person or a civil partnership.

If the parties fail to include the applicable default interest on overdue payments in the franchise agreement, then the franchisor will be entitled to charge the legal interest of 6 per cent per annum set forth in the Commercial Code.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Foreign exchange controls

Are there laws or regulations restricting a franchisee's ability to make payments to a foreign franchisor in the franchisor's domestic currency?

Parties to a franchise agreement can agree in the corresponding contract or agreement to make payments in any currency. But if according to the corresponding contract or agreement the payment is to be made within the territory of Mexico, then, pursuant to the provisions of the Monetary Law, the party obligated to make the corresponding payment may freely elect to make such a payment either in the foreign currency agreed in the contract or agreement or in Mexican currency (pesos) according to the exchange rate published by Mexico's Central Bank in the Official Gazette on

the date of payment. If it is agreed that payments are to be made abroad, then the party obliged to make such a payment cannot elect to make it in Mexican currency based on the provisions of the Monetary Law.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Confidentiality covenant enforceability

Are confidentiality covenants in franchise agreements enforceable?

Confidentiality covenants can be enforced in Mexico, especially if violation of the confidentiality obligation under the agreement is sanctioned through the payment of a conventional penalty (a figure similar to liquidated damages) and if the contractual breach constitutes a violation of the IPL. Pursuant to the provisions of the IPL, violation of a confidentiality obligation through the non-authorized disclosure of a trade (industrial) secret may be considered a felony and can be criminally prosecuted.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Good-faith obligation

Is there a general legal obligation on parties to deal with each other in good faith during the term of the franchise agreement? If so, how does it affect franchise relationships?

In accordance with the provisions of the Federal Civil Code, the consent of a party to an agreement will not be valid if that party was in 'error' when granting its consent. A legal or factual error nullifies the agreement when such an error exists with respect to the mistaken party's main motive for entering into the franchise agreement. In this regard, the Federal Civil Code describes 'bad faith' as the dissimulation of an error by a party to an agreement that was known by the said party. As a consequence, and interpreting the above-mentioned provisions of law in a contrary sense, the parties to an agreement such as a franchise agreement must deal with each other in good faith, not only when executing the agreement, but also during the term thereof.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Franchisees as consumers

Does any law treat franchisees as consumers for the purposes of consumer protection or other legislation?

In principle, under the Federal Consumer Protection Law a 'consumer' is considered to be the natural person or entity that acquires or enjoys goods, products or services as the final beneficiary of the same, and a 'supplier' is considered to be the natural person or entity that regularly offers, distributes, sells, leases or grants the use of goods, products, services or a combination of these. In terms of Mexican legislation, a franchisee is normally considered to be a supplier and not a consumer. An exception to the above is that when a transaction between a franchisee and a third-party supplier (such as the franchisor) involves a claim equal to or less than 367,119.59 pesos, a franchisee could be considered a consumer under the Federal Consumer Protection Law and, therefore, the franchisee may benefit from the protection provided by such statute. In this regard, if the franchisee is an entity, it shall only be considered as a consumer if, in addition to complying with the aforementioned condition, the franchisee is considered to be a micro-entity or a micro-industry in terms of the Law for the Development of Competitiveness of Micro, Small and Medium Entities and the Federal Law for the Promotion of the Micro-Industry and Handicraft Activity.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Language of the agreement

Must disclosure documents and franchise agreements be in the language of your country?

The IPL does not impose any obligations for the disclosure documents and franchise agreements to be prepared in Spanish; however, the summary of the franchise agreement that should be recorded with the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI) must be in Spanish.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Restrictions on franchisees

What types of restrictions are commonly placed on the franchisees in franchise contracts?

Franchise agreements must be executed in writing and comply with the minimum requirements indicated below:

- the geographical zone in which the franchisee shall mainly perform the activities that are the subject matter of the agreement;
- the location, minimum size and investment characteristics of the infrastructure, relating to the premises in which the franchisee shall carry out the activities deriving from the agreement;
- if applicable, the policies of inventories, marketing and advertising, as well as the provisions relating to the merchandise supply and the engagement with suppliers;
- the policies, procedures and terms for any reimbursement, financing and other considerations in charge of the parties;
- the criteria and methods applicable to determining the franchisee's commissions and profit margins;
- the characteristics of the technical and operational training of the franchisee's personnel, as well as the method or manner in which the franchisor shall provide technical assistance to the franchisee;
- the criteria, methods and procedures of supervision, information, evaluation and grading of the performance and quality of the services under the respective responsibility of the franchisor and the franchisee;
- the terms and conditions of any sub-franchise, in the event it is agreed by the parties;
- termination causes under the franchise agreement;
- events under which the parties may review and, if this happens, mutually agree to amend the terms or conditions of the franchise agreement;
- if applicable, provisions regarding the franchisee's obligation to sell its assets to the franchisor or the franchisor's designated representative, upon the termination of the franchise agreement; and
- if applicable, provisions regarding the franchisee's obligation to sell or transfer the shares of its company to the franchisor or to make the franchisor a partner of the company.

Likewise, none of the parties to a franchise agreement are entitled to terminate or rescind the agreement unless it is entered into for an undetermined period of time, or in the event of a just cause that can be foreseen in the agreement.

According to the contractual freedom principle provided by Mexican civil and commercial laws, the parties to a franchise agreement (it being an agreement of a commercial nature) are allowed to include any type of restrictions, covenants and obligations applicable to the relationship between the parties, provided that the restrictions, covenants and obligations are not against any specific legal limitation or public order. It is a common practice for franchisors to include in franchise agreements territorial restrictions for the franchisee to operate the franchised business; the obligation for the franchisee to acquire goods or services only from the franchisor or from those sources or suppliers expressly authorised by the franchisor; the ranges of prices under which the franchisee must offer goods or services to

the public, as well as other terms and conditions normally contained in commercial agreements, such as governing laws and mechanism for dispute resolution. Non-compete obligations and those restrictions for non-solicitation of employees of the franchisor or other franchisees must be carefully reviewed, since they could be against constitutional principles and, consequently, null and void.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Courts and dispute resolution

Describe the court system. What types of dispute resolution procedures are available relevant to franchising?

If a dispute arises under a franchise agreement that is considered as a commercial or mercantile agreement, and if the parties to it decide to submit themselves to the applicable laws and competent courts, an ordinary commercial or mercantile procedure may be initiated. The final resolution issued by the corresponding local judge in the first instance may be appealed before the local court of appeals. The final resolution issued by the court of appeals in the second instance may be challenged before a federal court through a constitutional procedure, also known as amparo, but only if during the process specific constitutional rights were violated or if the final resolution is issued against the principles of Mexico's Constitution. The resolution issued by the court in an amparo procedure is final and definitive.

An alternative dispute resolution mechanism is arbitration, which may be subject to Mexican or foreign law. Awards that are issued under the law of a country that is party to the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards are recognised and enforced in Mexico as long as such awards are not contrary to Mexico's public order laws. Foreign judgments and arbitration awards that do not contravene public order laws are enforced in Mexico through a recognition and enforcement procedure before a judge, by means of a homologation process, given that Mexico is a party to the United Nations Convention.

The dispute resolution alternatives (jurisdictional and arbitration) are in addition to and independent from any administrative infringement action that may be initiated by a franchisor against any person violating the provisions of the IPL, in which case the IMPI is authorised to impose provisional or precautionary measures that include the seizure of merchandise and the closure of premises.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Governing law

Are there any restrictions on designating a foreign governing law in franchise contracts in your jurisdiction? How does the governing law affect the contract's enforceability?

A franchise agreement must comply with the applicable provisions of the law, regardless of the nationality or place of residence of the parties. This is applicable to the sale and offer of franchises to entities or individuals in Mexico.

Notwithstanding the above, the parties to a franchise agreement can freely agree to have Mexican or foreign laws to govern their contractual relationship.

If the agreement is governed by foreign law, it is recommended that any dispute between the parties be submitted to binding arbitration. Mexico is a party to the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards; therefore, an award issued under the laws of a country that is part of this convention should be enforced in Mexico, with the understanding that it is not against Mexico's public order laws.

If a franchise agreement is governed by Mexican laws, the parties can agree that any dispute under those laws may be solved by binding arbitration or they can agree to submit the dispute to the jurisdiction of the Mexican courts.

Arbitration – advantages for franchisors

What are the principal advantages and disadvantages of arbitration for foreign franchisors considering doing business in your jurisdiction? Are any other alternative dispute resolution (ADR) procedures particularly favoured or disfavoured in your jurisdiction?

In general, arbitration may have more advantages than disadvantages, especially when the foreign franchisor does not have a local subsidiary and operations in Mexico. Arbitration has proved to be time-efficient, and if Mexican law is governing the franchise agreement and the resolution of the dispute, it should be possible to enforce an arbitral award. Arbitration in the franchise industry also carries the advantage of allowing the resolution of a problem to be carried out by one or more arbitrators with the necessary expertise and knowledge in franchising, which is a subject not necessarily known or explored by the courts. The most important possible disadvantage is that in certain cases the related costs and fees could be much higher than those applicable in a jurisdictional procedure, depending on the agency administering the arbitration, its rules and the profile of the arbitrators.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

National treatment

In what respects, if at all, are foreign franchisors treated differently (legally, or as a practical matter) from domestic franchisors?

From a legal and practical point of view, domestic and foreign franchisors have equal treatment in Mexico and are equally protected and restricted in terms of Mexican legislation, but lack of knowledge of the domestic laws, administrative restrictions and commercial and operational customs, as well as the lack of legal advice from a competent Mexican law firm, are important elements that could hamper foreign franchisors' entry into the Mexican market.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

UPDATE AND TRENDS**Legal and other current developments**

Are there any proposals for new legislation or regulation, or to revise existing legislation and regulation? Are there other current developments or trends to note?

On 1 July 2020, the federal government published in the Official Gazette of the Federation a new Federal Law for the Protection of Industrial Property, which abrogated the former Industrial Property Law. This new law became effective on 5 November 2020 and is a consequence of the compromises made by the Mexican government along with the governments of the United States and Canada to harmonise certain pieces of legislation through the United States, Mexico and Canada Commercial Agreement, which also entered into effect on 1 July 2020 and substitutes the North American Free Trade Agreement. The new Intellectual Property Law did not modify the provisions applicable to franchising.

Law stated - 15 June 2022

Jurisdictions

	Australia	Norton Rose Fulbright
	Canada	Lapointe Rosenstein Marchand Melançon LLP
	China	Jones & Co
	Finland	ADVOCARE Law Office
	France	Bersay
	Germany	Taylor Wessing
	India	G&W Legal
	Israel	Gilat Bareket & Co, Reinhold Cohn Group
	Italy	Rödl & Partner
	Japan	Anderson Mōri & Tomotsune
	Malaysia	Wong Jin Nee & Teo
	Mexico	Gonzalez Calvillo SC
	Netherlands	Parker Advocaten
	New Zealand	Stewart Germann Law Office
	Norway	CLP
	South Africa	Spoor & Fisher
	South Korea	Lee & Ko
	Switzerland	Kellerhals Carrard
	Turkey	Özdağıştanlı Ekici Attorney Partnership
	United Kingdom	Ashtons Legal
	USA	Lathrop GPM