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Answer given by High Representative/Vice-President Kallas
on behalf of the European Commission
(7.5.2026)

The European External Action Service (EEAS) and the Delegation of the EU in Argentina have been following the developments related to law No. 27.802 (the ‘labour reform’ or ‘labour modernisation’ law). The EEAS and the Delegation have taken note of the recent decision of the Labour Court No. 3 to declare this law unconstitutional and of the Government’s intention to appeal against the Court’s decision.

The EU uses a wide range of instruments (cooperation, investment, training and trade conditionalities) to encourage compliance with international labour standards.

In addition, both the EU-Mercosur interim Trade Agreement¹ and the EU-Mercosur Partnership Agreement² link cooperation between the Parties to their mutual respect for democratic principles and human rights, and include labour-related commitments such as decent work, core labour standards, effective labour protection, social dialogue, labour inspection and non-discrimination.

The EU also provides funding for vocational training in line with international labour standards and cooperates with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), follows its recommendations and funds projects with the ILO involvement.

The Framework Agreement for Cooperation of 1990³ sets the legal framework for bilateral relations between the EU and Argentina. Within this framework, the Joint Committee meets regularly, with the next one scheduled for the first week of June 2026. This will be the occasion to discuss important topics in different policy areas, including this one.

¹ https://policy.trade.ec.europa.eu/eu-trade-relationships-country-and-region/countries-and-regions/mercosur/eu-mercosur-agreement/text-agreement_en.

² https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_26_113.

³ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/agree_internation/1990/530.