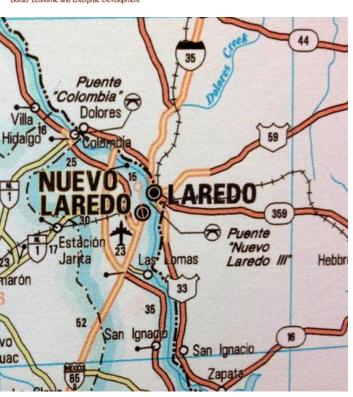






Transnational formation of business alliances on the US- Mexico border

Los Dos Laredos: Case study of a shared origin, competitive leadership, and (uncertain) destiny





Dr. Federico Schaffler

Director of the Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development

A.R. Sanchez Jr. School of Business

Texas A&M International University, Laredo, Texas.

THE INTERNATIONAL TEXAS A&M INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY TEXAS CENTER Border Economic and Enterprise Development

LAREDO CITY LIMIT POP. 38921

erry Thompson

Los Dos Laredos

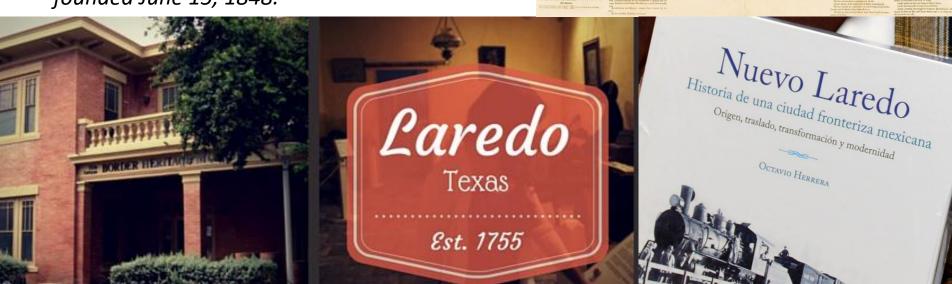
LAREDO REAL ESTATE & ABSTRACT CO.

PROPERTIES AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL

DRESENTED WITH THE COMPLIMENTS

Laredo, Texas, U.S.A. founded May 15, 1755.

Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, founded June 15, 1848.









Odessa TEXAS College Station Austin Beau Houston San Antonio Galveston COAHUILA Corpus Christi Laredo NUEVO LEON McAllen -Brownsville Monterrey Torreón Saltillo O ANGO TAMAULIPAS ango Mexico Ciudad Radius: Victoria 500 km/310 miles

Circle of Influence

COMPETITIVITY FACTORS.

- 1. Energy and mineral resources wealth
- 2. Land ports, air ports, and sea ports
- 3. International trade leadership
- 4. Industries, retail, maquiladoras
- 5. Industrial parks
- 6. Top-Ranked universities
- 7. Research centers
- 8. Hospitals (general, specialized, and for education)
- 9. Tourism destinations
- 10. Stable climate
- 11. Competitive human resources
- 12. Geographical proximity.

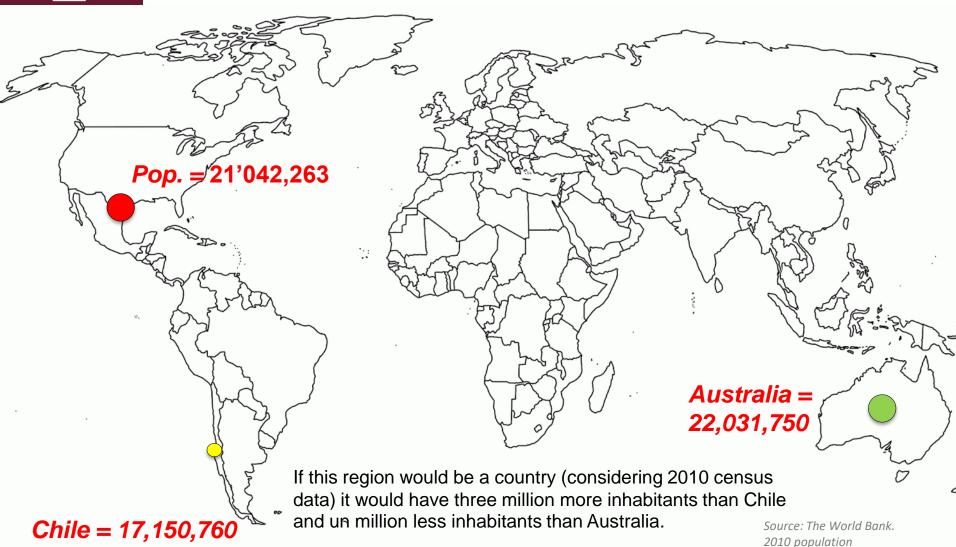


How does this region relate to the world?





With what countries could this region be compared?





Border Economic and Enterprise Development

A Tale of Two Cities: Laredo + Nuevo Laredo

Laredo, Texas + Nuevo Laredo, Tam	aulipas
Combined population (2015)	654,904
Daily non-commercial vehicle crossings	29,103
Daily rail car crossings	1,800
Daily pedestrian crossings	17,855
Tourist buses (Mexico to US)	110+
Daily cargo trucks crossings (M-S Avg)	14,370









CONCEPT	LAREDO	NUEVO LAREDO
Land Port	#1 in the U.S. and Western Hemisphere	#1 in Mexico*.
Customs District	#2 in the United States (2017)	#1 customs district of Mexico (trucks and rail cars)*.
Custom Brokers	109 US Custom Brokers and 200 Freight Forwarders	366 Mexican National Custom Brokers operate in the city (221 local and 145 from other cities, out of over 880 in all Mexico)*.
Airports	Cargo Airport #7 in Texas and #52 in US	Cargo Airport under construction.

Data compiled by Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development. TAMIU. 'S Source: Nuevo Laredo Custom Brokers Association



Important Statistics

U.S.-Mexico Trade

International Trade Leadership



(ANIMATION)



Important Statistics

U.S.-Mexico Trade

Impacts beyond the border



Top 5 U.S. Custom Districts (2018)

Culstoms District	Population ₍₂₀₁₇₎	Total Trade	Imports	Exports
1 Los Angeles	6,407,759	456.26	325.85	130.40
2 New York	8,720,949	392.92	247.69	145.23
3 Laredo	699,670	326.87	192.84	134.03
4 Detroit	1,212,234	268.46	137.75	130.71
5 Chicago	4,122,950	252.06	199.56	52.50

Laredo Customs District includes:

Laredo, Hidalgo/Pharr, Brownsville, Edinburgh Airport, Progreso, Rio Grande City, Roma, Valley International Airport (Harlingen), Eagle Pass y Del Rio

Source: U.S. Trade Online, 2016 Data

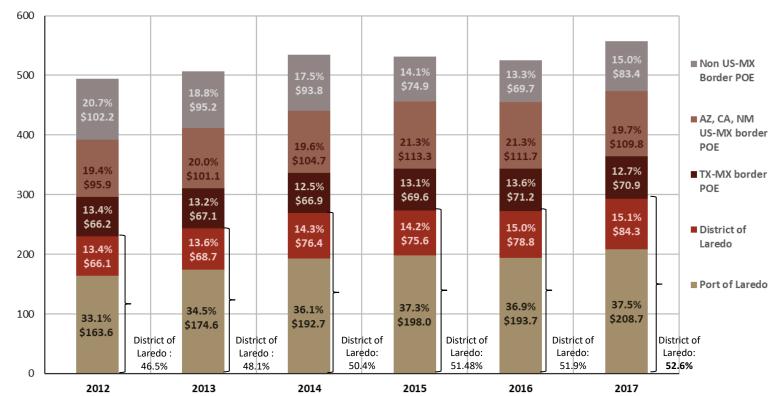
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder. 2010 Demographics





2017 U.S.-Mexico Trade (by POE)

Billions of U.S. Dollars



Data compiled by Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development, TAMIU Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division

Laredo Customs District includes:

Laredo, Hidalgo/Pharr, Brownsville, Edinburgh Airport, Progreso, Rio Grande City, Roma, Valley International Airport (Harlingen), Eagle Pass y Del Rio

USA-Mexico Trade 2017

Total México International Trade 37.5% of all operations cross through Laredo/Nuevo Laredo (The other 62.50% is distributed through the other 56 POE of the U.S.).

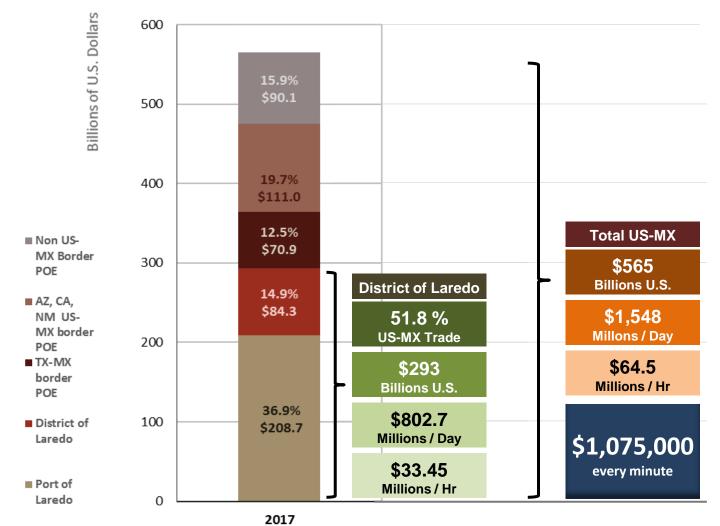
In 2017, 21.85%* crossed thorough Nuevo Laredo/Laredo. 78.15% was distributed through the remaining 48 Mexican POE. (*INEGI: 'By Value')



With additional information from Census U.S. foreign trade balance with Mexico, we can see the share of US-MX trade value that flows through the south border POEs

District of Laredo:

Laredo, Hidalgo/Pharr, Brownsville, Edinburgh Airport, Progreso, Rio Grande City, Roma, Valley International Airport (Harlingen), Eagle Pass v Del Rio



Data compiled by Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development, TAMIU Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division

2017 U.S.-MX Trade

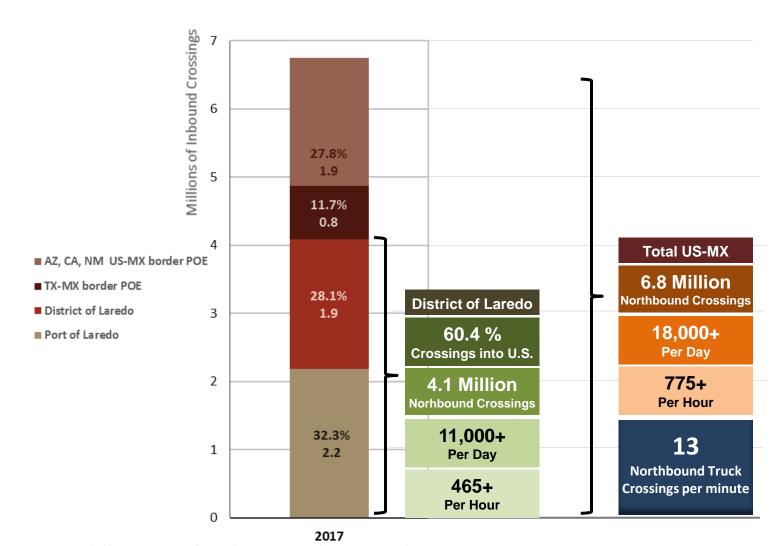


District of Laredo:

Laredo, Hidalgo/Pharr, Brownsville, Edinburgh Airport, Progreso, Rio Grande City, Roma, Valley International Airport (Harlingen), Eagle Pass y Del Rio

2017 U.S-MX Truck Crossings

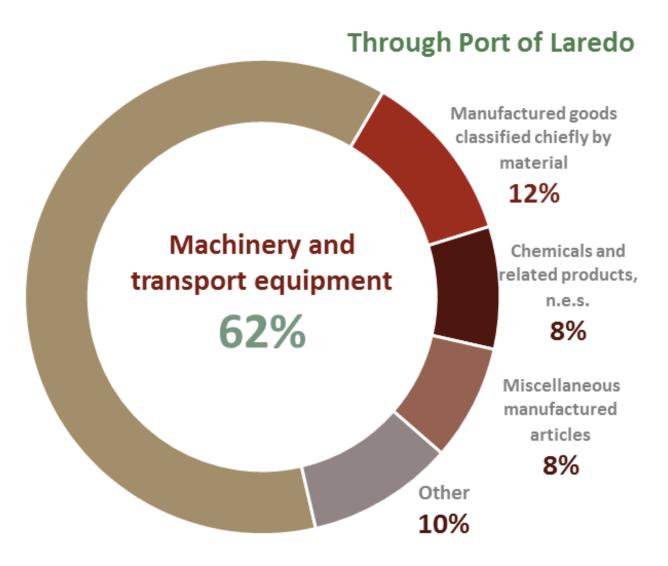
We can see the share of truck crossings into the US through south border POEs



Data compiled by Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development, TAMIU Source: U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division



2018 U.S.-Mexico Trade

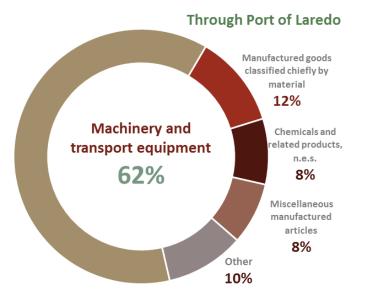


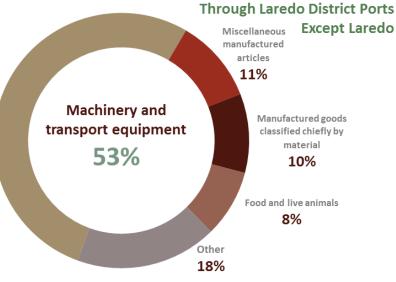
Source: Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development. TAMIU.

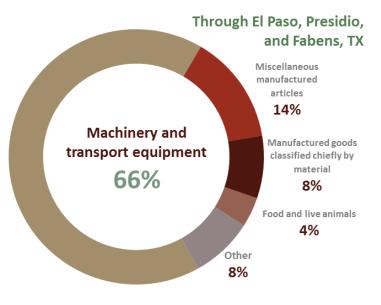


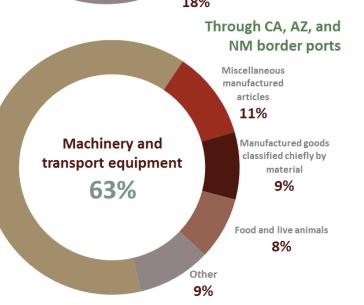
2018 U.S.-Mexico Trade

By Port of Entry





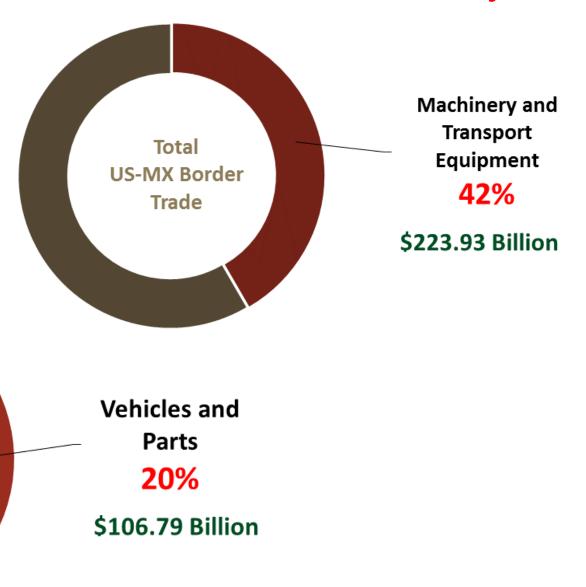




Source: Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development. TAMIU.



2018 Automotive Industry Data



Total

US-MX Border

Trade



2018: International Trade Comparison by POE

CITY	TOTAL	UNIT	POP. 2017
Houston *	\$159.8	Billions	2,312,717
Port of Laredo **	\$234.7	Billions	260,654

- * Includes Houston International Airport & Galveston Port
- ** Only Laredo Port of Entry

CUSTOMS DISTRICT	TOTAL	UNIT	POP. 2017
Laredo ***	\$326.87	Billions	699,670

*** Laredo, Hidalgo/Pharr, Brownsville, Edinburg Airport, Progreso, Rio Grande City, Roma, Valley International Airport (Harlingen), Eagle Pass, and Del Rio Total U.S. Trade value with the world:

\$4.2 Trillion Dollars.

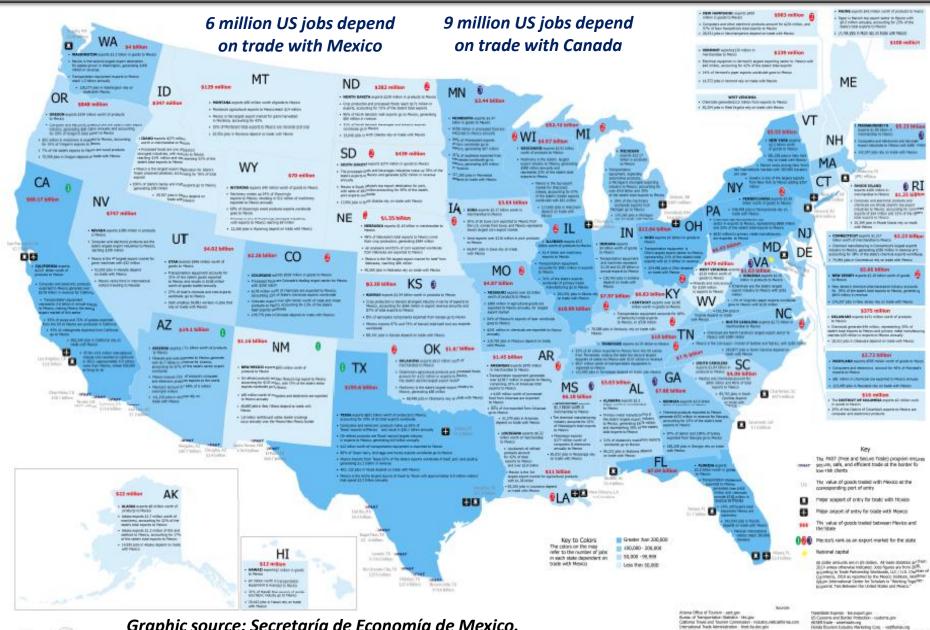


CIUDAD	TOTAL	UNIDAD	POB. 2017
San Antonio	\$307.2	Millions	1,511,946
Austin	\$702.5	Millions	950,715

9.4% of the total value of U.S. International Trade was processed through these Texas Ports.

Sources: Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development / U.S. Census Foreign Trade data

14 million US Jobs depend on NAFTA USMCA trade with Mexico and Canada





Graphic source: Secretaría de Economía de Mexico. Source total number of jobs: Council on Foreign Relations



2017 U.S. Customs Districts and Ports of Entry (POF)

(By Custom Districts)

Valores en Miles de Millones de Dólares EEUU

Rank	District	2017 District Population	Total Trade	Exports	Imports
1	Los Angeles, CA	6,455,901	\$ 431.03	\$ 128.47	\$ 302.56
2	New York City, NY	8,720,949	\$ 364.18	\$ 136.33	\$ 227.85
3	Laredo, TX	776,019	\$ 303.36	\$ 126.06	\$ 177.30
4	Detroit, MI	1,296,032	\$ 264.46	\$ 129.79	\$ 134.67
5	Chicago, IL	4,020,630	\$ 223.55	\$ 48.00	\$ 175.55
		21,269,531	\$ 1,586.58	\$ 568.65	\$ 1,017.93

Preparado por Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development con información de USA Trade Online, U.S. Census

(By Cities)

Valores en Miles de Millones de Dólares EEUU

Rank	Port	2017 Port Population	Total Trade	Exports	Imports
1	Los Angeles, CA (Port)	3,999,759	\$ 285.72	\$ 35.47	\$ 250.25
2	Laredo, TX (Port)	260,654	\$ 214.68	\$ 94.44	\$ 120.25
3	Chicago, IL (Port)	2,716,450	\$ 190.04	\$ 47.84	\$ 142.20
4	JFK International Airport, NY (Port)	8,622,698	\$ 185.99	\$ 87.59	\$ 98.40
5	Newark, NJ (Port)	285,154	\$ 171.60	\$ 16.04	\$ 155.56
		15,884,715	\$ 1,048.04	\$ 281.38	\$ 766.65



A.R. Sanchez, Jr. School of Business



Hard Fact:
43 States
of the U.S.A.
have Mexico
and/or Canada
as the #1 or #2
destination of
all their state
exports.

2017 Ranking of U.S. States that export to Mexico

(Breakdown by origin of movement and number of U.S. States in each ranking)

Valor de Exportaciones en Millones de Dólares EEUU

Rank	Sates		2017		2016		2015		2014		2013		2012
1	4	\$	133,636.50	\$	130,518.30	\$	132,191.33	\$	138,147.09	\$	132,700.47	\$	127,697.72
2	23	\$	86,940.50	\$	78,966.58	\$	76,154.33	\$	74,373.50	\$	67,768.84	\$	63,114.18
3	4	\$	5,423.40	\$	4,604.40	\$	9,069.87	\$	8,087.26	\$	7,328.39	\$	7,027.79
4	3	\$	5,863.50	\$	5,600.70	\$	1,301.16	\$	1,147.36	\$	936.20	\$	823.66
5	4	\$	2,548.60	\$	3,666.50	\$	4,422.27	\$	4,069.78	\$	3,674.72	\$	3,588.26
6	2	\$	2,165.50	\$	363.80	\$	304.78	\$	393.78	\$	329.13	\$	309.93
7				\$	460.50								
8	4	\$	5,634.20	\$	5,047.52	\$	3,130.81	\$	2,928.90	\$	2,244.63	\$	2,640.52
9				\$	322.50								
10	1	\$	238.40										
11	1	\$	47.47	\$	47.46	\$	552.50	\$	481.27	\$	462.98	\$	517.28
12						\$	2,084.77	\$	3,004.16	\$	3,570.89	\$	3,159.20
13													
14	1	\$	377.44	\$	377.44								
15	1	\$	23.72										
19	1	\$	21.24	\$	21.24								
24	1	\$	1.44	\$	1.44	\$	7.70	\$	9.75	\$	7.38	\$	8.61
25						\$	1.89	\$	1.58	\$	2.23	\$	3.50
		Ś	242.921.91	Ś	229.998.38	Ś	229.221.41	Ś	232.644.43	Ś	219.025.86	Ś	208.890.65



2017 Ranking of U.S. States that export to Mexico

(By origin of movement)

School of Business



Valor de Exportaciones en Millones de Dólares EEUU

Rank	Sates	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	Texas	\$ 97,700.70	\$ 92,039.10	\$ 94,523.96	\$ 102,555.90	\$ 100,929.67	\$ 94,434.31
1	California	\$ 26,771.80	\$ 25,260.30	\$ 26,819.84	\$ 25,419.68	\$ 23,901.63	\$ 26,379.60
▲	Arizona	\$ 7,576.20	\$ 8,285.20	\$ 9,164.16	\$ 8,622.99	\$ 7,068.43	\$ 6,290.78
	New Mexico	\$ 1,587.80	\$ 1,557.40	\$ 1,683.37	\$ 1,548.52	\$ 800.74	\$ 593.03
		\$ 133,636.50	\$ 127,142.00	\$ 132,191.33	\$ 138,147.09	\$ 132,700.47	\$ 127,697.72



A.R. Sanchez, Jr. School of Business



2017 Ranking of U.S. States that export to Mexico

(By origin of movement)

Valor de Exportaciones en Millones de Dólares EEUU

Rank	Sates	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	Michigan	\$ 12,507.40	\$ 12,044.70	\$ 11,138.03	\$ 10,827.64	\$ 12,170.77	\$ 10,463.85
	Illinois	\$ 9,875.60	\$ 9,488.90	\$ 9,078.26	\$ 7,917.57	\$ 7,317.12	\$ 6,375.92
	Louisiana	\$ 7,270.20	\$ 5,414.50	\$ 5,816.76	\$ 7,339.55	\$ 6,397.48	\$ 6,507.86
	Ohio	\$ 6,490.10	\$ 6,533.20	\$ 6,495.15	\$ 6,005.02	\$ 5,018.22	\$ 4,717.59
	Indiana	\$ 5,064.40	\$ 4,889.00	\$ 4,803.88	\$ 5,022.38	\$ 4,001.20	\$ 3,907.21
	Tennessee	\$ 4,697.60	\$ 4,467.40	\$ 4,784.77	\$ 4,760.35	\$ 4,323.91	\$ 4,232.43
	Pennsylvania	\$ 4,090.10	\$ 3,678.70	\$ 4,178.31	\$ 3,728.98	\$ 3,449.91	\$ 2,831.13
	Georgia	\$ 3,623.30	\$ 3,527.10	\$ 3,465.07	\$ 2,976.15	\$ 2,583.47	\$ 2,276.32
	North Carolina	\$ 3,560.20	\$ 3,021.30	\$ 3,185.58	\$ 3,010.56	\$ 2,718.13	\$ 2,318.84
	Wisconsin	\$ 3,196.10	\$ 3,056.30	\$ 2,966.78	\$ 2,835.37	\$ 2,515.47	\$ 2,166.65
	New Jersey	\$ 2,805.00	\$ 2,592.70	\$ 2,615.30	\$ 2,656.64	\$ 2,190.03	\$ 2,111.02
2	Missouri	\$ 2,564.50	\$ 2,534.70	\$ 2,474.83	\$ 2,346.63	\$ 2,004.67	\$ 1,821.76
	Massachusetts	\$ 2,562.00	\$ 2,471.50	\$ 2,622.32	\$ 2,317.41	\$ 1,859.47	\$ 1,608.84
	Minnesota	\$ 2,434.00	\$ 2,338.80	\$ 2,391.36	\$ 2,239.53	\$ 1,472.80	\$ 1,295.93
	Iowa	\$ 2,263.10	\$ 2,273.60	\$ 2,086.41	\$ 2,304.65	\$ 2,171.00	\$ 2,499.73
	Kansas	\$ 1,882.10	\$ 1,864.90	\$ 1,813.01	\$ 1,783.76	\$ 1,532.64	\$ 1,473.29
	Nebraska	\$ 1,511.80	\$ 1,459.80	\$ 1,257.31	\$ 1,348.62	\$ 1,153.88	\$ 1,805.82
	Colorado	\$ 1,315.90	\$ 1,069.50	\$ 1,078.66	\$ 1,068.24	\$ 917.25	\$ 849.14
	Arkansas	\$ 850.50	\$ 684.80	\$ 836.71	\$ 738.34	\$ 870.37	\$ 846.89
	Oklahoma	\$ 526.60	\$ 535.80	\$ 565.18	\$ 612.00	\$ 612.79	\$ 620.86
	New Hampshire	\$ 481.10	\$ 442.70	\$ 502.80	\$ 449.46	\$ 409.25	\$ 474.22
	South Dakota	\$ 345.30	\$ 308.70	\$ 403.95	\$ 344.24	\$ 373.11	\$ 346.34
	North Dakota	\$ 243.60	\$ 256.50	\$ 294.63	\$ 320.03	\$ 238.25	\$ 282.54
		\$ 80,160.50	\$ 74,955.10	\$ 74,855.06	\$ 72,953.12	\$ 66,301.19	\$ 61,834.18



A.R. Sanchez, Jr. School of Business



2017 Ranking of U.S. States that export to Mexico

(By origin of movement)

Valor de Exportaciones en Millones de Dólares EEUU

Rank	Sates	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	Florida	\$ 3,078.50	\$ 2,830.10	\$ 2,713.76	\$ 2,225.51	\$ 2,190.97	\$ 2,227.67
2	Virginia	\$ 1,051.90	\$ 1,089.50	\$ 1,231.07	\$ 1,218.34	\$ 1,051.23	\$ 1,055.41
5	Mississippi	\$ 961.60	\$ 1,033.20	\$ 1,128.71	\$ 1,225.05	\$ 1,301.45	\$ 1,165.76
	Rhode Island	\$ 220.90	\$ 208.40	\$ 180.56	\$ 195.33	\$ 166.20	\$ 150.24
		\$ 5,312.90	\$ 5,161.20	\$ 5,254.10	\$ 4,864.23	\$ 4,709.85	\$ 4,599.08

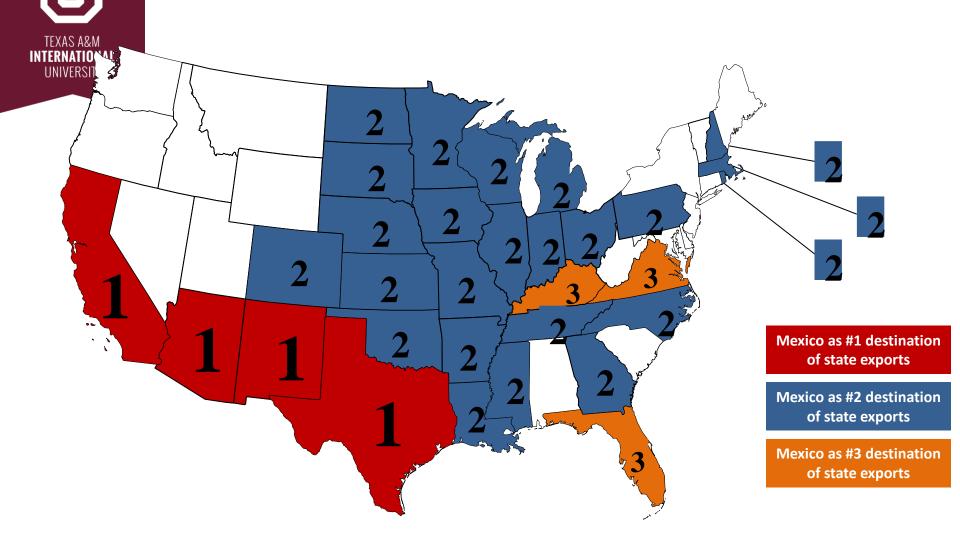
Preparado por Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development con información de USA Trade Online, U.S. Census

Valor de Exportaciones en Millones de Dólares EEUU

Rank	Sates	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
4	Alabama	\$ 2,928.50	\$ 2,632.90	\$ 2,889.08	\$ 2,334.26	\$ 2,221.06	\$ 2,030.44
	South Carolina	\$ 2,607.80	\$ 2,119.00	\$ 2,447.29	\$ 2,114.96	\$ 1,837.77	\$ 1,971.95
	Delaware	\$ 327.20	\$ 143.00	\$ 146.14	\$ 103.30	\$ 126.79	\$ 145.20
		\$ 5,863.50	\$ 4,894.90	\$ 5,482.51	\$ 4,552.52	\$ 4,185.62	\$ 4,147.59

Top U.S. Exports to Mexico by State (Origin of Movement)

In millions of unadjusted U.S. Dollars



 $\label{thm:constraint} \textit{Prepared by the Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development with information from the U.S.~Census.}$

TEXAS A&M INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY TEXAS TEXAS CENTER Border Economic and Enterprise Development

Border communities International Trade Impact



- Transportation
- Small Businesses
- Operation
 - Jobs
 - Taxes
- Insurance
- Banking
- Construction
- Professional Services
- Community impact
- etc



Top U.S. Exports to Mexico by State (Origin of Movement)

In millions of unadjusted U.S. Dollars

Prepared by the Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development with information from the U.S. Census.



Top U.S. Exports to Mexico by State (Origin of Movement)

In millions of unadjusted U.S. Dollars

Prepared by the Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development with information from the U.S. Census.









Karla Nava

Universidad de Monterrey

Stephen Meardon

Texas A&M International University

Federico Schaffler

Texas A&M International University

Gustavo Córdova

Colegio de la Frontera Norte, Ciudad Juárez



- Our study of cross-border lobbying in MEX-US for NAFTA renegotiations:
- Mechanisms of private-public communication in US and Mexico
- Comparison of early NAFTA lobbying vs. the present: cross-border trucking
- Three episodes in the current NAFTA renegotiations
 - Chapter 19 dispute settlement
 - The sunset clause
 - Automotive industry rules of origin



- Mechanisms of private-public communication in US and Mexico:
- USA: Formally, the (16) Industry Trade Advisory Committees (ITACs)
- A moribund formal (government-organized) lobbying system; an active informal system





- Mechanisms of private-public communication in US and Mexico:
- Mexico: Cuarto de Junto

Members of the Cuarto de Junto during NAFTA renegotiations in 2017-2018

ASSOCIATION	NAME	POSITION
Cuarto de Junto	Moises Kalach Eugenio Salinas	Coordinator Technical Secretary
Consejo Coordinador Empresarial (CCE)	Juan Pablo Castañón	President
Consejo Consultivo Estratégico de Negociaciones Internacionales (CCENI / CEE)	Moises Kalach	General Coordinator
CONCAMIN	Manuel Herrera	President



- Mechanisms of private-public communication in US and Mexico:
- Mexico: Cuarto de Junto. (A government-organized lobbying entity)

Some Members of the Cuarto de Junto during NAFTA renegotiations in 2017-2018

Association	NAME	Position
Cámara Nacional de la Industria del Hierro y el Acero (CANACERO) (Steel)	Guillermo Vogel	Vice President
Consejo Nacional de la Industria Maquiladora y Manufacturera de Exportación (INDEX)	Federico Serrano	President
Rassini (Autoparts)	Eugenio Madero	CEO
AMIA (Automotive)	Eduardo Solís	President
American Chamber (Mexico) AMCHAM	Mónica Flores	President
Confederación de Asociaciones de Agentes Aduanales de la República Mexicana (CAAAREM) (Customs)	Ricardo Zaragoza Ambrosi	President



Comparison of early NAFTA lobbying vs. the present: cross-border trucking:

What happened:

- Early-to-late NAFTA:
 - U.S. dragged heels
 - Mexico imposed retaliatory tariffs
 - U.S. implemented (2011) "Cross-Border Demonstration Pilot Program"
 - Since 2014, only 15 Mexican carriers approved for program fewer even than Federal Motor Carriers Safety Administration believed needed for "solid analysis."
 - Opposed to cross-border trucking were:
 - Teamsters (US labor union)
 Pres. James P. Hoffa, 1998: "A guest worker program on wheels."
 - Owner-operator Independent Drivers' Association (OOIDA)
 - Public Citizen
 - U.S. Dept. of Transportation did not license Mexican drivers
 - Mexico invoked right to NAFTA Ch. 20 (government-to-government) arbitration
 - Panel decided against Mexico



Comparison of early NAFTA lobbying vs. the present: cross-border trucking:

What happened:

- Meanwhile:
 - Cross-border commerce burgeoned under NAFTA:
 - O U.S. X+M (Mexico):

1993: \$81.5 billion

2016: \$525.2 billion

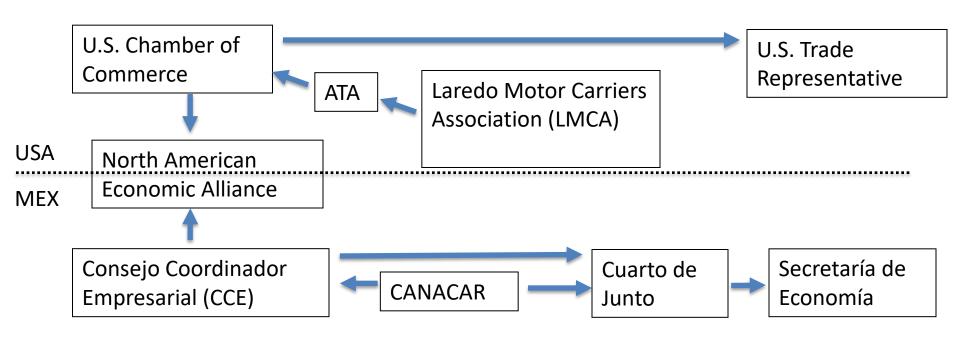
- Teamsters, OOIDA, Public Citizen still don't like it
- But the American Trucking Association (ATA) and Cámara Nacional de Autotransporte de Carga (CANACAR) does!



Comparison of early NAFTA lobbying vs. the present: crossborder trucking:

What happened:

Meanwhile:





Comparison of early NAFTA lobbying vs. the present: crossborder trucking:

What happened:

Meanwhile:

For example:

Ernesto Gaytan, Jr., President

USA

MFX

7511

Ernesto Gaytan, Jr.

Ernesto Gaytan, Sr.

Ernesto Gaytan, Sr., Vice-President





Cuarto de Junto





Outcomes:

- Comparison of early NAFTA lobbying vs. the present: cross-border trucking
 - ➤ USMCA outcome: Maintenance of status quo / pilot program / assurance that U.S. will not invoke remedies below a ceiling of growth of Mexican market share that is unforeseeable to current incumbents.
- Chapter 19 dispute settlement
 - ➤ USMCA outcome: maintenance of Ch. 19 dispute settlement mechanism, in exchange for Canadian dairy concessions.
- The sunset clause
 - USMCA outcome: review mechanism triggered after 6 years /every 16
- Automotive industry rules of origin
 - ➤ USMCA outcome: automotive ROO up from 62.5% to 75% North American content; 40%/45% of vehicles made by labor earning > \$16 / hr.



Lessons:

- ➤ Lobbying for trade policy in North America has been transformed by North American economic integration.
- > Cross-border integration of processes of production of goods, provision of services, fosters integration of lobbying activities.
- ➤ The theoretical political-economy literature is only beginning to consider the effects of cross-border lobbying. Among the effects, the possibility of greater openness; or, in the presence of FTAs, greater trade-diverting protectionism.
- ➤ The experience of cross-border lobbying for NAFTA renegotiation manifests *both* of those effects.





Dr. Federico Schaffler

Director Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development

(956) 326-2520 wfschaffler@tamiu.edu http://texascenter.tamiu.edu

TEXAS A&M INTERNATIONAL

UNIVERSITY

Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development

http://texascenter.tamiu.edu/index.shtml



HISTORY

The Texas Legislature established the Texas Centers for Border Economic and Enterprise Development by an act passed by the 71st Legislature (1989). House Bill (HB) 2974 was approved on June 14, 1989 and became effective September 1, 1989, as a consortium between TAMIU, the University of Texas Pan-American and the University of Texas-El Paso.

PURPOSE

Since 1989 the Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development of Texas A&M International University, provides leadership and support to Texas border communities in their socio-economic development efforts, including activities in the areas of business, education, health care, public administration, and the environment.

DISCOVER THE INTERNATIONAL YOU!

Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development

http://texascenter.tamiu.edu/index.shtml





VISION

The TCBEED will contribute to the socioeconomic development of the greater Laredo area with research and data analysis that allows a better understanding of the U.S.-Mexico border.

MISSION

Provide support to private and public entities with research, knowledge, information, assistance and expertise in border and binational socio-economic development efforts.

TEXAS A&M INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development

http://texascenter.tamiu.edu/index.shtml

A.R. Sanchez Jr., School of Business

Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development

Home -

Data ▼

Research -

Publications ▼



ACTIVITIES

- Develops and manages an economic data base concerning the Texas-Mexico border.
- Disseminates database information to public and private sector users in a useful format and on a timely basis.
- Performs or assists in border and binational socio-economic development related research, planning, education, training, and technical assistance.
- Provides information and technical assistance to the university's researchers and students, and the border region business community.
- Provides border-related economic statistics including pedestrian, vehicle and truck crossings and revenues.
- Cooperates with state agencies, so Texas-Mexico border economic needs are integrated and aligned with the state economic development plan.



Dr. Federico Schaffler

TAMIU PGLG 304A (956) 326-2520