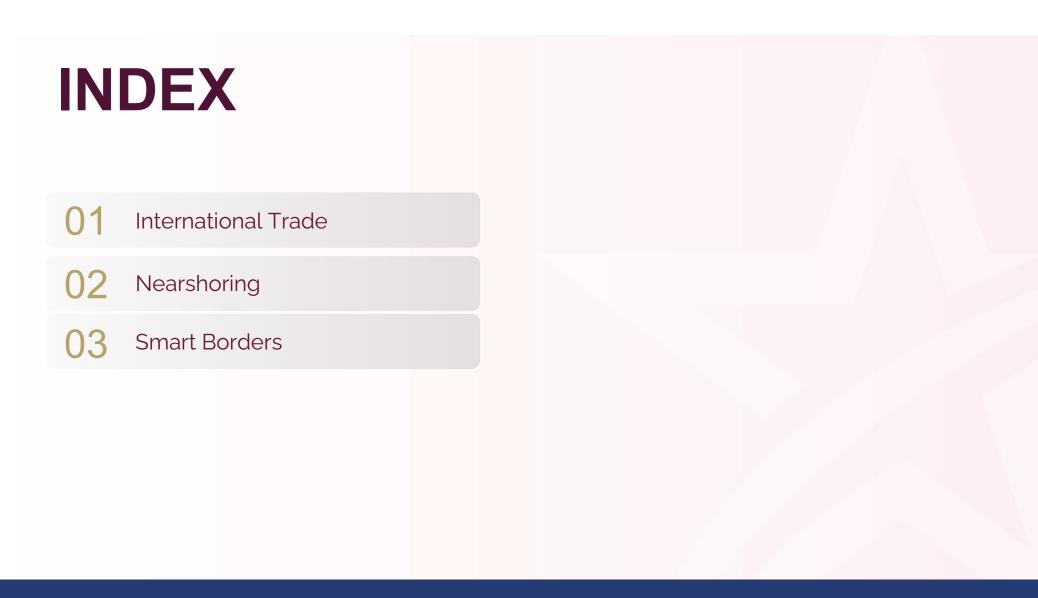


From Globalization to Regionalization: Analysis of Texas Cross-Border Goods Movement

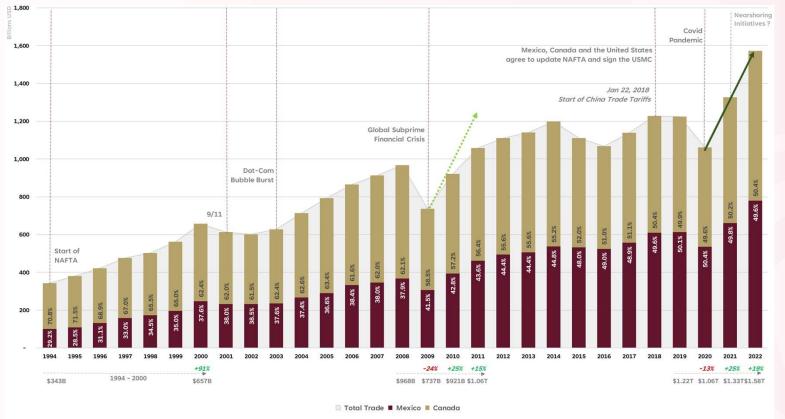
Daniel Covarrubias, Ph.D.

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NAFTA / USMC TRADE





2020-2022 Growth Trend Comparison v 2020-2023 Trend

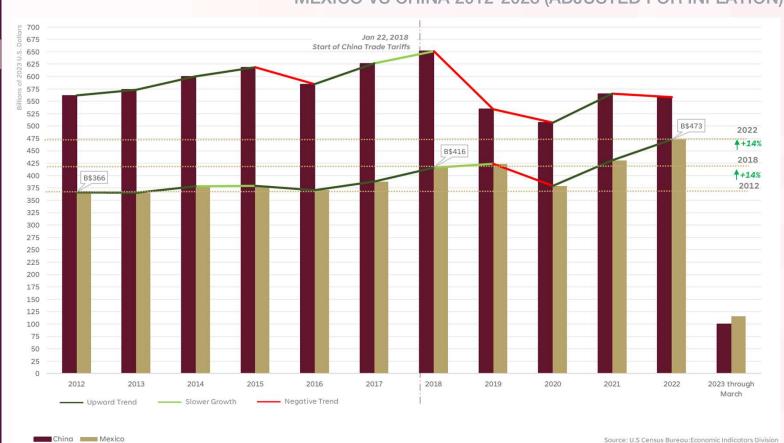
Source: U.S Census Bureau:Economic Indicators Division Analysis: Texas Center for Border conomic and Enterprise Development



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U.S. TOTAL IMPORTS VALUE MEXICO VS CHINA 2012-2023 (ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION)

U.S. IMPORTS





Source: U.S Census Bureau:Economic Indicators Division Analysis: Texas Center for Border conomic and Enterprise Development

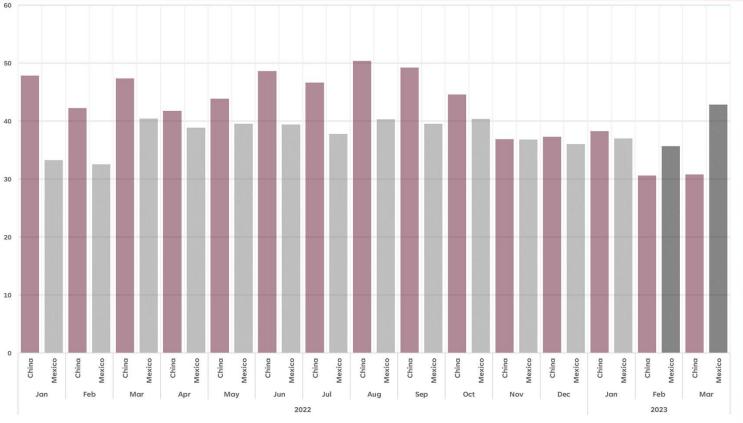
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U.S. IMPORTS

Billic

MONTHLY TOTAL U.S. IMPORTS

MEXICO VS CHINA JANUARY 2022 - MARCH 2023



Source: U.S Census Bureau:Economic Indicators Division Analysis: Texas Center for Border conomic and Enterprise Development

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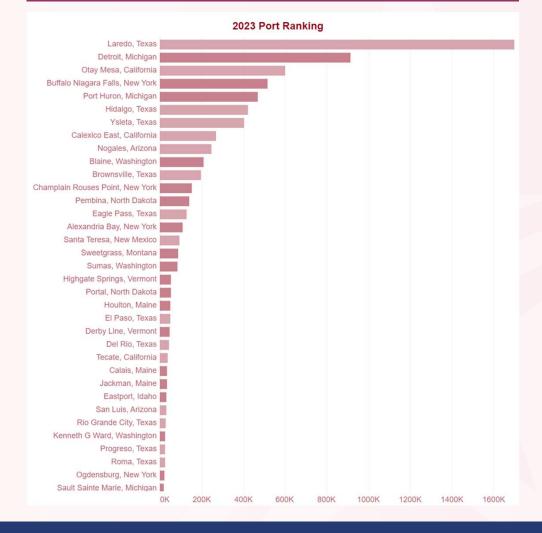
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Source: U.S. Census Bureau: Economic Indicators Division. Analysis by: Texas Center for Border Economic and Enterprise Development



TRUCK CROSSINGS



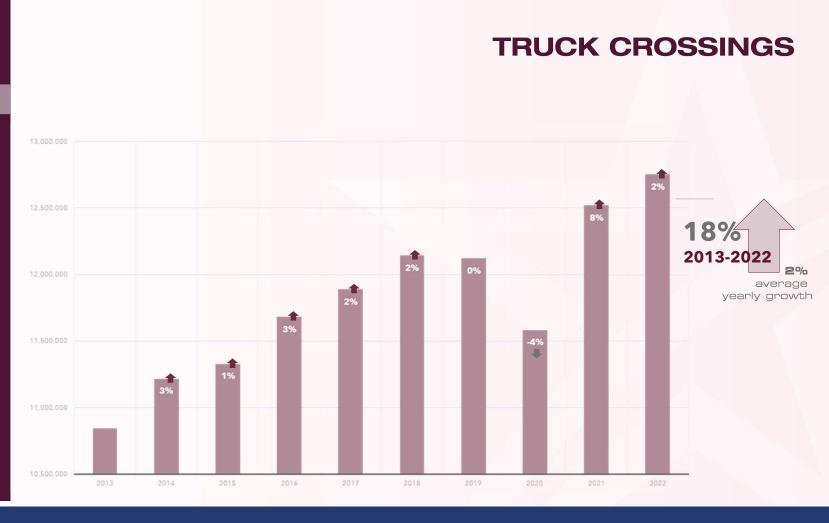
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IN-BOUND

(USA)

2013 -2022



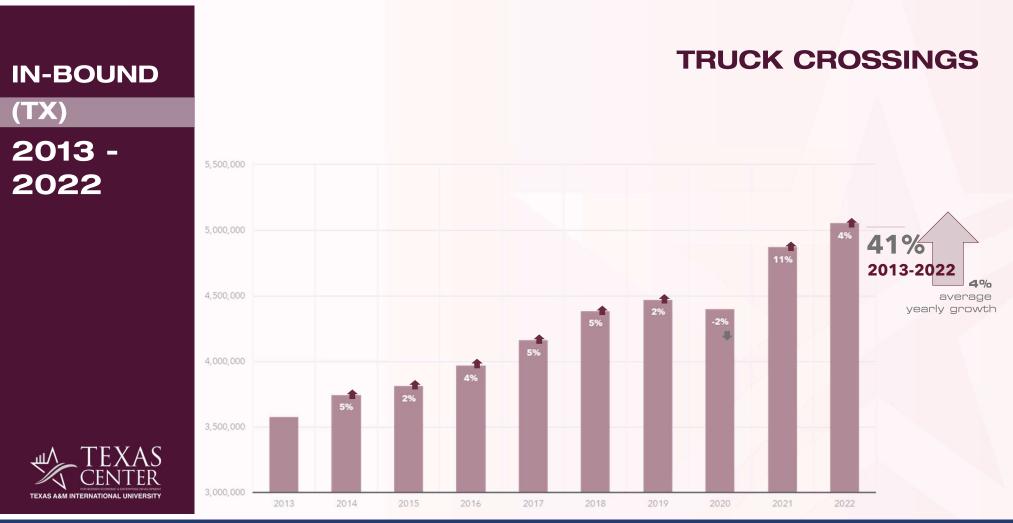


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IN-BOUND (USA) 2022 -2023

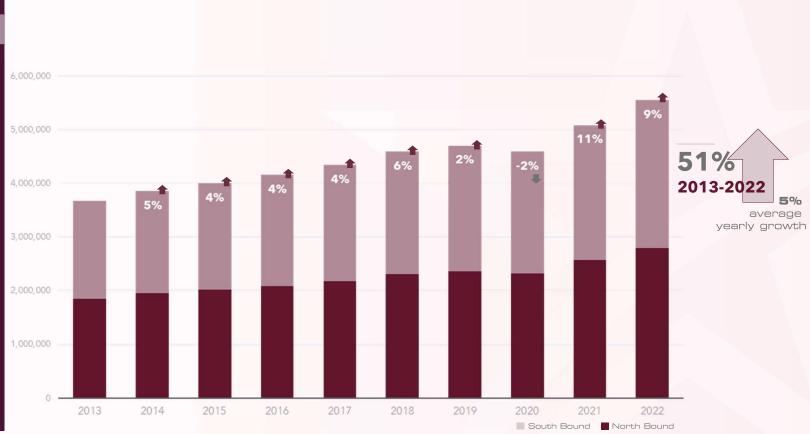










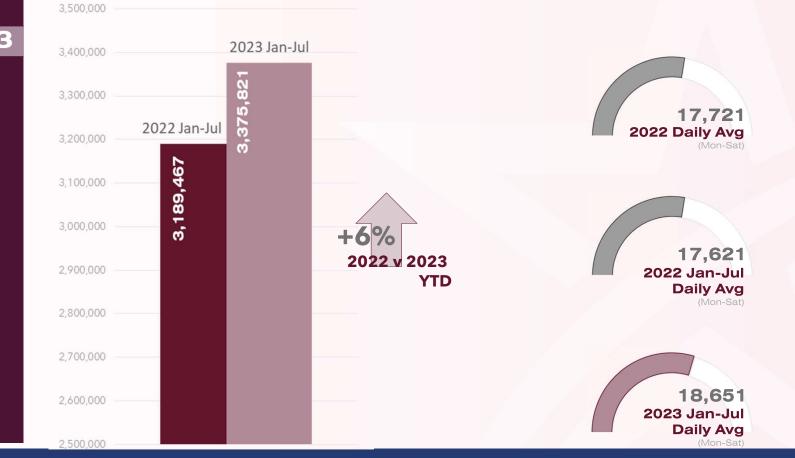


TEXAS A&M INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, City of Laredo Bridge Department

TRUCK CROSSINGS

LAREDO 2022 -2023 NORTH-SOUTH BOUND



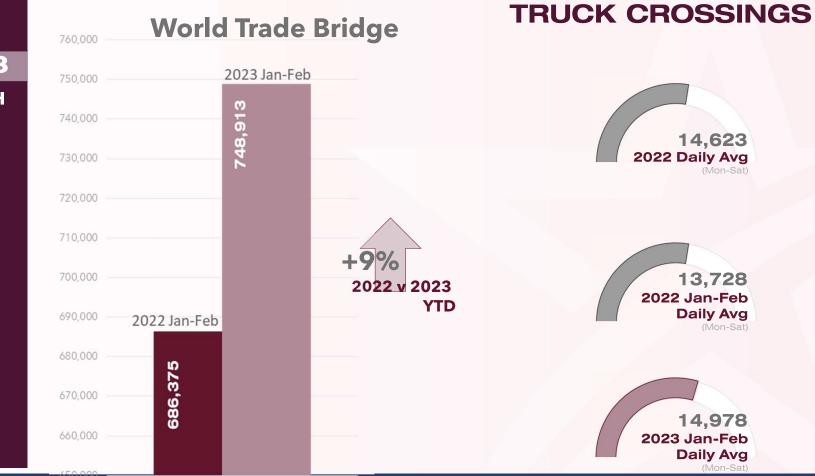
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TEXAS A&M INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, City of Laredo Bridge Department

TRUCK CROSSINGS

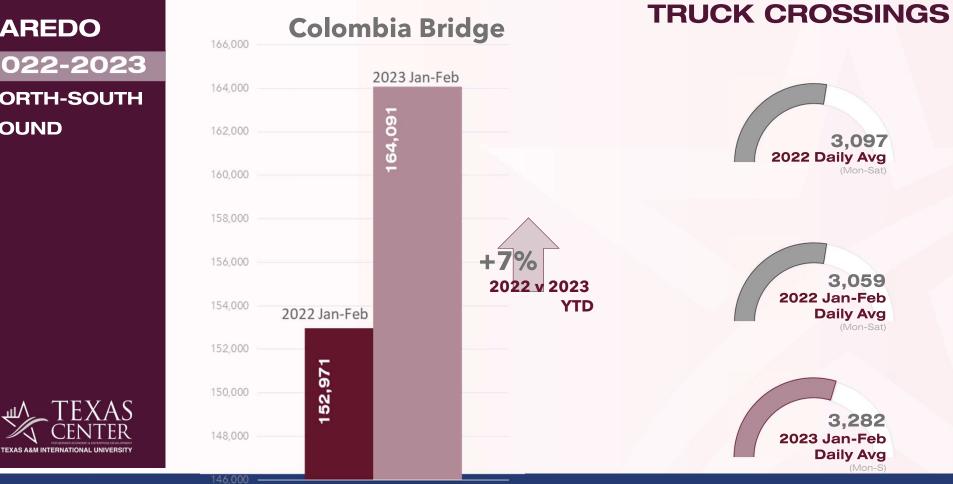




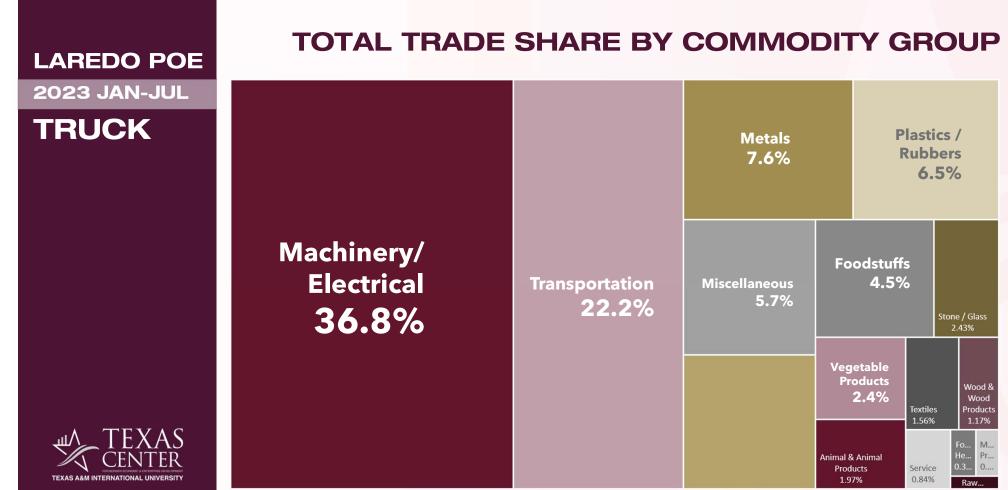
TEXAS A&M INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, City of Laredo Bridge Department, ICCE Nuevo Laredo





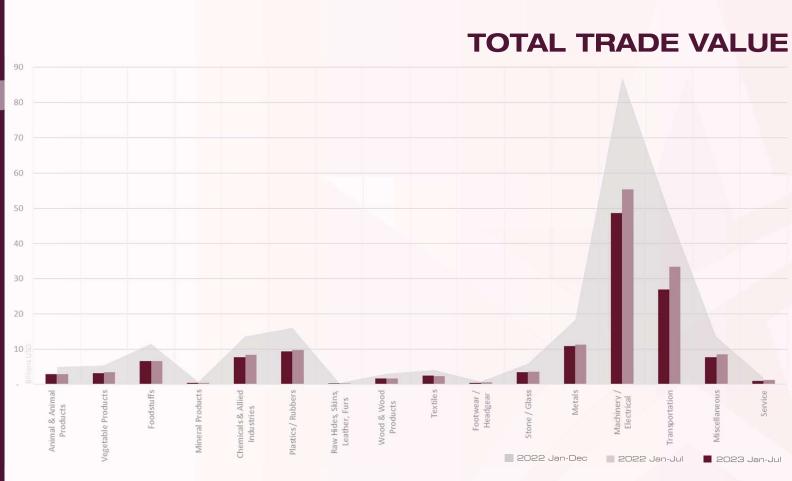
Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics, City of Laredo Bridge Department, ICCE Nuevo Lare



Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics

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LAREDO POE TRUCK

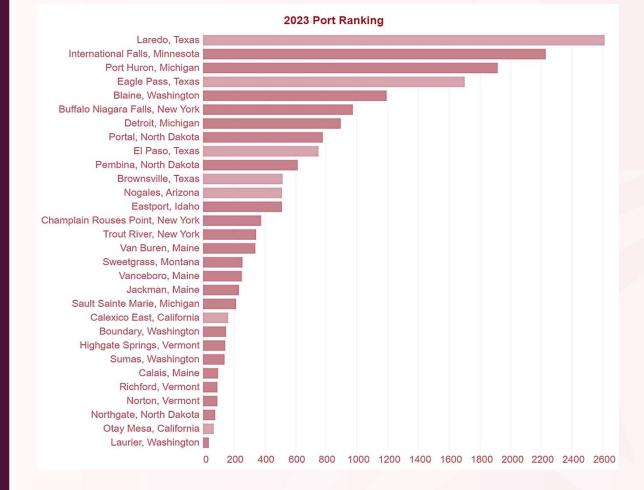


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TEXAS A&M INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

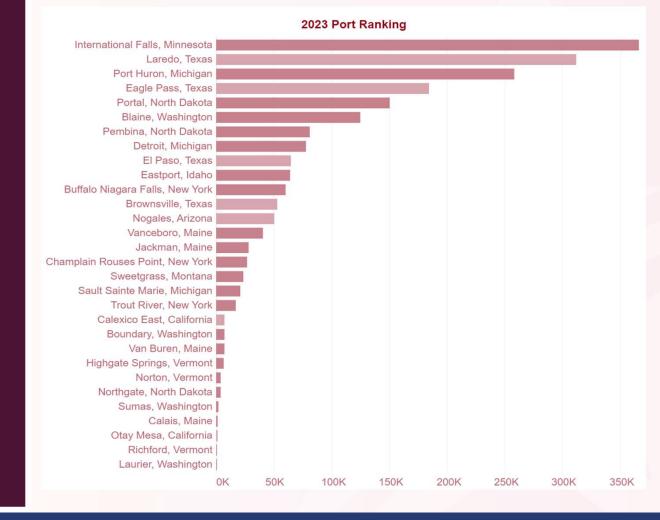
IN-BOUND (USA) 2023

RAIL CROSSINGS: TRAINS



IN-BOUND (USA) 2023

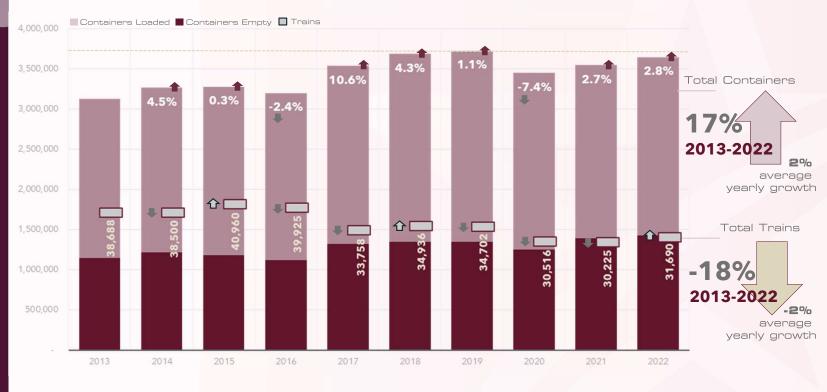
RAIL CROSSINGS: CONTAINERS



RAIL CROSSINGS

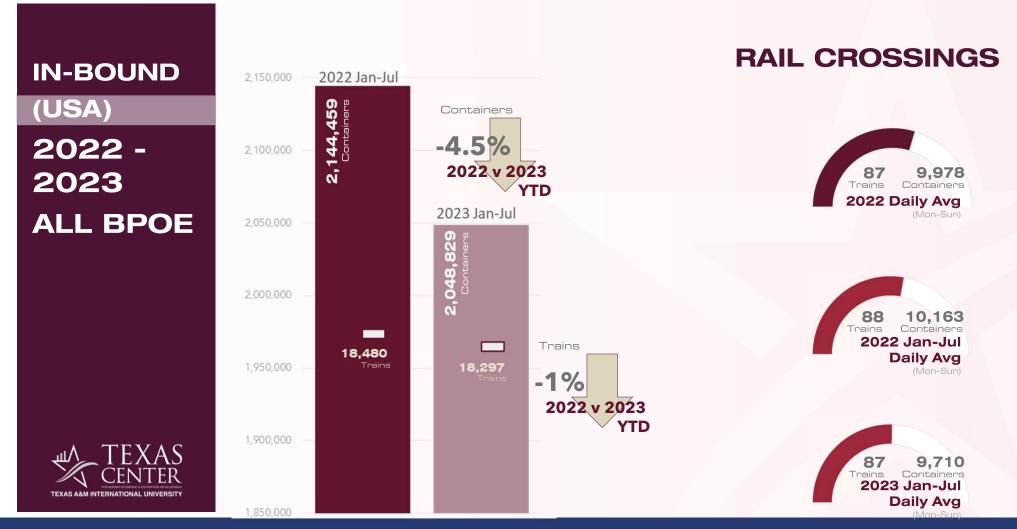
(USA) 2013 -2022 ALL BPOE

IN-BOUND





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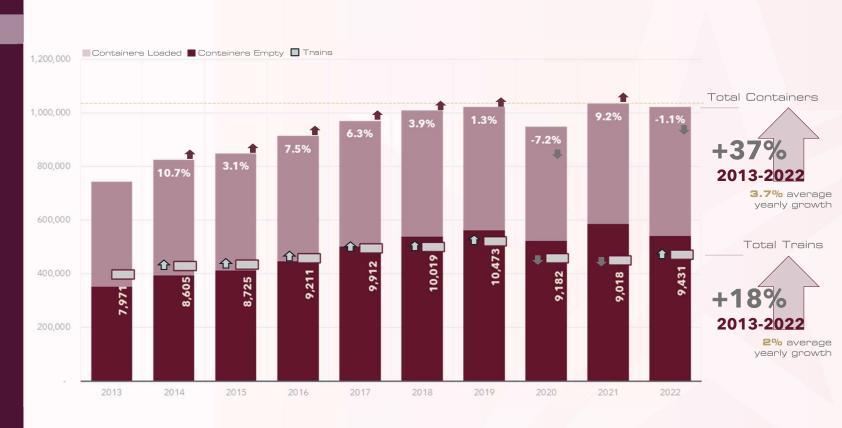


IN-BOUND

(TX)

2013 -2022 TX BPOE

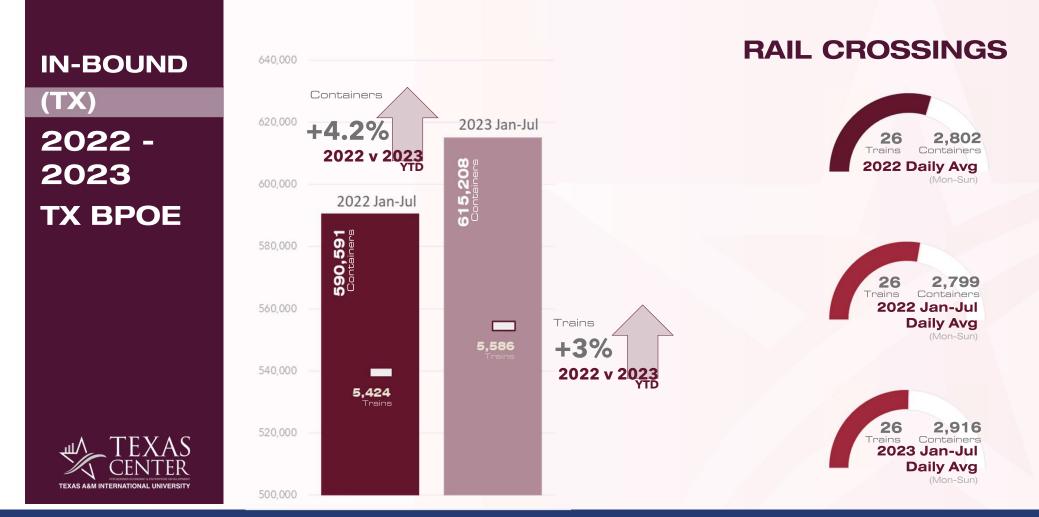




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Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics

RAIL CROSSINGS

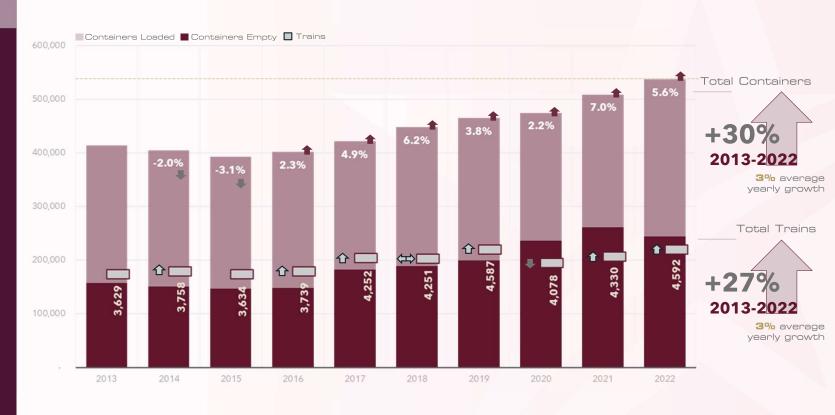


IN-BOUND

(TX)

2012 -2023 LAREDO POE

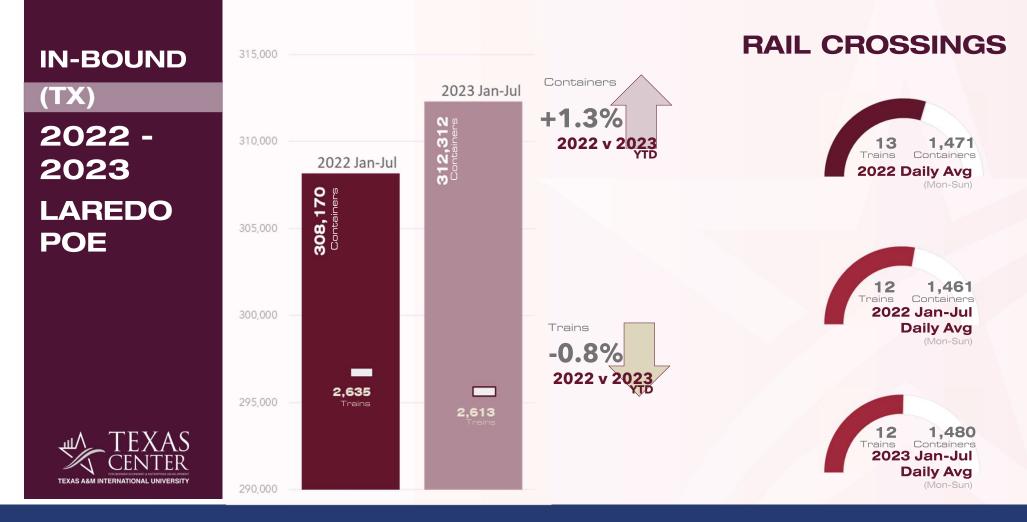
TEXAS A&M INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

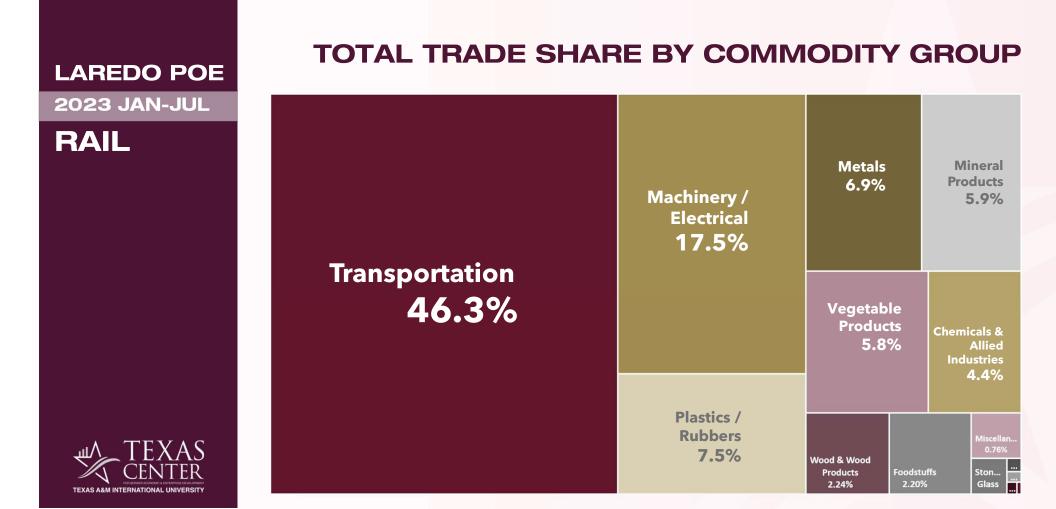


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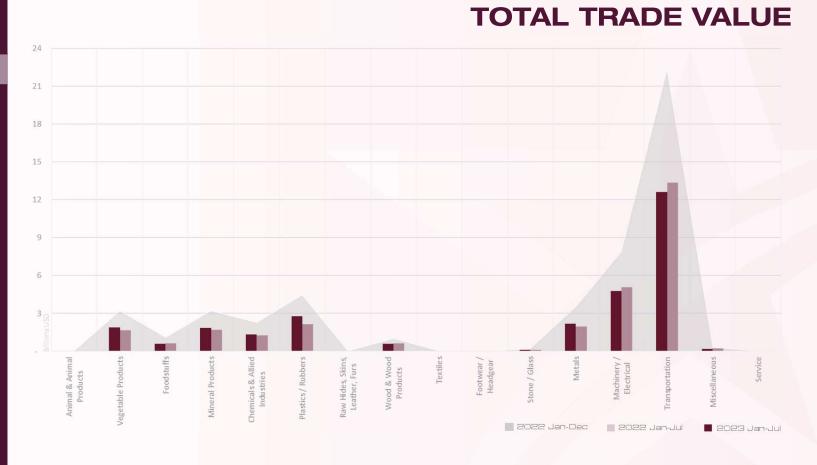
Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics

RAIL CROSSINGS





LAREDO POE RAIL



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Nearshoring: A Boom for U.S. – Mexico Cross-Border Trade?

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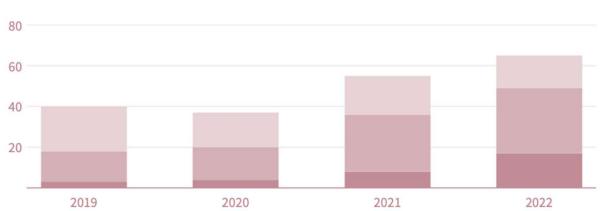
Source: CBRE Research 2022



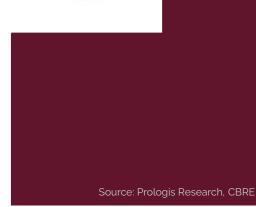
NEARSHORING-RELATED AND TOTAL GROSS ABSORPTION, MEXICO

MSF

🔳 Tier 1 Nearshoring 🔲 Tier 2 🔲 Other



- Annual nearshoring absorption (direct manufacturing capacity expansions to supply the US, installed in leased logistics space) grew from 3 MSF in 2019 to 16 MSF in 2022, increasing from 8% to 26% of gross absorption in the country.
- Tier 2 nearshoring absorption (domestic providers and thirdparty logistics providers specializing in manufacturing warehousing) grew from 15 MSF in 2019 to 29 MSF in 2022, or nearly half of the gross absorption.







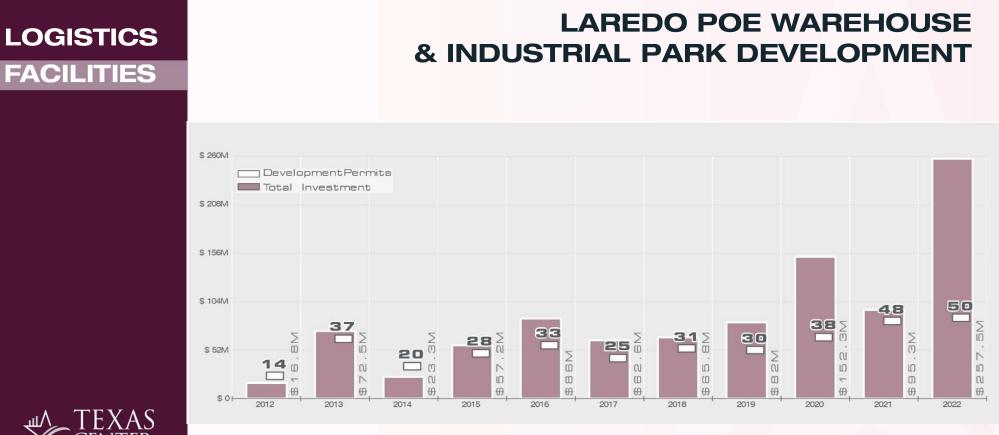


Source: Prologis Research, CBRE

VACANCY RATE, MEXICO 6 MAIN MARKETS



- Very low space availability (1.1% as of Q1 2023 vs. 6% expansion average for 2013-2019) pushes demand into the future.
- **60%** of the space currently under construction is pre-leased, compared to **36%** in 2019.
- CDMX, Monterrey, Ciudad Juárez, Guadalajara, Reynosa y Tijuana



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Source: Inter-American Development Bank

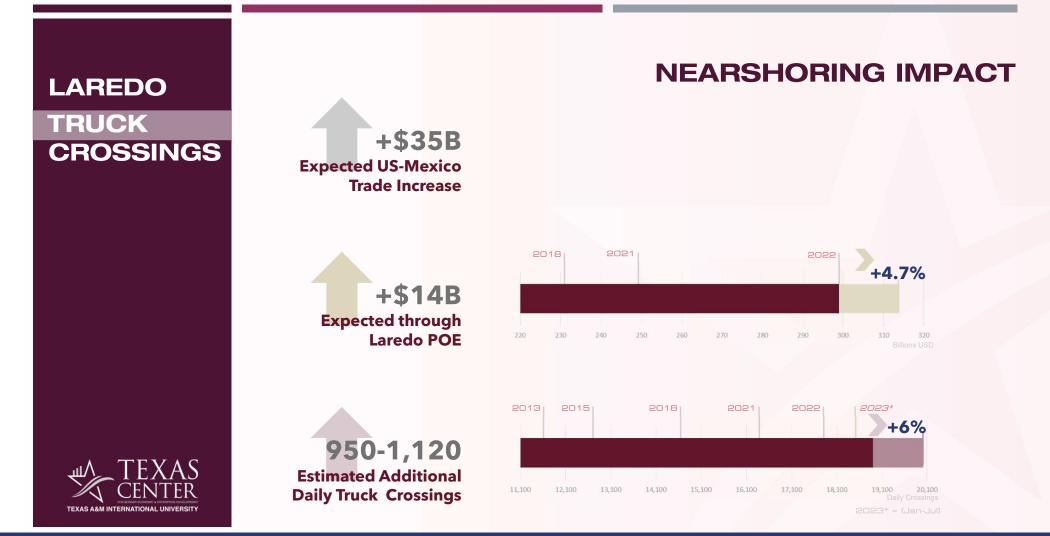


Nearshoring: potential opportunities for increased exports, by country <u>Trade in goods only</u> - US\$ millions

COUNTRY	Quick Wins – United States	Intra-LAC Quick Wins	Medium-Term Opportunities	Total
Argentina	890.7	1518.0	1497.8	3906.5
Bahamas	33.2	23.8	119.9	177.0
Belize	5.9	6.3	31.7	43.9
Bolivia	50.5	60.8	14.1	125.3
Brazil	4153.0	3144.3	546.8	7844.1
Barbados	9.7	42.8	8.1	60.6
Chile	665.8	516.0	641.1	1822.9
Colombia	1498.5	886.9	188.4	2573.8
Costa Rica	918.1	539.3	87.4	1544.8
Dominican Republic	1362.9	150.2	67.6	1580.7
Ecuador	482.0	285.8	72.8	840.7
Guatemala	436.4	293.8	55.5	785.7
Guyana	23.7	370.1	6.2	400.0
Honduras	745.1	418.7	79.0	1242.8
Haiti	237.2	11.4	4.4	253.1
Jamaica	84.9	25.8	27.8	138.5
Mexico	29679.4	2628.2	2970.6	35278.2
Nicaragua	473.3	78.2	17.0	568.5
Panama	81.3	549.2	171.5	802.0
Peru	792.0	498.0	128.4	1418.5
Paraguay	43.9	181.1	26.3	251.3
El Salvador	686.4	343.6	19.9	1049.9
Suriname	25.0	18.7	14.8	58.5
Trinidad and Tobago	87.9	304.5	84.3	476.7
Uruguay	69.3	369.5	89.4	528.2
Venezuela	218.4	48.7	53.8	320.9
Latin America and Caribbean (LAC)	43754.4	13313.7	7024.9	64093.0



Source: Inter-American Development Bank



Why Mexico in this Nearshoring Context?

•Location: Proximity to the US, which favors companies that serve North American consumers.

•Free Trade Agreements: Mexico is the only developing country that has free trade agreements with the US, Canada, the European Union and Japan. In total, Mexico has 13 Free Trade Agreements signed with 46 countries

•Regulations and Trade Wars: Recent regulatory decisions and trade wars are favoring alignment among North American supply chains.

Smart Borders: The key to more resilient cross-border trade



SMART BORDERS

Smart borders refer to the use of technology and data to facilitate the movement of people and goods across borders while ensuring security.

These initiatives include electronic customs systems, automated border control systems, and risk assessment tools (Svitek et al.:2019).



SMART BORDERS Benefits & Challenges

Benefits

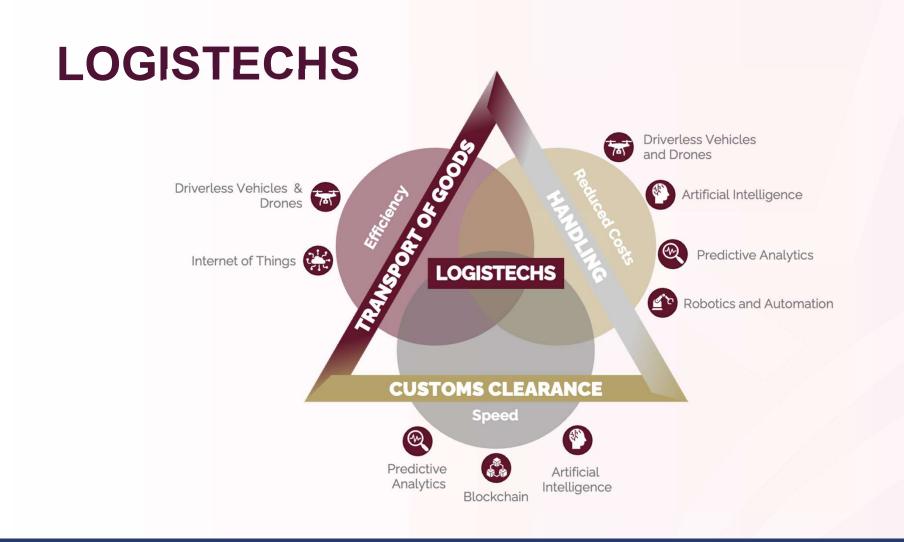
- Increase the efficiency of border crossings by reducing wait times and processing times.
- 2. Can improve security by effectively identifying and targeting high-risk individuals and goods.
- 3. Reduce costs by decreasing the need for manual processing and increasing automation.
- 4. improve data collection and analysis, allowing for better decision-making and risk assessment

Challenges

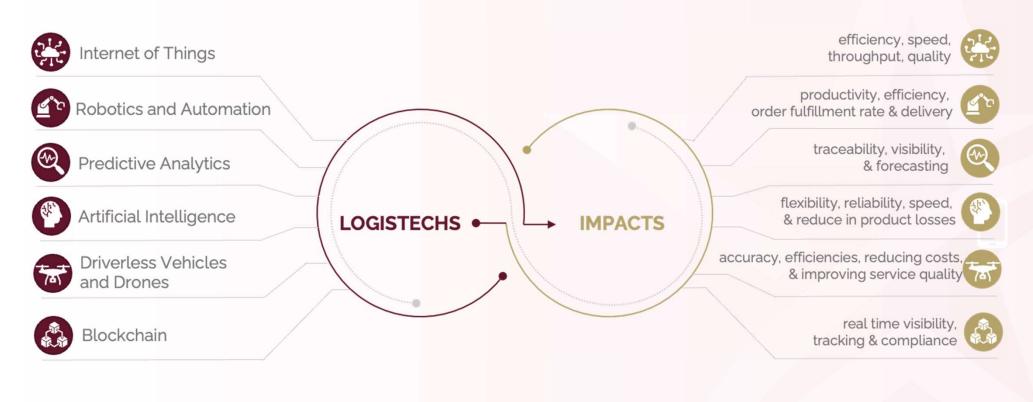
- 1. Implementing smart border initiatives requires significant investment in technology and infrastructure.
- 2. using technology and data raises concerns about privacy and data protection. Smart borders require collecting and analyzing significant amounts of personal data, raising privacy and data protection concerns.
- 3. Implementing smart borders requires international cooperation and coordination, which can take time and effort.

lo · gis · techs

represent the impact that exponential technologies have on logistics and can be classified as the technologies that support the transport of goods, those that improve their handling, and the ones that expedite their customs clearance.



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