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Center for Binational Institutions
an initiative by the U.S.-Mexico Foundation



2023

UNITED STATES - MEXICO INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETINGS

An Essential Bilateral Dialogue Mechanism



 U.S. - MEXICO
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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For more than half a century, legislators from the United States and Mexico have held regular gatherings to enhance and reinforce their binational relationship through the U.S.-Mexico Interparliamentary Meetings, otherwise known as the US-Mexico Interparliamentary Group.

These meetings established a robust foundation for a collaborative binational agenda between the two countries, focusing on persistent themes such as migration and security, and emerging issues like trade agreements and technological advancement.

The Interparliamentary Meetings, once a vital forum for bilateral discussions, have faced instability since 2011. Since then, the Meetings have no longer been held on a yearly basis. This has resulted in a significant public knowledge gap regarding the meetings between 2012 and 2020. Moreover, the limited information available on these meetings is often conflicting, making it difficult to clearly understand what transpired. This lack of institutional continuity has hurt the binational relationship and hampered legislators' ability to make well-informed decisions to address the complex issues on the agenda.

Recognizing the Interparliamentary Meetings' significance in addressing complex bilateral issues, it is critical to take immediate action to revive this platform for constructive dialogue. To this end, the Center for Binational Institutions has put forth three policy recommendations to reactivate and leverage the Interparliamentary Meetings:

- 1.A pledge from the Houses of Congress of both the United States and Mexico to reinstate these meetings as an institutional space for constructive dialogue.
- 2.The formation of a Bicameral Special Commission to ensure the meetings' efficacy.
- 3.The establishment of an online repository of the Interparliamentary Meetings.

The U.S.-Mexico Interparliamentary Meetings have been vital in strengthening the binational relationship, and their discontinuation has had severe repercussions. The CBI's policy recommendations to revive these meetings would be a significant step forward in re-establishing the institutional continuity of the binational relationship and addressing complex issues collaboratively.

2. INTRODUCTION: U.S.-MEXICO INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE YEARS

2.1 Background

The U.S.-Mexico Interparliamentary Meetings were established in 1960 to create a platform for dialogue between the two nations, as mandated by U.S. Public Law 86-420 (USC 22, Chapter 7, Sec. 276h-276k), Mexican reports also credit this law as their legal framework. The law specifies that the United States delegation should have 24 members, with half appointed by the Speaker of the House, including at least four members from the Foreign Affairs Committee, and the other half appointed by the President of the Senate, including at least four members from the Foreign Relations Committee. The law also stipulates that most delegation members will only be appointed for each Meeting, except those from the Foreign Affairs Committee and the Foreign Relations Committee, who will serve for their entire term in Congress to ensure continuity. Furthermore, the Interparliamentary Meetings between the United States and Mexico should adhere to specific guidelines, which include setting the agenda in advance.

The Interparliamentary Meetings aimed to discuss the challenges and opportunities for strengthening the binational relationship. The inaugural Interparliamentary Meeting took place in Guadalajara, Mexico, in 1961, and it quickly became one of several mechanisms for institutionalizing the binational relationship. The Meetings function as a forum to unite and advocate for the interests of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. In addition, they provide legislators with a platform to place issues on the binational agenda.

In summary, the U.S.-Mexico Interparliamentary Meetings have significantly institutionalized and enhanced the binational relationship. In addition, they have contributed to the stability and predictability of the relationship while providing a platform for legislators from both countries to introduce and discuss relevant topics on the agenda and make recommendations.

2.2 Through the Years

This policy paper focuses on the Interparliamentary Meetings held between 1961 and 2011. Although these meetings continued until 2020, scarce public information is available between 2012 and 2020, and the institutionality of the meetings was lost. Until 2011, the Interparliamentary Meetings were a constant feature of the binational relationship, except in 1993 when tensions rose due to the negotiations of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and internal political instability in Mexico after the assassination of presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta.

The table below lists the date, location, and central themes of meetings held between 1961 and 2011; unfortunately, limited information is available on meetings between 2011 and 2020.

LIST OF THE U.S.-MEXICO INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETINGS (1961 - 2018)

Meeting	Location	Date	Themes
1st	Guadalajara, Jalisco (Mexico)	Feb 6-12, 1961	Foreign investments, foreign trade, border affairs, tourism, migrant workers, cultural exchange
2nd	Washington, D.C. (United States)	May 14-17, 1962	Foreign investment and trade, border affairs, cultural exchange, peace and security in the Hemisphere, Alliance for Progress
3rd	Guanajuato, Guanajuato (Mexico)	Mar 18-20, 1963	Tourism, border trade, migrant agricultural workers, cultural exchange, improvement of the binational relationship
4th	Washington, D.C. (United States)	Mar 4-12, 1964	Relationships between the East and the West, hemispheric issues, Alliance for Progress, cultural exchanges, migrant workers, border issues, salinity of the Colorado River
5th	Baja California Sur, La Paz (Mexico)	Feb 11-18, 1965	Trade policy, foreign investment, Alliance for Progress, salinity of the Colorado River, Cold War, disarmament and colonialism, denuclearization of Latin America, Organization of the American States
6th	Washington, D.C. (United States)	Feb 9-15, 1966	Organization of American States, peacekeeping, parliamentary participation and cooperation, denuclearization of Latin America, Central America, and the Caribbean, Alliance for Progress, Latin American economic integration, border affairs, cultural and technical exchange, commerce

7th	Oaxaca, Oaxaca (Mexico)	Feb 8-11, 1967	Parliamentary cooperation, presidential meetings, Third Special Conference of the Organization of American States, trade, ALPRO, border affairs, tourism, cultural exchange, technical assistance, development of social assistance programs
8th	Honolulu, Hawaii (United States)	Apr 11-17, 1968	Denuclearization of Latin America, draft treaties on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, Organization of American States, presidential meetings, tourism, border development, expansion of sewage treatment plants
9th	Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes (Mexico)	Apr 2-8, 1969	Bilateral relationship, Convention on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Treaty of Tlatelolco, economic affairs, trade, border exchange, strengthening of UNCTAD, financial issues, tourism, cultural exchange, CODAF, green card workers
10th	Washington and San Francisco (United States)	May 4-10, 1970	Restrictions imposed on American tourists, border issues, trade issues, border exchanges, U.S. economic cooperation, behavior of the balance of payments
11th	Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco (Mexico)	May 28-31, 1971	Bilateral relationship; presidential visits; Treaty of Tlatelolco evaluation; Darien Gap and Pan-American Highway; salinity of the Colorado River; balance of payments; trade-restrictive measures; prevention of the illegal introduction of goods: limitations on border purchases; Henequen.; technical, scientific and cultural exchange; border textile industry; tourism; temporary migrant workers; green card workers; drug trafficking
12th	New Orleans and St Croix (United States)	May 16-21, 1972	Binational relationship; First Protocol to the Treaty of Tlatelolco; Law of the Sea; project for the desalination of seawater; salinity of the Colorado River; environmental pollution; agricultural and industrial sectors; border economy; education, science and technology; cooperation against the illicit production and trafficking of narcotic and psychotropic drugs; cultural exchange
13th	Guanajuato and Cozumel (Mexico)	May 24-29, 1973	Trade between both nations; solution for the water problem; migration; drug trafficking; tourist and cultural exchange
14th	Washington, D.C. (United States)	May 13-17, 1974	Bilateral issues; Conferences of the Secretaries of Foreign Affairs; water salinity; energy; migrant workers; law of the Sea; Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States; balance of payments; border issues; cultural exchange; cooperation in desalination by nuclear methods

15th	Campeche, Campeche (Mexico)	Mar 27-30, 1975	Inter-American System; population and development; law of the sea; Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States; transnational organizations; trade law; trade balance; energy.; tourism; air transportation; narcotic drugs; scientific and technological exchange
16th	Atlanta, Georgia (United States)	Feb 25-Mar 1, 1976	Bilateral relationship; views on the United Nations; Organization of American States; prevention of narcotics trafficking; rights of the sea; protection of human rights; democracy in the Western Hemisphere; inflation and development (Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States); trade, tourism and balance of payments; implementation of the Trade Act of 1974; regional economic integration and development; undocumented migrant workers; education, science, and culture
17th	Hermosillo, Sonora (Mexico)	May 27-31, 1977	Arms and drug trafficking; OAS; UN Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the new economic order; balance of payments; United States Trade Act of 1974; frontier economy; energy; integration and regional development; population and development; foreign investments; undocumented workers; tourism; cultural, scientific and technological exchange; situation of foreigners sentenced in Mexican and U.S. prisons; mass media
18th	Washington (United States)	June 5-10, 1978	Inter-American relationships; human rights; law of the sea; undocumented migrant workers; demographic policy; cooperation to stop drug trafficking; cultural exchange
19th	Mexico City, D.F (Mexico)	May 25-26, 1979	Binational relationship; human rights for documented and undocumented people; cooperation against drug trafficking and consumption; rights of the sea; pollution (Tijuana - Ciudad Juárez - Nuevo Laredo); commerce; border economy; agricultural cooperation; tourism; fisheries agreements; energy
20th	Washington and San Francisco (United States)	May 5-11, 1980	Binational relationship; current state of the Hemisphere; migrant workers; fight against production, trafficking and consumption of narcotics; border ecology; economic relationship; border economy; agricultural cooperation; tourism; energy; law of the sea

21st	Manzanillo, Colima (Mexico)	June 12-14, 1981	Binational relationship; Hemispheric relationships and consequences; migrant workers; fight against production, trafficking and consumption of narcotics; border ecology; cultural, scientific and technological cooperation; commerce; economy; cooperation in agriculture and livestock; tourism; energy; law of the sea and bilateral conventions
22nd	Santa Barbara, California (United States)	May 27-June 1, 1982	Bilateral relationship; drug trafficking; undocumented workers; border ecology; Convention on Marine Limits; cultural, scientific and technological cooperation; trade (hydrocarbons, silver, tuna); tourism; border economy (textile factories); agricultural cooperation; law of the sea
23rd	Puebla, Puebla (Mexico)	July 8-10, 1983	Binational relationship; international political issues; migrant workers; fight against drug trafficking; cultural, scientific and technological cooperation; ecology; economy; Economic Reorganization Program of Mexico and the United States; trade; border issues; tourism; sea rights
24th	Washington, DC (United States)	May 17-19, 1984	Bilateral relationship; international political issues; migrant workers; fight against drug trafficking; ecology; law of the sea; disarmament; human rights; the economy and economic reorganization programs in Mexico and the United States; trade; border issues; tourism and cultural cooperation; communications
25th	Queretaro, Queretaro (Mexico)	May 10-12, 1985	Binational relationship; international political issues; migrant workers; fight against drug trafficking; disarmament; human rights; the economy and economic reorganization programs in Mexico and the United States; trade; border issues; tourism; rights of the sea; communications; cultural, scientific and technological cooperation; ecology
26th	Colorado Springs, Colorado (United States)	May 29-June 2, 1986	Binational relationship; international political affairs; migrant workers; fight against drug trafficking; disarmament; reconstruction after the 1985 earthquake in Mexico; rights of the sea and fisheries; tourism; ecology; cultural, scientific and technological cooperation; economic reorganization programs; trade and foreign investment; external debt and oil; border issues; economic aspects of tourism
27th	Cancun, Quintana Roo (Mexico)	June 26-12, 1987	Peace and disarmament; migration; drug trafficking; border issues; environment; commercial relations

28th	New Orleans, Louisiana (United States)	March 5-6, 1988	Peace and disarmament; migration; drug trafficking; law of the sea; commerce; tourism; cultural exchanges
29th	Ixtapa, Zihuatanejo (Mexico)	April 28-29, 1989	Economic crisis, external debt, and development of financial institutions: Inter-American Development Bank and World Bank; binational trade and protectionism; tourism; bilateral air agreement; cultural, scientific and technological cooperation; technology transfer; border issues; ecology; groundwater; textile industry; border bridges
30th	Boston, Massachusetts (United States)	May 25-26, 1990	Multilateral Affairs in Inter-American relations; challenges for the Western Hemisphere (EU); fight against drug trafficking; international tensions and their impact on developing nations; migrant workers; external debt; trilateral cooperation; economic and commercial cooperation; investment and multilateral development
31st	Los Cabos, Baja California Sur (Mexico)	May 10-12, 1991	Cooperation for development, world peace and disarmament; migrant workers; legal issues and drug trafficking; human rights; environmental protection; trade, investment, and financial cooperation; fishing (tuna, shrimp, turtle); agriculture; tourism; communications and transport; cultural exchange and scientific-technical cooperation; regional issues
32nd	San Antonio, Texas (United States)	May 1-3, 1992	Foreign trade and foreign investment; role of international organizations; tourism; cultural and technological exchange; world pacification process
33rd	Huatulco, Oaxaca (Mexico)	April 1994	Foreign trade and investment; Inter-American System and world economic conditions; drug trafficking; extradition; migration; environmental protection; UN
34th	Tucson, Arizona (United States)	May 12-13, 1995	Sovereignty and links between people and governments; foreign trade and investment; border cooperation; migration
35th	Zacatecas, Zacatecas (Mexico)	May 3-4, 1996	Migration and human rights; anti-narcotics cooperation; extradition; border issues; Hemisphere's political affairs of the Hemisphere; binational economic outlook; commerce; implementation and expansion of NAFTA; economic development
36th	Santa Fe, New Mexico (United States)	May 16-18, 1997	Migration; anti-narcotics cooperation; extradition; border issues; Hemisphere's political issues; binational economic outlook; commerce; implementation and expansion of NAFTA; economic development; drug trafficking; transfer of prisoners; extraditions

37th	Morelia, Michoacán (Mexico)	June 19-21, 1998	NAFTA; financial and trade issues; law of the sea; border issue; environment; drug trafficking
38th	Savannah, Georgia (United States)	May 25-27, 1999	NAFTA; investments; migration; environment; drug trafficking
39th	Puebla, Mexico (Mexico)	May 5-7, 2000	Electoral legislation
40th	Napa, California (United States)	May 10-13, 2001	Energy; drug trafficking; economic infrastructure; migration
41st	Guanajuato, Guanajuato (Mexico)	May 17-19, 2002	NAFTA; border security; migration; relationship between the Congresses
42nd	Nashville, Tennessee (United States)	June 13-15, 2003	NAFTA; border and trade; agriculture; tariffs; migration agreement; PEMEX; migrant health
43rd	Guadalajara, Jalisco (Mexico)	May 13-16, 2004	Migration; safety; commerce
44th	Newport, Rhode Island (United States)	June 10, 2005	Migration; North American Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP); trade and competitiveness
45th	Valle de Bravo, Mexico (Mexico)	Mar 2-4, 2006	Migration; safety; commerce and SPP; future of the bilateral relationship
46th	Austin, Texas (United States)	June 8-10, 2007	Competitiveness; migration; border; cooperation; security; legal
47th	Monterrey, Nuevo Leon (Mexico)	June 7-8, 2008	Migration; legislative branch; cooperation; security
48th	Seattle, Washington (United States)	June 5-7, 2009	Security; migration; economic; trade; energy; environment
49th	Campeche, Campeche (Mexico)	June 11-13, 2010	Economy; trade; security; migration
50th	Washington, D.C. (United States)	June 14-15, 2011	Migration; security; Merida Initiative; competitiveness; border; economy; energy

--	--	2012	No public information available
51st	Washington, D.C. (United States)	November 21-22, 2013	No public information available
--	--	2014	No public information available
--	--	2015	No public information available
--	--	2016	No public information available
53rd	Mexico City, D.F. (Mexico)	June 4-6, 2017	No public information available
--	--	2018	No public information available
54th	San Diego, CA (United States)	2019	Rep. Scott Peters published opening speech; No public information available
55th	Virtual	2020	Rep. Henry Cisneros announces online meeting; No public information available

2.3 Main Themes

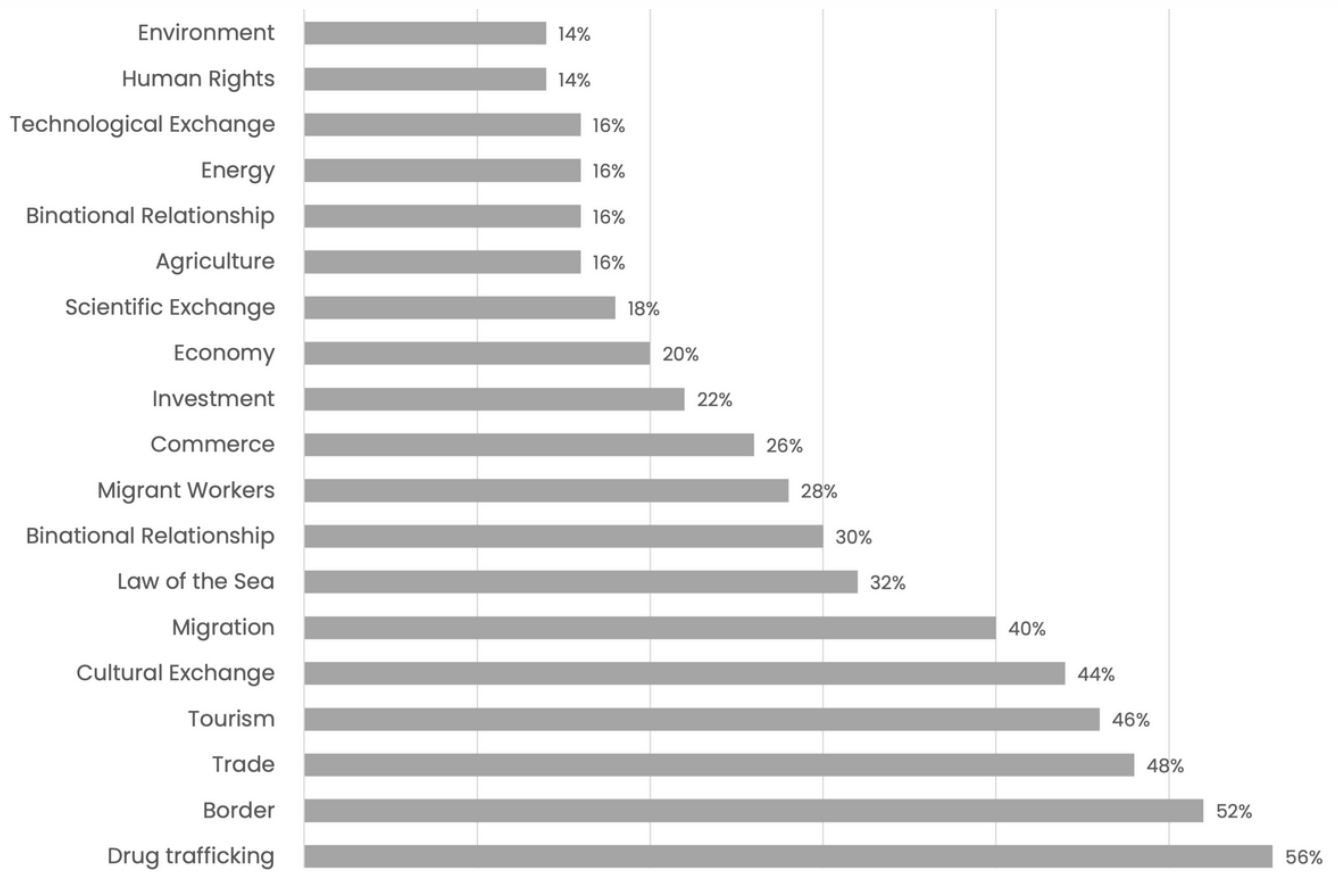
Overall, the Interparliamentary Meetings established a shared binational agenda that covered persistent themes like migration and trade and contemporary issues like NAFTA negotiations and technology. In addition, new issues demanded by international forums and civil society, such as globalization, the ratification of international agreements, and the involvement of non-governmental actors in governmental affairs, also emerged and were discussed.

The graph on the following page offers valuable insights into the most commonly discussed topics during the Interparliamentary Meetings between 1961 and 2011. It is important to note that the percentage displayed represents the number of meetings in which the topic was discussed out of the 50 sessions for which we have information. Therefore, note that this percentage does not indicate the proportion of time spent discussing a particular topic during each meeting. Instead, it reflects the frequency of the topic being discussed across all the meetings for which information is available.

During the Interparliamentary Meetings, drug trafficking emerged as the most prominent theme, discussed in 56% of the meetings, which means that it was discussed in 28 out of the 50 meetings. Since its introduction in 1971, dialogues have focused on collaborative efforts, information sharing, and strategy development to combat this issue. The binational border was the second most frequently discussed theme, discussed in 52% of the meetings. Along with these primary topics, trade (48%), tourism (46%), and cultural exchange between Mexico and the U.S. (44%) were significant points of discussion. Migration was another critical issue that appeared on the agenda 20 times (40%) since its inclusion in 1973. However, environmental concerns (14%), human rights (14%), and technological exchange (16%) were the least discussed topics during this period.

While some of the issues discussed in the past remain relevant, more discussions on emerging issues are needed, highlighting the need to revive the Interparliamentary Meetings. In the modern era, the U.S. and Mexico face new challenges, and constructive dialogue is essential to ensure that critical issues are addressed in the legislative branch. Reviving the Interparliamentary Meetings would allow legislators from both countries to develop a shared understanding of the binational agenda and explore new avenues for cooperation.

U.S. MEXICO INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETINGS: MAIN THEMES (1961 - 2011)



Source: Own elaboration with data from Centro de Documentación, Información y Análisis and Coordinación General de Asuntos Internacionales y Relaciones Parlamentarias del Senado de la República, México.

3. U.S.-MEXICO INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETINGS: CURRENT STATE

The U.S.-Mexico Interparliamentary Meetings have been a crucial platform for dialogue and collaboration between the two countries for many years. However, since the 49th Interparliamentary Meeting in 2010, joint gatherings with Mexican Senators and Mexican Congressmembers were no longer held. Therefore, the 50th and 51st meetings in 2011 and 2013 were held separately, and only the Mexican Chamber of Deputies participated. In addition, the Mexican Senate attempted to reactivate their participation in the Interparliamentary Meeting for the 52nd edition but ultimately did not take place and, since then, has not attended. Most recently, the 53rd Interparliamentary Meeting was held in 2017 in Mexico City.

Although some U.S. Congress members and news sources have reported Interparliamentary Meetings occurring in 2019 and 2020, there has yet to be an official report that these meetings took place under the official Interparliamentary Meeting framework. U.S. Congressional Representative Scott Peters published a speech he gave at the opening of the 2019 meeting in San Diego. Representative Henry Cuellar, who serves as Chairman of the U.S.-Mexico Interparliamentary Group, issued a press release following a virtual meeting in 2020 that he claimed was an Interparliamentary Meeting. Thus, as indicated, the stability of the Meetings was upended in 2010 and has not been re-established since. It is essential to ensure the legitimacy and effectiveness of these meetings through transparency and clarity of the official framework; while securing the participation of both chambers from both countries.

In 2021, the Mexican Senate passed a resolution to reactivate the Interparliamentary Meeting, focusing on prioritizing issues such as migration, arms trafficking, and combating the COVID-19 pandemic. The resolution was proposed by Senators Geovanna del Carmen Bañuelos de la Torre and Nancy de la Sierra Arámburo of the PT Parliamentary Group. In 2022, members of the Mexican Senate requested that the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Affairs convene a meeting to address issues related to the bilateral relationship. Mexican Senator Gina Andrea Cruz Blackledge also stated in 2023 that it is time to hold an Interparliamentary Meeting to discuss all the pending economic and security issues.

It is important to continue promoting dialogue and collaboration between the two countries through official and legitimate channels to address pressing issues and strengthen the U.S.-Mexico relationship.

4. U.S.-MEXICO INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETINGS: AN ESSENTIAL BILATERAL DIALOGUE MECHANISM

There is an opportunity to reactivate the U.S.-Mexico Interparliamentary Meetings through three recommendations:

1. A pledge from the Houses of Congress of both the United States and Mexico to reinstate these meetings as an institutional space for constructive dialogue.
2. The formation of a Bicameral Special Commission to ensure the effectiveness of these meetings.
3. The establishment of an online repository of the Interparliamentary Meetings.

1. A pledge from the Houses of Congress of both the United States and Mexico to reinstate these meetings as an institutional space for constructive dialogue.

Our first policy recommendation involves the Mexican and American Congresses. We propose that the Mexican Senate's Foreign Relations Committee and the American Senate's Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Transnational Crime, Civilian Security, Democracy, Human Rights, & Global Women's Issues convene to discuss the planning of the meetings and explore the creation of a Bicameral Special Commission.

The initial meeting between the two committees could establish a clear roadmap for reestablishing the Interparliamentary Meetings. The agenda could include discussing the frequency, format, and themes for the meetings. The committees could also discuss ways to ensure that both Houses of Congress from both governments are equally represented in these meetings.

2. The formation of a Bicameral Special Commission to ensure the effectiveness of these meetings.

We recommend the establishment of a bicameral special commission responsible for organizing and monitoring the agreements reached during these meetings. The commission could also be responsible for reporting on the outcomes of the meetings and making recommendations on issues that require further attention. The proposed commission could adopt a similar model to the existing bicameral commission supervising the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA). This model has successfully promoted communication and collaboration between the two countries, and a similar approach could effectively promote Interparliamentary Meetings.

3. The establishment of an online repository of the Interparliamentary Meetings.

As a final recommendation, we suggest that Mexico and the United States create an online archive of the Interparliamentary Meetings. This archive could be managed by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) and the Centro de Estudios Internacionales Gilberto Bosques (CEIGB). It would facilitate the documentation of the meetings and agreements reached, promote the institutionalization of the binational relationship between the two countries, and serve as a valuable resource for both Congresses during future discussions and negotiations. The online repository should be publicly accessible, providing transparency and accountability, and could also serve as a resource for researchers, journalists, and other interested parties.

These recommendations aim to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of the Interparliamentary Meetings between Mexico and the United States. By committing to reestablishing the meetings, forming a bicameral special commission, and creating an online archive, both countries can promote constructive dialogue, collaboration, and cooperation on issues of mutual interest.

5. CONCLUSION

The U.S.–Mexico Interparliamentary Meetings are crucial in addressing the issues affecting both nations at the legislative level. Unfortunately, the instability, halt, and lack of public information on the latest meetings have resulted in a significant loss of institutionality in the binational relationship. Reactivating these meetings as a forum for constructive dialogue is essential to address the bilateral agenda's complex issues. To ensure their reactivation and effectiveness, we recommend that both Congresses become involved, a Bicameral Special Commission, and an online repository be published. This will contribute to the institutionalization of the binational relationship and serve as a valuable resource for future discussions and negotiations.

The Interparliamentary Meetings can serve as a vital platform for constructive dialogue and negotiation by establishing a framework that promotes transparency, communication, and collaboration. These measures will help institutionalize the binational relationship and ensure that both countries work together effectively to address the issues that matter most to their citizens.

6. ABOUT US

About the Center for Binational Institutions



The Center for Binational Institutions (CBI) is an initiative by the U.S.-Mexico Foundation. It aims to support and enhance binational institutions between the US and Mexico by promoting mutual understanding and cooperation. The CBI recognizes the increasing interdependence between the two nations and the need for robust and updated bilateral institutions to maintain a stable, positive, and functional relationship. Accordingly, the CBI focuses on analyzing binational issues through an institutional lens.

We aim to provide a comprehensive and informative overview of the institutional framework that underpins the U.S.-Mexico relationship and shed light on the vital role binational institutions play in promoting mutual understanding, prosperity, and security.

About the U.S. - Mexico Foundation



The U.S.-Mexico Foundation (USMF) is a binational non-profit organization dedicated to fostering cooperation and bilateral understanding between the United States and Mexico. Rooted in the North America Free Trade Agreement and launched in 2009 with seed funds from the David & Lucile Packard Foundation, Carnegie Corporation, and the Business Foundation in Mexico (Fundemex), the USMF is governed by a bi-national board of business and civic leaders with extensive networks in the U.S. and Mexico.

In 2018, the USMF started a new chapter with a compelling agenda focused on policy and advocacy, creating new strategic alliances, educating important stakeholders and providing a voice on the most relevant issues pertaining the U.S.-Mexico relationship.

From our strategic location in one of the largest and fastest growing legal markets in the country (Dallas-Fort Worth), Texas A&M Law is shaping the future of legal education with unprecedented momentum. Motivated by our Aggie Core Values, our faculty are advancing knowledge at the intersection of scholarly excellence and real-world application. Through innovative and collaborative teaching, we equip service-oriented lawyers, as well as professional and industry leaders of all kinds, to address the legal, economic, and social issues that will forge the future of Texas and the global community.

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Coppel emerged as a nationwide department store in Mexico, characterized by providing easy credit and purchase payments through installments. Its mission is to bring its clients a world of possibilities to improve their lives. It contributes to social development through education, social welfare, and health projects. Coppel also promotes the U.S.-Mexico bilateral relationship through the granting of credits to migrants in the U.S. and its active participation in the negotiation processes of both the North American Free Trade Agreement and the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Intuit



Intuit is an American company that specializes in financial software. This company seeks to attract the best global talent, add partners to its global platform and create exceptional corporate citizenship. Intuit's mission is to drive prosperity around the world through job creation. Intuit seeks to achieve its mission by investing in people, strengthening communities, and offering everyone the opportunity to prosper.

7. RESOURCES

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