



BORDER LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

The U.S. – Mexico Border Region Presents: Coahuila



Coahuila de Zaragoza straddles the Sierra Madre Oriental Mountains. Although the state is mostly desert, it also features springs, mountains, lagoons, forests and a white-sand oasis. Coahuila contains two biosphere reserves, Maderas del Carmen includes section of the Chihuahuan desert and the pine-oak forest in the Sierra del Carmen. The most recognized cities of this state are the state capital Saltillo, Torreon, Monclova, and Piedras Negras. Recently, Saltillo has been

publicized as the “Detroit of Mexico,” due to its growing automobile industry.¹ The city of Piedras Negras is historically known as the birthplace of the world famous “nachos” and holds an Annual International Nacho Festival in October.² In support of Mexico’s push to generate 35% of its electricity from clean sources by 2024, Coahuila is also home to the largest solar park in Latin America and biggest solar project in the world outside China and India: the Villanueva power plant.³ In 2017, Coahuila’s population was over 3 million, accounting for 2.5% of Mexico’s total population.⁴

Coahuila – U.S. Border

Coahuila shares three ports of entry with the United States, all of which are situated on the border with Texas. They are Ciudad Acuña, Coahuila with Del Rio, Texas; Piedras Negras, Coahuila with Eagle Pass, Texas; and Boquillas del Carmen, Coahuila with Big Bend, Texas which reopened in 2013.

Coahuila Economy

The National Institute of Statistics and Geography (Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía or INEGI by its name in Spanish) is a Mexican Government agency dedicated to collect, coordinate and report on statistical and geographical information across the nation, such as the population Census every decade. According to INEGI, in 2016 the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Coahuila was more than \$34 billion, which was 3.7% of Mexico’s national GDP. Over the years, Coahuila specialized in the mining and manufacturing industry. The Nation’s third largest state is responsible for one third of Mexico’s steel production.⁵ The secondary activities, which includes manufacturing, construction, and mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction contributed 54% of the state’s GDP.⁶

¹ Retrieved from <https://insights.offshoregroup.com/saltillos-manufacturing-economy>

² Retrieved from <http://time.com/4534655/international-day-of-the-nacho-history/>

³ Retrieved from <https://phys.org/news/2018-07-latin-america-largest-solar-mexican.html>

⁴ Retrieved from http://mim.promexico.gob.mx/work/models/mim/Documentos/PDF/mim/FE_COAHUILA_vfi.pdf

⁵ Retrieved from <https://www.history.com/topics/mexico/coahuila>

⁶ http://mim.promexico.gob.mx/work/models/mim/Documentos/PDF/mim/FE_COAHUILA_vfi.pdf

Coahuila Legislature

Coahuila's Legislature is a unicameral assembly of representatives of the people, called the State Congress. The State Congress is formed by Deputies who work full-time and are elected every three years. There are sixteen electoral districts in the state of Coahuila where sixteen Deputies of relative majority are elected through citizen votes, and nine Deputies are elected by the principle of proportional representation, totaling twenty-five state legislators. In Mexico, the state election dates differ depending on the state, and aren't necessarily held at the same time with the federal elections. In Coahuila, the elections were held on June 4, 2017.⁷ The Deputies are serving from January 1, 2018 thru December 31, 2020.⁸

Currently, the legislature consists of 44% male and 56% female Deputies, twenty-five committees, including a Border Relations committee, and five political parties. The Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), one that dominated the country's political institutions from its founding in 1929 until the end of the 20th century, holds the majority in Coahuila. The remaining political parties are the National Regeneration Movement (MORENA), the United Democracy of Coahuila Party (UDC), the National Action Party (PAN), and the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD).

Along the U.S. – Coahuila border, the districts and their respective Deputies are Dip. Juan Carlos Guerra Lopez Negrete representing district XIV (Sabinas), Dip. Lucia Azucena Ramos Ramos representing district XV (Acuña), and Dip. Jesus Andres Loya Cardona representing district XVI (Piedras Negras).⁹ For more information regarding the Coahuila Legislature, visit their website [HERE](#).

Up Next: Texas

⁷ Retrieved from <https://www.ine.mx/voto-y-elecciones/elecciones-2018/coahuila/>

⁸ Retrieved from <http://congresocoahuila.gob.mx/portal/que-es-el-congreso-2>

⁹ Retrieved from <http://congresocoahuila.gob.mx/portal/diputados>



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United States- Mexico Border Region Infographic: Coahuila

Capital City: Saltillo
Population 2017: **3,042,622**



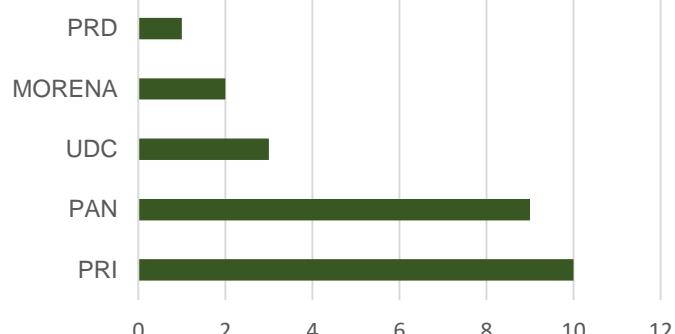
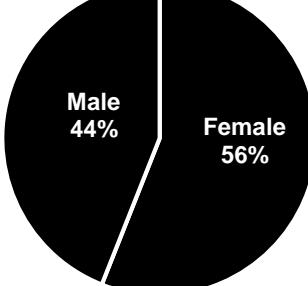
Coahuila Demographics

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2016 in the state reached **\$34,000,000,000** which was **3.7%** of Mexico's GDP

Coahuila Political Parties



25
Legislators

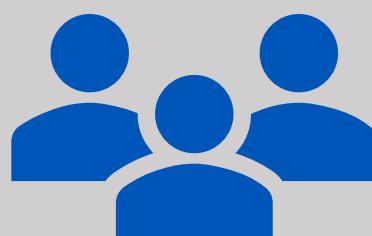


Chihuahua – U.S. Border State Legislative Districts

Dip. Juan Carlos Guerra Lopez Negrete
District XIV, Sabinas

Dip. Lucia Azucena Ramos Ramos
District XV, Acuña

Dip. Jesus Andres Loya Cardona
District, XVI, Piedras Negras



The following resources were used:

- <https://www.borderlegislators.org/>
- http://mim.promexico.gob.mx/work/models/mim/Documentos/PDF/mim/FE_COAHUILA_vfi.pdf
- <http://congresocoahuila.gob.mx/portal/>

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