

MEM

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism

Inter-American Drug Abuse
Control Commission
(CICAD)

Secretariat for
Multidimensional
Security
(SMS)

Mexico

**EVALUATION OF
PROGRESS IN
DRUG CONTROL**

2007-2009



Organization of
American States

2010



OAS/Ser.L/XIV.2.48
CICAD/docx.1843/10

**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
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**Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)
Governmental Expert Group (GEG)**

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ISBN 978-0-8270-5570-4



CICAD wishes to thank the following national institutions of Mexico, which provided information for this MEM Fifth Round report:

- Office of the Attorney General of the Republic (PGR) and its following agencies:
 - National Center for Crime Control Planning, Analysis and Information (CENAPI)
 - Office of the Deputy Attorney General for Legal and International Affairs
 - Office of the Deputy Attorney General for Human Rights, Attention to Victims and Community Services
 - Office of the Deputy Attorney General for Special Investigation of Organized Crime (SIEDO) and its Specialized Unit on Terrorism and Arms Stockpiling and Trafficking
 - Coordination of Planning, Development and Institutional Innovation (COPLADII)
 - Specialized Unit for the Investigation of Money Laundering Transactions and Currency Counterfeiting or Alteration
 - The Office of the Deputy Attorney General for Legal and International Affairs (SJAI), General Directorate of Extraditions and Judicial Assistance
- Secretariat of Foreign Affairs
- Centros de Integración Juvenil, A.C.
- Technical Secretariat of the National Council against Addictions (CONADIC)
- Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), Department of Psychology
- Secretariat of Health:
 - The Federal Commission for Protection against Sanitary Risks (COFEPRIS)
 - The National Institute of Psychiatry “Juan Ramón de la Fuente” (INPRF)
 - The Technical Secretariat of the National Council against Addictions (CONADIC)
 - Centros de Integración Juvenil, A.C. (Juvenile Integration Centers)
- Secretariat of Socio-Economic Development
- Secretariat of the Navy, General Staff, Third Section, Maritime and Port Security Subsection Headquarters
- Epidemiological and Psycho-Social Investigations Division of the “Juan Ramón de la Fuente” National Institute of Psychiatry (INPRF)
- Federal Health Risk Protection Commission (COFEPRIS)
- Federal Investigations Agency (AFI), General Directorate of Police Investigation
- Secretariat of National Defense (SEDENA)
- Secretariat of the Treasury and Public Credit, Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU)
- General Customs Administration, Central Administrator for Tax and Customs Inspection (ACIFA) of the Revenue Administration Service
- Interagency Coordinating Group for the Prevention and Control of Illegal Trafficking in Arms, Ammunition and Explosives (GC-ARMAS)



PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) is a diagnostic tool designed by all member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) to periodically carry out comprehensive, multilateral evaluations of the progress of actions taken by member states and by the hemisphere as a whole, in dealing with the drug problem. The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), of the Secretariat of Multidimensional Security, an OAS specialized agency, implemented this Mechanism in 1998, pursuant to a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas held in Santiago, Chile in 1998.

The MEM is not only an evaluation instrument, but has also become a vehicle for disseminating information on the progress achieved by individual and collective efforts of OAS member state governments, catalyzing hemispheric cooperation, promoting dialogue among member state government authorities and precisely channeling assistance to areas requiring greater attention by optimizing resources. The MEM process itself is assessed by the Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), comprised of delegations from all member states, which meets before the onset of each MEM evaluation round to review and strengthen all operational aspects of the mechanism, including the indicators of the evaluation questionnaire.

National evaluation reports are drafted by experts from each member state, with experts not working on their own country's report, guaranteeing the transparent multilateral nature of the MEM. Each chapter is based on countries' responses to a questionnaire of indicators covering the main thematic areas of institution building, demand reduction, supply reduction and control measures as well as subsequent comments and updated information provided by the government-appointed coordinating entities.

This report covers the full country evaluation for the MEM Fifth Round evaluation period 2007-2009. The follow-up report on the implementation progress of recommendations assigned to the country will be published in June 2012. All MEM reports can be accessed through the following webpage: www.cicad.oas.org



INTRODUCTION

Mexico has a land area of 1,972,550 km². It has 9,330 Kilometers of coastline and 4,353 kilometers of land borders. It adjoins the United States (3,141 km) to the north, and Guatemala (962 km) and Belize (250 km) to the south. On the west, it is bound by the Pacific Ocean and, on the east, by the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. Mexico has a population of 107,449,525 (July 2006 estimate). The principal ethnic groups are mestizo, Native American and caucasian. The literacy rate is 92.2 percent. Mexico is a federal republic divided into 31 states and one federal district. Its per capita gross domestic product (PPP¹) is US\$ 8,066.25 (2006 estimate) and its rate of inflation is 4.06 percent (2006). Annual exports totaled US\$ 249,997.2 million in 2006. Its principal exports are manufactured goods, petroleum and petroleum products, silver, fruit, vegetables, coffee and cotton.

I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

A. National Anti-drug Strategy

During the evaluation period, Mexico did not have an approved national anti-drug strategy. The country reports that interinstitutional efforts have been maintained in order to follow up on national anti-drug policy.

Mexico reports that the National Drug Control Program (NDCP) does not have an assigned budget. Each of the government offices involved in its execution allocates the resources needed to develop and implement program-related activities within its jurisdiction from its own budget.

The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic is the agency or institution responsible for coordinating Mexico's National Drug Control Program. It does so through the National Center for Crime Control Planning, Analysis, and Information (CENAPI). CENAPI was established on June 25, 2003 in accordance with the regulations and the Organic Law of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic. CENAPI coordinates the implementation of activities in the following areas: demand reduction, supply reduction, alternate, integrated and sustainable development programs, control measures, international cooperation and program evaluation, as well as related offenses.

1 Purchasing Power Parity.



The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic (PGR) has an independent annual budget allocated by the government. The CENAPI allocation comes from the budget allocated to PGR. The following table shows the CENAPI budget for the evaluation period:

Fiscal year	Total budget received (US\$)
2006	440,691.39
2007	1,780,958.28
2008	2,821,144.90
2009	3,042,936.67

B. International Conventions

Mexico has ratified the following conventions:

- United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003;
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000 and its three protocols: the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition;
- Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997;
- Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996;
- Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992;
- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988;
- United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol;
- United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971.

C. National Information System

Mexico reports that it does not have a centralized office to collect drug-related information. Nevertheless, the country indicates that studies and the collection of statistics and other drug-related information are carried out in the area of supply reduction through the following entities: National Center for Crime Control Planning, Analysis, and Information (CENAPI), and in the health sector through the Technical Secretariat of the National Psychiatry Institute (CONADIC), the Information Center on Mental Health and Addictions (CISMAD) and the Epidemiological Surveillance System on Addictions (SISVEA). These entities have a budget allocated to perform such duties.

The following table shows the studies relating to demand reduction carried out by the country during the years 2006-2009.



Studies	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Priority studies								
Survey of secondary school students	X		X		X		X	
National household surveys		X		X	X			X
Access to patient registers of treatment centers in the country	X		X		X		X	
Recommended studies								
Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers		X		X		X		X
Access to forensic medicine registers of deceased persons, which show the association of drug use and cause of death	X		X		X		X	
Survey of patients in emergency rooms	X		X		X		X	
Survey of higher education students	X		X		X			
Number of drug-related deaths	X		X		X		X	

* The country does not provide information on the survey of advanced education students, 2009.

The following table shows the information related to supply reduction that the country has available for the years 2006-2009.

Information	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Priority information								
Drug availability indicators		X		X		X		X
Quantities of drugs seized	X		X		X		X	
Number of persons charged with and convicted of drug use, possession and trafficking	X		X		X		X	
Number of drug labs dismantled	X		X		X		X	
Recommended information								
Number of persons formally charged with and convicted of money laundering	X		X		X		X	
Number of persons formally charged with and convicted of trafficking in firearms, explosives, ammunition and related materials	X		X		X		X	
Number of persons formally charged with and convicted of diversion of chemical substances	X		X		X		X	
Quantities of chemical substances seized	X		X		X		X	
Sale price of drugs (for consumers)	X		X		X		X	



II. DEMAND REDUCTION

A. Prevention

Mexico reports that it is carrying out a universal prevention program (module on guidance for child behavior management) aimed at the preschool population that covers 5% of the target population or 5% of students, a universal prevention program (Life Skills) covering 54,493 children and youth, a universal prevention program (preventive course: recommendations for parents) that reaches 22,692 people, a universal prevention program in the community (Chimalli: preventive psychosocial risk model), a selective prevention program targeting migrants and refugees (Leave Healthy, Return Healthy), a universal prevention program for workers in the workplace (self-management program in health and safety at work) that reaches 1,686,100 workers, and a targeted selective prevention program for the prison population (Department of Public Safety cycle of activities to prevent addiction).

Mexico indicates that its school-based prevention programs are compatible with the principles set out in CICAD's "Hemispheric Guidelines on School-based Prevention", and that its workplace prevention programs are compatible with the principles set out in CICAD's "Hemispheric Guidelines on Workplace Prevention".

During the years 2006-2009, training courses focusing on drug abuse prevention, treatment and research were offered in Mexico.

Mexico informs that during the evaluation period, two training courses were offered: "Community Tools Package", offered to community organizers (a total of 80 organizers were trained during the 2006-2007 period) and "National Information for a New Life Campaign", an addiction prevention, orientation and counseling course offered to personnel from the Health and Education Secretariat, the DIF, and community organizers. From 2008-2009, a total of 39,736 persons were trained.

In the area of non-professional technical training, Mexico reports that during the evaluation period it organized a non-professional technical training course (for example, for treatment counselors and prevention technicians) with a total of 24 trainees in 2009. In addition, the country reports that it offered three certificates in Addiction Studies: Ama la Vida Foundation, Monte Fénix, A.C and Oceánica.

Mexico reports that disciplines such as medicine, psychology, and public health include materials on drug abuse prevention and treatment in their students' general curricula.

The country indicates that the following universities and higher education institute offer continuing education courses leading to academic degrees on addiction studies, prevention and treatment and research for professionals that work in these areas:



Name of institution	Duration of programs			
	Continuing education	Diploma/Certificate	MA	PhD
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Department of Psychology	4 months	-	-	-
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Department of Psychology	-	1 year	-	-
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Department of Psychology	-	-	2 years	-
National Institute of Psychiatry	-	-	-	4 years
Universidad Veracruzana	-	-	2 years	-

Mexico carried out the following process and intermediate outcome evaluations of drug abuse prevention programs during the 2006-2009 period:

Program evaluated	Title of evaluation performed	Type of evaluation performed	Year of program evaluation
Community Tools Package	Community Tools Package Evaluation	Process	2006 and 2007
Introduction to Child Behavior Management	Introduction to Child Behavior Management Impact Evaluation	Intermediate outcome	2008 and 2009
UNEMES-CAPA Campaign for a "New Life"	UNEMES-CAPA Campaign for a "New Life" Outcome Evaluation	Intermediate outcome	2009
Addiction Prevention and Treatment Program	Evaluation of Addiction Prevention and Treatment Program Indicators	Intermediate outcome	2007, 2008, 2009
Prevention orientation program for adolescents	Package "Armando el Reven"	Measurement of preventive outcome	Evaluation period not stipulated

B. Treatment

The country reports that the following government entities are responsible for designing and executing public policies regarding the treatment of drug use-related problems:

Entity	Design and execution of public policy	Control and regulation of treatment services	Funding	Program supervision	Human resources training
Secretariat of Health	X		X		
Under-Secretariat of Prevention and Health Promotion	X	X	X		



Entity	Design and execution of public policy	Control and regulation of treatment services	Funding	Program supervision	Human resources training
Technical Secretariat of the National Council against Addictions	X	X	X	X	X
Federal Health Risk Protection Commission		X		X	
National Center for Epidemiological Monitoring and Disease Control	X				X
Office of the Deputy Director General of Epidemiology	X				
Under-Secretariat of Innovation and Quality		X			

The following table shows figures for public funding for treatment and rehabilitation activities, which are the only subsidies for treatment services provided by CONADIC:

Estimated amount of the national budget allocated for funding treatment programs			
2006(US\$)	2007(US\$)	2008(US\$)	2009(US\$)
-	6,004,445.32	918,828.76	2,630,700

The official operating standard for specialized facilities that provide treatment services for persons with problems associated with drug use is the Official Mexican Standard NOM-028-SSA2-2009 for Addiction Prevention, Treatment and Control, which defines the official licensing procedure for authorizing the operation of such specialized facilities. The official register of specialized facilities that provide treatment services to persons with problems associated with drug use is contained in the directory of addiction treatment providers.

Mexico indicates that it has a monitoring system for specialized facilities that provide treatment services to persons with problems associated with drug use.

The country reports that, to address the problems associated with drug use, facilities belonging to the Primary Health Care (PHC) network are implementing the 2007-2012 specific action program "Addiction Prevention and Treatment," which sets the goal of having 44 percent of the Secretariat of Health's first level basic units provide addiction screening, guidance and referral by 2012. As of the second quarter of 2009, 36.28 percent progress had been made toward this goal, with 385,534 persons treated.

The country reports that 3,006 PHC facilities delivered specialized care for problems associated with drug use in 2007, 3,045 in 2008 and 3,423 in 2009.



The country indicates that it has data on the number of cases treated in officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities for problems associated with drug use that were referred from the general health care system (outpatient facilities or hospitals), but it does not provide the relevant figures.

Mexico does not report the number of cases treated in officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities for problems associated with drug use during the evaluation period. However, the country provides the following data on the total number of cases treated in Youth Integration Centers, which are officially licensed for problems associated with drug use:

SOURCE: System for the Epidemiological Monitoring of Addictions (SISVEA)	Number of cases treated in youth integration centers			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Male	18,408	18,870	19,592	19,798
Female	4,952	5,357	55,539	5,859
Total cases treated	23,360	24,227	25,131	25,657
Under 18 years old	7,074	7,502	9,478	10,362
19 - 25 years old	5,715	5,729	5,304	5,292
Over 25 years old	10,577	11,005	10,354	10,003
Total cases treated	23,366	24,236	25,136	25,657
Alcohol	4,357	4,991	5,561	5,098
Cannabis	2,732	2,925	3,666	3,990
Heroin	353	406	551	439
Morphine (*)	2	7	8	6
Opioids	34	24	39	13
Cocaine Hydrochloride	2,637	2,629	2,248	1,427
Crack	3,880	3,877	3,236	1,785
Inhalants	2,334	2,674	3,655	3,605
LSD	43	53	69	72
Benzodiazepines (*)	220	227	265	275
Barbiturates (*)	1	5	1	5
Amphetamines	86	112	100	91
Methamphetamines and other derivatives	1,710	1,465	1,063	871
Anorexigenics	17	12	16	19
Other drugs	4,229	4,036	3,522	2,818
Total cases treated**	22,684	23,494	24,033	20,546

* Without medical prescription.

**The difference between the information provided and the total number of cases treated is attributable to the fact that all data is not disaggregated by sex, age and type of consumption.

Mexico reports that all the 32 states have officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities for problems associated with drug use.



The country informs that the estimated number of persons potentially in need of care in 2008 was 428,819. However, it does not provide the number of cases treated in specialized facilities during that year, nor the estimated need for treatment and the number of cases treated in 2007 and 2009.

Mexico reports that in 2006, 60,213 cases were treated in unlicensed specialized establishments providing treatment services for problems associated with drug use, including inpatient treatment, outpatient treatment and self-help groups. These establishments treated 64,917 cases in 2007, 69,575 cases in 2008 and 70,465 cases in 2009.

The country reports that there are 10 treatment centers that provide social reintegration programs.

In Mexico, specialized follow-up studies on patients (problem drinkers who abuse alcohol) who completed their prescribed treatment plan were carried out during the evaluation period.

The country reports that all of the 902 officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities for drug problems are supervised by professional staff who are specifically trained in this area.

Mexico does not provide information on the number of cases treated in officially-licensed specialized treatment facilities for drug problems that completed the indicated treatment program during the evaluation period, nor on cases that completed the indicated treatment program and expressed satisfaction with the treatment.

C. Statistics on Consumption

The country reports that it conducts drug use studies² on a regular basis. In 2008, it carried out the National Addiction Survey (ENA 2008), among a representative sample of the general population ages 12 to 65. The results of this survey are shown in the following table:

2008 - Prevalence³ of drug use in the general population (ENA)

Type of drug	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Tobacco	48.80	23.40	35.60	27.80	9.90	-	-	-	-
Solvents & Inhalants	1.30	0.20	0.70	0.21	0.05	0.12	0.14	0.01	0.07
Cannabis Type									
Marijuana	7.20	1.40	4.20	1.73	0.38	1.03	1.18	0.20	0.07
Hallucinogens	0.60	0.10	0.40	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02

² The data presented in the tables are the substances included in the country's survey, and are a subset of the substances suggested by the MEM.

³ Rate of prevalence of drug use is defined as the number of people who used a drug during a specified period of time divided by the total number of people in the population at that time; and is generally multiplied by 100.



Type of drug	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Poppy derivatives									
Heroin	0.30	0	0.10	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.02	0	0.01
Other Opioids*	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.90	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01
Substances that contain cocaine									
Cocaine HCl	4.10	0.70	2.40	0.76	0.14	0.44	1.18	0.09	0.27
Crack	1.00	0.20	0.60	0.23	0.03	0.13	0.11	0	0.05
Tranquilizers / Sedatives/ Depressants	0.70	0.40	0.60	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.08	0.08
Other Tranquilizer/Sedative/Depressant*	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.03
Stimulants	0.80	0.20	0.50	-	-	-	--	-	-
Amphetamines*	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.13	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.01	0.03
Methamphetamines*	-	-	0.50	0.16	0.06	0.11	0.11	0.03	0.07
Other drugs	0.10	-	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Any drug	9.10	2.60	5.70	2.50	0.80	1.60	1.70	0.40	1.00

*Non-prescribed/non-therapeutic use only.

Mexico has data to determine levels of dependence on alcohol and illicit drugs in the general population and, consequently, the treatment requirements for this population during 2008. In that regard, 4,168,063 persons are considered alcohol abusive/dependent (5.5 percent of the population ages 12 to 65). Another 428,819 persons are considered dependent on illicit drugs (0.6 percent of the population ages 12 to 65).

Mexico indicates that the criterion on which the scale used to evaluate abuse and dependence was based in 2008, in the case of alcohol, marihuana, and cocaine HCL was the DSM-IV R.

The data in the table below are drawn from the 2008 National Addiction Survey and show the age of first use of drugs in Mexico.

Type of drug	Average
Alcohol	17.9
Tobacco	17.1
Solvents or inhalants	17
Marijuana	17
Cocaine HCl	21.5
Crack	17
Ecstasy, amphetamine-type stimulants	17
Tranquilizers	21.5



Mexico has studies from 2008, with partial coverage, that allow an evaluation of the relationship between drugs and crime for the prison population, recent arrestees, youth in conflict with the law, emergency medical services and forensic medical services.

The country indicates that it has records on traffic accidents in which alcohol and drugs were a contributing factor, as indicated in the following table:

2006		2007		2008		2009	
Alcohol	Drugs	Alcohol	Drugs	Alcohol	Drugs	Alcohol	Drugs
7.4%	2.6%	7.2%	2.1%	11.5%	2.8%	9.2%	2.1%

* Data provided by SISVEA.

The country has guidelines on prevention activities relating to alcohol and drug-related accidents, which are set out in its 2007-2012 Specific Action Program: Highway Safety (federal government).

III. SUPPLY REDUCTION

A. Drug Production

Mexico reports that the country has significant cultivated areas of cannabis and poppy crops, and has a national program to estimate the surface area production and yield. In this regard, Mexico estimates the following total hectares cultivated for the indicated crops:

Crop	Cultivated area			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cannabis	31,747	25,160	20,064	18,791
Poppy	17,235	11,756	13,502	15,195

The country did not detect marijuana plants grown indoors in 2006. However, it reports that it detected 291 plants in 2007, 23,586 in 2008 and 3,772 in 2009.

Mexico has a formal program for eradicating poppy and cannabis crops using aerial spraying and forced manual eradication.

Plant	Areas no longer cultivated - 2006		
	Sprayed	Forced manual eradication	Total
Cannabis	1,977.60	28,183.93	30,161.53
Poppy	1,222.28	15,667.62	16,889.90



Plant	Areas no longer cultivated - 2007		
	Sprayed	Forced manual eradication	Total
Cannabis	826.51	22,489.21	23,315.72
Poppy	301.10	11,109.39	11,410.49

Plant	Areas no longer cultivated - 2008		
	Sprayed	Forced manual eradication	Total
Cannabis	2,630.27	16,029.95	18,660.22
Poppy	689.74	12,499.59	13,189.33

Plant	Areas no longer cultivated - 2009		
	Sprayed	Forced manual eradication	Total
Cannabis	2,596.28	14,103.13	16,699.40
Poppy	1,383.56	13,427.16	14,810.72

Mexico reports the following data on the number of illicit laboratories for drugs of natural origin that were dismantled in the 2006-2009 period:

Illicit Drug	Number of illicit laboratories dismantled			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cocaine HCl	0	1	4	4
Heroin	2	4	3	1
Marijuana	0	4	0	0

Mexico reports the following data on the number of illicit laboratories for drugs of synthetic origin that were dismantled during the years 2006-2009:

Illicit drug	Number of illicit laboratories dismantled			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
MDMA (Ecstasy and its derivatives)	0	1	0	0
Amphetamines	0	1	0	0
Methamphetamines	29	22	50	187
Undetermined	0	0	1	23

B. Alternative, Integral and Sustainable Development

Mexico states that it has the necessary conditions to implement alternative, integral and sustainable development programs. In this regard, it provides the following data:



Name of the program	Duration (starting/ending years)
Productive Options Program	Instituted in 2002, with no closing date.
Temporary Employment Program	Instituted in 1995, with no closing date.
Local (Micro-Region) Development Program	Instituted in February 2001, with no closing date.
3 X 1 Program for Migrants	Instituted in 2002, with no closing date.
Agricultural Laborers Program (PAJA)	Instituted in 1990, with no closing date.
“Opportunities” Human Development Program	Instituted in 1997, with no closing date.
Rural Provisioning Program, run by Diconsa, S.A. de C.V.	Instituted in 1994, with no closing date.
Low-Income Milk Program, run by Liconsa S.A. de C.V.	Instituted in 1949; end date unknown.
Priority Zone Support Program	Instituted in 2008; end date unknown.
Program of the National Fund for the Development of Handicrafts (FONART)	Instituted in 1995; end date unknown.
Joint Social Investment Program	Instituted in 1993; end date unknown.
Rural Assistance Program for Adults 70 Years or Older, particularly in rural areas	Instituted in 2007; end date unknown.
“Your House” Housing Saving and Subsidy Program	Instituted in 1998; end date unknown.
Rural Housing Program	Instituted in November 2003; date unlimited.
Childcare Program for Working Mothers	Instituted in January 2007; date unlimited.

Mexico implements programs designed to reduce poverty and provide viable economic alternatives for the population that is at risk of engaging in illicit activities. The country reports that these programs do not fully comply with the concept of “alternative, integral and sustainable development”.

Mexico reports that it has a mechanism to evaluate the progress or impact of alternative, integral and sustainable development programs within the context of the fight against drugs.

The country provides the following data on the impact of the indicated programs:

Impact	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number of families benefiting from alternative, integral and sustainable development programs	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,049,206	5,209,359
Number of work days generated by alternative, integral and sustainable development programs	46,076 ⁴	84,290 ⁵	4,894,614 ⁶	14,321,862

⁴ This figure refers to jobs created.

⁵ This figure refers to persons benefited.

⁶ This figure refers to work days generated.



C. Control of Pharmaceutical Products

Mexico has the following laws and regulations of national scope in place to control pharmaceutical products, as in accordance with international conventions:

Title	Date of entry into force
General Health Care Act	February 7, 1984
Rules of Operation of the Health Risk Protection Commission	April 13, 2004
Medical Raw Materials Regulations	February 4, 1998
Federal Control of Chemical Precursors, Essential Chemicals and Capsule, Tablet and/or Pill-Making Equipment Act	December 26, 1997
Regulations on the Federal Control of Chemical Precursors, Essential Chemicals and Capsule, Tablet and/or Pill-Making Equipment Act	September 15, 1999
Agreement determining the Quantities or Volumes of Essential Chemicals Required to Trigger Application of Legal Provisions	April 27, 1998
Agreement establishing the Classification and Codification of Essential Chemicals for which Import or Export is Subject to Prior Notification of the Secretariat of Health	March 29, 2002
Agreement establishing Human Health Protection Measures to Prevent the Use and Consumption of Pseudoephedrine and Ephedrine	June 13, 2008

The country reports that, of the pharmaceutical products listed in the international conventions, it does not control acetyl- α -methylfentanyl, a-methyl-fentanyl or a-methylthio fentanyl.

Mexico also controls the following pharmaceutical products that are not listed in the international conventions: (1) Narcotics: phenmetrazine, pentazocine, piritramine and tropacocaine, and (2) Psychotropics: amitriptyline, amoxapine, aprobarbital, barbituric acid, biperiden, buspirone, butabarbital, butethal, butorphanol, butriptyline, carbidopa, carisoprodol, chlormipramine, chloromezanone, chlorpromazine, clobenzorex, desimipranol, fluphenazine, haloperidol, heptabarbital, imipramine, levodopa, levopromazine, lithium carbonate, maprotiline, nalbuphine, naloxone, nortriptyline, pentazocine, perphenazine, phenylpropanolamine, promazine, quazepam, risperidone, sertraline, sodium pentothal, sulphiride, tetrabenazine, thioproperazine, tiopental, tramadol, trazodone, trazolidona, trifluoperazine, tropine, tropinone, tropisetron, valproic acid.

The Federal Health Risk Protection Commission (COFEPRIS) and the Tax Administration Service (SAT) are responsible for coordinating activities related to the control of pharmaceutical products.

To control pharmaceutical products and prevent their diversion, the country uses register control, distribution monitoring, inspections, administrative sanctions, and transfer of unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities within the health care sector. It does not control or monitor prescriptions.

To control pharmaceutical products and prevent their diversion in the private sector, the country uses import/export control, register control, manufacturing control, distribution monitoring,



inspections, administrative sanctions and registry of licensees. It does not record the quantities of pharmaceutical products sold or manufactured, nor does it control free trade zones.

The country has an integrated procedure for monitoring and preventing the diversion of pharmaceutical products. Mexico has a regulatory and administrative system for controlling these pharmaceutical products consisting of eight inspectors and one coordinator, who conduct inspection and investigation activities. Mexico reports that members of the health sector can communicate and share information with law enforcement or judicial authorities in order to report or prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products and to apply sanctions.

The following table shows the number of regulatory operations carried out by the relevant organizations:

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Regulatory activities				
Number of licenses issued to:				
Distributors	144	151	73	27
Number of permits issued for:				
Importation	1,308	1,265	1,064	920
Exportation	905	700	496	190
Regulated entities				
Number of inspections conducted of:				
Manufacturers	-	55	48	51
Distributors	-	54	65	45
Pharmacies	-	125	111	159

With respect to the number of licenses issued, Mexico informs that in its territory it does not issue licenses specifically for import or export activities nor for the production of pharmaceutical products; instead licenses are issued for the comprehensive medication manufacture process, which includes importation, exportation, manufacture and commercialization of pharmaceutical products.

Mexico indicates that it offers training courses for public and private sector personnel whose responsibilities involve the handling of pharmaceutical products. However, it has not provided details on these courses.

The country reports that it uses the United Nations National Drug Control System (NDS) to facilitate the control of pharmaceutical products.

The country has provisions in its national laws and regulations for penal sanctions for the illicit production, diversion and illicit trafficking of pharmaceutical products. The Federal Penal Code provides for penal sanctions for the production of pharmaceutical products ranging from 10 to 25 years in prison and from 100 to 500 fine-days. Sanctions for the diversion of these products are from five to 10 years in prison and from 100 to 300 fine-days. Illicit trafficking in pharmaceutical



products is punishable by 10 to 25 years in prison and 100 to 500 fine-days. The country does not have an information system that can provide information on the number of times that penal sanctions were imposed under its laws and regulations during the years 2006-2009.

The country provides the following data on quantities of pharmaceutical products seized during the years 2006-2009:

2006			
Pharmaceutical products	Quantities seized		
	Tablets / capsules	Liquid (liters)	Powder (kilograms)
Codeine	218	0	0
Methylphenidate	1,536	0	0
Diazepam	18,499	0	0
Alprazolam	8,621	0	0
4-Aminophenol	0	180.00	0
4-Aminobenzoic acid	0	0	6,608.00
Phenylacetic acid	0	0	615.60
Ephedrine	0	163.00	19,945.02
Phenylpropanolamine	0	0	4.92
Pseudoephedrine	0	403.50	59.23
Total	28,874	746.50	27,232.77

2007			
Pharmaceutical products	Quantities seized		
	Tablets / capsules	Liquid (liters)	Powder (kilograms)
Methylphenidate	9,240	0	0
Diazepam	40,613	0	0
Alprazolam	27,539	0	0
4 – Aminefenol	0	0	2.38
Ephedrine	0	0.0008	3,731.30
Pseudoephedrine	0	130	12,742.64
Piperonal	0	0	2,000.01
Total	77,392	130.0008	18,476.33

2008			
Pharmaceutical products	Quantities seized		
	Tablets / capsules	Liquid (liters)	Powder (kilograms)
Codeine	16,113	0	0
Dextroamphetamine	107,780	0	0



2008			
Pharmaceutical products	Quantities seized		
	Tablets / capsules	Liquid (liters)	Powder (kilograms)
Diazepam	58,372	0	0
Alprazolam	59,713	0	0
Phenylacetic acid	0	0	3,112.02
Ephedrine	7,500	2.69	3,253.04
Phenylacetone	0	0	6,937.20
Pseudoephedrine	4,300	397.00	2,873.71
Piperidine	0	1.00	0
Total	253,778	400.69	16,175.97

2009			
Pharmaceutical products	Quantities seized		
	Tablets / capsules	Liquid (liters)	Powder (kilograms)
Methylphenidate	60,267	0	0
Diazepam	38,627	0	0
Alprazolam	19,979	0	0
4-Aminobenzoic acid	0	0	30,653.47
Phenylacetic acid	0	418	4,663.26
Ephedrine	3,002	0.70	878.32
Phenylacetone	0	239.15	160
Pseudoephedrine	6,056,238	0	2,682.07
Piperonal	0	0	4,288.94
Total	6,178,113	657.85	43,326.06

The country does not provide information on quantities of pharmaceutical products disposed of during the years 2006-2009.

D. Control of Chemical Substances

Mexico has the following laws and regulations of national scope in place to control chemical substances, in accordance with international conventions:



Title	Type (law, decree, resolution, disposition etc.)	Date of entry into force
Federal Control of Chemical Precursors, Essential Chemicals and Capsule, Tablet and/or Pill-Making Equipment Act. Diario Oficial de la Federación [Official Federal Gazette].	Law	December 26, 1997
Regulations on the Federal Control of Chemical Precursors, Essential Chemicals and Capsule, Tablet and/or Pill-Making Equipment Act.	Regulations	September 15, 1999
Agreement determining the Quantities or Volumes of Essential Chemicals Required to Trigger Application of Legal Provisions.	Agreement	April 27, 1998
Agreement establishing the Classification and Codification of Essential Chemicals for which Import or Export is Subject to Prior Notification of the Secretariat of Health.	Agreement	March 29, 2002 Amended July 30, 2007

The country reports that it controls all of the substances listed in the National Drug Control System (NDS) Tables I and II.

The national authority with administrative jurisdiction for the enforcement of laws and regulations on the control of chemical substances is the Federal Health Risk Protection Commission (COFEPRIS).

Regarding actions taken to control the diversion of chemical substances, Mexico reports that the Communications and Transportation Secretariat is in charge of transport control, and COFEPRIS is in charge of national registry of licensees, license control (manufacture, distribution), import/export control, inspections, transaction audits, control of the final commercialization, pre-export notifications, imposition of sanctions and control of distribution. Final commercialization is reviewed only for products used in the pharmaceutical industry, such as ergometrine or ergotamine. It is not controlled for products such as acetone or methyl ethyl ketone.

Mexico has a regulatory and administrative system for the control of chemical substances. The system has eight inspectors and one coordinator.

The country has reported that it offers training courses for public and private sector employees involved in the handling of chemical substances. However, it has not provided information on the size number or nature of these courses.

The automated information management system used to facilitate control of the diversion of chemical substances is the National Drug Control System (NDS), developed by the United Nations.

Mexico's laws and regulations establish penal sanctions for the illicit production, diversion and illicit trafficking of controlled chemical substances. There are no civil sanctions for these offenses.

The Federal Penal Code provides for penal sanctions for the production of pharmaceutical products, ranging from 10 to 25 years in prison and from 100 to 500 fine-days. Diversion is



punishable by five to 25 years in prison and 100 to 300 fine-days. The illicit trafficking of controlled chemical substances is punishable by five to 15 years in prison and 100 to 300 fine-days.

The country does not have a system that can provide information on the number of times such sanctions were imposed during the years 2006-2009.

The following table shows the number of exports of controlled chemical substances that were made during the years 2006-2009:

Importing / transshipment countries	Number of controlled chemical substance exports made			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Belize	2	4	3	2
Brazil	0	0	2	1
Chile	28	14	14	4
Costa Rica	1	5	10	10
El Salvador	35	36	29	27
Germany	25	25	24	15
Guatemala	271	324	280	291
Honduras	70	90	47	39
Italy	1	0	0	0
Malaysia	1	0	0	0
Nicaragua	22	25	25	34
Peru	17	4	13	4
United States	295	285	428	481
Total	768	812	875	908

The following table shows the number of pre-export notifications issued for controlled chemical substances shipped to importing or transshipment countries during the years 2006-2009:

Importing / transshipment countries	Number of pre-export notifications issued			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Belize	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	1	0
Chile	3	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	1	0	8
Cuba	0	1	0	0
El Salvador	0	7	0	8
Germany	8	9	5	4
Guatemala	0	58	0	75
Honduras	4	19	0	13



Importing / transshipment countries	Number of pre-export notifications issued			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Italia	1	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	0	4	0	0
Peru	6	0	2	0
United States	112	59	5	95
Total	134	158	13	203

The country has indicated technical limitations among the reasons for the difference between the total number of exports of controlled chemical substances and the total number of pre-export notifications. Those limitations slow the notification process.

The following table shows the number of pre-export notifications for controlled chemical substances received by Mexico in the years 2006-2009, and the number to which it responded in a timely manner during the same period:

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of imports	735	967	928	470
Number of pre-export notifications received	170	175	194	154
Number of responses sent	170	175	194	154
Number of timely responses sent (maximum of 15 days)	170	174	194	151

The country indicates that one reason for the discrepancy between the total number of imports of controlled chemical substances and the total number of pre-export notifications received is that not all countries issue pre-export notifications to Mexico. Mexico responded to all notifications received.

The following table shows the number of pre-export notifications received by Mexico from exporting countries in the period 2006-2009 that was not approved or resulted in an investigation in Mexico:

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of pre-export notifications not approved	9	3	6	8
Number of investigations initiated	2	0	0	0



The country indicates that pre-export notification data is entered into the United Nations NDS system and then sent on to the appropriate countries via the International Narcotics Control Board's PEN On Line system.

Mexico provides the following figures on the quantities of controlled chemical substances seized during the period 2006-2009:

Controlled chemical substances	Unit of measure	Quantities seized			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
Acetic acid	kilograms	-	3,000	-	1,870.40
	liters	3.35	-	5.8	442
Acetic anhydride	liters	0.0005	10.45	4	3,240.25
	kilograms	-	-	-	24.99
Acetone	liters	894.82	1,491.51	8,674.25	13,641.70
Ammonium chloride	kilograms	N/S*	-	-	-
Ammonium hydroxide	liters	1	3	242.25	430.50
Benzene	liters	N/S*	-	1.90	-
Chloroform	liters	165	-	N/S*	-
Ethyl acetate	liters	-	20	N/S*	-
Ethyl alcohol	liters	90	4,593	3,467	2,265
Ethyl ether	liters	506	62.25	447	8
Formic acid	liters	N/S*	-	-	-
Hexane	liters	N/S*	N/S	-	200
Hydrochloric acid	liters	86.85	720.72	14,101.95	7,680.83
	kilograms	-	-	-	3,780.65
Iodine	kilograms	352.95	179.74	219.72	3,506.40
	liters	0.02	341.21	200	400.00
Isopropyl alcohol	liters	N/S*	-	200	4,350
Methyl alcohol	liters	N/S*	4	8	200
Potassium permanganate	kilograms	-	10	N/S	-
Red phosphorus	kilograms	0.18	N/S*	40	56.80
Sodium bicarbonate	kilograms	-	2,010.17	7.46	0.33
Sodium carbonate	kilograms	0.54	-	2	N/E
Sodium hydroxide	kilograms	805.28	1,354.41	1,748.00	58,201.32
	liters	-	570	-	-
Sodium sulfate	kilograms	-	-	-	80
Sodium tiosulfate	liters	2	-	-	-
Sulfuric acid	liters	181.76	17.86	6,304	2,230
	kilograms	-	100	-	-
Tartaric acid	kilograms	-	-	5	8,257.50
	liters	N/S*	-	-	20



Controlled chemical substances	Unit of measure	Quantities seized			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
Toluene	liters	2,842.16	1,765.01	425.09	16,471.70
Urea	kilograms	-	34.35	-	-
Xylene	liters	-	N/S*	-	400

* Not specified.

The country has indicated that the mechanisms for sharing information on the volumes seized and disposed of in cases of diversion of controlled chemicals are included in the National Drug Control Program (PNCD) plan for coordination, monitoring and evaluation.

Within this plan, in accordance with an established hierarchy, the PNCD establishes an Executive Coordinating Group (GCE), comprised of the Under Secretaries of State and responsible for preparing and authorizing the execution of drug control projects.

There is also a Sectoral Liaison Group (GES), which consists of the Directors General of the public entities participating in the PNCD. Its primary objective is to monitor and exchange information on the anti-drug effort.

Mexico indicates that the following quantities of forfeited controlled chemical substances were disposed of during the years 2006-2009:

Controlled chemical substances	Unit of measure	Quantities disposed of			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
Acetic acid	liters	-	1	-	6
Acetic anhydride	liters	-	-	200	3400.33
Acetone	liters	54.92	199.99	321.89	13
Ammonium chloride	kilograms	-	109.44	-	-
Ammonium hydroxide	kilograms	2.02	-	2.95	-
Chloroform	liters	-	100	24.99	-
Ethyl acetate	liters	-	1	1,268.65	-
Ethyl alcohol	liters	2.78	-	44.9	-
Formic acid	liters	-	-	-	10,409.99
Hexane	liters	-	830	202.75	-
Hydrochloric acid	liters	7.96	276	44.9	611.06
Iodine	kilograms	-	16.2	696.99	467
Isopropyl alcohol	liters	-	120	-	3.99
Methyl alcohol	liters	-	-	-	-
Sodium bicarbonate	grams	-	-	186.5	-
Sodium carbonate	kilograms	-	27	-	186.5
Sodium hydroxide	kilograms	0.40	105.7	1,212.72	4,788.33



Controlled chemical substances	Unit of measure	Quantities disposed of			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
Sulfuric acid	liters	-	7.5	34.9	7,500
Tartaric acid	kilograms	-	123.2	19.99	-
Toluene	liters	6.63	305.3	1,119.93	150

The country indicates that controlled chemical substances are destroyed by licensed companies that comply with environmental regulations, using methods approved by the Secretariat of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT).

IV. CONTROL MEASURES

A. Illicit Drug Trafficking

Mexico provides the following figures on the quantities of drugs forfeited during the years 2006-2009:

Type of illicit drugs	Unit of measure	Quantities of drugs forfeited			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
Opium	Kilograms	123.53	307.58	187.62	815.61
	Liters	-	15	73	168
	IU.	-	-	23,095	-
Poppy seeds	Kilograms	1,645.46	1,256.47	1,021.80	2,891.07
Morphine	Kilograms	0.90	0.04	-	-
	Liters	-	125	-	-
	IU.	-	-	-	82
Heroin	Kilograms	333.82	317.20	296.36	282.35
Cocaine HCL	Kilograms	21,357.15	48,042.56	19,352.34	21,669.08
Crack	Kilograms	0.03	0.48	0.13	0.19
Cannabis (grass)	Kilograms	1,902,318.90	2,213,404.66	1,684,068.46	2,091,736.88
Cannabis resin (hashish)	Kilograms	102.18	6.04	21.84	10.81
Cannabis seed	Kilograms	12,702.06	10,111.29	9,988.62	15,253.13
LSD	IUs.	-	-	134	55
Amphetamine	Kilograms	0.13	25.41	251.11	1.35
	IUs.	2,608	252	16,630	124
Methamphetamine	Kilograms	753.45	805.06	215.05	8,005.30
MDMA (Ecstasy) and derivatives	IU.	4,055	12,221	915	5,743



The country indicates that it does not have specialized studies or analyses for the characterization and profiling of seized substances.

Mexico provides the following figures on the number of persons formally charged with illicit drug trafficking:

Year	Number of persons formally charged
2006	25,978
2007	18,825
2008	20,370
2009	25,284

The country provides the following figures on the number of public officials formally charged with and convicted of offenses related to illicit drug trafficking:

Year	Number of public officials formally charged	Number of public officials convicted
2006	9	66
2007	8	53
2008	86	35
2009	79	63

With regard to how it handles illicit drug possession for personal use, Mexico has indicated that, in accordance with article 478 of the General Health Care Act, the Public Ministry shall not prosecute criminal charges for the possession of narcotics by an addict or user in possession of one of the narcotics listed in the Guideline Table for Maximum Dosages for Immediate Personal Use.

If it is determined that a person involved in a case suffers from drug addiction, the Public Ministry or judicial authority shall order the competent health authorities to provide appropriate treatment. Prison facilities will provide rehabilitation services for drug dependents.

Where a sentence of probation or parole is appropriate, the sentence must always require the recipient to undergo the appropriate medical rehabilitation treatment under the supervision of the sentencing authority.

The legislation defining the crime of illicit drug possession includes the Federal Penal Code, articles 195 and 195 bis, and the General Health Care Act, articles 235, 237, 245, 247 and 248.

The following table shows the number of persons formally charged with and convicted of illicit drug possession from 2006 to 2009:



Year	Number of persons formally charged	Number of persons convicted
2006	16,970	7,904
2007	11,841	7,986
2008	13,028	6,858
2009	14,414	7,805

The country has alternative sentencing measures for illicit drug possession. However, the country did not report the number of persons to whom these have been applied.

Mexico indicates that the following authorities are responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking:

- Secretariat of National Defense (SEDENA)
- Secretariat of the Mexican Navy (SEMAR)
- Secretariat of Federal Public Safety (SSPF)
- Secretariat of Communications and Transportation (SCT)
- Secretariat of the Treasury and Public Credit (SHCP)
- Office of the Attorney General of the Republic (PGR)

The Office of the Attorney General’s National Center for Crime Control Planning, Analysis and Information (CENAPI) coordinates actions to facilitate the timely exchange of information, interagency cooperation and operational coordination as part of a comprehensive approach to the drug problem, which includes the control of illicit drug trafficking.

Mexico offered a number of specialized training courses on illicit drug trafficking for police and customs security officers and prosecutors during the years 2006-2009.

Mexico reports that it has implemented the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code developed by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in 14 deep water ports, which is 87 percent of the country’s principal deep water ports. Implementation is through a cooperative agreement, dated September 3, 2007, between the Secretariat of the Navy (SEMAR) and the Secretariat of Communication and Transportation (SCT). In addition to the ISPS, the country has a Port Protection Plan and a Hydrocarbon Spill Contingency Plan, as well as a Navy Plan, which can be deployed for crisis prevention and response.

The entity responsible for coordinating implementation of the counterdrug port security program is the Secretariat of the Navy (SEMAR), which works in coordination with Customs. The country has a mechanism to gather, analyze, exchange and share information and intelligence among the national and public entities involved in counterdrug control activities in ports.

The country has a manual record system and a computerized commercial system, the Satellite-based Fishing Vessel Monitoring System (SISMEP), which records vessel movements in its ports and is operated jointly by the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA) and the National Fisheries and Fishing Commission (CONAPESCA), together



with SEMAR. In addition the country uses another computerized system, the Automatic Vessel Identification System (AIS), operated by the SCT and SEMAR. The data in the commercial system is gathered by observation and monitoring and by vessels reporting to the port’s competent authority. SEMAR and the SCT have access to this data.

The country has a methodology to determine which vessels, cargo or containers should undergo a more complete inspection or examination in person.

Mexico reports that it carries out maritime counterdrug detection, monitoring and interdiction activities. These include activities such as “Operation Inflexible”, run by the navy, and the “High Impact Operations” in the coastal states of Baja California, Sinaloa, Michoacán and Guerrero on the Pacific Ocean, Tamaulipas and Veracruz on the Gulf of Mexico, and Yucatán and Quintana Roo on the Caribbean Sea.

The country reports that the Secretariat of the Navy and the Secretariat of National Defense (SEDENA) take part in the monitoring and interdiction of maritime activities. Coordination of these activities is carried out by the Secretariat of the Navy.

Regarding operations related to maritime interdiction carried out during the period 2006-2009, Mexico reports the following numbers: one in 2006, 31 in 2007, 58 in 2008 and 25 in 2009. No information was provided on the number of vessels seized.

The country informs that during the evaluation period, it undertook 19 maritime counterdrug operations in partnership with the United States of America.

Mexico reports that it conducts aerial interdiction operations, such as surveillance, detection, aerial interception, tracking and support for ground interception and seizures.

The country provides the following information regarding entities that coordinate and participate in surveillance and aerial interdiction activities:

	Monitoring				Interdiction			
	Coordinator		Participant		Coordinator		Participant	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Public Prosecutor’s Office		X		X	X		X	
Customs		X		X		X		X
National Police	X			X	X		X	
Navy –Mexican Navy (coast guard)	X		X		X		X	
Navy	X		X		X		X	
Air Force	X		X		X		X	
Secretariat of National Defense (SEDENA)	X		X		X		X	



The country provides the following data on the number of aerial drug interdiction operations carried out in the period 2006-2009:

Year	Number of operations carried out	Countries involved
2006	0	Mexico, U.S.A., Guatemala, Belize, Honduras and Colombia
2007	526	
2008	383	
2009	381	

Mexico provides the following data regarding operations related to aerial interdiction carried out by authorities, and aircraft seized during 2006-2009:

2006		2007		2008		2009	
Number of operations	Number of aircraft seized	Number of operations	Number of aircraft seized	Number of operations	Number of aircraft seized	Number of operations	Number of aircraft seized
18	0	227	9	285	6	381	5

Mexico has no provisions in its general laws and regulations that can be applied to control the sale of drugs via the Internet. As part of its activities or programs to increase awareness among authorities of the illicit sale of drugs via the Internet, the country offered a course entitled "Information Technologies and Criminal Investigation".

The country has established a mechanism through which citizens can report illicit sales of drugs via the Internet. The PGR has various mechanisms that allow citizens to report sales of illicit drugs (narcotrafficking and small-scale drug dealing), by any method. Reports of this kind may be made by telephone, through the PGR website, by email, in writing or by going directly in-person to the PGR's agencies. In the first half of 2009, the National Citizens' Service Center received and forwarded 2,004 telephone reports of any kind drug sales to the Secretariat of Federal Public Safety.

B. Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials

Mexico has official entities that regulate and authorize licit activities, including manufacture, importation, exportation, transit, purchase, sale, shipment, movement or transfer, registration, marking, transport, possession, carrying, storage, and marketing for firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials.

The Secretariat of National Defense through its General Directorate of the Federal Firearms Registry and Explosives Control, Secretariat of the Navy and Secretariat of Federal Public Safety are the institutions responsible for such control.



The country has laws and regulations that establish administrative controls for the manufacture, importation, exportation, transit and legal transfer of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials (CIFTA). These laws criminalize the trafficking in and illicit production of such materials, as well as regulate and authorize commercial transactions (purchase-sale).

The country reports that, in accordance with the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and other Related Materials, its laws require firearms to be marked at the time of manufacture, for their importation, and for official use after confiscation or forfeiture.

The country has mechanisms for information exchange and cooperation between national and international institutions regarding control activities relating to firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, in all forms.

The country reports that during the years 2006-2009, there were no instances in which the entrance of a shipment of firearms, ammunition, explosives, or other related materials was not authorized due to the absence of the necessary licenses or permits, no instances in which it did not issue an export license or permit because the necessary licenses or permits were not first issued by the importing country, and no instances in which the country did not authorize exportation of a shipment because the transit country did not first issue the necessary licenses or permits.

Mexico reports that it has a national registry of the importation, exportation and transit of firearms, ammunition, explosives or other related materials, in the form of computerized records maintained by the General Directorate of the Federal Firearms Registry and Explosives Control. Records are retained for five years.

Mexico reports that it has a permanent computerized database of confiscations of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. It reports that the Uniform Statistical System for Crime Analysis (SEUNAD), which handles drug control statistics, has maintained records of operations carried out by federal, state and local institutions for the purpose of controlling and combating drug and related offenses since 1972.

The country provides in the following table the quantities of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized in narcotrafficking cases during the years 2006-2009:

Quantities seized				
Year	Firearms	Ammunition	Explosives	Other related materials
2006	992	76,051	338	Chargers: 3,198 Cannons: 8 Telescopic Lenses: 83 Silencers: 3 Laser Lenses: 3



Quantities seized				
Year	Firearms	Ammunition	Explosives	Other related materials
2007	2,798	211,981	118	Handles: 15 Chargers: 12, 689 Cannons:: 30 Butts: 19 Telescopic Lenses: 88 Infrared Lenses: 1 Laser Lenses: 3 Silencers: 11 Tripods: 1
2008	5,677	633,734	1,061	Bipods: 4 Handles: 45 Chargers: 41, 992 Cannons: 36 Butts: 42 Telescopic Lenses: 182 Infrared Lenses: 1 Laser Lenses: 3 Silencers: 14
2009	9,186	784,110	322	Bipods: 6 Handles: 236 Chargers: 53, 846 Cannons: 211 Butts: 91 Telescopic Lenses: 141 Infrared Lenses: 1 Laser Lenses: 6 Silencers: 58

Regarding the quantities of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials forfeited in connection with drug trafficking the country informs that according to national legislation, the applicable action is confiscation, since the forfeited firearms are immediately made available to the competent authorities for their destruction or eventual reuse, if appropriate.

The country provides in the following table the quantities of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials seized in relation to the number of arrests for narcotrafficking:

Year	Number of arrests	Quantity of firearms	Quantity of ammunition	Quantity of explosives	Quantity of other related materials		Number of operations
2006	853	630	56,937	336	Cannons	7	377
					Chargers	848	
					Laser Lenses	1	
					Telescopic Lenses	4	
					Silencers	3	



Year	Number of arrests	Quantity of firearms	Quantity of ammunition	Quantity of explosives	Quantity of other related materials		Number of operations
2007	1,817	1,515	94,708	0	Handles	3	717
					Chargers	2,343	
					Butts	1	
					Laser	1	
					Lenses	7	
					Silences	3	
2008	2,948	3,219	448,911	1,061	Handles	14	1,067
					Cannons	1	
					Chargers	7,225	
					Butts	12	
					Laser Lenses	1	
					Telescopic Lenses	26	
					Silencers	5	
2009	3,822	4,512	388,669	21	Bipods	2	1,452
					Handles	7	
					Cannon	2	
					Chargers	9,582	
					Butts	37	
					Laser Lenses	2	
					Telescopic Lenses	31	
					Silencers	21	

The following table shows the quantities (units) and types of firearms seized from persons formally charged with illicit narcotrafficking-related activities involving firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials:

Year	Long guns	Short guns	Explosives (Grenades)	Ammunition
2006	1,733	2,487	62	402,172
2007	4,566	4,987	594	762,315
2008	11,883	9,158	1,602	3,054,582
2009	18,191	14,167	2,292	2,612,441

Mexico informs that the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic has no record of investigations initiated/assisted as a result of a trace request from another country. Furthermore, the country reports that it has not received international firearms trace requests.



C. Money Laundering

Mexico has the following laws criminalizing money laundering and related crimes:

Titles, dates and relevant articles of current national laws that criminalize money laundering and related crimes	Sanction
Federal Organized Crime Control Act, articles 2 and 4	(a) For persons exercising administrative, managerial or supervisory functions with respect to organized crime, twenty to forty years imprisonment and five hundred to twenty-five thousand fine-days; or (b) For persons not exercising the aforementioned functions, ten to twenty years imprisonment and two hundred fifty to twelve thousand five hundred fine-days
Narcotrafficking, Federal Penal Code (CPF), article 194	Ten to twenty-five years and one hundred to five hundred fine-days
Federal Penal Code, article 400 bis	A sentence of five to fifteen years imprisonment and one thousand to five thousand fine-days

The country has established the following crimes as predicate offenses for money laundering: illicit drug trafficking, trafficking of firearms, illicit trafficking of migrants, human trafficking, kidnapping, extortion, corruption and crimes against the public administration, and fraud or financial crimes.

Money laundering is an autonomous offense in Mexico. The country reports that it is not necessary to be convicted of a predicate offense in order to be convicted of laundering the proceeds of that offense.

The country reports that there are no laws that permit the perpetrator of a predicate offense to be tried for money laundering. There is no law that expressly allows this. Each offense requires its own proof for conviction, and a person need not have been convicted of a predicate offense in order to be prosecuted for transactions involving illicitly derived money (money laundering).

The following special investigative techniques are permitted under national law in money laundering investigations: undercover investigations, electronic surveillance, use of informants and sentence reduction for cooperating witnesses. Controlled deliveries are not allowed.

Mexico reports that it is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Financial Action Task Force of South America (GAFISUD). The most recent evaluation of the country by the FATF was in 2008.

Mexico reports that the following sectors are required to submit suspicious transaction reports to prevent money laundering: banking, currency exchange, stock exchange, insurance and transfer of funds, cash or valuables. In addition, the country reports that individuals and legal entities involved in non-financial activities and professions are obligated to report to the Tax Administration Service (SAT), leasing operations, donations and transfer operations in amounts exceeding 100,000 pesos, if carried out in cash. The SAT shares the information it receives with the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU).



The following sectors and activities are required to submit objective information reports to prevent money laundering: credit institutions, savings banks and credit cooperatives, accessorial credit organizations and activities, stock brokers, limited purpose financial companies, multiple purpose financial companies, investment company operating entities, investment company service agencies, insurance companies, bond companies, credit unions and retirement fund investment managers.

Mexico has a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU). It was established by a decree published in the “Diario Oficial de la Federación” on May 7, 2004. It is under the authority of the Secretariat of the Treasury and Public Credit and has an assigned budget. The FIU is a member of the Egmont Group and has access to its secure network. The following table provides the number of information requests received and responses sent through this network in the period 2006-2009:

Year	Information requests received	Responses to information requests sent
2006	70	70
2007	72	72
2008	98	98
2009	73	73

The country reports that there are no limitations on obtaining financial documents and records in money laundering cases, even where these documents are subject to secrecy, confidentiality or reserve agreements.

The Property Management and Transfer Service is the entity responsible for the management and disposition of assets seized and forfeited in illicit drug trafficking and money laundering offenses. It is a decentralized legal agency of the federal government with its own assets, and pertains to the sector coordinated by the Secretariat of the Treasury and Public Credit.

The Federal Extinction of Ownership Act is the law found in Article 22, paragraph 2, of the Constitution, governing the following: government confiscation of assets; procedures of activities taken by the competent authorities and the effects of the ruling; intervention mechanisms for third parties who consider themselves affected by the ruling; the victims’ compensation fund and disposition of the assets, and international cooperation. The country indicates that its legislation does not permit the presale or disposal of seized goods.

Mexico has provided the following table showing the number of investigations initiated through a Financial Intelligence Report submitted by the Financial Intelligence Unit during the years 2006-2009:

Year	Investigations initiated through a financial intelligence report
2006	9
2007	16
2008	55
2009	127



The country has provided the following table showing the total number of penal proceedings initiated for money laundering offenses during the years 2006-2009:

Year	Penal proceedings initiated for money laundering offenses
2006	167
2007	73
2008	174
2009	170

The country does not have information on the number of persons formally charged in investigations initiated during the years 2006-2009.

The country has no data on the number of persons convicted of money laundering as a result of investigations initiated during the years 2006-2009.

D. Judicial Cooperation

Mexico reports that under its laws, extradition is possible for drug trafficking and money laundering crimes, and that extradition of nationals is permitted. In this regard, the country has complied with the obligation to designate, in accordance with the international legal framework, a competent authority to receive, respond to and transmit extradition requests.

The country reports that its national laws provide for persons whose extradition has been denied in a drug trafficking or money laundering case to be prosecuted for the offense in Mexico.

Its national laws also permit the provision of reciprocal judicial assistance. Mexico may carry out the following actions for such purpose: take evidence or statements from persons; effect service of judicial documents; execute searches and seizures; provide information and evidentiary items; and provide original or certified copies of relevant documents and records.

The basic principles of the country's national laws permit the use of secure technological resources to facilitate communication among authorities directing criminal investigations.

Neither bank secrecy nor other confidentiality laws are an obstacle or impediment to providing reciprocal judicial assistance, as long as the request is made by a judicial authority.

The basic principles of the country's national laws do not permit granting a controlled delivery request.

The country has a mechanism for recovering assets forfeited abroad, based on the Federal Extinction of Dominion Act.



The country provides in the following table the number of active extradition requests made in cases of illicit drug trafficking, money laundering, or both crimes:

Active extradition requests made				
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Illicit drug trafficking	2	4	6	3
Money laundering	0	0	0	0
Both crimes	0	0	1	0

The country has provided the following table showing the number of passive extradition requests answered in cases of illicit drug trafficking, money laundering, or both crimes:

Passive extradition requests answered				
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Illicit drug trafficking	29	21	21	44
Money laundering	2	1	1	1
Both crimes	3	5	3	0

The country has provided the following table showing the number of requests for reciprocal judicial assistance made in cases of illicit drug trafficking, money laundering, or both crimes:

Requests for reciprocal judicial assistance made				
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Illicit drug trafficking	48	67	117	71
Money laundering	23	22	44	44
Both crimes	1	5	5	16

The country has provided the following table showing the number of requests for reciprocal judicial assistance answered in cases of illicit drug trafficking, money laundering, or both crimes:

Requests for reciprocal judicial assistance answered				
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Illicit drug trafficking	47	63	73	104
Money laundering	15	26	37	33
Both crimes	1	5	1	19



EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

In the area of institutional strengthening, CICAD notes with concern that during the evaluation period, Mexico did not have a national anti-drug strategy.

On the subject of international conventions, CICAD notes with satisfaction that Mexico has ratified all of the international instruments recommended by the MEM to control drugs and related criminal activities.

Regarding the national information system, CICAD acknowledges that the country has information on demand and supply reduction, which is compiled by various state entities.

In the area of prevention, related to demand reduction, CICAD notes that Mexico undertakes drug use prevention activities aimed at specific target populations. However, the information provided does not allow for an evaluation of the country's progress in the area of prevention.

Regarding treatment, CICAD notes the existence and monitoring of compliance with rules governing the operation of treatment facilities, as well as the progress made in integrating the primary health care units of the Ministry of Health in screening, orientation and counseling efforts in the field of addiction.

CICAD notes that Mexico did not provide information on the total number of cases treated in officially-licensed specialized drug treatment centers.

CICAD notes that the country has a Primary Health Care (PHC) network, of which drug treatment facilities are part.

In relation to statistics on consumption, CICAD notes with satisfaction the execution of the National Addiction Survey-2008, which contains relevant information for decision-making and developing baseline assessments, to allow for a comparison with future studies. The survey data demonstrates the magnitude of the drug problem in Mexico and indicates the need to move forward in building a national drug prevention system.

CICAD notes that the country keeps records on traffic accidents in which alcohol and drugs were contributing factors. However, it notes that Mexico has not conducted a study on the extent of drug use among the school population.

In the area of supply reduction, in particular with respect to drug production, CICAD notes that Mexico has a system in place to detect and quantify illicit crops, as well as a formal program to eradicate those crops.

With regard to alternative, integral and sustainable development, CICAD notes that the country has comprehensive rural, social and sustainable development programs in place designed to improve the quality of life among vulnerable sectors of the population that have been marginalized in order to reduce the risk of involvement of such persons in illicit activities.



In relation to the control of pharmaceutical products, CICAD notes that the country has regulations and mechanisms in place to prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products. Likewise, the country undertakes regulatory activities related to the control of such products.

CICAD acknowledges the existence of a data mechanism on seized quantities of pharmaceutical products during the years 2006-2009. However, it notes that Mexico has no information system under its current legislation and regulations that would allow it to provide information on penal sanctions imposed for the illicit production, diversion and illicit trafficking of pharmaceutical products. The country likewise lacks information on the quantities of seized pharmaceutical products that were disposed of during the evaluation period.

CICAD notes that Mexico does not implement activities to control or monitor prescriptions, nor does it keep a record of the quantity of sold or manufactured pharmaceutical products. CICAD observes that the country does not control the following pharmaceutical products contained in international conventions: acetyl-a-methylfentanyl, a-methylfentanyl and a-methylthiofentanyl.

In relation to the control of chemical substances, CICAD notes with satisfaction that the country has regulations and mechanisms to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances. Likewise, the country carries out regulatory activities related to the control of such substances.

CICAD acknowledges the existence of information concerning the quantities of chemical substances seized during the years 2006-2009. However, it notes that the country lacks an information system on the application of penal sanctions for the diversion of controlled chemical substances under its current laws and regulations.

CICAD notes that the country has not provided information that would permit an evaluation of the availability and nature of training courses targeting staff from public and private sectors involved in handling chemical substances.

In the area of control measures, in relation to illicit drug trafficking, CICAD notes that the country has laws governing the illicit possession of drugs for personal use, and criminalizes drug possession.

CICAD notes that Mexico has a mechanism to collect, analyze, exchange and share information and intelligence between national and public institutions involved in drug control activities in ports.

CICAD notes that Mexico has no laws or regulations that may be applied or used in any way to control Internet drug sales. Nevertheless, the country has designated entities with the technical and human resource capacity to detect illicit drug sales over the Internet.

Regarding firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, CICAD notes that Mexico has legal and regulatory norms in place to prevent trafficking in firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, and that there are national entities responsible for control activities.



CICAD observes the existence of agencies responsible for law enforcement, and notes that the country keeps statistical data on seized firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials related to drug trafficking.

In relation to money laundering, CICAD notes that Mexico considers money laundering an autonomous offense. Likewise, it observes that the country permits the use of special investigative techniques and obligates certain sectors to report suspicious transactions.

CICAD also notes that the country has a Financial Intelligence Unit and that it is possible to access information protected by confidentiality rules. Moreover, there is an entity responsible for administering and disposing of seized assets in cases related to illicit drug trafficking and money laundering.

CICAD notes that the country has no information on the number of persons formally charged or convicted in money laundering cases.

In the area of judicial cooperation, CICAD notes that Mexico has established a system of judicial cooperation with other countries to curb illicit drug trafficking and money laundering. In this regard, this allows for extradition in illicit drug trafficking and money laundering cases among other aspects.

CICAD notes that Mexico has a competent authority in accordance with the international legal framework responsible for processing requests for extradition. Likewise, it observes that the country allows for reciprocal judicial assistance, and has a mechanism in place to recover assets seized abroad.

CICAD recognizes Mexico's efforts in the context of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) and encourages the country to continue to participate actively in the process.



RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are assigned to Mexico in order to assist the country in strengthening its policy to combat the problem of drugs and related activities and increase multilateral cooperation in the Hemisphere:

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

1. APPROVE A NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN THAT SERVES AS A FRAMEWORK FOR ALL ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE ANTI-DRUG SYSTEM.

DEMAND REDUCTION

2. EXPAND COVERAGE OF GOVERNMENT DRUG USE PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RESULTS OF EVALUATIONS OF THE PREVENTION PROGRAMS BEING IMPLEMENTED.
3. ESTABLISH A REGISTRY TO IDENTIFY THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES TREATED IN OFFICIALLY- LICENSED SPECIALIZED TREATMENT FACILITIES FOR PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DRUG USE.
4. ESTABLISH AN INFORMATION MECHANISM TO COLLECT DATA ON THE NUMBER OF CASES THAT COMPLETE TREATMENT PLANS.
5. CONDUCT A STUDY ON THE MAGNITUDE OF DRUG USE IN THE SCHOOL POPULATION.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

6. ESTABLISH INFORMATION MECHANISMS TO RECORD THE NUMBER OF PENAL SANCTIONS IMPOSED FOR THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.
7. CONTROL ALL PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS LISTED IN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS.
8. CARRY OUT CONTROL AND MONITORING ACTIVITIES FOR THE PRESCRIPTION, SALE AND MANUFACTURE OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.
9. ESTABLISH INFORMATION MECHANISMS FOR TO RECORD THE QUANTITIES OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS SEIZED AND DISPOSED OF.
10. ESTABLISH INFORMATION MECHANISMS TO RECORD THE NUMBER OF PENAL SANCTIONS IMPOSED FOR THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.
11. ESTABLISH A PROGRAM OF CONTINUOUS TRAINING IN CHEMICAL DIVERSIONS CONTROL, TARGETING ADMINISTRATIVE, POLICE, CUSTOMS, AND PROSECUTORS, A RECOMMENDATION REITERATED FROM THE FOURTH EVALUATION ROUND, 2005-2006.



CONTROL MEASURES

12. CARRY OUT RESEARCH AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS VIA THE INTERNET, WHICH WILL ENABLE THE COUNTRY TO IDENTIFY ITS REGULATORY AND OPERATIVE NEEDS.
13. IMPLEMENT A REGISTRATION SYSTEM FOR PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED AND CONVICTED IN MONEY LAUNDERING CASES.



ADDENDUM

Within the framework of the Forty-eighth Regular Session of CICAD, 6-8 December 2010, the Government of Mexico, respectful of the approved process for the preparation of national reports, presents two observations, which it deems pertinent so that Mexico's report accurately reflect the country's situation and conditions.

With regard to the section on "Institutional Strengthening", subchapter A entitled "National Anti-drug Strategy", Mexico reiterates that it has an approved national anti-drug strategy within the framework of its National Drug Control Program (PNCD, Spanish acronym), 2001-2006. This does not imply that the country does not have a specific program dedicated to the issue. At the time, the National Program was based on the National Development Plan (2000-2006) and is in concurrence with the National Development Program (2007-2012) with its core axis being "Rule of Law and Security" [<http://pnd.presidencia.gob.mx/>].

The PNCD is a comprehensive document still in force today, which includes the following sections that coincide with areas of action that should be considered in any anti-drug strategy:

- Prevention and demand reduction
- Prevention and supply reduction
- Addressing related crimes
- International cooperation

The PNCD incorporates the overall course of action of each of the entities participating in the Program according to their functions and powers. This course of action is then developed in accordance with the yearly programming and priorities identified by each sector within their respective treatment scope. In this sense, all competent Mexican authorities involved in combating drugs have given continuity to their work.

In this connection, the initiatives of the federal government are framed within the PNCD with the aim of promoting effective coordination, monitoring and evaluation of public agencies directly and indirectly involved in the comprehensive fight against illicit drug trafficking.

With respect to subchapter B entitled "Alternative, Integral and Sustainable Development Programs" found in the section on "Supply Reduction", Mexico is interested in highlighting the fact that the programs undertaken in the country have a much wider conceptual base than that defined by alternative development. In this context, the Government of Mexico reiterates that it implements programs with a view to reducing drug supply based on the concept of rural, social and sustainable development as an essential component in the fight against the scourge of drugs. In this regard, Mexico is respectful of how other sovereignties adhere to alternative development, however it believes that in order for the drug supply to be effectively reduced, it is necessary to support farmers and the rural population from a holistic perspective favourable to, inter alia, education, housing and economic development in areas most vulnerable to pressure from drug traffickers.

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ISBN 978-0-8270-5570-4