

Steps taken to implement and enforce the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions

MEXICO

(Information as of 20 September 2009)

Date of deposit of instrument of ratification/acceptance or date of accession

Mexico signed the Anti-Bribery Convention on December 17th, 1997, and deposited its instrument of ratification with the OECD Secretary-General on May 27th, 1999.

The Convention was approved by the Mexican Senate on April 22nd, 1999. It was then published in the Federal Official Journal (DOF for its acronym in Spanish) on May 12th, 1999, and entered into force on July 26th, 1999.

Implementing legislation

In order to implement the Convention, Mexico enacted an amendment to the Federal Penal Code (acronym in Spanish CPF) on May 17th, 1999, which came into force the following day. Mexico amended the CPF by adding Article 222bis, which established the offence “**bribing foreign public officials**”. The article provides for the application of sanctions to any natural person who commits the offence. Likewise, it provides for the application of sanctions to legal persons when one of its representatives is convicted of bribing a foreign public official on its behalf (i.e., “para la empresa”).

Legislative amendments to article 222bis of the CPF on bribery of foreign public officials, ensuring the coverage of third party beneficiaries, and complying with the foreign public official definition set by the Convention, were submitted by the Executive Power in December 2003, and approved by Congress in July, 2005. These amendments were published in the Federal Official Journal on August 23rd of the same year.

Other relevant laws, regulations or decrees that have an impact on a country's implementation of the OECD Convention or the Recommendations

Mexico ratified the Inter-American Convention against Corruption on May 27th, 1997 and deposited its instrument of ratification on June 2nd, 1997.

On March 13th, 2002, several amendments to the Federal Law on Administrative Responsibilities of Civil Servants (acronym in Spanish LFRASP) were approved. These reforms aim at preventing illicit conduct by national public officials, and provide the Ministry of Public Administration with the necessary legal tools to guarantee a more efficient application of the law. It establishes provisions to verify and examine the evolution of national public officials' assets.

Regarding the measures to improve detection of foreign bribery, in August 2004, the Federal Attorney-General created the Office of the Special Prosecutor to Combat Corruption in the Federal Attorney-General's Office (A/106/04). Under decree A/107/04, Mexico's Attorney-General created the Special Prosecutor's Office to Combat Corruption in the Federal Public Administration.

On December 14th, 2005, the Federal Congress approved an amendment to Article 117 of the Credit Institutions Law with the purpose of empowering the Public Prosecutor's Office to access information related to trusts managed by the National Banking and Securities Commission (acronym in Spanish CNBV). The amendment was published in the Federal Official Journal on December 30th of the same year. The main objective of the amendment was to allow the judicial authorities to request financial institutions, directly or through the CNBV, for financial information deemed necessary, and to allow the Attorney-General's Office to request financial information directly from financial institutions, based on a warrant.

On July 8th, 2005, various amendments and additions to the Laws on Procurement and Public Works were approved by Congress and went into effect, as for instance:

- a) The terms of tender were modified in order to prevent companies or individuals from evading disqualification warrants by creating new companies or by having partners participate in bids.
- b) Participants in a contracting procedure have to make a sworn statement that no natural or legal persons that have been disqualified under the terms of these laws are participating.
- c) Bids may not be submitted or contracts signed by natural or legal persons that have used confidential information provided improperly by public officials or their family members by blood or by affinity, or in-laws, or anyone contracted for advisory, consulting or support services, if proved that all or part of the remuneration paid to the service provider is transferred to public officials or to third parties.

In December 2003, Mexico hosted a High Level Political Conference in Mérida, Yucatán, with the purpose of signing the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Mexico signed the UN Convention on December 9th, 2003 and the Mexican Senate ratified it on April 29th, 2004.

Legislative amendments regarding witness protection were published in the Federal Official Journal on January 23rd 2009 (Federal Code of Criminal Procedure: Articles 2, fr. V, 3 fr. X, subparagraphs a) and d), 123, 141 A, fr. XVII, Section B, fr. Bis IX, 253 and the Organic Law of the Attorney General's Office: Article 5, frs. IX, X and XI).

Legislative amendments have been made to the Law of Acquisitions, Leasing and Services of the Public Sector. The initiative makes more flexible the process of objections to tenders, calls, meetings and bases for clarification of procedures on public procurement. The amendments were approved by the Senate on April 30th 2009, and they are expected to be published soon.

Reforms were decreed, to add and have exceptions done to the Law of Acquisitions, Leasing and Services of the Public Sector and also to the Law of Public Works and Services related to them, both in order to provide greater flexibility, efficiency and transparency in contracting and procurement undertaken by the State.

Some of these changes include the electronic publication of calls and the increase (from 20 to 30%) of annual procurement budget that can be exercised by exception to the bid. Similarly, the failure of the tender incorporates the opinion and the reasons for the award; also the only causes for disregarding are clarified and established in the call. Moreover, the new legal provisions prohibit the disposal of offers and the resolution of disagreements for omissions of form, only accepting cases regarding the background.

Dissemination and training

- Mexico has undertaken several initiatives to raise awareness of foreign bribery in international business transactions among the public and private sectors.
- Various ministries and governmental agencies developed specific brochures and e-mail newsletters on corruption. Of particular interest is the initiative taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to disseminate information on the Convention to all its employees in Mexico, embassies and consulates, which in turn disseminated information to all Mexican companies operating in the foreign markets. Similarly, the Tax Administration Service (acronym in Spanish SAT), as an organism of the Ministry of Finance implemented the Bribery Awareness Handbook for Tax Examiners of the OECD, as part of its internal guidelines applicable during fiscal revisions of the taxpayers, with a strict observance of the politics and criteria established by the international organization and is known in Mexico as the “*Tax Examiners Guide for the Detection of National and International Bribery*” (*Manual del Auditor para la Detección del Cohecho Nacional e Internacional*). On the same line, the Business Coordinating Council (acronym in Spanish CCE), the Confederation of Employers of the Mexican Republic (acronym in Spanish Coparmex), and the Ministry of Public Administration presented jointly on June 2006 the brochure entitled “*Integrity Tools to Strengthen the Competitiveness of Businesses*” <http://www.funcionpublica.gob.mx/ocde/publica/doctos/ocde.pdf> (in Spanish)
- The Attorney-General’s Office has been conducting an informative and educational campaign since 2003 in order to assure and facilitate that all public officials meet their obligation of reporting all acts of corruption and trans-national bribery, and to inform on the specific sanctions that failing to report causes. Likewise, we created a link from the Attorney-General’s Office website to the Ministry of Public Administration micro-site on international convention against corruption. The goal is to spread the regulations of those legal instruments.
- At the conclusion of the election campaigns, the Federal Government publicity actions have been restarted. Therefore it has been requested a sponsorship to elaborate a poster with the legend “The Good Judge Starts at Home” (“El Buen Juez por su Casa Empieza”), referring to corruption complaints against public officers of The Attorney-General’s Office. The delivery of the material is awaited. There will be around 2,000 copies which will be distributed at a national level, through the local representatives of crime and community services.
- On July 4th-6th, 2007, the Mexican Government through the Tax Administration Service imparted a nation-wide training course on “*Detecting Trans-national Bribery in Fiscal Revisions*”, in which a total of 1994 public officials from 66 SAT Local Administrations of Fiscal Auditing (ALAF, its acronym in Spanish) were trained. The course had three main objectives: (1) Showing SAT auditors technical tools contained in the *Auditor’s Manual for Detecting National and Trans-national Bribery*, (2) stimulating among SAT public officials the obligation to report this offence, and (3) disseminating the existence of the referred *Manual* as a part of internal guidelines applicable during fiscal revisions of taxpayers.
- In addition, the SAT held lectures in 2007, jointly with private sector associations (National Association of Corporate Lawyers, Business Confederation of Mexico) and with Taxpayer’s Representatives. During these lectures, the SAT provided information on the content of the OECD Anti-bribery Convention, underlying the obligation to report any suspicion of trans-national bribery.

- To raise awareness of foreign bribery, the SAT undertook a nation-wide dissemination campaign in 2007 among public officials through different electronic means. On August 3rd 2007, a massive e-mail message was sent through different data bases to a total of 4,556,689 taxpayers. In December 2008, a new electronic brochure and poster showing information on the International Anti-corruption Conventions of the OECD, UNCAC and OAS were designed, and then disseminated to a total of 5,436,820 taxpayers.
- The Tax Administration Service participated, with two expositors, in the *Seminar on Bribery Awareness for Tax Examiners*, under the framework of the Co-operation Programme with No Members Economies of the OECD in Latin America and the Caribbean, organised by the OECD Committee on Fiscal Affairs and the Multilateral Tax Centre of the Ministry of Finance of México. The seminar was held on October 1-3, 2008 in order to review OECD's work on the non tax deductibility of bribes in international business transactions, bribery techniques, detection methods, examination techniques, sources of information, as well as to exchange experiences in the tax treatment of bribes in Mexico and other countries represented at the seminar, such as: Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, United States, Guatemala, Jamaica, Morocco, Norway and Panama.
- The Federal Government through the Ministry of Public Administration (acronym in Spanish SFP) and the Attorney General's Office (acronym in Spanish PGR) along with the Central Service for the Prevention of Corruption of France, organised an international seminar on "Combating Corruption in Mexico: legal issues, best practices and international co-operation" on May 26-30, 2008. Mexican and French experts on fighting corruption convened in order to examine Mexico's issues regarding prevention, detection and sanctioning. The seminar also aimed at tightening policy coherence in administrative and legal matters concerning corruption, and organised crime in their diverse variations and methods.
- Mexico hosted the Latin American Regional Conference: "Commitment and Co-operation in the Fight against Corruption and International Bribery". This important regional gathering, sponsored by the Mexican government and the OECD with the participation of the Inter-American Development Bank and the Organisation of American States, took place in Mexico City on 29-30 September 2008. It brought together public servants from different levels of government, as well as businessmen, attorneys, accountants and civil society organisations. The conference was broadcasted live on Internet, and welcomed 800 participants from 22 countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, Europe and Asia. It is possible to download the list of participants following this link <<http://funcionpublica.conferencia-virtual.com/080929>>. The objectives were:
 - a) To reaffirm Latin America's commitment to fighting corruption and combating international bribery, and to upholding the standards of the OECD, OAS and UN anticorruption conventions.
 - b) To identify main challenges and opportunities in increasing and improving co-operation, and to foster information exchange and mutual legal assistance.
 - c) To contribute to the exchange of experiences and the strengthening of national strategies for the prevention, investigation, prosecution and sanctioning of corruption and bribery, focusing participating countries' national agendas on relevant issues to be addressed through legal reforms and new public policy instruments.
- In collaboration with Spain, the Ministry of Public Administration translated the OECD publication *Bribery in public Procurement: Methods, actors and counter-measures* into Spanish language, and the OECD Secretariat presented it during the conference mentioned above. This

print-run of 5,000 copies aimed at helping to train public servants in the adoption of the OECD Convention.

- In the pursuit of training, and encouraging public servants to reflect on transparency, legality and the fight against corruption, SFP drew up a guide known as “Administrative Liability in an Electoral Context: Legality as the Road to Responsibility”. This guide aims at strengthening the culture of legality among public servants, pinpointing their obligation and responsibility of contributing to equity, transparency and legality of elections, in the framework of our government’s strategy known as Cushioned Elections.
- In 2009 the Tax Administration Service presented *The Mexican experience in raising bribery awareness for tax examiners* in the plenary meeting of the Working Party No. 8 on Tax Avoidance and Evasion of the OECD Committee on Fiscal Affairs in Paris, France and in the meeting of the Advisory Group for Cooperation with non-OECD Economies in Fes, Morocco for representatives of 26 countries from all continents. Also, in September 2009, the institution participated in the “*Seminar on counteracting Bribery and Corruption from a Tax Perspective*” in Moscow, Russia, in order to share its experiences in the combat against corruption and international bribery,
- Between January 2006 and May 2009, the Attorney General's Office through the National Institute of Criminal Sciences (acronym in Spanish INACIPE) has taught 10 courses, 7 seminars, conferences and workshops and has published 4 articles related to fighting corruption, as well as the book: *Ley Federal de Responsabilidades Administrativas de los Servidores Públicos. Análisis Dogmático*. (Administrative Responsibilities of Public Servants Law. Dogmatic analysis.)
- In June 2009, the Tax Administration Service added a new site on the international anticorruption conventions of the OECD, UN and OAS to its internal webpage (*Intrasat*) in order to increase awareness on the Conventions among public officials. Also, the SAT re-structured its public website in order to facilitate the user’s access to the information related to the OECD’s Anti-Bribery Convention.
- It is important to note that in the Study Plans, of the Master and Specialty that INACIPE offers, issues related to combating corruption and bribery as well as the International Anti-Corruption Conventions, are included.
- Also in the initial training courses for police officers of the Federal Investigation Police and the experts that the Institute of Training and Professionalization in the Administration of Federal Justice (ICAP) offers, issues related to combating corruption and bribery are included.

Witness protection

- Concerning the need to provide witness protection for investigations of trans-national bribery, the recent constitutional reform as regards security and criminal justice, which was published on June 18th 2008 in the Federal Official Journal, eventually opens the door for a Programme of witness protection with regard to corruption. In spite of the fact that the principal challenge of this reform is organised crime, a Programme could be set up under Article 20, Section V, and Paragraph 20, of the Constitution. Likewise, the penal code updates contemplate the widening of witness protection to victims and family, even at the request of trial judges.
- By the decree published in the Federal Official Journal on January 23rd 2009, several dispositions were reformed, revoked and added. Among those dispositions, the protection to

victims, witnesses, experts, judges, magistrates, agents of the Attorney General's Office, of the police and other subjects, when their involvement in criminal proceedings require so.

Public Procurement

- During the fifth session of the National Security Council the creation of its Technical Committee was approved. This committee, whose rules of operation were published in the Federal Official Journal (acronym in Spanish DOF) on 10 March 2008, promotes and guarantees the transparency in the procurement procedures and contracts in the national security sector.
- Among the improvements achieved by this Technical Committee, are as follows: the addition to the registration of 83 suppliers related to the subject as part of measures to integrate the information to streamline and make clear at the procurement process; approval the creation of the electronic remote access system to ensure prompt and safe information to the procurement areas from the catalogue of national security's property.
- The Government of Mexico has also established a programme, called "Preventive Counselling" (in Spanish asesamiento preventivo) in order give advice and guidance to public institutions on procurement procedures of strategic national projects, i.e., National Infrastructure Programme.

On 30 April 2009 the Congress approved the changes to the Laws of Acquisitions, Leasing and Services and Public Sector Public Works and Services Related to them, as well as reforms to the Penal Code and the Federal Law of Administrative Responsibilities of Public Servants, which were published on 28 May of that year in the Official Gazette. These reforms would facilitate public investment (promoting national economic development) and more flexible and give transparency to the hiring. This is achieved through, among other facilitation tools, new systems of recruitment such as the use of framework contracts and public-private participation in works associated with infrastructure projects.

The "Social Witness Programme" (in Spanish Testigos Sociales) are individuals and civil society organizations, which are appropriate register by the Ministry of Public Administration, and who participate, upon request of the federal public agencies, in the public procurement procedures in order to guarantee their transparency and legality.

- The participation of civil society through the Social Witness Programme allows the monitoring and surveillance (watchdog) of the public procurement procedures more relevant to the federal government. The extensive scope of this programme and its institutionalization process has improved public procurement procedures and enhanced the transparency and credibility of them.

Reporting

In order to implement effective anti-corruption policies, coordination between public agencies responsible of preventing, investigating and prosecuting criminal offences is needed. The Ministry of Public Administration contributes with the Federal Attorney-General's Office and the Judiciary to combat corruption and inhibit the commission of crimes and illicit, by federal public servants, which undermines the confidence of citizens towards public institutions.

In this sense, from September 2008 to July 2009, the Ministry of Public Administration has informed the Federal Attorney-General's Office -competent authority- of 12 complaints where there were reasonable grounds to believe that offences may have been committed, according to the following typology:

The criminal offences	Incidence
Bribery, article 222 of the Federal Penal Code.	7
Inappropriate use of functions, article 217 of the Federal Penal Code.	2
Abuse of functions, article 214 of the Federal Penal Code.	1
Forgery, article 246 of the Federal Penal Code.	1
Embezzlement, article 223 of the Federal Penal Code.	1
Extortion, article 390 article of the Federal Penal Code.	1

- The Ministry of Public Administration, has established a communication strategy in order to promote, among the citizenship and the public official, the report of cases related to bribery and any other presumed irregularity committed in the public service. The above, through the Contact Centre for Citizens with three lines to process calls made within Mexico City, nationwide and calls placed within the United States of America. These lines are open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year (Local: 2000-2000; National: 01800 FUNCION (3862466); US: 1 800 475 2393). At the same time reports of wrongdoing might be sent by e-mail (contactociudadano@funcionpublica.gob.mx) or through the web pages of the institutions of the Federal Public Administration.
- The Attorney-General Office has established new methods for reporting trans-national bribery cases through its official web page (www.pgr.gob.mx). Anyone inside Mexico or abroad may report these crimes anonymously by placing a report to the Attorney for the Fight against Corruption in the Federal Public Service, in a complaint box (spsppc@pgr.gob.mx), or by dialling 5346-0000 ext. 4451, fax: 5346-00000 ext. 4580 (within Mexico City).
- The Attorney-General's Office has also established a system called 01800 VISITEL, through which it channels and follows up directly on all complaints and reports of wrongdoing or illegal acts by public officials within the Attorney-General's Office. VISITEL is open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to hear reports and complaints via email (denuncias-vg@pgr.gob.mx), or by telephone (+52 5346 0695).
- In order to promote the reporting of national and international bribery among public officials, taxpayers and citizens in general, a *banner* was posted on the SAT web-site, which reads: "Cohecho Nacional e Internacional ¡Denuncia!" (*National and International Bribery. Report it!*) (www.sat.gob.mx). During 2009, the Tax Administration Service has continued its electronic dissemination campaign to promote the content of the International Anticorruption Conventions of the OECD, UNCAC and the obligation to report national and foreign bribery.

Federal Strategy against Corruption

- On December 9th, 2008, and as part of the International Day against Corruption, Mexican President Felipe Calderón presented the National Programme on Accountability, Transparency and the Fight against Corruption 2008-2012. This Programme is mandatory for all agencies of the Federal Civil Service. Especially noteworthy are the Programme's directives related to recommendations made by international organisations on the matter. Twenty-four lines of work relate respond to the recommendations made by the OECD Working Group on Bribery. Strategy 5.4, which includes six lines of work, mandates to monitor compliance by the Federal Public

Administration with international anti-corruption conventions. Moreover, co-ordinating strategies are set between different institutions and government agencies that are in charge of detecting foreign bribery. The Programme also establishes federal strategies to link administrative and penal spheres with the intention of adopting specific criteria to follow-up on administrative measures against public servants, as well as sanctions against enterprises. To know more about the Programme on Accountability, go to <http://www.funcionpublica.gob.mx>

- By the CNPJ/XXI/03/2009 agreement during the XXI Administration of Justice National Conference, the National Strategy for Combating Corruption in the System of Administration of Justice by the Attorney General's Office was approved. This approval pursues to increase awareness of the offence of transnational bribery by ensuring that federal policies and initiatives are canalized to the lower levels of government. It is anticipated that the diffusion, the ways and terms of implementation of the Programme, might be set in the next meeting of the Technical Committee to Combat Corruption and Impunity.
- Upon approval of the National Strategy for Fighting Corruption at the Justice Procurement System and with the purpose of instructing the National Group of Inspectors General in the application of a mechanism for verification, evaluation and follow-up of the fulfillment of the National Strategy, the Committee against Impunity and Corruption, established in the framework of the National Conference on Justice Procurement, in June, 2009. The Strategy was elaborated by PGR as a tool for accomplishing the recommendations of the Working Group on Bribery (WGB) of the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), under the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions.
- National Group of Inspectors General's Meeting and Equivalent Organs, took place in July, 2009. Within this framework, participants agreed on the need of defining specific actions concerning preventive measures, corrective measures and sanctions, where citizens are involved in order to contribute in the formulation of complaints, prevention, attention and combat illicit conducts. In this regard, it was also considered to review the Code of Recurrent Criminal Conducts designed by the National Group, aimed at updating or including new illicit conducts, contributing to the accomplishment of the National Strategy and the WGB recommendations.
- This section also highlights the implementation of intelligence to combat corruption, in particular, the "Mystery Shopper Programme" (in Spanish Usuario Simulado). This strategy is used in cases in which they can obtain legal evidence, real and proven the existence of a specific request for money or kind by a federal public servant, who requests a service at any institution of the Federal Government. Derived from this Programme and other measures to prevent corruption, the Ministry of Public Administration has detected criminal offences of the public servants that could lead to crime. The crimes in which this strategy is applicable are those of bribery and extortion covered on CPF.
- From September 2008 to August 2009, the Ministry of Public Administration has carried out 13 operations together with several Internal Oversight Organs (in Spanish Órganos Internos de Control), and the federal police agents and the prosecution service of the Federal Attorney-General's Office, achieving the arrest in *flagrante delicto* of public servants, which are being subject to administrative and criminal proceedings.

Institutional Arrangements

- A sub-unit has been established within the Federal Agency of Investigation (AFI) and will specifically deal with cases of bribery of federal and foreign public officials. <http://www.pgr.gob.mx/afi/prof.htm>
- In order to improve the prevention and detection of money laundering offences including those involving the proceeds of foreign bribery, Mexico created a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), and improved anti-money laundering measures. <http://www.apartados.hacienda.gob.mx/uif/index.html>
- The Attorney-General's Office has created a database of public officials who have been removed or who are under investigation for irregular conduct or illegal acts (RESEPU). The main goal is to count on a system in order to share information, and prevent the alleged corrupt officials to work for the government agencies in charge of prosecuting them.
- The Mexican Government with the deep commitment to continue the efforts on combating corruption, decided to restructure the Ministry of Public Administration. As a result of this arrangement, several areas within the Ministry were created. In particular three important units might be highlighted:
 - The Transparency Policies and International Cooperation Unit (Unidad de Políticas de Transparencia y Cooperación Internacional) - This Unit depends directly from the Minister of Public Administration. It is responsible of the follow up to the Anticorruption Conventions that Mexico has signed. It is also the responsible to operate the National Programme on Accountability, Transparency and the Fight Against Corruption 2008-2012, as well as the formulation of the policies, strategies and criteria to establish the actions that the Government should follow regarding transparency, accountability and citizen participation in order to combat corruption within the Public Administration.
 - The Normativity for Public Procurement Unit (Unidad de Normatividad de Contrataciones Públicas) - This Unit depends from the Undersecretary for Citizen Attention and Normativity. It is in charge of proposing the expedition of norms and rules regarding the planning, execution, and control of public procurement in all the Federal Public Administration. It is also in charge of proposing rules for the management of the Federal Assets, among other duties.
 - Unit of Policy of Public Procurement (Unidad de Política de Contrataciones Públicas) - This Unit also depends from the Undersecretary for Attention to Citizens and Normativity. It is in charge of dictate the policy that the Federal Public Administration should follow regarding public procurement under the principles of efficiency, efficacy economy, transparency, impartiality and honesty. It should promote the efficient and transparent spending of public federal assets. It will work along with the Normativity for Public Procurement Unit, in order to translate the regulation into efficient policies.

For more information regarding the restructure of the Ministry of Public Administration, please refer to the Ministry's website: www.funcionpublica.gob.mx

For the Internal Regulations of the Ministry of Public Administration please refer to the following link:

<http://portal.funcionpublica.gob.mx:8080/wb3/work/sites/SFP/resources/LocalContent/1356/4/RISFP.pdf>
(Information only available in Spanish)

Other information

Relevant authorities

The authority responsible of promoting preventive measures within the Federal Public Administration (Integrity, audit, internal control, appropriate systems of procurement and transparency) is the Ministry of Public Administration

(Secretaría de la Función Pública. Acronym in Spanish SFP)
Unidad de Políticas de Transparencia y Cooperación Internacional
Insurgentes Sur 1735
Col. Guadalupe Inn / Delegación Álvaro Obregón
C.P. 01020 México, D.F.
Tel: +52.55.2000.30.00
<http://www.funcionpublica.gob.mx>

The authority responsible for investigating and prosecuting criminal offences is the Attorney-General's Office

(Procuraduría General de la República. Acronym in Spanish language is PGR)
Av. Paseo de la Reforma 211-213
Col. Cuauhtémoc, Delegación Cuauhtémoc
C.P. 06500, México D.F.
<http://www.pgr.gob.mx/>

The Ministry of Finance
(Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público. Acronym in Spanish language is SHCP)
Palacio Nacional S/N
1° Patio Mariano, 3° Piso
Col. Centro, Delegación Cuauhtémoc
C.P. 06010, México D.F.
<http://www.shcp.gob.mx>

The Tax Administration Service
(Servicio de Administración Tributaria. Acronym in Spanish SAT)
Av. Hidalgo 77
Col. Guerrero, C.P.: 06300
México D.F.
<http://www.sat.gob.mx>

The National Foreign Trade Bank
(Banco de Comercio Exterior. Acronym in Spanish Bancomext)
Blvd. Adolfo Ruíz Cortines 4284
Col. Jardines del Pedregal de San Ángel, Del. Coyoacán,
C.P. 04500, México, D.F.
<http://www.bancomext.com>

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores. Acronym in Spanish SRE)
Plaza Juárez 20
Col. Centro, Delegación Cuauhtémoc
CP. 06010, México D.F.
<http://www.sre.gob.mx>

Financial Intelligence Unit
(Unidad de Inteligencia Financiera. Acronym in Spanish UIF)
SHCP
Constituyentes 1001, Edif. C-1, Piso 1
Col. Belén de las Flores
CP 01110, México DF
Tel: +52.55.3688.5160
Fax: +52.55.3688.5160

Asset Management and Disposition Agency
(Servicio de Administración y Enajenación de Bienes. Acronym in Spanish SAE)
SHCP
Av. Insurgentes Sur 1931
Col. Guadalupe Inn
CP 01020, México DF
Tel: +52.55.1719.1849
Fax: +52.55.1719.1849
<http://www.sae.gob.mx>

Office of the Federal Fiscal Attorney
(Procuraduría Fiscal de la Federación)
SHCP
Av. Insurgentes Sur 795
Col. Nápoles
CP 03810, México DF
Tel: +52.55.9158.0904/05
Fax: +52.55.9158.0932

Working Group on Bribery Monitoring Reports

Phase 1: Review of Implementation of the Convention and 1997 Recommendation.
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/15/30/2388858.pdf>

Phase 2: Report on the Application of the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions and the 1997 Recommendation on Combating Bribery in International Business Transactions.
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/53/31/33746033.pdf>

Phase 2: Follow-up Report on the Implementation of the Phase 2 Recommendations on the Application of the Convention and the 1997 Recommendation on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions.
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/39/39/38376307.pdf>