

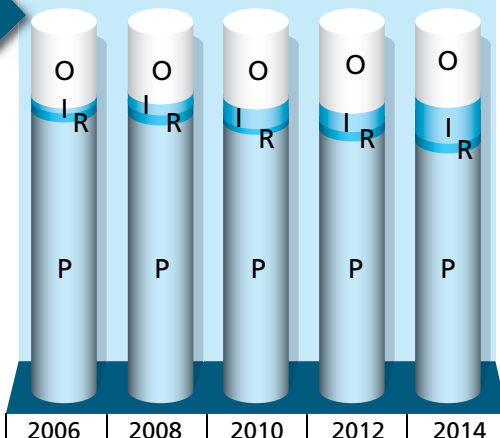
Mexico



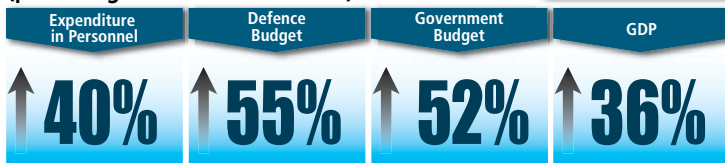
Population	120,607,000
Territorial Extension	1,964,380 km ²
GDP 2014 (US\$)	1,287,557,000,000
Armed Forces Personnel	265,812
Defence Budget (US\$)	7,299,439,730

Defence Budget Breakdown

- P: Salaries and other benefits
- R: Retirement and pensions funds
- I: Investment
- O: Other expenses



Comparative Increase (percentage variation 2008-2014)



National Legislation

Systems and Concepts

- Act to Preserve the Country's Neutrality (DOF 1939/11/10).
- Organic Law for Federal Public Administration (DOF 1976/12/29, Last amendment: DOF 2014/08/14).
- National Security Act (DOF 2005/01/31, Last amendment: DOF 2005/12/26).
- General Act on the Public Security System (DOF 2012/06/14, Last amendment: DOF 2013/10/29).
- General Civil Protection Act (DOF 2012/06/06, Last amendment: DOF 2014/06/03).

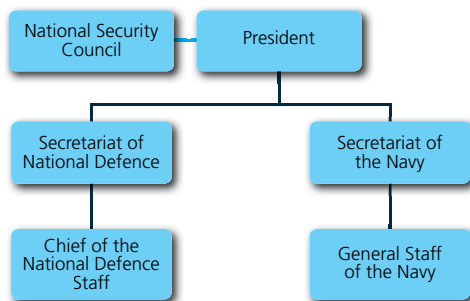
Military Organization

- Navy General Ordinance (DOF 1912/01/08).
- Discipline Act of the Mexican Army and Air Force (DOF 1926/03/15, Last amendment: DOF 2004/12/10).
- Organic Act of Military Courts (DOF 1929/06/22, Last amendment: DOF 1931/02/24).
- Military Justice Code (DNL N° 005 - 1933/08/31, Last amendment: DOF 2014/06/13).
- Military Service Act (DOF 1940/09/11, Last amendment: DOF 1998/01/23).
- Act on Firearms and Explosives (DOF 1972/01/25, Last amendment: DOF 2004/01/23).
- Act which creates the Army and the Air Force University (DOF 1975/12/29).
- Reward Act for the Navy of Mexico (DOF 1985/01/14).
- Organic Law of the National Bank of the Army, Air Force and Navy (DOF 1986/01/13, Last amendment: DOF 2014/01/10).
- Organic Law of the Mexican Army and Air Force (DOF 1986/12/26, Last amendment: DOF 2012/04/03).
- Discipline Act for the Personnel of the Navy of Mexico (DOF 2002/12/13).
- Organic Act of the Navy of Mexico (DOF 2002/12/30, Last amendment: 2012/12/31).
- Act on Promotions and Rewards of the Mexican Army and Air Force (DOF 2003/10/30, Last amendment: DOF 2011/08/05).
- Act for the Armed Forces Social Security Institute (DOF 2003/07/09, Last amendment: DOF 2013/01/14).
- Act for checking, adjusting and calculating the services of the Navy (DOF 2004/06/14, Last amendment: DOF 2009/06/12).
- Promotions Act for the Navy of Mexico (DOF 2004/06/25, Last amendment: DOF 2011/06/01).
- Military Education Act for the Mexican Army and Air Force (DOF 2005/12/23).
- Act for checking, adjusting and calculating the services of the Army and Air Force (DOF 2006/02/09, Last amendment: DOF 2009/06/12).

Source: Compilation based on the aforementioned legislation.

Source: *Anuario Estadístico de América Latina y el Caribe*, 2013, CEPAL (population, projection 2014), IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, (GDP projection 2014), CEPAL website (territory), *Mujeres en el Ejército Mexicano*, the Chamber of Deputies' Center for Studies for the Advancement of Women and Gender Equality (February 2014), and information provided by the Secretariat of the Navy (personnel).

The Defence System



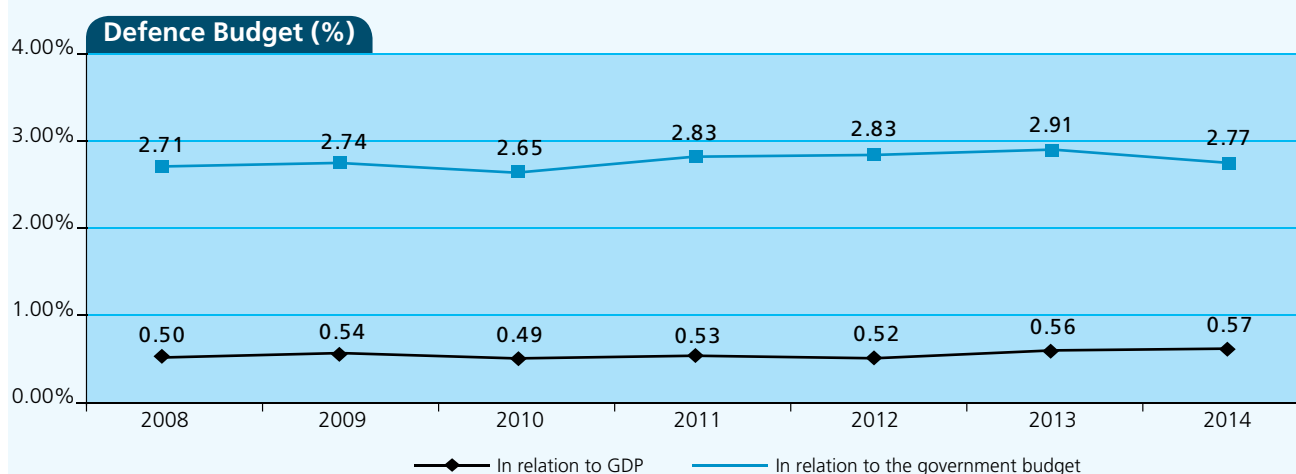
— Advisory and assistance functional relationship
 — Command reporting line

The President convenes the National Security Council, composed of the Secretaries of Government, Defence, Navy, Public Security, Economy and Public Credit, Public Service, Foreign Affairs and Communication and Transportation, the Attorney General of the Republic and the General Director of the National Research and Security Centre, as a deliberative body to establish and articulate the relevant policies. The Secretary of Defence holds the High Command of the Army and the Air Force, and the Secretary of the Navy commands the Mexican Navy. Each Secretary has a Staff as a technical and operational body for the accomplishment of their functions. The Congress holds the powers granted by the Constitution and permanently monitors defence related issues through the defence committees in both houses.

Source: Compilation based on the Political Constitution, *Ley orgánica de la administración pública federal* (DOF 1976/12/29, Last amendment: DOF 2012/06/14), *Ley orgánica de la Armada de México* (DOF 2002/12/30, Last amendment: DOF 2012/04/03), *Ley orgánica del Ejército y la Fuerza Aérea* (DOF 1986/12/26, Last amendment: DOF 2012/04/03) and the *Ley de Seguridad Nacional* (DOF 2005/01/31, Last amendment: DOF 2005/12/26).

Budget

Year	Defence Budget (US\$)	Government Budget (US\$)	GDP (US\$)
2008	4,706,150,462	173,350,821,168	949,576,000,000
2009	4,681,259,477	170,865,419,735	866,336,000,000
2010	4,875,854,577	184,312,515,198	995,918,000,000
2011	6,247,798,082	220,937,481,045	1,185,215,000,000
2012	6,287,762,898	221,932,173,241	1,207,820,000,000
2012	6,985,999,813	239,684,847,298	1,258,544,000,000
2014	7,299,439,730	263,474,509,804	1,287,557,000,000



Defence Budget 2014 (in Local Currency)

Branches*	Personnel	Operational Expenses	Other expenses	Investment	TOTAL
Defence Secretariat Program					
Command of the Mexican Air Force	2,701,923,252	2,793,065,441	0	2,344,225,854	7,839,214,547
General Command of National Defence	4,277,007,289	378,532,525	514,305,835	0	5,169,845,649
Military Regional Commands	26,756,456,910	4,048,962,012	72,677,423	0	30,878,096,345
General Directorate of Military Industry	638,855,080	415,373,265	0	79,636,695	1,133,865,040
General Directorate of Military Justice	203,852,288	7,131,498	0	0	210,983,786
General Prosecutor of Military Justice	243,484,250	18,358,489	0	0	261,842,739
President of the Supreme Military Tribunal	110,126,082	2,930,244	0	0	113,056,326
General Directorate of Military Education and Office of the Rector of the Army and Air Force University	1,241,605,867	246,140,274	21,978,718	0	1,509,724,859
General Directorate of Health	3,711,897,352	1,952,169,975	0	72,540,896	5,736,608,223
Other General Directorates**	9,258,851,607	1,431,684,301	0	1,693,176,555	12,383,712,463
Naval Program					0
Board of Admirals	16,100,365	284,700	0	0	16,385,065
Naval Board	12,082,740	263,900	0	0	12,346,640
General Command of the Navy	576,468,502	204,492,892	0	374,430,000	1,155,391,394
Naval Forces, Regions, Zones and Sectors	11,828,639,056	795,567,049	0	0	12,624,206,105
General Directorate of Naval Constructions	211,551,969	262,008,500	0	1,495,613,606	1,969,174,075
General Directorate of Research and Development	132,519,681	29,758,652	15,700,000	157,062,944	335,041,277
Other General Directorates***	3,880,911,156	2,059,781,770	125,139,417	1,731,760,551	7,797,592,894
Secretariat****	677,570,389	14,973,344	0	0	692,543,733
Institute of Social Security (ISSFAM)	248,598,816	3,175,771,628	1,986,492,465	1,540,076,755	6,950,939,664
					0
TOTAL	66,728,502,651	17,837,250,459	2,736,293,858	9,488,523,856	96,790,570,824

* Responsible Units.

** of Administration, Clothing and Equipment Factories, Engineers, Social Communication, Human Rights, and Information Technology.

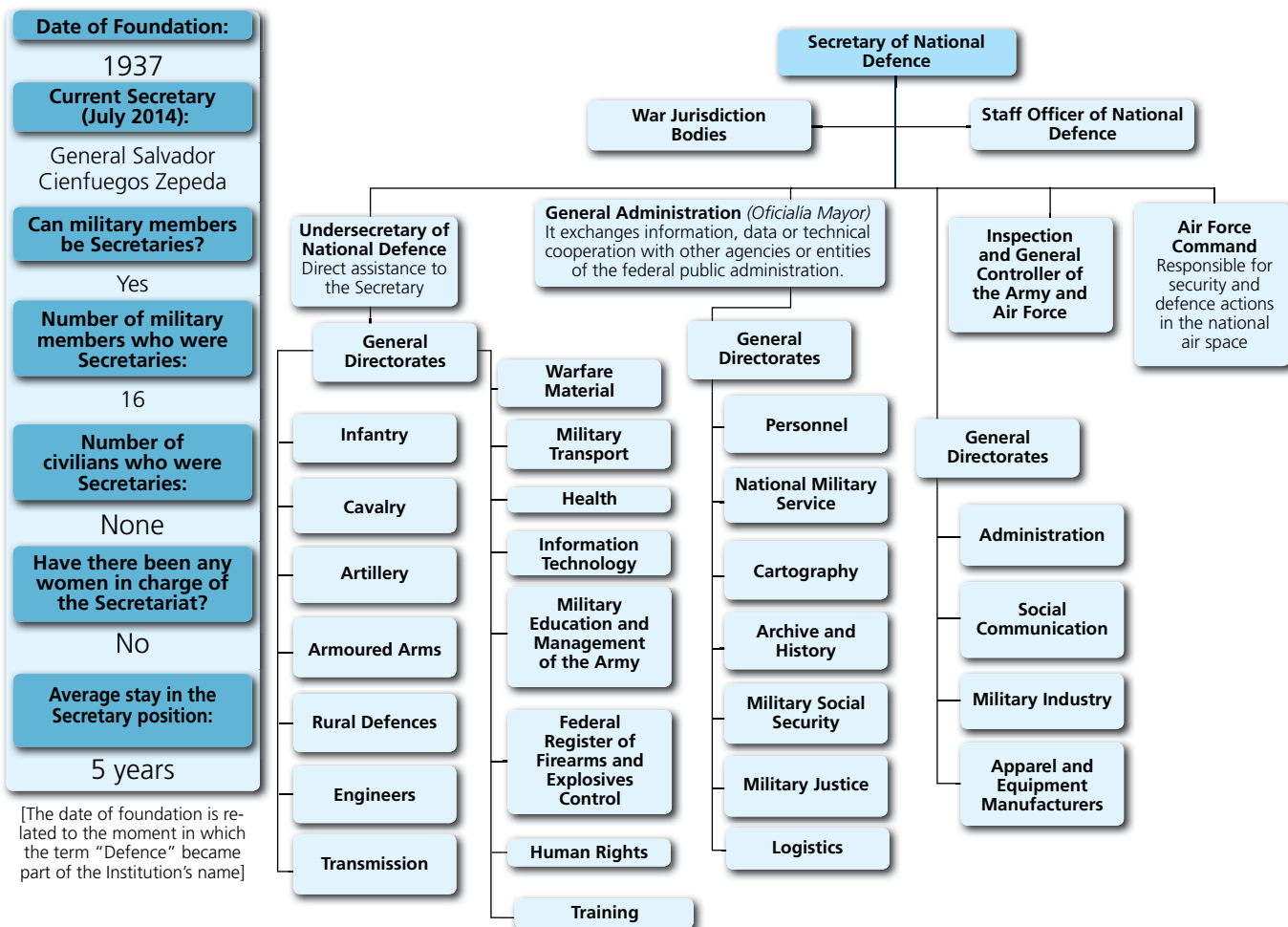
*** of Administration, Finances, Services, and Human Resources.

**** Includes the units responsible to the Under-Secretary, General Administration, Legal Unit, and General Inspection and Control.

Source: Compilation based on the *Ley de presupuesto de egresos de la Federación* 2006 to 2014. The Government Budget passed by Congress by means of the above-mentioned Act is considered herein. The concept of investment is that expressed in "Investment". GDP: Projection of the World Economic Outlook Database, IMF, for each year considered. This source has been taken for comparative purposes. Each country prepares the budget based on its own GDP estimation. The value of the dollar considered corresponds to the exchange rate determined by the World Economic Outlook Database, IMF, for each year under consideration. As of June, the 2014 average was 13.11 Pesos on the basis of data provided by the Central Bank of Mexico. For further calculations, figures are provided in local currency. Expressions in Bold Type (Table) refer to the different items regarding defence that can be found in a sectorial or institutional classification of the Budget Act.

The Secretariat of National Defence

Organizational Chart



Date of Foundation:
1937

Current Secretary (July 2014):
General Salvador Cienfuegos Zepeda

Can military members be Secretaries?
Yes

Number of military members who were Secretaries:
16

Number of civilians who were Secretaries:
None

Have there been any women in charge of the Secretariat?
No

Average stay in the Secretary position:
5 years

[The date of foundation is related to the moment in which the term "Defence" became part of the Institution's name]

Coordination and Cooperation between the Secretariats

Both Secretariats shall continue strengthening their bonds of friendship and mutual cooperation, resulting in an educational, cultural and information exchange, as well as visits to enable the unification of concepts and greater understanding between both agencies to fulfil their missions.

In addition to educational exchanges and visits, the following meetings were held between the General Commands of National Defence, the Air Force and the Navy:

- February 2013: first working meeting that helped strengthen interoperability between the armed forces of the country and a better understanding and cooperation in areas of common interest.
- April 2013: second meeting at which operational and administrative aspects were discussed, as well as academic and cultural exchange.
- May 2013: third workshop to exchange knowledge and experiences regarding damage assessment during disaster situations and the application of the DN-III-E Plan, with the specific topic "External Radiological Emergency Plan (PERE) 2013".

Bilateral agreements signed between 2012 and 2014:

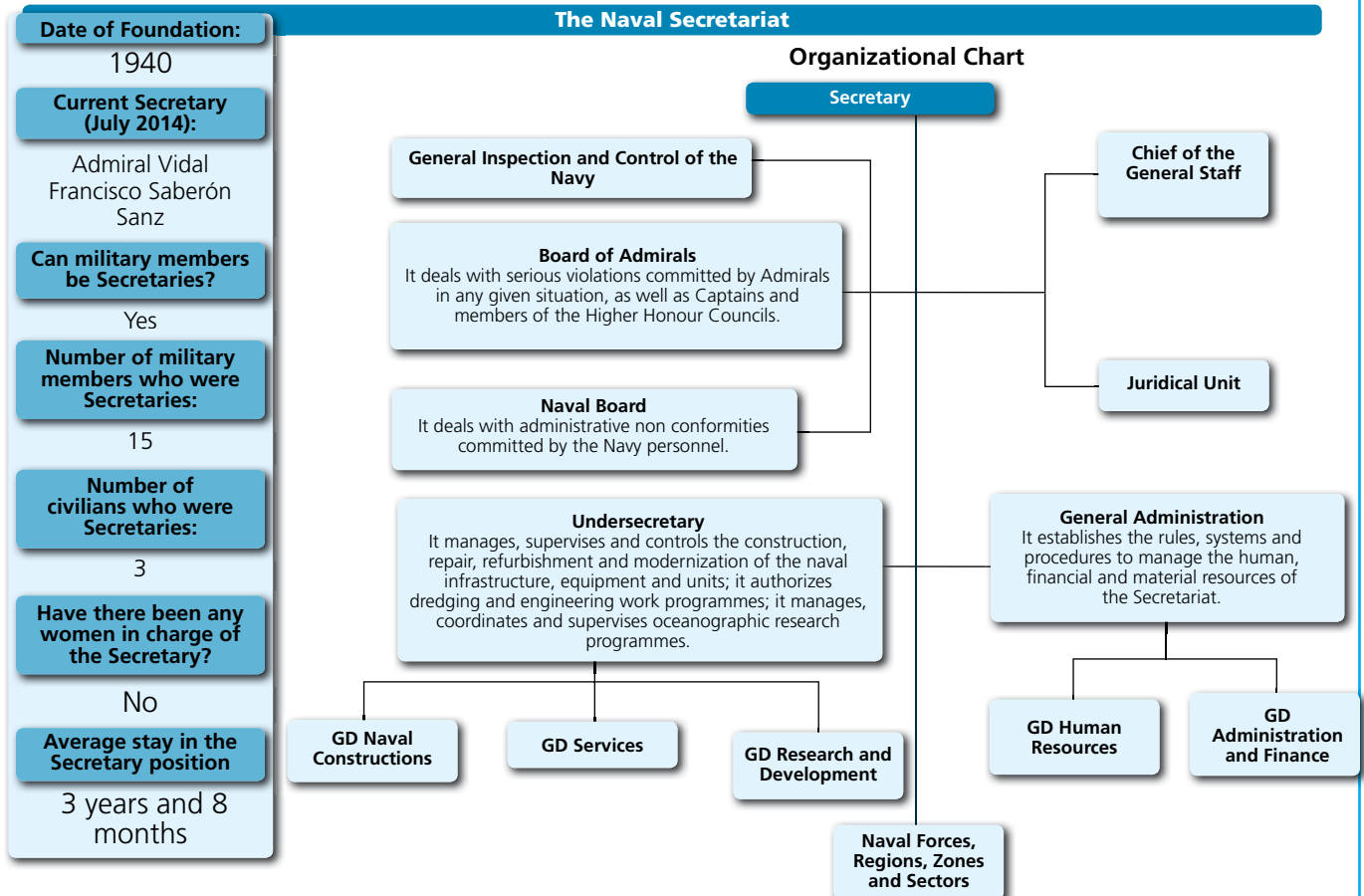
Bilateral Meeting for the Prevention of Violence and Border Security with the United States (SEDENA – 2013).

Memorandum of Understanding for the establishment of a relationship for training in signals intelligence with the United States (SEMAR – 2013).

Memorandum for the Exchange of Maritime Information and Intelligence between the Naval Intelligence Unit and the Armed Forces of Honduras (SEMAR – 2013).

Creation of a Working Group for the development of an Activities Program with the objective of strengthening bilateral cooperation in doctrinal Exchange and the employment of helicopters with France (SEMAR – 2013).

Source: Websites of both Secretaries of State, *Primer Informe de Labores de la Secretaría de Marina (2012 – 2013)* and *Primer Informe de Labores de la Secretaría de Defensa Nacional (2012 – 2013)*.



Source: Compilation based on the information provided by the Naval Secretariat and the *Manual General de Organización de la Secretaría de Marina*.

In April 2014, the Second Trilateral Meeting of North American Defence Ministers was held in Mexico City. It established the need for a coordinated response to threats to North America and the hemisphere, which are increasingly complex in nature, for which they are seeking greater common understanding of these threats and to develop the necessary capabilities to confront them in an effective manner.

- Update the assessment of continental threats in North America.
- Continue in the identification of measures and procedures to support civil institutions in public security.
- Develop mechanisms to work together in order to increase the efficiency of the Armed Forces in support of civil institutions in case of natural and/or manmade disasters.
- Share information regarding the challenges of cyber defence and methods to address them.
- Identify opportunities to coordinate activities that help to strengthen the security of North America's border areas.
- Continue to work together to strengthen hemispheric defence forums, such as the Conference of Defence Ministers of the Americas and the Inter-American Defence Board.

The first meeting was held in March 2012 in Canada.

SEMAR coordinated the workshop and monitoring of the North American Maritime Security Initiative (NAMSI) in June 2013, with the participation of representatives of the United States Coast Guard and Navy and the Command of the Armed Forces of Canada. They reviewed progress on the interoperability of their component forces and the effectiveness of exercises.

Meetings of the General Command:

- **Canada:** May 2013, 3rd Meeting of General Commands between Mexico and Canada, carried out in Ottawa, Canada.
- **Chile:** August 2013, VII Bilateral Meeting of General Commands with the objective of exchanging information and experiences on issues of common interest between both Armies.
- **Colombia:** August 2013, II Meeting of General Commands of Mexico and Colombia, carried out in Bogota, Colombia, with the aim of strengthening friendships links and cooperation in areas of common interest to both Armed Forces.
- **France:** March 2013, 4th Meeting of General Commands of Mexico and France, carried out in Mexico City, in order to discuss issues related to the the 2013-2014 Cooperation Plan, integrated by the three bodies corresponding to the activities of the Mexican Navy, Air Force and Army, where they proposed collaborative actions during the mentioned period.
- **United States:** August 2013, Meeting of the General Commands of Mexico and United States 2013, carried out in Mexico City.

Boards of the Border Commands

With Guatemala: Exchange of information, especially about organized crime, drug trafficking, firearms trafficking, trafficking of persons, environmental damage and illegal flights. During the last meeting, held at the end of 2012, it was agreed to:

- Continue carrying out local coordination meetings.
- Carry out coordinated patrols along their respective borders, using their own resources and within their respective land, air and maritime territory.
- Carry out radio communication tests and exchange telephone contacts in order to aid support in response to urgent situations.

With Belize: The "VII Meeting of Mexico-Belize Border Commanders" was held in 2013 with the aim of strengthening cooperation and coordination between both Armed Forces in relation to border security. Local coordination meetings between representatives of respective territorial commands were programmed with the aim of exchanging information and planning the execution of coinciding operations along the Mexico-Belize border. 8 such meetings were held between December 2012 and August 2013.

With the United States: As a result of the 2012 Meeting of Border Commanders, 3 meetings were between Commanders of Military Zones and representatives of US Northern Command were programmed. The Meeting of Border Commander – 2013, carried out April 15th-18th in Monterrey, Nuevo León, agreed on a further six meetings in June 2013.

Source: Websites of both Secretariats of State, *Primer Informe de Labores de la Secretaría de Marina (2012 – 2013)* and *Primer Informe de Labores de la Secretaría de Defensa Nacional (2012 – 2013)*.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

Defend the integrity, independence and sovereignty of the Nation, guarantee internal security and external defence.

Help civilian citizens in cases of public necessity; carry out civic and social work aimed at the country's progress and in case of disaster, aid in keeping public order, assistance to the people and their assets as well as with reconstruction of affected areas.

Make use of the Federation's naval power for external defence, and render assistance for the country's internal security.

(Ley Orgánica del Ejército y Fuerza Aérea Mexicanos, DOF 1986/12/26, Last Amendment: DOF 2009/06/12, Sec. 1 and Ley Orgánica de la Armada de México, DOF 2002/12/30. Last Amendment: DOF 2009/06/12, Sec. 1)

Specific Missions

Army

- Defend the integrity, independence and sovereignty of the Nation.
- Guarantee internal security.
- Provide assistance to civilians in case of public need.
- Carry out civic actions and social work to support the growth of the country.
- In case of disaster, provide assistance to maintain the order, help people and their assets and rebuild affected areas.

Navy

Its mission is to use the naval power of the Federation for providing external defence and contributing to the internal security of the country.

Air Force

- Defend the integrity, independence and sovereignty of the Nation.
- Guarantee internal security.
- Provide assistance to civilians in cases of public necessity.
- Carry out civic actions and social work to support the growth of the country.
- In cases of disaster, provide assistance to maintain the order, aid the people and their assets and rebuild affected areas.

Human Resources of the Armed Forces				
	1985	1994	2003	2012*
SEDENA	124,497	168,773	191,143	209,716
SEMAR	34,164	48,170	47,304	54,214
TOTAL	158,661	216,943	238,447	263,930

* Data as of June.

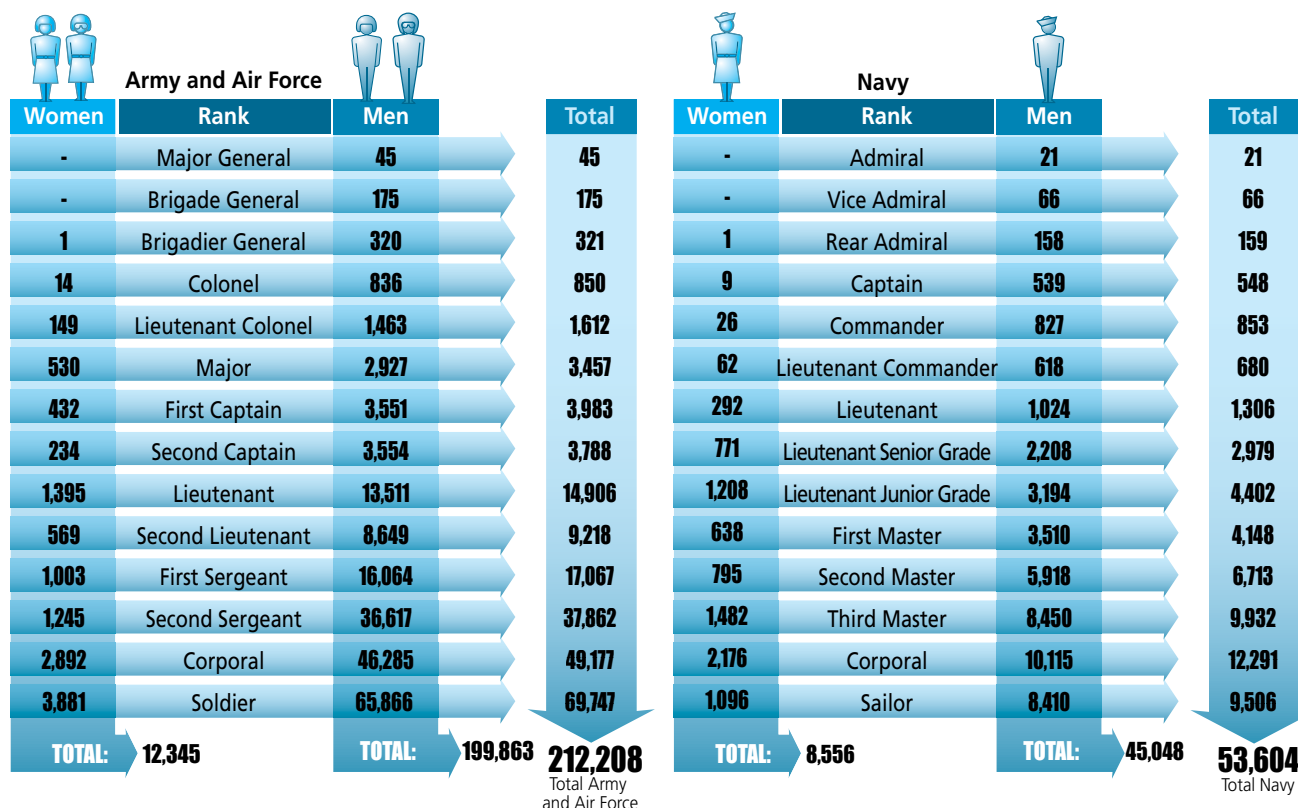
Total Armed Forces personnel:

265,812

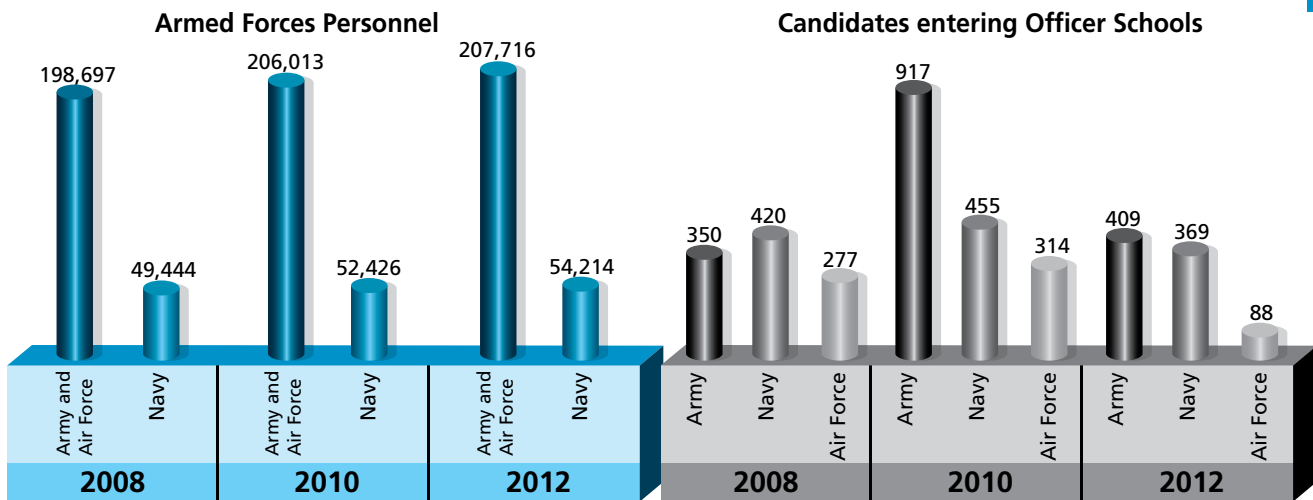
Secretariat of National Defence:
212,208

Naval Secretariat:
53,604

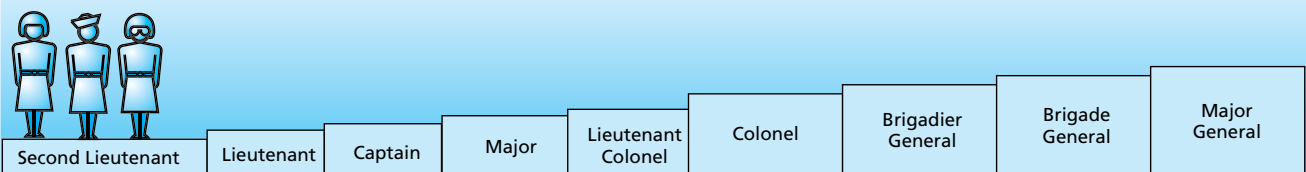
Armed Forces Personnel, 2014



Source: Ley orgánica del Ejército y la Fuerza Aérea (DOF 1986/12/26. Last amendment: DOF 2012/04/03) and Ley orgánica de la Armada de México (DOF 2002/12/30. Last amendment: DOF 03/04/2012) (missions). Websites of both Secretariats of State. *Mujeres en el Ejército Mexicano*, Chamber of Deputies' Center for Studies for the Advancement of Women and Gender Equality (February 2014).



Women in the Armed Forces Maximum rank achieved by women in the Command Corps (2014)



Nota: These ranks correspond to the Army as an example. The equivalent rank for Second Lieutenant in the Air Force is Ensign and in the Navy it has the same rank. The command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their careers, as opposed to those who develop a career in the civilian sphere and are then incorporated to the military.

Observatory for Equality between Women and Men in the Mexican Army and Air Force

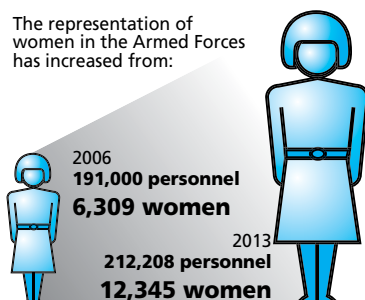
In December 2011 the decree creating the **Observatory for Equality between Women and Men in the Mexican Army and Air Force** was published in the Official Newspaper, providing it with the following functions:

- Detect situations that result in inequality between women and men in the Mexican Army and Air Force.
- Evaluate and propose actions necessary for the prevention and elimination of any form of gender discrimination.
- Impulse measures and policies that assure equality between women and men.
- Evaluate the achievement and efficiency of actions and policies implemented.

- In February 2013, the Observatory became technically and operationally dependent upon the General Directorate of Human Resources.
- In June 2013, the entrance of women into training courses for arms, artillery and combat engineers was authorized from the 2013-14 learning cycle.

Of total Army and Air Force personnel, 5.81% (12,345) are women.

The representation of women in the Armed Forces has increased from:



The recruitment process for female volunteers to National Military Service began in 2000.

Of total Navy personnel, 16% (8,556) are women.

Military Service

The National Military Service (SMN) is mandatory for all male citizens of military age. It lasts one year. Women may participate voluntarily.

It may be served through two modalities:

- **enrolled personnel:** they attend Saturday training sessions without receiving any monetary compensation;
- **stand by personnel:** they do not carry out Saturday training activities, they are just registered for the authorities' knowledge and control.

Secretariat of National Defence National Military Service

From December 2012 to August 2013:

424,866 soldiers completed their military obligations.

During the same period 1,692 women participated in the Military Training Program in voluntary form.

41,754 in barracks (in the Training Centers of the Army and Air Force)

383,112 completed it as available.

Another form of recruitment is the voluntary modality. With voluntary contracts, the duration of service is then determined. It may not exceed 3 years for weapons or services, which extends to 5 in the auxiliary class.

Naval Secretariat – National Military Service

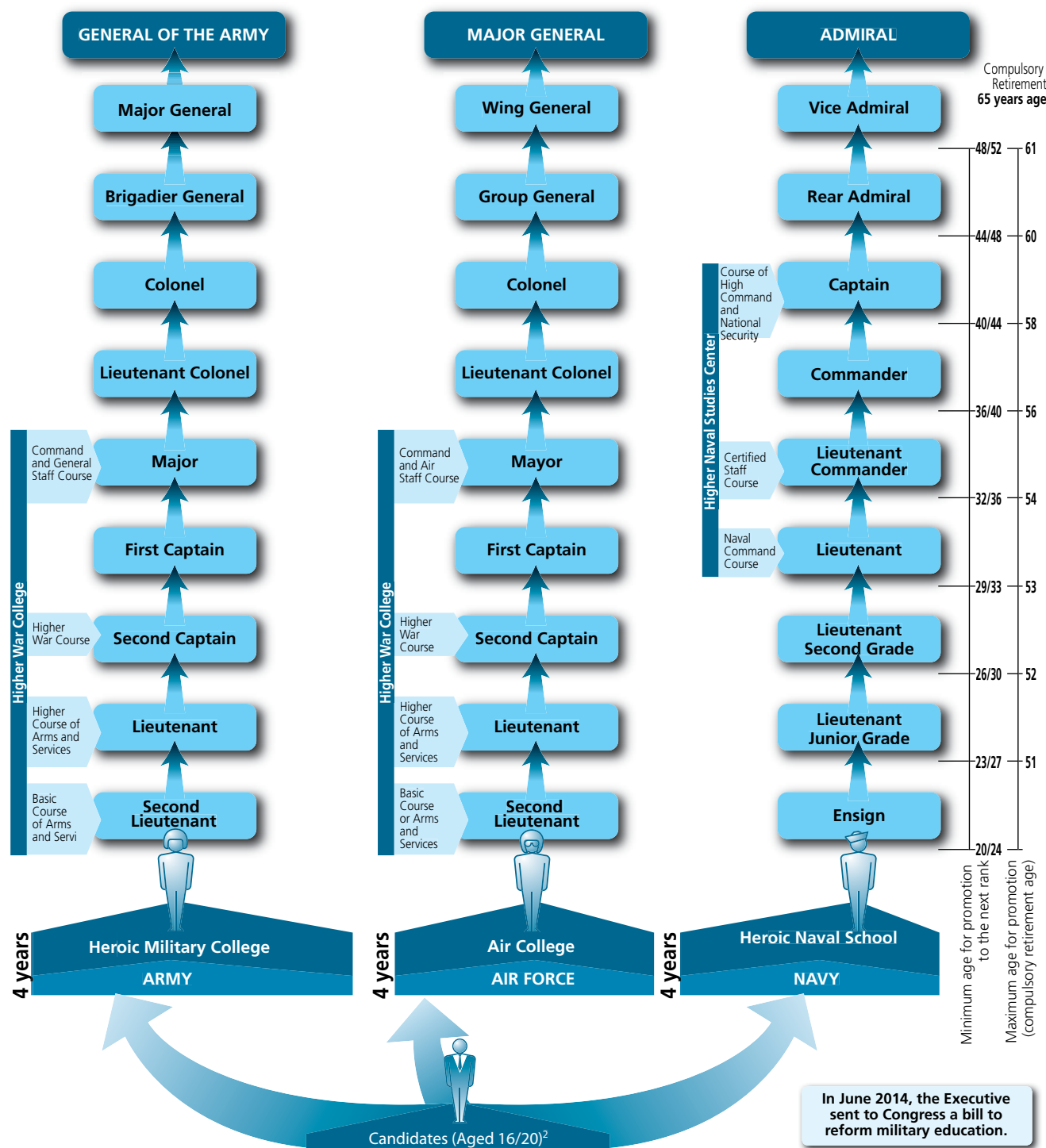
It is carried out in the Training Centers of Naval Infantry, which includes coastal states and the Federal District of Mexico City.

		2012		2013					
		Enrolled		Graduated in December		Enrolled		Graduated	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
		4,419	21	3,443	29	5,162	55	3,202	55

Source: Ley de Servicio Militar (DOF 1940/09/11. Last amendment: DOF 1998/01/23), *Primer Informe de Labores de la Secretaría de Marina (2012 – 2013)*, *Primer Informe de Labores de la Secretaría de Defensa Nacional (2012 – 2013)* and *Mujeres en el Ejército Mexicano*, Chamber of Deputies' Center for Studies for the Advancement of Women and Gender Equality (February 2014) and information provided by the Naval Secretariat.

Education and the Military Career

Career Path for Officers in Command Bodies ¹



¹ Command corps includes officers who have been educated at military academies from the beginning of their professional careers. The graph makes a theoretical reconstruction of officers' promotion through the completion of mandatory courses. Further requirements for promotion have not been considered. In the case of the Army and the Air Force, the number of officers that applied and got promoted to the next higher rank in 2008 and 2009 is shown.

² Ages 16-20 years have been considered for comparative purposes. Entry age varies depending on the service: Army 16-20 years, Naval Force 15-18 years, Air Force 16-20 years of age. The minimum age for promotion will depend on the age of graduation from the military education institution.

2012 selection process	Candidates registered		Total	Candidates accepted		Total
	Women	Men		Women	Men	
Heroic Naval School	1,485	5,637	7,122	49	291	340
Naval Medical School	1,254	1,320	2,574	58	42	100
Nursing School	442	191	633	11	31	42
Total	3,181	7,148	10,329	118	364	482

Source: Compilation based on Ley de ascensos de la Armada de México (DOF 2004/06/25. Last amendment: DOF 2010/08/27), Ley orgánica de la Armada de México (DOF 2002/12/30. Last amendment: DOF 2009/06/12), Ley de ascensos y recompensas del Ejército y Fuerza Aérea (DOF 2003/10/30. Last amendment: DOF 2009/06/12), Ley orgánica del Ejército y la Fuerza Aérea (DOF 1986/12/26. Last amendment: DOF 2009/06/12), Ley del instituto de seguridad social para las Fuerzas Armadas (DOF 2003/07/09. Last amendment: DOF 2008/11/20). Information provided by the Naval Secretariat.

Education and Training, 2013 data

Secretariat of National Defence

Higher Education Graduates:

Personnel Graduated:

National Defence College	47
Military Engineers School	12
Military School of Health Graduates	97
Total	156

Officer Training Graduates:

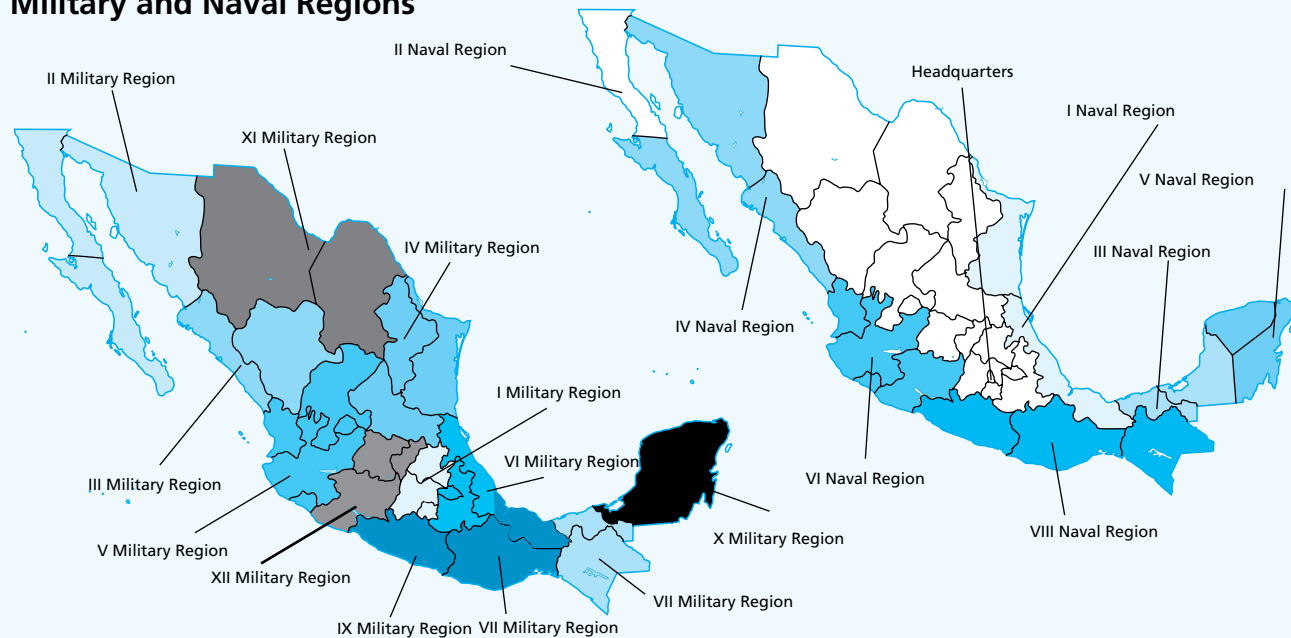
Institution	Personnel Graduated
Higher War School	45
Heroic Military College	171
Air College	84
Military Aviation School	26
Military School of Air Force Specialists	12
Military Engineers School	4
Military School of Health Graduates	69
Military Medical School	7
Military Orthodontics School	57
Military Nursing School	25
Military School of Health Officers	57
Heroic Military College (intensive course)	18
Transmissions Military School	30
Military School of War Materials	45
Military School of Maintenance and Supply	650
Total	650

Training abroad: 103 military personnel graduated in national defence related areas, general command, medicine, engineering, administration, operation and maintenance of aircraft, human resources and special forces.

Country	2012	2013
Argentina	-	3
Belize	-	1
Brazil	-	1
Canada	-	3
Chile	-	2
Colombia	-	11
Spain	-	3
United States	3	62
France	-	9
Italy	-	3
United Kingdom	-	1
Peru	-	1
Total	3	100

Source: Wesbsites of both Secretariats of State, *Primer Informe de Labores de la Secretaría de Marina (2012 – 2013)* and *Primer Informe de Labores de la Secretaría de Defensa Nacional (2012 – 2013)*.

Military and Naval Regions



Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources

- Planting of trees in military forest nurseries in coordination with the National Forestry Commission (CONAFOR) and the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT).
- Participation in planting trees in certain areas.
- Strengthening the treatment of wastewater generated in the units and facilities of the Mexican Army and Air Force.
- Contribution to soil enrichment or regeneration through the production of compost or organic fertilizer in military camps.

Planting trees

Planting trees in military forest nurseries involved species of cool temperate mountain areas to low temperature and fast growing trees for warm climate areas. From December 1, 2012 to August 31, 2013 a production of 42,240,000 trees were reported.

Production of compost

In the plants producing compost belonging to the SDN, they used leaves generated by the pruning of trees and grass as well as organic waste produced by units, offices and facilities, producing organic fertilizer high in nutrients for social enrichment.

Wastewater Treatment

Currently there are 176 Wastewater Treatment Plants. From December 1st, 2012 to August 31st, 2013 they processed a total of 11,788,755.14 m³ of treated water.

Operations for the preservation of marine natural Resources

SEMAR, along with other agencies of the Federal Public Administration and the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), the Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA) and the National Commission of Aquaculture and Fisheries (CONAPESCA) develops various activities such as patrols of the sea, aerial surveillance and inspections. Similarly, they conduct coordination meetings with personnel from PROFEPA in order to establish conditions for the recovery of species and their habitats. Between December 2012 and August 2013, SEMAR inspected 349 small vessels, 19 vehicles and four aircraft in relation to this issue. It also collected and planted 23,536 sea turtle eggs; assured the safety of another 70; and collected 282 nests. It also recorded the arrival of 41,186 turtles and released 12,846 baby turtles.

Operations against illegal poaching

The Naval Secretariat in conjunction with the Secretariat of Agriculture developed preventive inspection and surveillance operations to safeguard fisheries and aquaculture resources.

704 land and sea operations were developed by SEMAR operating units, with the average monthly participation of 403 troops. The result was:

- 2,863 inspections of persons, ships, boats and vehicles
- Confiscated and delivered to the competent authorities: 39 ships and small boats, 135 persons detained.

Source: Wesbsites of both Secretariats of State, *Primer Informe de Labores de la Secretaría de Marina (2012 – 2013)* and *Primer Informe de Labores de la Secretaría de Defensa Nacional (2012 – 2013)*.

Defence and National and International Community

Support Activities for Reducing Levels of Violence With the aim of guaranteeing peace in Mexico, both Secretariats of States engage in activities in support of public security authorities. These are divided across the following areas: eradication, interception, violence reduction, and high impact operations, among others, and are carried out in both rural and urban areas.

Violence Reduction Operations: Developed in order to assist the civil authorities in dismantling organized criminal structures through actions which impulse operations conducted under darkness, recuperating public spaces from organized crime across the country. Between December 2012 and August 2013, 41 operations were performed: 30 interdiction operations (6 permanent, 24 regional) and 11 eradication operations. The Secretariat of Defence, through the development of specific interception tasks and operations to reduce violence in the country, obtained the following results:

Drug	Quantity
Marijuana (kg)	113,610
Marijuana seeds (kg)	2,346
Poppy seeds (kg)	517
Cocaine (kg)	575

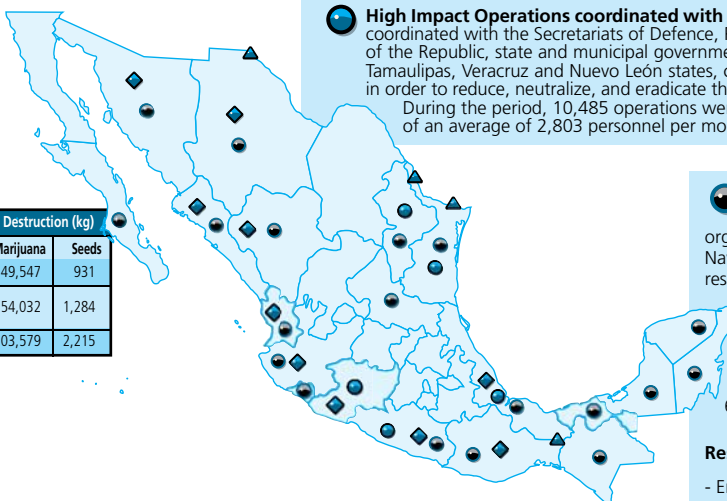
Narcotics Eradication

From December 2012 to August 2013, 11 eradication operations (8 intense and 3 regional) were carried out, obtaining the following results:

Level	Marijuana		Poppy		Destruction (kg)	
	Plants	Hectares	Plants	Hectares	Marijuana	Seeds
National	6,720	863	14,083	1,945	49,547	931
Intensive eradication	15,420	2,191	61,563	9,555	154,032	1,284
Total	22,140	3,054	75,646	11,500	203,579	2,215

To contribute to eradication, the "Geospatial Information Management System" was developed, which sends the coordinates of possible illegal plantations to territorial commands, facilitating their location and destruction. During the same period, this system correctly detected 453 plantations and 23 clandestine airstrips in the states of: Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Chihuahua and Michoacan.

Through Decree DOF 2014/01/29, in January 2014 the National **Anti-Kidnapping Coordination Entity** was created. It will function as an administrative agency within the Ministry of Interior, with a coordinator named by the Secretariat. SEDENA and SEMAR will participate through representatives.



High Impact Operations coordinated with other bodies: The Naval Secretariat coordinated with the Secretariats of Defence, Public Security, the Attorney General of the Republic, state and municipal governments and from Michoacán, Guerrero, Tamaulipas, Veracruz and Nuevo León states, carrying out High Impact Operations in order to reduce, neutralize, and eradicate the activities of various criminal group: During the period, 10,485 operations were carried out, with the participation of an average of 2,803 personnel per month.

The Navy carries out operations against drug trafficking and organized crime through Regional Naval Commands in its area of responsibility, especially in states with the highest crime rates.

During the period, 21,868 operations were carried out, with the participation of an average of 6,867 personnel per month.

Results:

- Eradication of 455 marijuana plants and 228 poppy plants in an area of 87 and 18.2 hectares respectively.
- Destruction of 51,027 kg of marijuana and 262.5 kg of cocaine.
- Destruction of 165 small arms, 512 rifles, 24 boats, 335 land vehicles and the detention of 882 persons that were placed in the custody of the competent authorities.

Interception "Two Sweeps" were established in critical areas of the national territory: the "Northern Border" and the "Tehuantepec Isthmus", through 12 Strategic Military Security Checkpoints, 14 Mobile Strategic Military Security Checkpoints, 41 Regional Military Security Checkpoints and 8 Joint Military Security Checkpoints. A gradual reduction in interception services was effected:

- In December 2012, a 50% reduction in the deployment of Regional Security Checkpoints was ordered, from 126 to 81.
- In March 2013, a new reduction to 50% of these services was ordered. The deployment of these checkpoints is aimed at covering the country's principal transport links, with the aim of avoiding new routes for transiting illicit cargo from developing.

Comprehensive Aerial Surveillance System: It is composed of liaison, detection, identification, tracking and aerial interceptions units that are deployed across the national territory, and which are used in aerial surveillance and reconnaissance missions in order to detect and locate illegal aircraft, runways or areas susceptible to clandestine landings or other suspect activities, as well as providing aerial security to strategic and vital installations. Between December 2012 and August 2013, the following actions were carried out:

- 185 aerial surveillance and reconnaissance missions, to detect and locate illegal aircraft, runways or areas susceptible to clandestine landings or other suspect activities.
- Through the employment of "HERMES-450", "S-4 Hécatil" and "G-1 Guerrero" unmanned aircraft, 116 aerial surveillance and reconnaissance missions were carried out over strategic installations.

Mixed Operational Bases

They are instruments that were created in order to meet the agreements met in the Co-ordination Groups. They carry out mobile and/or stationary surveillance operations. As of 2013, 97 of these inter-institutional units are active. They are constituted by military personnel from operational units belonging to the Military Zones, agents of the Public Ministry, and elements of the Federal, Ministerial and State Preventive Police. 2,173 military and 2,280 civilian personnel participated in 2013.

The new **National Gendarmerie** is a division of the Federal Police, and has 5,000 personnel. It was created to combat crime and recuperate security in municipalities with the greatest institutional weakness, as well as providing security in strategic installations such as ports, airports, and along borders. It will provide security to the transit of persons, goods and services in installations, events, communities, routes, regions or zones in which they are deployed, in coordination with competent bodies.

Protection of Strategic Installations

The **Naval Secretariat** maintains the permanent protection of 55 installations: 40 belong to *Petróleos Mexicanos* and 15 to the Federal Electricity Commission.

Patrols	32,118
Deployed Personnel	1,197

In 2014, **Port Protection Naval Units** (Unaprop) were installed in 19 of the country's maritime terminals. Their mission is to carry out surveillance, inspection, and control Maritime Police functions within port areas, with the aim of exercising authority over maritime and port protection.

The **Secretariat of Defence** signed nine collaboration agreements with the following Federal Public Administration companies:

- *Petróleos Mexicanos*.
- Tax Administration Service.
- Federal Electricity Commission.
- National Water Commission.
- Federal Roads and Bridges.
- Mexican Telecommunications.
- National Institute of Nuclear Research.
- Mexico-American Commission for the eradication of screw worm.
- Airport and support services.

Army and Air Force personnel carried out patrols along pipelines, aqueducts, gas pipelines, and electric transmission lines on 199 land and 28 air routes, employing land and aircraft belonging to these quasi-state companies. They currently provide permanent security through the employment of 31,860 military personnel to 216 strategic installations in the country.

Source: Wesbsites of both Secretariats of State, *Primer Informe de Labores de la Secretaría de Marina* (2012 – 2013) and *Primer Informe de Labores de la Secretaría de Defensa Nacional* (2012 – 2013).

Assistance in Natural Disasters

The National System of Civil Protection (SINAPROC) provides for the assistance of the Armed Forces and state and local governments in the preparation, implementation and conduction of corresponding rescue plans, in order to assist civilian populations affected by a disaster.

The Secretariat of National Defence

has DN-III-E Plan as a military operational tool, which provides guidelines for activities to help civilians affected by any kind of phenomenon that results in a disaster.

The Naval Secretariat

has a plan for supporting the civilian population in disaster or emergency situations.

Principal Results in Civil Protection (December 2012 – August 2013)

- Forest fires: they are generally recorded during the months of January to May and cause significant damage to flora, fauna and pose a risk to human life. Military personnel engaged in this task: 12,633.

- Due to the explosion in the *Petroleos Mexicanos* (PEMEX) buildings in Mexico City in January 2013, 20 operations were carried out involving 25 operating units and 151 naval personnel; assistance was provided through search and rescue, debris removal and perimeter security.

Hydrometeorological Phenomena

The Secretariat of Defence provided assistance to the civilian population affected by the following events:

- 499 military personnel were deployed, with the aim of assisting in the quick recuperation of zones affected. Eight refuges were activated, housing a total of 818 persons; 11,090 hot rations were distributed and assistance was provided in the evacuation of 1,596 persons.

- Tropical storm Barry - June 2013, moderate to strong rains in the states of Quintana Roo, Veracruz and Chiapas. 439 military personnel deployed, three refuges activated, 29,753 hot rations distributed, 109 medical and orthodontic consultations, 4,734 covers, 4,529 mattresses and 70 cleaning kits distributed, 1,378 cubic meters of debris removed, and assistance provided in the evacuation of 1,307 persons.

- Due to damages caused by heavy rains in the states of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Chiapas, Hidalgo, Mexico, Michoacán, Nayarit, Nuevo León, Querétaro, and Tabasco, personnel from the Army and the Air Force attended to 8 events, deploying 748 troops; evacuating 808 people, distributing 19,115 liters of water, 3,203 blankets and 3,550 hot rations.

Hurricane Barbara May 2013

Due to the increased activity of Popocatepetl volcano, between March and May 2013, 25 operations were executed with the use of 20 operational units and 250 naval personnel in order to carry out reconnaissance of evacuation routes and to provide assistance in monitoring the inside of the volcano's crater through 9 overflights.

30 operations were conducted, employing 17 operational units, one aero-naval unit and 157 naval personnel in support of 7 communities. Transfer of 2,828 persons from at-risk zones and distribution of 750 food rations and 63 medical consultations.

Due to an accident involving a twin-trailer gas truck on the Mexico-Pachuca highway in the community of San Pedro Xalostoc (Mexico State) in May 2013, 10 operations were conducted involving 10 operational units and 63 naval personnel for the search and rescue of victims, the provision of medical assistance, removal of debris, and perimeter security.

Other Support Activities – 2012 - 2013

Centre for Infant Rehabilitation

Created in order to provide assistance to all children of active or retired military personnel that have a disability and who are aged between 1 month and 15 years of age. Between December 2012 and August 2013 it has provided the following consultations:

Consultations	Quantity
Pediatrics	3,517
Neurology	3,219
Medicine and Rehabilitation	3,781
Orthopedics	2,720
Pulmonary Rehabilitation	1,118
Human Communication	2,748
Psychology	1,565
Psychiatry	568
Total	19,236

Search and Rescue Operations

The Naval Secretariat has implemented the "Naval Rescue" General Search and Rescue Plan to save human life at sea, attending to 272 calls for assistance, assisting 201 boats, and rescuing 89 survivors in danger. Medical assistance was also provided at sea and the transfer to land.

Operations in support of the tourism sector

The Naval Secretariat provided escorts and security to 1,276 tourist cruise ships during their navigation through national waters, stay and departure from Mexican ports. An average of 1,217 personnel, 69 surface units and 16 vehicles participated in these activities each month, with a total of 1,813 maritime voyages completed across the country's coast.

Social Work

The Secretariat of National Defence engaged in activities designed to support marginalized communities in a situation of extreme poverty. They provided medical and orthodontic assistance, as well as the application of vaccinations, repair of electrical appliances, haircuts, and maintenance of educational centers, such as: masonry, plumbing, carpentry, painting and blacksmith work. 1,680 military personnel participated in these activities.

Area	Quantity
Medical and orthodontic consultations	90,489
Medicines issued	40,722
Hot rations	3,360
Vaccines applied	2,030
Hair cuts	14,892
Repair of electrical appliances	3,197
M ² painted	27,746
Electrical works	950
Blacksmith works	688
Carpentry	942
Masonry	1,019
Plumbing works	800

Vaccination Campaigns

Personnel from the Army and Air Force collaborated with the Health Secretariat in national vaccination campaigns. 1,251 personnel participated.

Source: Websites of both Secretariats of State, *Primer Informe de Labores de la Secretaría de Marina* (2012 – 2013) and *Primer Informe de Labores de la Secretaría de Defensa Nacional* (2012 – 2013).