

Fact sheet on Individual Efforts Made towards the Achievement of the Bogor Goals: Mexico

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
1. Tariffs			
(1) Import-weighted average applied tariff rate.	9.8	0.89	Mexico has published Decrees to modify its Most Favoured Nation (MFN) import duties and to simplify its import tariff regime. The tariff modifications principal purposes are to reduce the impact of the contraction on international markets; to strengthen domestic competitiveness; to encourage investment; to contribute to industrial development, including for SMEs; and to improve transparency on the operations of international trade by the rationalization of the tariff structure.
(2) Simple average of MFN applied tariff	13.3	9.6	Mexico is conducting a tariff simplification initiative on a Most Favoured Nation basis, which will bring the average tariff for all goods down to 6.0% (4.3% for industrial goods) by 2013.
(3) Tariff average, based on import tariff revenue	13.8	11.4	
(4) Zero tariff lines as a percentage of all tariff lines	14.3%	22.9%	Mexico has recently accelerated its pace of liberalization; 58.3% of Mexico's total tariff lines (12,147 tariff lines) will be free of duties by 2013.
(5) Zero tariff imports as a percentage of all imports	45.0%	93.0%	
(6) Standard deviation for applied tariff	13.4	14.8	
(7) Transparency in tariff regime	Mexico participated in	Information is available in the	Every single law, regulation, procedure and administrative

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	<p>APEC's tariff database project; Mexico was part of the WTO-Integrated Database.</p> <p>Mexico notified annually the progressive tariff reductions granted, in accordance with existing preferential arrangements.</p>	<p>Official Gazette and in the web site of the Ministry of Economy.</p>	<p>rule of general application is published daily in the Official Gazette both printed and in electronic version.</p> <p>Every preferential agreement is published in the Official Gazette and in the internet web site of the Ministry of Economy.</p>
2. Non-Tariff Measures			
(1) Quantitative import restrictions/prohibitions	<p>Goods whose import is prohibited in accordance to Article XX of GATT (General Exceptions) and Article XXI of GATT (Security Exceptions) are identified clearly in the 1996 General Import and Export Tariff Law, providing certitude to economic operators; 17 tariff lines were prohibited.</p>	<p>Goods whose import is prohibited in accordance to Article XX of GATT (General Exceptions) and Article XXI of GATT (Security Exceptions) are identified clearly in the 1996 General Import and Export Tariff Law, providing certitude to economic operators; 22 tariff lines were prohibited. The increase of 5 tariff lines is due to transposition from the HS 1996 to HS2007.</p>	<p>Current applicable non-tariff measures have been notified to the WTO.</p> <p>All TRQs provide for better tariff treatment (i.e. lower than generally applied MFN levels).</p>

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(2) Import licensing	<p>184 tariff lines were subject to import license requirement, including petroleum and chemical products, drugs, weapons, explosives, used clothing, used-construction machinery, used information technology goods (IT), used machinery and used vehicles.</p> <p>Share of total tariff lines: 1.64%</p>	<p>The percentage of tariff lines subject to import licensing has been substantially reduced; currently, 64 tariff lines are subject to import license requirement, including petroleum products, weapons, explosives, used tyres, rough diamonds, used clothing and used vehicles.</p> <p>Information is available on the web site of the Ministry of Economy, providing certainty to economic operators.</p> <p>Share of total tariff lines: 0.52%</p>	<p>The quantitative restrictions have been substantially reduced.</p> <p>All Non-Tariff Measures are consistent with relevant provisions of WTO agreements.</p> <p>Performance requirements and import licenses for new cars, restrictions on used construction machinery and IT goods have been lifted.</p> <p>Mexico reduced the list of products subject to import licenses in order to simplify the foreign trade instruments and rule out unnecessary procedures for users.</p> <p>Mexico eliminated certain health care products from the import license requirement. Likewise, it eliminated the requirement of presenting a copy of the sanitary record when the imported products are destined for the use in diagnosis, treatment, prevention, or rehabilitation of diseases in human beings. This measure applies only for: a) imports under the IMMEX Decree, b) donations, c) imports for personal use of the importer in conformity with the Customs Law, d) goods for use in scientific research, and e) temporary imports destined for international exhibitions.</p> <p>On January 28th, 2008, Mexico adopted the following</p>

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			<p>measures:</p> <p>1)Import Licenses: Mexico excluded the requirement of import licenses requested by the Ministry of Economy for the importation of vehicles under franchise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) If they are carried out by diplomatic and consular missions and their foreign personnel, accredited by the Government of Mexico, or at the offices of international organizations represented or based in the country, and their foreign personnel, accredited before the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and b) Provided that they are carried out by the Mexican Foreign Service personnel, who are Mexican officials accredited to international organizations, in which the Government of Mexico participates. <p>2)Import Licenses: Mexico excluded the requirement of import licenses for those goods which have been temporarily exported for processing, transforming, or repairing under the terms of Article 117 of the Customs. Some of them are: mineral fuels, mineral oils, vehicles, etc.</p>

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			<p>3)Import Licenses: Mexico incorporated changes to the criteria for the allocation of import licenses for used vehicles, which by their technical characteristics, corresponds to the military's and navy's exclusive use.</p> <p>4)Import Licenses: Mexico incorporated changes to the criteria for the allocation of import licenses for the importation of used vehicles designed for use specifically in mines, to persons dedicated to the rendering of services for the exploration and operation of mines.</p> <p>5)Import Licenses: Mexico incorporated changes to the criteria for the allocation of import licenses for used vehicles with special equipment built for the removal of paint of road signs on public roads.</p> <p>On June 16th, 2008, Mexico adopted the following measure:</p> <p>Import and Export Licenses: In order to comply with the provisions established by the Kimberley Process Certificate Scheme (KPCS), the Ministry of Economy implemented licenses to all the imports and exports of rough diamonds.</p>

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			<p>On November 2005, Mexico abolished the import inspection mechanism called "automatic notification". The automatic notification of import was established as part of the import licensing regime.</p> <p>We are carrying out an internal review among all Ministries within the Mexican government, which have Non-Tariff Measures on foreign trade in order to further simplify them.</p> <p>Mexico will continue with its trade facilitation program, which is based on the principles of transparency, certainty, non-discrimination, and regulatory improved processes</p>
(3) Import levies	Derecho de Trámite Aduanero (DTA) is payable on customs operations that involve use of the related customs declaration or document.	In most cases, the DTA rate is eight per thousand of the declared customs value; temporary imports of machinery and equipment for companies with authorized export programmes are at a rate of 1.76 per thousand and, in other cases, a special rate of Mex\$202 (US\$18) is payable per operation.	
(4) Export subsidies	Tariff exemption on	Mexico submitted its	Tariff exemption on machinery, conditioned to exports was

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	<p>machinery, conditioned to exports.</p> <p>According to its commitments in WTO, Mexico could grant export subsidies on 48 tariff lines in products such as: corn, beans, wheat, sorghum and sugar.</p>	notification to the WTO, indicating that it had subsidized durum wheat on transportation costs.	eliminated in 2000, 2 years prior to commitment established in WTO.
(5) Other non-tariff measures maintained	Anti-dumping measures and Safeguards	Anti-dumping measures	<p>Mexico is working on the best application of the anti-dumping measures.</p> <p>Mexico is not a user of safeguards since 2008.</p>
3. Services			
(1) Number of sectors out of 55 services sectors in which market access and/or NT are granted as a result of the commitments in the GATS	30 sectors as a result of Uruguay Round	30 sectors before DDA	Mexico is offering better conditions in its revised offer in the DDA.
(2) Number of sectors out of 55 services sectors in which MFN exemptions maintained as a result of the commitments in the GATS	2 (sectors as of 1995)	2 sectors	Mexico keeps only 2 MFN exemptions (TOURISM: 1) Road Transportation –passenger- and 2) Business Conventions).
(3) Number of sectors out of 55		Specific commitments 30	Mexico improved commitments in 17 sectors in its revised

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services sectors in which market access and/or NT are offered in the DDA under the GATS		sectors Revised Offer 47 sectors	offer.
(4) Number of sectors out of 55 services sectors in which MFN exemptions maintained in the DDA under the GATS	2 sectors	Undergoing process of negotiation.	Undergoing process of negotiation.
(5) Number of RTAs/FTAs in which more market access and/or NT are committed to services sectors than those in the commitments under the GATS	4 agreements	11 agreements (including with 2 APEC economies)	Mexico has signed 11 FTAs promoting liberalization in trade in services
(6) Number of sectors in which licensing and qualification requirements apply specifically to foreign service providers		Mexico provides equal treatment to nationals and foreigners when they require a license or qualification for the supply of services.	Mexico provides equal treatment to nationals and foreigners when they require a license or qualification for the supply of services.
(7) Measures to improve transparency in services	Diverse laws were published in the Mexican Official Gazette (Diario Oficial de la Federación)	All the laws can be found in the website.	The different Ministries have a website to find the regulatory regimes in services and services related issues (including licensing requirements for specific sectors). Additionally, the Congress (Congreso de la Unión) has its own website where it is possible to find Mexico's domestic measures in services and other sectors.

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			In 2002, the Federal Law on Transparency and Access to Public Governmental Information was enacted (LFTAIP). The LFTAIPG gives a general right of access to information held by public authorities and places a number of obligations on public authorities or organizations regulating diverse services sectors.
4. Investment			
(1) Restrictions on foreign investment	<p>The Foreign Investment Law (FIL) contemplates some strategic activities reserved to the State (Article 5), to Mexican nationals (Article 6)</p> <p>12 economic activities reserved to the State: Petroleum and other hydrocarbons; Basic petrochemicals; Electricity; Generation of nuclear energy; Radioactive minerals; Telegraph; Radiotelegraphy; Postal Service; Bank note issuing; Minting of coins; Control, supervision and surveillance of ports, airports and</p>	<p>Economic activities reserved to the State- same status since 1996</p>	<p>The FIL states, as a general rule, that all activities not specifically mentioned in the law are completely deregulated, thus allowing up to 100 per cent foreign investment in most economic sectors without authorization.</p>

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	<p>heliports; and others as expressly provided by applicable legal provisions.</p> <p>6 economic activities and companies reserved to Mexicans or to Mexican companies with foreigners exclusion clause: Domestic land transportation for passengers, tourism and freight, not including messenger or courier services; Gasoline retail sales and distribution of liquefied petroleum gas; Radio broadcasting services and other radio and television services, other than cable television; credit unions; Development banking institutions, under the terms of the law governing the matter; and Rendering of professional and technical services set forth expressly by applicable</p>	<p>5 economic activities and companies reserved to Mexicans or to Mexican companies with foreigners' exclusion clause; Credit Unions no longer included.</p>	

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	<p>legal provisions.</p> <p>The FIL also has some activities with specific regulation (Article 7), and has limited screening procedures to certain economic activities, listed in Article 8, where the foreign investor seeks a participation of more than 49 per cent.</p> <p>The share of the capital stock of 41 economic activities was restricted in the FIL of 1996.</p> <p>Article 9 of the FIL applies a similar procedure for foreign acquisitions of over 49 per cent of the capital stock of Mexican corporations, under-carrying non-regulated activities, when the total value of the assets of the relevant</p>	<p>The share of the capital stock is no longer restricted for:</p> <p>Controller societies of financial groups, Credit Institutions of multiple banking, Stock exchange houses, Stock market specialists, Financial lessors, Financial factoring companies, Financial societies of limited object, Fixed capital representative shares of investment societies, and Societies operating investment</p>	

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	Mexican corporation exceeds a threshold stated on an annual basis by the National Commission of Foreign Investment (NCFI). Screening is to be carried out by the NCFI as well.	societies.	
(2) Investment by foreigners entails offsets (performance requirements, export requirements, local content requirements)	According to the FIL no performance requirements that distort trade are allowed.	Mexico continues with the prohibition on the imposition of performance requirements in the negotiations of investment agreements	Mexico includes a prohibition on the imposition of performance requirements in its investment agreements in connection with the establishment, acquisition, expansion, management, conduct or operation of an investment of a foreign investor such as: exporting given levels or percentages of goods or services; achieving given levels of domestic content; and purchasing or preferring local goods and services.
(3) Restrictions on transfers of capital	Not existing under FTAs and BITs	Not existing under FTAs and BITs	Free transfer guaranteed to investors in FTAs and Bits signed since 1996. <i>Mexico may prevent a transfer through the equitable, non-discriminatory and good faith application of its laws in the following cases: bankruptcy, insolvency or the protection of the rights of creditors; issuing, trading, or dealing in securities; criminal or administrative violations; reports of transfers of currency or other monetary instruments; or ensuring the satisfaction of judgments in adjudicatory proceedings. In case of a serious balance of payments difficulty or of a threat thereof, Mexico may</i>

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			<i>temporarily restrict transfers in accordance with the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund. These restrictions should be imposed on an equitable, non-discriminatory and in a good faith basis.</i>
(4) Consistency with APEC Non-Binding Investment Principles	Most	Most	<p>Mexico gives National Treatment (NT), Most Favored Nation Treatment (MFN), and Fair and Equitable Treatment in all its FTAs and BITs.</p> <p>There are no restrictions of remittances abroad of profits; royalties; dividends and interests paid on loans; and repatriation of capital. Mexico permits all transfers relating to investments made under FTAs and BITs.</p> <p>In 2002, Federal Law for Transparency and Access to Public Government Information (LFTAIPG) was enacted.</p> <p>Mexico has included special provisions on compensation in case of expropriation in its FTAs and BITs.</p> <p>To grant further certainty to national and foreign investors, Mexican authorities are engaged in the negotiations to subscribe international agreements for the avoidance of double taxation.</p>
(5) Number of BITs and FTAs/RTAs which NT and MFN are ensured in relation to foreign investment	<p>FTAs with investment provisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The U.S. and Canada –NAFTA- (January, 1994); 2. Colombia (January, 1995); 	<p>FTAs with investment provisions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The U.S. and Canada –NAFTA- (January, 1994); 2. Colombia (January, 1995); 3. Bolivia, (January, 1995); 	<p>Mexico gives National Treatment (NT), Most Favoured Nation Treatment (MFN), and Fair and Equitable Treatment in all its FTAs and BITs.</p> <p>Mexico provided investors with protection in case of expropriation, protection from strife, rights for free transfer and dispute-settlement mechanisms in its FTAs, BITs and in</p>

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	<p>3. Bolivia, (January, 1995);</p> <p>4. Costa Rica, (January, 1995).</p>	<p>4. Costa Rica, (January, 1995).</p> <p>5. Nicaragua, (July, 1998);</p> <p>6. Chile, (August, 1999);</p> <p>7. El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, as a group, (March, 2001)</p> <p>8. Uruguay, (July, 2004); and</p> <p>9. Japan, (April, 2005)</p> <p>10. The European Union, (July, 2000);*</p> <p>11. The European Free Trade Association, (July, 2001);*</p> <p>* Provisions on: <i>Development of a legal environment conducive to investment between the Parties, where appropriate, by the conclusion between the Member States and Mexico, of agreements to promote and protect investment.</i></p> <p>BITs: 27 In force and 1 signed.</p>	<p>domestic legislation.</p>

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		This year Mexico is negotiating with Indonesia, Russia, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Dominican Republic.	
BITs and FTAs/RTAs with APEC member economies which NT and MFN are ensured in relation to foreign investment	FTAs: 1. NAFTA	FTAs: 1. NAFTA, 2. Chile, and 3. Japan. BITs: 1. Australia, 2. China, 3. Korea, and 4. Singapore (recently signed).	
(6) Measures to improve transparency in investment	All Mexican Official Laws, Regulations, Decrees and General Rules, and its amendments thereof, were published on the Federal Official Gazette (D.O.F.)	The Mexican Government contributes to the APEC Investment Guidebook in order to further increase the transparency of its foreign investment policy. Implementation of the Federal Law on Transparency and Access to Public	In 2002, the Federal Law on Transparency and Access to Public Governmental Information was enacted (LFTAIPG). The Federal Institute for Access to Information was established in December 2002, agency responsible for implementing the LFTAIPG. The LFTAIPG gives a general right of access to all types of 'recorded' information held by public authorities, sets out exemptions from that right and places a number of obligations on public authorities.

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		Governmental Information.	<p>Domestic legal framework on foreign investment, including: The Foreign Investment Law of 1993 with its amendments and other regulations that precise its provisions, is available to investor's knowledge through the website of the Ministry of Economy.</p> <p>On October 22, 2007, Mexico joined the 1985 Convention establishing the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA). The MIGA is an international entity part of the World Bank Group, with legal personality, that administers a multilateral system of political-risk guarantees for investment between its members.</p> <p>MIGA will constitute an open option for eligible investors wishing to guarantee certain projects in Mexico, especially because domestic financial institutions normally do not count with the type of products offered by MIGA.</p>
5. Standards and Conformance			
(1) Number of domestic standards aligned with the target international standards for Voluntary Action Plan (VAP)	<p>Technical Regulations 138 (including those published under "emergency situations")</p> <p>Voluntary Standards 58</p>	<p>Technical Regulations 765 (including those published under "emergency situations), plus 212 DRAFTS.</p> <p>Voluntary Standards 4291, plus 321 drafts</p>	<p>The Ministry of Economy (ME) alerts Standard-setting Bodies about International Standards available to be harmonized, if applicable.</p> <p>Mexico has accepted Annex 3 of the WTO TBT. Mexico also participates in the OIE, IPPC, ITU ISO, CODEX Alimentarius, IEC, COPANT, PAC, APLAC, PASC, OILM, IAF, MLA for QMS and is signatory of the Treaty of Metre.</p>

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			<p>For Mexican Official Standards (NOMs), the reforms established the obligation to consider international standards during the elaboration process, and to present a “regulatory impact declaration”.</p> <p>Mexico’s Federal Law of Metrology and Standardization establishes that the development or modification of technical regulations and standards shall be based on international standards to the maximum extent possible, except where they are inappropriate to fulfil a legitimate objective. Technical regulations and standards should contain a paragraph indicating the degree of alignment with international standards.</p>
(2) Description of conformity assessment process including participation in and implementation of mutual recognition arrangements	<p>Mexico was analyzing APEC’s proposals for MRAs.</p> <p>Mexico had 25 agreements (one governmental)</p>	11 MRAs	<p>The concept of “conformity assessment” was introduced, to be carried out by private bodies including certification bodies, verification units and laboratories.</p> <p>The accreditation entities are responsible for the accreditation of conformity assessment bodies, with the support of technical organizations, in accordance to the applicable international standards and guidelines.</p> <p>The ME audits MRAs to maintain a strict control of its validity. Promotion to negotiate MRAs is being carried out.</p>
(3) Efforts to raise transparency and objectivity of standards	The Rules for the Standardization Law were being drafted, which	The Enquiry Point in Mexico has implemented transparency measures with its trade	Mexico works to create a culture of standardization activities and their enforcement, as well as to review the way the supervision of standardizing bodies is made and to correct

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	included Transparency issues.	partners, in a wider scope than the WTO procedures; it has included an electronic system called "Notificanorm-Alert", which includes a broader diffusion between all Parties. Mexico works with the National Standards Bodies and Secretariats of Standardizations to improve the transparency.	failures in the system, to ensure that participation is transparent and representative. The Federal Law of Metrology and Standardization (FLMS) establishes that the development and amendments of standards and technical regulations shall be based in the applicable international standard to the extent possible. The creation of working groups is strictly supervised, so that all interested sectors are considered. Drafts and final documents are subject to public scrutiny. All proposed standards are notified to the WTO, in order to receive comments by any interested party.
6. Customs Procedures			
(1) Adoption of HS2007 nomenclature	Adopted	Adopted	Mexico is in the process of reflecting applicable changes of the Harmonized System 2007 on non-preferential rules of origin.
(2) Conformity with the Revised Kyoto Convention	Not acceded to the Convention	Not acceded to the Convention	Mexican Customs Law is based on the principles of this Convention and partially meets with the guidelines of the Revised Kyoto Convention.
(3) Transparency	All Mexican Official Laws, Regulations, Decrees and General Rules, and its amendments thereof, are published on the Federal Official Gazette (DOF) available to the public.	Current legislation provides for a procedure to request advance rulings prior to the importation of good regarding application of WTO Agreement on Customs Valuation; country of origin	All Mexican Official Laws, Regulations, Decrees and General Rules, and its amendments thereof, are available to the public in the Mexican Official Gazette. In addition, on a permanent basis, customs laws, regulations, procedures and administrative rulings are incorporated to the Customs web site.

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	<p>Since 1989, monthly meetings have been held at several customs offices throughout the Mexican territory.</p>	<p>marking requirements; ROOs under FTAs and other preferential regimes and admissibility requirements.</p> <p>Advance rulings on tariff classification are published and available to public.</p>	<p>Development of a customs web page which provides relevant information to economic operators.</p> <p>Creation of a Federal Institute for the Access to Public Information aiming to assist any interested party in the process to request public information under custody of federal authorities.</p> <p>Proposed regulations and their Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) are released for public comments, except in cases where the publication of the draft regulation and RIA may compromise the achievement of the regulation objectives.</p> <p>The General Administration for Taxpayer Assistance was created within the Tax Administration Service, to offer all kind of assistance and guidance for taxpayers in fiscal and customs matters. This new Administration has set up inquiry points in all major and mid cities in the country and it has a toll free number inquiry line for assistance. In addition the customs web site provides for the possibility to submit inquiries online.</p> <p>The publishing of all the information regarding the Tax Administration Service (TAS) labor force on the internet so that citizens can be aware of data such as wages and faculties.</p>
(4) Use of information technology and automation (e.g. Single Window, Harmonised Trade	In order to validate or refuse the formal entry of documents prior to the	During 2009, the customs administration implemented the electronic transmission	Mexican automated procedures are constantly being reviewed to determine the appropriate level of automation required.

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Data Elements, Paperless Trading, etc.)	clearance of goods, since 1991 Mexico established an Integral Automated Customs System (SAAI). Our automated system was based on a random selection mechanism which determined the shipments to be inspected. That system only allowed the exchange of information between Customs ports and Headquarters, as well as with customs brokers	of the certificates of origin for the Free Trade Agreement with Colombia. Implementation of SAAI M3 phase, which is an environment towards paperless trading in the near future. SAAI-M3 includes, among others, the following exchange of information, which was not available in the past: - Payment of customs duties - Document inspection and remote systems. - Transmission of sanitary and phytosanitary permits. - Reception of Manifest from Certified Courier Companies. SAAI allows customs brokers and customs representatives digitize customs documentation.	SAAI data transfer protocol is designed in a manner that facilitates the implementation of EDIFACT. This system allows the electronic exchange of information between the General Customs Administration, customs offices, customs brokers, warehouses and banking institutions authorized to collect duties related to foreign trade. The SAAI and the exchange of information are being improved through electronic media, and also by the reduction of paper document processing and acquisition of equipment and conformation of the existing infrastructure. Mexican single window project is being developed in 3 stages: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Electronic linkage of international trade regulations and customs procedures in Mexico (90% of progress, to be concluded by March 2010).2. Single official website for international trade procedures in Mexico (to be concluded by December 2011).3. Connection with private windows of trade, transport, financing and foreign trade in Mexico (to be concluded by April 2012).
(5) Measures to secure trade (e.g. AEO, etc.)	There were no risk management techniques applied and the automated	Mexico uses an automated system programmed under the principles of a risk	Automated system programmed under the principles of a risk management technique.

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	<p>system was based on random selection of goods which were subject to inspection.</p>	<p>management technique.</p> <p>Installation of Gamma Rays equipment (cargo, railroad and empty containers, at strategic customs offices) and X Ray for baggage inspection in Airports and cargo.</p> <p>Use of ZBV mobile X ray vehicles for scanning cargo in airports and ports.</p> <p>Implementation of technological locks to control entry and exit of bonded warehouse link up access to with SAAI system.</p> <p>Operation of non intrusive portable equipments (Phazir) for scanning and detection of prohibited goods such as drugs and arms.</p> <p>Implementation phase of a Control and Supervision</p>	<p>The Trade Transparency Unit started operations to identify and eliminate practices of commercial fraud and schemes of money laundry based on foreign trade.</p> <p>Creation of a Foreign Trade Tributary Intelligence Office, aimed to identify the importers which pose high risk of smuggling.</p> <p>Control and Supervision Vehicle System, to allow a more efficient risk management process, inspecting each vehicle crossing the border in approximately eight seconds.</p> <p>The vetting of customs officers with a Trust Evaluation Integral System, in order to have trustworthy officers on every task.</p> <p>Intersecretarial coordination to fight the illicit traffic and distribution of counterfeit and piracy products.</p>

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		<p>Vehicle System, to allow a more efficient risk management process, inspecting each vehicle crossing the border in approximately eight seconds. The system described above is composed as follows: vehicle and license plates recognizing system, speed reducers, lights, locks, vehicle system classification and vehicle weigh station.</p> <p>Implementation of Express/Fast program between Mexico and the United States, designed to ensure security and safety while enhancing the economic prosperity of both countries.</p> <p>Mexico and the US continue the implementation of a Bilateral Strategic Customs Plan to further strengthen and expand existing institutional</p>	

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		cooperation mechanisms and establish new collaboration programs designed to fight contraband trafficking, smuggling of prohibited goods, fraud, and related crimes.	
(6) Implementation of other customs measures to facilitate trade (e.g. Advance Classification Ruling System, Time Release Survey, etc.)	<p>Mexico implements the Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the GATT (Customs Valuation).</p> <p>On this basis Mexico's Customs regulations also provide rules for the application and issuance of advance rulings according with FTA's signed by Mexico, related to:</p> <p>a) Whether materials imported from a non-Party country used in the production of a good undergo an applicable change in tariff classification</p>	<p>The Ministry of Treasury and the Ministry of Economy published a Decree in order to grant administrative facilitation to economic operators. For example, implementation of digital certification system with Colombia and Venezuela and expanding validity periods of authorizations to benefit from issuance of certificates of origin. In addition, importers are no longer required to:</p> <p>a) Assure payment of duties for goods subject to the "estimated prices" system (except used vehicles)</p> <p>b) Be part of the registry for importers of specific</p>	<p>Mexico has developed and implemented procedures to expedite express consignments, accordingly to the WCO guidelines.</p> <p>Couriers may access several facilitation measures; including, customs clearance through a customs legal representative (company broker) and submission of a single document for a shipment, which may cover several merchandises for different consignees.</p> <p>Mexican customs regulations provide for the application and the issuance of advance rulings regarding tariff classification of goods based on the Federal Fiscal Code. Mexico also created a tariff classification committee comprised by specialists in nomenclature and classification, which are in charge of the administration of the advance ruling system.</p> <p>Implementation of a single program for temporary imports that include all the benefits from the past schemes.</p>

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	<p>as a result of production occurring entirely in the territory of one or more of the Parties.</p> <p>b) Whether a good satisfies a regional value-content requirement.</p> <p>c) for the purpose of determining whether a good satisfies a regional value-content requirement, the appropriate basis or method for value to be applied by an exporter or a producer in the territory of another Party, in accordance with the principles of the Customs Valuation Code, for calculating the transaction value of the good or of the materials used in the production of the good.</p> <p>In addition, Mexico also set up a Tariff Classification</p>	<p>sectors (except where imported goods may pose a risk to public health or national security).</p> <p>c) Present at the time of importation the document accrediting origin of a good subject to trade remedies.</p>	

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	Committee.		
7. Intellectual Property (IP)			
(1) Ratification and implementation of the major multilateral agreements relating to IP rights	1. WIPO Convention, 2. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, 3. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, 4. Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration, 5. International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations, 6. Patent Cooperation Treaty, 7. Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms, 8. Convention Relating to the Distribution of Phonogramme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite, 9. Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol, 10. Treaty on the International	1. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. 2. Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration. 3. Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol. 4. Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). 5. Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification. 6. Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks. 7. Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs. 8. Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of	Mexico has been implementing TRIPS obligations since 2000. Mexico has signed 12 Free Trade Agreements (FTA) which include Intellectual Property chapters or provisions.

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
	Registration of Audiovisual Works	<p>the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure.</p> <p>9. Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and services for the Purposes of the registration of Marks.</p> <p>10. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.</p> <p>11. Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations</p> <p>12. Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms.</p> <p>13. Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite.</p> <p>14. Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (Film Register Treaty)</p>	

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
		<p>15. WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT)</p> <p>16. WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT)</p> <p>17. Part of the International Convention for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV) (Act 1978).</p> <p>18. Final act of the Diplomatic Conference for the adoption of a revised Trademark Law Treaty.</p>	
(2) Measures to ensure the expeditious granting of IP rights	Mexico updated its legal and institutional property system in 1994, consistent with its international commitments.	<p>The official site for the e-gazette (SIGA), offers free consulting and download services of Patents, Trademarks and Litigious publications (legal and administrative information from 1873 up to date). In 2009, over 751,000 request services were served (data and documents).</p> <p>The Portal for free consulting and download service of full trademark, granted patents,</p>	<p>Great impulse of use and development of electronic services (internal and external).</p> <p>Legal, administrative and technical information available free of charge through electronic 24x7 consulting and download national and international services.</p> <p>On time production and interchange of information with other IPO's, for publication and dissemination.</p> <p>Internal systems and procedures ready to receive and operate online with public in general.</p>

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
		<p>litigious files and other collections of industrial property information VIDOC, offers to public in general access to more than 1.5 million files and 100 million documents. During 2009, over 760,000 request were served.</p> <p>As of June 2009, the National Trademark Data Base (Marcanet), offers its consulting service free of charge. Before launching of free version, average request services per year were 360,000; with the free version during 2009 were 2,379,000.</p> <p>Design and development of Online services which includes patents and trademarks applications and communications were concluded; the new service will be released by the first quarter of 2010.</p>	

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
		<p>Development of SCAEVOLA system for legal affairs has been concluded. This new system is able to interoperate with patent, trademark and litigious systems.</p> <p>Legal, administrative and technical information (patents in particular) were interchanged between IMPI and other IPO's (WIPO, EPO, OEPM, among others) for its publication on international sites (LATIPAT, ESPACENET, PATENTSCOPE, EPOQUE, etc.) using only electronic media and communications.</p> <p>CADOPAT system available for sharing patent PCT information and documents with Central American offices.</p>	
(3) Measures to provide for the effective enforcement of IP rights	In 1993, the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI) was	During 2009, 2,036 applications were resolved and 5,776,263 goods were seized.	Implementation of awareness campaigns. Several agreements have been signed with various

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
	<p>created as a specialized agency responsible for the administration of the Mexican Industrial Property System. IMPI as the administrative authority shall process, where appropriate, applications for patents and registration of utility models, industrial designs, trademarks and advertising slogans; issue declarations of protection of appellations of origin, and authorize their use; publish, register and review trade names, and the transfer or licensing for their use and exploitation.</p> <p>An intersecretarial Commission for the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights was created</p>	<p>In 2009 a total of 3,924 inspection visits were carried out; 2,759 of them were ex officio and 1,165 were requested by party.</p> <p>The results obtained by the General Attorney' Office (PGR) institutionally in 2009, are as follows: 2,833 Searched buildings (with previous order rotated by a judge); 3,618 Public thoroughfare Operative; 108,000,714 Seized goods; 236 dismantled laboratories; 1,003 People Detained.</p> <p>Launching of awareness campaigns.</p> <p>Training to customs officers.</p>	<p>Associations, with the purpose of increasing awareness and of guaranteeing Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement. Such Associations are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Association of Customs Brokers of the Mexican Airport (AAADAM), signed on February 17, 2009; 2. Mexican Society for Authors and Composers (SACM), signed on March 23, 2009. 3. Confederation of Custom Brokers Associations of the Mexican Republic, (CAAREM), signed on July 26, 2007; 4. Mexican Association of Producers of Phonograms and Video grams (AMPROFON), signed on May 23, 2008; 5. Business Software Alliance, Inc. (BSA), signed on January 15, 2010 and 1,143 visits were held during 2009; Mexican Center for the Protection and Promotion of Copyright (CEMPRO); 6. Mexican Association of Producers of Phonograms and Video grams and Multimedia, (SOMEXFON), signed on January 15, 2010, and 16 visits were held during 2009. <p>In addition to the aforementioned, during 2009, took place several Children's Drawing Contests. The awards- ceremony will take place on April 26, 2010 in commemoration of the World Intellectual Property Day.</p>

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
	<p>by an Executive Decree Published on the Official Journal on October 4th, 1993.</p> <p>The main objective of the Intersecretarial Commission is to coordinate the activities of the Federal Administration to ensure the adequate and proper enforcement of the Industrial Property Law and Copyrights Law.</p>		<p>Likewise, on August 19, 2009, was held the award ceremony for the Third Contest of Digital Means.</p> <p>The coordination in the fight against piracy and counterfeiting was also conducted.</p> <p>Finally, training courses were held during 2009, in which officials from public and private entities involved with the fight against piracy and counterfeiting participated. A total amount of 150 people were trained.</p> <p>Amendments to IP Laws.</p>
(4) Measures to harmonise IP rights systems in the APEC region	Information was not available.	Mexico has participated in seminars and workshops related to IP in the APEC region.	<p>The human resources of IMPI and INDAUTOR have participated and organized IP workshops and seminars in APEC.</p> <p>Translation of some sections of IMPI's website. The user's guides for Patents, Trade Marks and Enforcement were traduced in English.</p>
(5) Public education about IP	Signature of collaboration agreements between IMPI and the academic and industrial sector in 1995. Informative material published regarding IMPI's	In 2009, IMPI's Promotion and Technological Information Services Division carried out 195 promotion and dissemination activities on Industrial Property matters.	<p>There are several collaboration agreements signed between IMPI and academic and industrial sector.</p> <p>Opening of Regional Offices of IMPI to provide a wider service across country and for dissemination of IPR. IMPI has technical cooperation agreements with foreign IP offices.</p>

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
	services; administrative formalities to get an IPR; and legal protection of IPRs	<p>29 Patenting Centers are already operating. Currently, 8 out of the 29 Patenting Centers are assisted by the Main Office; Regional Offices are assisting the remaining 21.</p> <p>Currently, IMPI is performing Technological Surveillance, in the textile sector, in collaboration with the National Polytechnic Institute (IPN) Patenting Center. Quarterly reports are uploaded to the IMPI website where it is available to the public.</p>	<p>IMPI's Promotion and Technological Information Services Division is in charge of implementing promotion and dissemination activities on Industrial Property matters. These activities include courses, workshops, conferences, workshop-courses, tradeshow and seminars.</p> <p>The New Science and Technology Law, where Intellectual Property is a relevant subject matter, considers an advanced stage of the mentioned Patenting Centers. The Law fosters the establishment of Knowledge Transfer and Link Units to improve the Academy-Industry-Research Centers linking.</p> <p>During the 2nd half of 2009 IMPI began to develop a new Technological Surveillance model service jointly with the Mexico State Council of Science and Technology and three highly competitive companies in order to cope with the current industry needs.</p>
(6) International cooperation on IP rights	Technical cooperation	National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) Roundtables: The U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) is working with the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) in three Latin American countries in FY	Mexican legislation on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) was amended in order to fully comply with TRIPS provisions.

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
		<p>2009 to expand existing standards roundtables by including an IPR component covering the dangers associated with counterfeit electrical products.</p> <p>Kenya Program on Technology Transfer, Biodiversity and Intellectual Property Right: In March 2009, the U.S., Mexican, and Kenyan Governments worked with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce on a conference covering the importance of IPR in developing Kenya's biodiversity-based industries, and addressing climate change through green technologies.</p> <p>Mexico participated in the negotiation process of the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement.</p> <p>Participation on the</p>	

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
		<p>International IP Meeting. The main objective of this event remained in the exchange of experience and knowledge in the international IP field.</p> <p>IMPI, jointly with INTERPOL, have organized the 5th Global Congress Combating Counterfeiting and Piracy. With the objective of making people aware of the threat that represents counterfeit and piracy to the legal trade.</p>	
(7) Measures to promote transparency of IP rights requirement (for example, the APEC Leaders' Transparency Standards)	Base year regarding transparency standards is 2003.	<p>Implementation of the Law on Federal Transparency and Access to Governmental Public Information. (LFTAPG), entered into force on June 12, 2003.</p> <p>In accordance with the LFTAPG the Federal Institute of Access to Government</p>	<p>Implementation of the Law on Federal Transparency and Access to Governmental Public Information (LFTAPG). Amended on June 6, 2006 (In order to establish provisions related to the principal of maximum publishing and availability of information possessed by the obliged persons).</p> <p>Creation of the Institute of Access to Government Public Information.</p> <p>English version of IMPI's website.</p>

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
		<p>Public Information (IFAI) was created in December 2002: i) To guarantee the access to government public information, ii) To protect federal government personal data and iii) to solve denials of access to information that federal government entities had formulated. Domestic and international legal framework on Intellectual Property (IP) is available in Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI) website.</p> <p>Implementation of Pymetec (Patent Technology for Medium and Small Enterprises Portal). It is a system of patents data bases available on the Internet, free of charge. It contains information related to technology available in Mexico for SME's, research institutes and academic sector.</p>	<p>Laws, regulations, procedures and administrative rulings of general application are published on a daily basis in the Federal Official Gazette.</p>

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
		IMPI carries out on a regular basis several events in order to inform the public about the industrial property system in Mexico, including IP protection, registration, procedures, among others.	
8. Competition Policy			
(1) Development of competition laws and establishment of competition authority	Existence	Existence	<p>The Federal Law of Competition was reformed with the purpose of providing the Federal Commission of Competition with more appropriate operative tools to fight anticompetitive conducts and protect the competition process. In addition, the new law also strengthens and simplifies the Commission procedures relating to efficiencies, merger notifications and relative monopolistic practices.</p> <p>Other attributions to the new law are associated to the classification of additional relative monopolistic practices that were originally contained in the Commission's bylaw. Furthermore, the new FLC bylaw was issued in order to clarify the procedures related to these new statutory powers. This new instrument has established the rules for the issue of resolutions, the determination of the relevant market and substantial market power, the leniency program and fine reduction procedures, and the notification process, among others.</p>
(2) Consistency with APEC			The competition policy regime in Mexico complies with all

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
Principles to Enhance Competition Policy and Deregulation and efforts to become consistent with the Principles	All	All	the APEC Principles to Enhance Competition Policy and Regulatory Reform.
(3) International cooperation on Competition law/policy	<p>Mexico actively participates in international fora through written and oral contributions as well as cooperation in the different activities such as seminars, symposium and meetings. These include: OECD, in the Joint Group on Trade and Competition, and in the Competition Policy and Legislation Committee.</p> <p>Mexico signed the North American Free Trade Agreement, which includes a chapter (XV) on competition matters.</p>	<p>Mexico signed FTAs with APEC member economies that include chapters on competition: FTA with Chile and FTA with Japan.</p> <p>Mexico has signed cooperation agreements in competition matters with United States and Canada.</p> <p>A Declaration of Intention was signed between the Ministry of the Economy of the United Mexican States through and the Ministry of the Russian Federation for Antimonopoly Policy and Support to Entrepreneurship with the purpose of establishing cooperation in competition policy.</p>	<p>Mexico has included Competition chapters in its FTAs.</p> <p>Participation in the ICN Annual Conferences and other relevant international fora.</p>

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
		<p>Agreement between the Korean Fair Trade Commission and the Mexican Federal Commission of Competition.</p> <p>Agreement between the National Economic Prosecutor's Office from Chile and the Mexican Federal Commission of Competition.</p>	
9. Government Procurement			
(1) Increasing transparency of laws, regulations, bidding system, and how to determine bidding qualifications and bid winners	<p>Mexico had concluded 4 FTAs with 6 countries: Canada and United States (NAFTA); Colombia and Venezuela; Bolivia; and Costa Rica, which included a government procurement chapter (GP).</p> <p>Transparency is granted through the Law on Acquisitions and Public Works.</p>	<p>The Mexican legal framework for government procurement is mainly set out in the Law on Acquisitions, Leasing and Services of the Public Sector (LAASSP, for its initials in Spanish language), the Law on Public Works and Related Services (LOPSRM) and the 10 GP chapters that are part of the FTAs concluded by Mexico. All the legislation referred to GP is published in</p>	<p>Reforms to the government procurement laws that contributes to improve transparency: 1) increasing use of electronic bidding; 2) presence of social witnesses in public procurement procedures; 3) obligation to publish notices of proposed procurement at Compranet (see below), as well as every document related to the bidding process.</p>

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
		the Official Gazette of the Federation (DOF) and at the Compranet website http://www.compranet.gob.mx/	
(2) Restrictions on foreign goods, services or suppliers, or preferences to domestic suppliers	Some	Some	Through the GP chapters included in its FTAs, Mexico guarantees a non-discriminatory treatment as well as the no-application of domestic preferences to goods and suppliers from FTA- partner countries, in procurement carried out under the coverage of the respective agreement.
(3) Reciprocity requirements in providing access to government procurement markets	None	None	
(4) Consistency with the APEC Non-binding Principles on Government Procurement	Most	Most	The APEC Non-binding Principles have been present in a constant manner during the implementation and further enhancement of Compranet, and in the recent reforms to the domestic laws ruling government procurement.
(5) Introduction of electronic means for government procurement	Not introduced	Introduced	With the implementation of the Compranet website, certainty among bidders has increased significantly because this website, contains information such as the legal framework, the annual GP estimated demand, tender notices, contracts awarded, etc. In addition, through this electronic means bidders are now able to participate in a GP processes, track electronic biddings and submit complaints related to a GP process, among others.
10. Deregulation/ Regulatory Reform			

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
(1) Reviews of existing regulations	The review was circumscribed to regulations dealing with requirements for the establishment and operation of enterprises.	President Felipe Calderón, as an urgent matter, has instructed all ministries and governmental agencies at the Federal level of government to begin an exhaustive review of existing regulations in order to modify or eliminate all unnecessary regulations.	<p>Mexico has continued to achieve progress in reviewing existing regulations through:</p> <p>a) The reduction of administrative burdens imposed by regulation in starting up a business. To this end, Mexico has developed the Rapid Business Start-up System (SARE) with the aim to facilitate the creation of businesses in a maximum of 72 hours.</p> <p>To date, the SARE operates in 149 municipalities¹, and, from May, 2002, to June, 2009, this scheme fostered the creation of 160,982 new enterprises which, in turn, generated 449,713 new jobs and an investment of approximately 1.9 billion US dollars².</p> <p>Moreover, on August 3rd, 2009, the Federal Government launched an internet-based tool to facilitate the fulfillment of the formalities needed to open-up an enterprise: www.tuempresa.gob.mx</p> <p>This tool is intended to reduce the time and cost of the process to open-up an enterprise to two hours and 50% respectively.</p> <p>To date the program works in 10 States (Campeche, Coahuila, Distrito Federal, Estado de México, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Morelos, Nuevo León, Sinaloa, San Luis Potosí) and the Federal government is working jointly with the other 22 States, in order to begin the implementation of the tool in all the Mexican territory as</p>

¹ Pertaining to 30 of 32 Federal Entities (states) in Mexico.

² The President of Mexico's third government report available at the following website: <http://www.informe.gob.mx/informe/>

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
			<p>soon as possible.</p> <p>b) Forward planning and public-consultation mechanisms to identify priority areas for reform.- Every two years, all federal ministries and agencies must formulate and submit for consideration of COFEMER, Regulatory Reform Programs (RRP), which include a list of regulations and formalities, to be eliminated, modified or issued during the period. According to the Federal Law on Administrative Procedure, these programs are submitted to public consultation, thus allowing all interested parties to propose regulatory reform actions with regard to existing regulations. In this sense, for example, the 2005-2006 RRP's included 36 actions on competitiveness and regulatory reform in a range of economic sectors (e.g.) telecommunications, financial services, customs and foreign trade).</p>
(2) Reviews of new or proposed regulations	The review was circumscribed to regulations dealing with requirements for the establishment and operation of enterprises.	Since the year 2000, all draft regulation, with few exceptions such as tax law, must be submitted for review, along with a Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA), to the Federal Commission on Regulatory Improvement (COFEMER).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2007, the Presidential Regulatory Quality Order was issued in order to hinder the issuance of unnecessary or cost ineffective regulation. • The issuance of quality regulation is encouraged through the use of Regulatory Impact Assessments for all new or proposed regulation with compliance costs.
(3) Consistency with APEC	Some	Most	The regulatory reform policy in Mexico complies with all

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
Principles to Enhance Competition and Regulatory Reform			APEC principles to enhance competition and regulatory reform, knowingly: Non-discrimination, comprehensiveness, transparency, accountability and implementation.
(4) Improving transparency in regulatory regimes	Transparency and public consultation requirements were uneven and generally lacking.	The use of information and communication technologies and the evolution of COFEMER's regulatory reform tools have enhanced transparency in Mexico's regulatory regime.	<p>Public-consultation mechanisms are required, by law, in the review of new or proposed regulation with compliance costs, their respective RIAs, and the formulation of RRP.</p> <p>Moreover, the Federal Council for Regulatory Reform was established in order to promote the dialogue between the public, private and social sectors on regulatory reform matters. Upon request of the private sector, on August 17, 2006, the Internal Regulations of the Federal Council for Regulatory Reform were amended, in order to favour the creation of technical working groups to propose, and assess progress on, competitiveness actions.</p> <p>National Conferences on Competitiveness and Deregulation are held regularly in order to share best practices on regulatory reform among regulators from the three levels of government and promote the participation of the private and social sectors in this task.</p>
11. WTO Obligation/ Rules of Origin			
(1) WTO/UR Agreements not yet fully implemented	0 (except for tariff	0	

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
	concessions)		
(2) Ensuring application of rules of origin in an impartial, transparent and neutral manner	<p>Mexico has fully implemented the WTO Agreement on Rules of Origin since January 1, 1995.</p> <p>Mexico actively participates in the harmonization program of non-preferential rules of origin conducted under the WTO/WCO</p>	<p>Mexico participates in the harmonization program of non-preferential rules of origin being conducted under the WTO.</p> <p>Mexico has also elaborated and presented proposals regarding the general and specific non-preferential rules of origin with the aim of facilitating and complementing the harmonization work.</p>	<p>Mexico works with its trade partners to agree changes on its preferential rules of origin to reflect changes to the Nomenclature of the of the Harmonized System</p>
12. Dispute Mediation			
Dispute mediation methods, process and bodies are available to foreign businesses	<p>1.- Disputes between governments (WTO, FTAs)</p> <p>2.- Disputes between Governments and Private entities (investor-State mechanisms) (FTAs, BITs)</p> <p>3.- Disputes between private entities – (arbitration)</p>	<p>1.- Disputes between governments (WTO, FTAs)</p> <p>2.- Disputes between Governments and Private entities (investor-State mechanisms) (FTAs, BITs)</p> <p>3.- Disputes between private entities – (arbitration)</p>	<p>In the context of its trade and investment bilateral relations with other countries, including APEC member economies, Mexico has favored the prevention and resolution of disputes through cooperation, consultation and negotiation mechanisms, taking into consideration the principles and mechanisms for dispute resolution internationally established.</p> <p>Mexico follows an approach to dispute mediation that is consistent with the Osaka Action Agenda, as well as its rights</p>

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
			<p>and obligations under the World Trade Organization (WTO), with the objective of resolving disputes in an effective, transparent, equitable and reasoned manner.</p> <p>Mexico has launched a section in the Ministry of the Economy website related to Mexico's participation in the dispute settlement mechanisms established under trade and investment agreements in which Mexico is a Party. This section provides electronically, the main documents and communications submitted in each investor-state proceeding in which Mexico participates, as well as the final award from the Tribunal. This website includes several links to the main pages of the WTO Dispute Settlement System and to the NAFTA Secretariat.</p> <p>Mexico has established mechanisms for the settlement of investor-State disputes that assure equal treatment among investors, in accordance with the principle of international reciprocity and due process. These mechanisms are established in the NAFTA, other FTA's with Latin-American countries like those concluded with Colombia (G-3), Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Uruguay; and with El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, as well as in bilateral investment treaties (BIT's) signed.</p>
13. Mobility of Business People			
(1) Number of visa free or visa waiver arrangements	Information was not available	For short term business entry 55 countries are in the visa	

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
Visa free or visa waiver arrangements with APEC member economies		waiver program. Australia, Canada, Chile, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, Singapore and the USA.	For short term business entry, the APEC economies of Australia, Canada, Chile, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, Singapore and the USA require no visa. Mexico has not implemented specific mechanisms to exchange information regarding visa regime. Nevertheless the information on the ABTC is yearly updated.
(2) Participation in the APEC Business Travel Card scheme	No	Yes	Mexico joined the APEC Business Travel Card on September 2007 Since February 2008 ABTC cardholders can enter the country without a visa. The “Migratory Form for Foreign Tourist, Transmigrates, Business Visitor or Council Visitor” (FMTTV) permits short entry to Mexico for up to 180 days. Since November 2008 Mexico’s Immigration authority started registering and issuing cards for Mexican business people.
(3) Other efforts to facilitate mobility of business people than the above	(Description of illustrative measures)	Since 2009, the <i>Visa for Tourist and Business People</i> is valid for ten years. All APEC economies that require a Visa are subjects for this program.	The National Immigration Institute developed a Comprehensive Operating Migratory System (SIOM), modernizing the management of migration. This system includes the facility for API, statistics, internal control, digitalized access to migratory archives, alerts, and security modules. This system is interconnected with the Integrated Consular Management System (SIAC) of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Mexico for visa validation at ports of entry.

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
			Regarding visas for Russian business persons, the SIDOMI system has been implemented, allowing users to make a pre-register of visa applications via Internet.
(4) Average time to approve for short term business visit visa	Entry permits were processed within 40 days upon request. No facilities or electronic formats were in place. In case of transfer, it was requested to fill a Migratory Request Form, passport, ID, and a letter explaining the duties to be performed. For regular visitors passport and the Migratory form for visitors FMVC.	Entry permits were processed within 20 days upon request.	With the implementation of SIOM visa responses is reduced more than 50% of the current time, and paperwork is reduced too. The “Migratory Form for Foreign Tourist, Transmigrates, Business Visitor or Council Visitor” (FMTTV) permits short entry to Mexico for up to 180 days. The SIDOMI system permits that visas for Russian businesspeople be issued in 5 days approximately.
14. Trade Facilitation			
(1) Consistency with APEC Principles on Trade Facilitation	--	Most [See the abovementioned information for the chapters of Custom Procedures, Standards and Conformance and Mobility of Business People]	

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
		<p>Identified s a priority area on the Trade Facilitation Action Plan, the Electronic Commerce has achieved important progress in Mexico in order to be consistent with the <i>Implementation of Data Privacy Pathfinder</i> and to remove barriers to electronic commerce.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data protection in Mexico has had several developments in recent years. However, in 2008 the developments reached relevant success with two main constitutional amendments (to articles 16 and 73) related directly to personal data protection and the privacy regime. Article 16 recognize the right of personal data protection as fundamental and autonomous, Article 36 established that the Federal Congress have the faculty to rule in matters related to data in possession of private individuals and its protections. • With these amendments, Mexico has taken the first steps in recognizing the right to personal data protection as a fundamental and autonomous. Presently, Mexico waits for the approval of a Personal Data Protection Federal Law by individuals in our Congress which will undoubtedly provide both the citizens and data controllers, with juridical certainty and security as well as guarantying that personal information will not be distributed, traded or disseminated without taking into account the privacy notice. • According to the Mexican Internet Association, (AMIPCI, 2009), the volume of e-commerce increased in 85% in 2008 and reached 1,768 MUSD. • To promote confidence and trust in the use of electronic transactions by Internet, the Ministry of Economy in cooperation with AMIPCI, has been promoting the implementation of trustmarks, and recently 384 WebPages

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
			<p>has this electronic distinctive. (www.amipci.org.mx)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the dispositions established on the Commercial Code, the Ministry of Economy has created the Mexican Official Standard (NOM-151-SCFI-2002) in 2002, which establishes the requirements to be considered in the conservation of data messages content that enter in contracts, agreements or commitments arising rights and obligations. • The implementation of the NOM-151 is important to give certainty to electronic transactions, and fosters the use of electronic signature and digital certificates that increase benefits for traders in time and costs of their commercial transactions. The NOM-151 also governs the operation of Certification Service Providers (CSP) in the generation of digital certificates subject to the requirements of the dispositions established on Commercial Code. In 2010, will begin the process to review the NOM-151 and will be introduced important amendments according to international standards.
(2) Implementation of Trade Facilitation Action and Measures (approved in 2002)	See Customs Procedures, Standards and Conformance, and Mobility of Business People.	See Customs Procedures, Standards and Conformance, and Mobility of Business People.	
15. Promotion of High-Quality RTAs/FTAs			
(1) Number of RTAs/FTAs	4	12	

	Status in 1996	Status in 2009	Major Achievements incl. Significant Progress after the Mid-term Stocktake and Example of Best Practices
concluded/signed RTAs/FTAs concluded/signes with APEC member economies	1. NAFTA (Mexico-United States-Canada)	1. NAFTA 2. Mexico-Chile FTA 3. Mexico-Japan EPA	
(2) Number of RTAs/FTAs under negotiation	(Number of agreements)	2	
RTAs/FTAs being negotiated with APEC member economies	(List of agreements)	1. México-Korea FTA 2. México-Peru FTA	
(3) Consistency with APEC Model Measures for RTAs and FTAs	(Description of Consistency with APEC Model Measures)	(Description of Consistency with APEC Model Measures)	Mexico has signed high quality FTAs, according to APEC best practices.
16. Voluntary Self-Reporting			
(1) Other Efforts in Support of the Bogor Goals: (Description)	<u>(1) Actions to liberalize trade and investment in environmental goods and services</u> Information was not available	(1) <u>Actions to liberalize trade and investment in environmental goods and services</u> There have been consulting with stakeholders on the issue of environmental goods and services.	(1) <u>Actions to liberalize trade and investment in environmental goods and services</u> The results of these consultations will be presented at the next meeting of the Committee on Trade and Environment of the World Trade Organization.
(2) <i>As needed for other actions</i>			
(3) <i>As needed for other actions</i>			