



Seeing [results](#) from natural resources

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Extractive Industries

Mexico is the 6th largest crude producer and the 10th largest exporter. Although Mexico is also a significant producer of natural gas, it is a net importer of this commodity.

After years of falling production since peaking in 2004 around 3.4 million barrels per day, in 2013 the Mexican Government reformed articles 25, 27 and 28 of the Constitution to allow for a privatization of the energy sector. This Energy Reform opened up the oil and gas sector to private foreign and local firms for the first time since 1938. Before the reform the national oil company, Pemex, held a constitutional monopoly over exploration and production of hydrocarbons. Private investment in exploration and production was also forbidden by the Constitution, but private companies could provide services for the national oil company. Under the new reforms, more competitive types of agreements are possible, including profit sharing and PSAs. Although the government continues to have exclusive ownership over the hydrocarbons underground, these can now change ownership at the wellhead.

Among the elements of the energy reform was the introduction of new [transparency?](#), [accountability?](#) and anti-corruption mechanisms. An informative [summary of the key elements of the energy reform](#) is available on the webpage of the Mexican *Secretaría de Energía* (SENER).

Mexico is also an important producer of [minerals?](#), ranking among the world's largest producers on a number of minerals. In 2012 this included silver (1st ranked), bismuth and fluorspar (2nd ranked), celestite, sodium sulfate, and wollastonite (3rd ranked), lead (4th-ranked) and cadmium, diatomite and molybdenum (5th-ranked). Mexico also produces other important minerals including copper ore (10th ranked), gold (11th ranked) and iron ore (15th ranked).

Unlike the hydrocarbon sector, Mexico's mineral sector has long been open to private investment. In 2012, according to the Secretaria de Economía, who administers the sector, 287 companies were involved in 857 projects in Mexico that received direct foreign investment. The majority of these were headquartered in Canada (205) or in the United States of America (46).

The largest producers in the mineral sector are Cementos Mexicanos S.A.B. de C.V. (CEMEX), Compañía Minera Autlan S.A. de C.V. (Minera Autlan), Empresas Frisco S.A. de C.V. (Frisco), Fresnillo plc., Grupo Acerero del Norte S.A. de C.V. (GAN), Grupo Mexico S.A.B. de C.V. (Grupo Mexico), and Industrias Peñoles S.A.B. de C.V.

EITI Reporting

The country has not yet produced an EITI Report.

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