

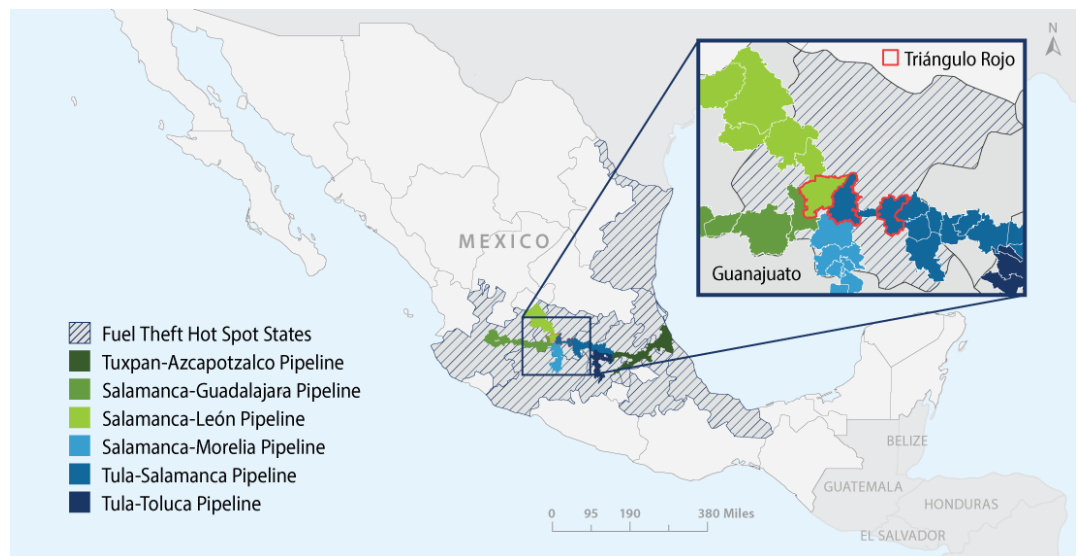
Huachicoleros: Violence in Guanajuato Over Control of Illicit Petroleum

KEY DISCUSSION POINTS

- Fuel theft has become a primary concern for Mexico's economic and political stability as the number of illicit taps and diverse ways to pilfer fuel continues to rise.
- CJNG and CSRL battle for control of the illicit petroleum economy in the second *Triángulo Rojo* of *huachicol* (Salamanca, Iraputo, and Celaya).
- Financial losses from fuel theft amount to around \$1.1 billion annually.

Across oil producing states in Mexico, fuel theft (*huachicol*) has become a lucrative opportunity to earn profit from black-market sales. Despite increased calls for intervention from *Petróleos Mexicanos* (PEMEX), Mexico's state-run oil company, and campaigns to deter fuel theft in Mexico, the illicit fuel trade continues to operate unhindered.

Historically, as fuel prices increase, the profitability of fuel theft has drawn competing cartels into direct conflict over territory, pipeline access (to illegally tap and divert), trafficking routes, and shares of the black-market fuel economy.



CARTELS AND FUEL THEFT

At least 22 of Mexico's 32 states deal with fuel theft to varying degrees with the highest concentration in the states of Hidalgo, Puebla, Querétaro, Jalisco, Veracruz, México, Tamaulipas and Guanajuato. In Guanajuato, the homicide rate has nearly tripled in recent years as the *Jalisco Nueva Generación Cartel* (Jalisco New Generation Cartel [CJNG]) and *Cártel de Santa Rosa Lima* (CSRL) battle for control of the illicit fuel trade. While CSRL is not widely known, it is a criminal organization that fragmented from CJNG, and its primary criminal activity is fuel theft. CSRL's specialization has made it one of the top fuel-theft criminal organizations in Mexico.

In 2017, CSRL directly challenged CJNG's dominance of fuel theft in Guanajuato starting a territorial war over some of the most profitable fuel theft territories in Mexico. In Guanajuato, the municipalities of Salamanca, Iraputo, and Celaya, known as the second *Triángulo Rojo* (Red Triangle) and the '*Triángulo de las Bermudas*' (Bermuda Triangle) of fuel theft (the first being in Puebla), house a major PEMEX refinery and multiple storage and distribution terminals. It is here that CJNG and CSRL exercise extreme levels of violence and corruption to protect and expand their illicit fuel theft economies.

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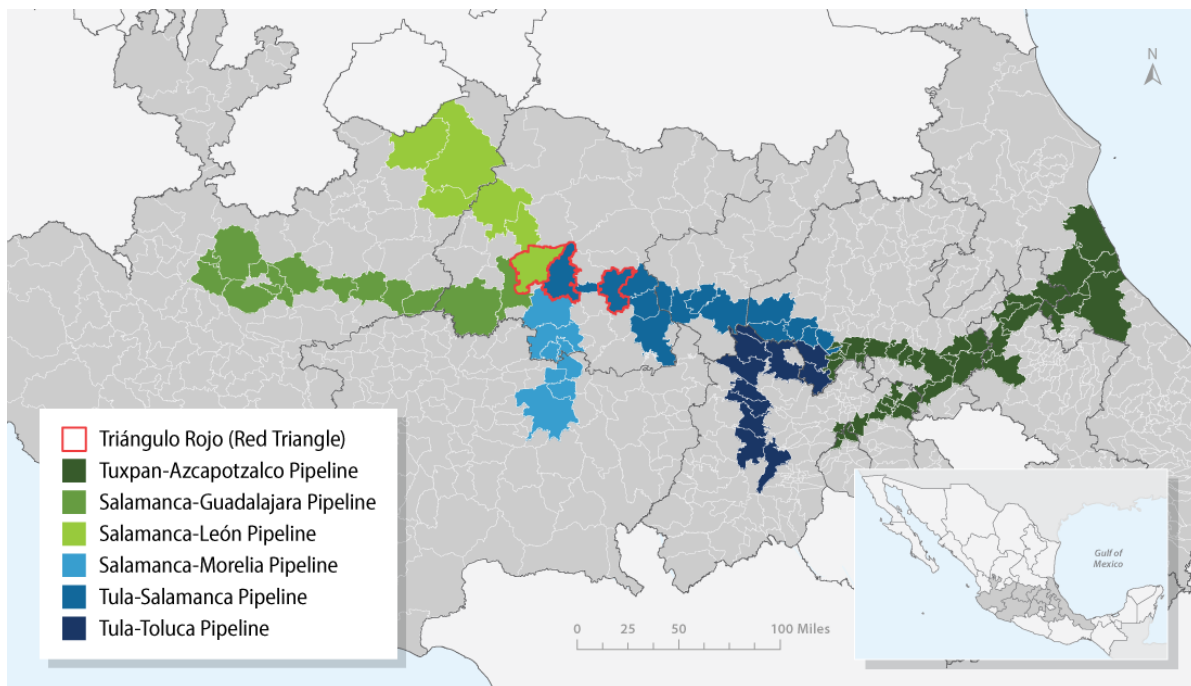
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EVOLUTION OF FUEL THEFT TACTICS



Fuel theft is complex and dangerous. It has increasingly evolved into a diverse range of criminal activities. Traditionally, fuel theft in Mexico involves exploiting existing infrastructure by illegally tapping pipelines to siphon fuel. The Gulf Cartel and their rival Los Zetas first began illegally tapping pipelines in the early 2000s taking advantage of PEMEX pipelines located in their operational zones, where a large percentage of Mexico's oil and natural gas reserves exist. The process of illegally tapping pipelines is highly dangerous and resulting large explosions often fill headlines in Mexican media. Still, illegal tapping is one of the key strategies employed by cartels and criminal organizations with more than 15,000 identified illegal taps in 2018.

Over time, fuel theft has become more sophisticated as profits beget more capital investment in the process. Cartels and criminal organizations can now construct alternative distribution mechanisms (e.g., alt-pipelines) from pipelines to siphon fuel. Of course this takes further financial capital to accomplish, but more importantly, it takes specialized knowledge. To exploit specialized knowledge, cartels and criminal organizations infiltrate refineries, processing facilities, and distribution centers, gaining critical information through bribery, threat, and extortion. PEMEX employees, like technicians and refinery workers, are often threatened into providing information on where to hijack oil tankers or how to access underground pipelines. It should be noted that cartels and criminal organizations do not have to exercise violence to steal fuel. Numerous sources have leveled accusations of corruption within PEMEX as evidence of bribery and collusion grows, including corruption charges filed against former PEMEX CEO Emilio Lozoya.

Regardless, increasing fuel theft across Mexico evidences a growing technical and tactical sophistication in cartel and criminal organization activity. PEMEX has over 14,000km of pipelines networked across Mexico and is worth over \$100 billion. Fundamentally, cartel and criminal organizations' primary operational strategy is capital driven, thinking through new ways to advance their criminal enterprises. Fuel theft continues to be one of the most viable ways for cartels and criminal organizations to diversify their criminal enterprises. As such, cartels, like CJNG, and criminal organizations, like CRSL, will continue to exercise violence in the battle for control over the lucrative illicit fuel trade.

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About the Centers of Excellence Network

The COE network is an extended consortium of hundreds of universities conducting groundbreaking research to address homeland security challenges. Sponsored by the Office of University Programs, the COEs work closely with the homeland security community to develop customer-driven, innovative tools and technologies to solve real-world challenges.