

## Mexican Cartel Southbound Fuel Smuggling Methodology

Mexican cartels, including the Cartel de Jalisco Nueva Generacion (CJNG) and the Sinaloa Cartel, smuggle U.S. fuel across the southern border without paying Mexican taxes on fuel imports before selling it on the black market. Specifically, cartels use complicit Mexican brokers with Comisión Nacional de Energía (CNE) permits to purchase fuel from complicit U.S. fuel traders. CNE permits allow Mexican companies to buy and sell fuel in Mexico but do not allow companies to import fuel into Mexico. Only permits from Secretaría de Energía (SENER) allow Mexican companies to import fuel into Mexico. Complicit U.S. fuel traders leverage longstanding relationships with major U.S. refineries and fuel distributors to purchase fuel from U.S. export terminals and then divert it to interconnected networks of U.S. and Mexican front and shell companies under the control of the Mexican cartels. Through those companies, fuel is smuggled to Mexico via tanker trucks, railcars, and, in some cases, vessels, often with falsified customs documents or through other methods used to circumvent Mexican taxes on fuel. After crossing the border, the fuel is stored in storage yards under cartel control. Eventually, the fuel is sold to the cartels' fuel distribution front companies that commercialize the smuggled U.S. fuel through cartel-controlled gas stations and unregulated roadside fuel stops. False sale invoices are created to legitimize the transactions. Industry reporting suggests that a quarter to a third of all fuel sold in Mexico may be illicit.

### CJNG-linked Targets Involved in Fuel Smuggling Schemes

● Designated



● Oscar Guillermo Juraidini Silva  
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### Fuel Smuggling Methodology Process

