



NATIONAL STRATEGY PUBLIC SECURITY

(Summary of the document presented by the President of the Republic to the Senate of the Republic)



LEGAL FRAMEWORK

In accordance with the third paragraph of article 69, third paragraph, of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, the Government of the Republic presents the National Public Security Strategy, for the approval of the Senate of the Republic in accordance with article 76, section XI. own Constitution establishes in article 21 that public security is a function responsibility of the Federation, the federal entities and the municipalities, which includes crime prevention; the investigation and prosecution to make it effective.

Likewise, the General Law of the National Public Security System, regulatory of Article 21 of the Constitution, establishes that Public Security has the purposes safeguard the integrity and rights of people, as well as preserve the public liberties, order and peace.

On February 10, 2014, a comprehensive reform was carried out to the Political Constitution, that strengthened aspects such as medium and long-term strategic planning for national development, the system of counterweights and institutional coordination between the Executive and Legislative Branches, accountability, procurement of justice, the autonomy of the Public Ministry, among others. Thus the National Strategy of Public Security, strengthens the Federal Pact.

The actions proposed in this Strategy are aligned with the various provisions that are linked to Public Safety, Security National, Human Rights, Civil Protection, Fiscal Responsibility, Criminal Justice System, International instruments, and all those related to the powers of the Federal Public Administration.

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DIAGNOSIS

Mexican society is currently hurt by violence, our country is a victim of the exponential growth of crime in its different modalities. All areas of social and economic life are being affected by crime. In this circumstance of violence and insecurity Very diverse factors come together, starting with those of an economic and social nature. such as the lack of quality jobs and the insufficiency of the educational system, the institutional decomposition, the deterioration of the social fabric, the crisis of values civics, the phenomenon of addictions, dysfunctions and anachronisms of the legal framework, etc.

From the previous reflections, the need to formulate new security paradigms that support recovery strategies peace, restoration of public security, crime prevention, prosecution and administration of justice, reestablishment of the rule of law and reintegration of offenders. Such strategies must be multidimensional, transversal, inclusive and radical, they must be directed to the root of the crisis facing the country in these matters.

As part of the National Public Security Strategy, we will seek to align all security efforts, in coordination with the authorities state and municipal.

To comply with the just claim of the Mexicans, it is imperative: (i) align the National Public Security Strategy; (ii) generate the best institutional coordination between those responsible for applying it (iii) impose order in government; (iv) promote the dignity and improvement of the bodies of

security; (v) generate solid coordination with each state and municipality (vi) and



create the National Guard to be able to return soldiers and sailors to their constitutional tasks.

OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL PUBLIC SECURITY STRATEGY

1. Eradicate corruption and reactivate the administration of justice

If the aim is to successfully resolve crime phenomena, it is
It is essential to eradicate corruption in the public administration in all its aspects.
areas, promote legal reforms to classify certain acts of corruption and
other crimes such as fuel theft and electoral fraud, as crimes that
warrant informal preventive detention, to close the "revolving door" of impunity
that hurts the population so much.

The Federal Law to Combat Conflicts of Interest will be proposed to prohibit direct awards, investigate and close ghost companies, establish the mandatory nature of asset, tax and interest declarations of all public servants, eliminate the immunity of senior officials, promote collaboration international effort aimed at eradicating tax havens, monitoring online and in real-time procurement money and perform mandatory verifications of market prices before any acquisition.

Through the use of financial intelligence, organized crime will be combated as an economic system through the creation of a police unit specialized in the investigation of money laundering and will be oriented to the Police Cybernetics in this sense. In addition, emphasis will be placed on training and updating in the use of new technologies.

It is proposed, as part of this National Strategy, that salary differences between a federal public prosecutor, a member of a police institution



federal judge and a federal judge, currently abysmal, are minimal, depending on the range and levels.

The establishment of institutional mechanisms and provisions will be analyzed legal measures to prevent police officers who are prosecuted or punished for the commission of crimes are rehired in other corporations.

2. Guarantee employment, education, health and well-being

The generation of sources of employment, the fulfillment of the right to education

For all young people in the country who wish to enter higher education, the
investment in health and economic development programs in different areas of the
country will attack the root causes of the crime boom, they will reduce the social base that
may have generated crime and will restore the confidence of individuals

In the collective. Reducing poverty, marginalization and disintegration
family and social will offer a lasting basis to reduce the commission of crimes
of all kinds.

In addition to the sectoral, regional and cyclical (Young People Building the Future, creation of Schools University, Universal Pension for Older Adults, universal coverage of health for all, reforestation, modernization and expansion of the road network, Special Zone of the Northern Border, construction of the Mayan Train, Corridor Transismic, reconstruction, among others) the federal government has as a priority strengthen the social sector of the economy (cooperatives, family workshops, micro companies) in agricultural production, industry, commerce and services and sponsor its emergence in the fields of energy and telecommunications.

3. Full respect and promotion of Human Rights

the institutions.

NATIONAL PUBLIC SECURITY STRATEGY



The authority that attempts to impose the law by illegal means quickly loses the respect and credibility. Each unsanctioned and unrepaired abuse encourages repetition and expansion of arbitrariness, abuse of authority, and resentment toward

It is necessary to make legal modifications to classify as crimes serious breaches of recommendations of the National Commissions and of Human Rights and guarantee their full independence. HE will incorporate knowledge of these rights in the training processes of personnel for police corporations and the culture of Human Rights will be disseminated Humans.

The persons will be released, in compliance with legal provisions. who, without having committed violent actions, are in prison for political motivations; repression and torture in the armed forces will be eradicated State security. The new government will not allow acts of impunity from power, and any complaint of violation of rights will be investigated. human rights.

4. Ethical regeneration of society

The crisis of values and coexistence that constitutes one of the components of the outbreak of violence and crime originates, to a large extent, in resentment social because of poverty, marginalization, regular denial of rights basics and the lack of horizons of realization, derived from the suppression of social mobility mechanisms.

Given this panorama, moral regeneration is at the same time a means and a purpose of the Fourth Transformation. Ethical regeneration is the intention exemplary of an austere, honest, transparent government exercise, inclusive, respectful of freedoms, adherent to law, sensitive to



needs of the weakest and most vulnerable and pending at all times higher interest. In the field of public security and the fight against crime organized, ethical regeneration will translate into the preponderant option for the peaceful methods, prior trust and good behavior of the great most people.

5. Reformulate the fight against drugs

The prohibition of certain narcotics by the public power is already, since any point of view, unsustainable. Furthermore, such a prohibition is ineffective from the From a public health point of view, in most countries the strategy of The prohibition of various narcotics has not resulted in a reduction in consumption.

The alternative is for the State to renounce the claim to combat addictions by pursuing the substances that generate them and dedicating themselves in a first instance to keep those who already suffer from them under control through a clinical monitoring and provision of prescription doses for, in a second step, offer them personalized detoxification treatments. The only one real possibility of reducing levels of drug consumption lies in reorienting in a negotiated and bilateral manner the resources currently allocated to combat its transfer and apply them in –massive, but personalized– reintegration programs and detoxification.

6. Undertake peace building

The adoption of transitional justice models, the culture of peace and the recovery of trust in authority, as elements inherent to the security strategy.



Given the impossibility of defeating the various criminal expressions by means exclusively or predominantly police and military, it is imperative to make a high to consider adopting transitional justice models that guarantee the rights of victims and enable the disarmament and surrender of offenders, guaranteeing their rights and offering them reductions in sentences and even amnesties conditional on the forgiveness of people and groups that have been affected, and proposing a change of life. Disarmament processes are necessary, demobilization and social reintegration with clear conditions: full collaboration with justice, unequivocal manifestation of repentance and damage repair.

In light of the logic of pacification, the files of the accused and sentenced, in order to determine whether their cases can be subject to amnesty or pardon, conditional on compliance with the four axes of justice transitional: truth, justice, reparation and guarantee of non-repetition.

The Peacebuilding Council will be established as soon as possible, which will be an instance of linking and articulation between all the institutions and actors of Mexico and abroad who work for peace.

7. Recovery and dignification of Penitentiary Centers

The country's penal system faces serious distortions that make it a mechanism that perverts the deterrent nature of punishment to transform it into a crime multiplier. Penitentiary Centers have become criminal schools and operational centers for organized crime groups.

It is necessary to regain control of the mafia prisons, combat the corruption of prison authorities, establish respect for the rights of internal ones, implement external supervision mechanisms and dignify the



conditions of accommodation, health and food of the inmates, in response to recommendations from national and international experts.

8. Public security, national security and peace

The Government of Mexico understands National Security as a condition essential to guarantee national integrity and sovereignty, free of threats to the State, in search of building a lasting and fruitful peace.

For this reason, the Government of Mexico must strengthen its capabilities institutional in order to achieve the following strategic objectives:

- Coordinate the execution of the National Security Program of the Government of Mexico, through the National Security Council.
- Establish a National Intelligence System.
- Update the catalog and classification of Strategic Facilities.
- Strengthen and maintain the Internal Security of the country and guarantee the defense outside of Mexico.
- Promote the concept of National Security culture postulated by the
 Government of Mexico, to contribute to collective knowledge on the subject
- Improve the technological capabilities of scientific research in the areas of public security, internal security, intelligence generation strategy and administration of justice.
- Build the foundations for the creation of a Unique Identification Document National biometrized.

a) Rethink National Security and reorient the Armed Forces

The fundamental objective of the armed forces is to safeguard the integrity of the territory and preserve the sovereignty of Mexico. When the Forces became involved Armed in the fight against crime, 12 years ago, it was argued that it was



a temporary measure while sanitation, training and professionalization of police corporations at the three levels of government.

But in this period no progress was made in such objectives and today the civil public forces. They are incapable of carrying out these tasks.

Given the lack of a professional police institution capable of facing the challenge of insecurity and violence, it is necessary to continue having the institutions military in the preservation and recovery of public security and combat to crime.

b) Creation of the National Guard

An initiative to reform the Constitution was presented to the Congress of the Union Policy of the Republic in order to form the National Guard as an instrument priority of the federal Executive in the prevention of crime, the preservation of public security, the recovery of peace and the fight against crime throughout the country.

It will be a police institution

It is a police institution, which implies that it will carry out prevention tasks and investigation of crimes and will have a proximity approach to citizens and communication with the community.

• The Higher Command will be Civilian

The Civil Guard will be attached to the Ministry of Security and Protection

Citizen and the head of this secretariat will be the one who presides over the command body strategic and tactical, which will consist of a Board of Chiefs of Staff composed of members of the unit from the branches of Security, Defense National and Navy.



 It will have a Dual nature, with an important participation of both the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection as well as the Secretariat of Defense

It is proposed as a mixed or intermediate institution, this means that although it will be a body with civilian command, its members will have training, hierarchy and military structure, which will allow us to have a much more disciplined and trained to deal with crime.

Action will be taken with full respect for the sovereignty of the federal entities.
 and the municipalities

The deployment of the National Guard in the various regions of the country does not means that it will replace the municipal or state police, the Guard will act only in a subsidiary manner and in support of these institutions in the measure of your needs.

- The National Guard will be a permanent institution; and will guarantee the conditions of stability and well-being of their members
- c) National, State and Regional Coordinations for Construction of Peace and Security

A fundamental part of the National Public Security Strategy is to guarantee the coordination between federal and state institutions, and that the 266 regions distributed in each of the 32 federal entities act in a manner coordinated and informed.

National Coordination





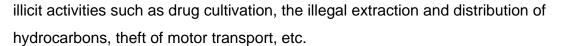
At the national level there is already a coordinated command, **the Security Cabinet**, which is headed by the President of the Republic; meets daily at National Palace and the Secretaries of Security and Protection participate Citizen, Government, Navy and Defense, and the Prosecutor is regularly summoned General of the Republic.

SPECIFIC STRATEGIES

As a fundamental part of the National Public Security Strategy, developed the following specific strategies that are not limiting, but that They constitute priority and urgent issues to address.

- A) New Police Model: A National Police Model will be developed that consider and articulate the efforts and contributions of the three levels of government and take into account local conditions, contexts and needs; must be comprehensive and transversal in its components and consider a human rights approach, proximity and citizen participation; must ensure collective construction and effective coordination between municipal, state and federal police forces, time to standardize the items related to training, professionalization, certification and police dignity.
- **B) Crime Prevention:** Prevention is one of the strategic axes of the public security. Immediate actions have been promoted to consolidate a broad prevention and citizen participation policy. The government of Mexico through the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection will focus its efforts in the following actions:
- Alternative Development: Create, together with the agencies in charge of economic and social policy, sustainable economic alternatives for households and communities that depend on income provided by activities





 Special Prevention of Violence and Crime: We will work to deter the perpetrators of criminal behavior from their recidivism through interventions restorative, aimed at their protection, resocialization and repair of the harm committed to the victims.

C) Strategies focused on the regions and citizen participation

Targeted strategies will be developed according to the nature of the problems local and regional, starting with the most violent territories; is priority recovery of public spaces. The fight against crime is being reaffirmed that most affect society, such as extortion, robbery, kidnapping, homicide, human trafficking, smuggling and illegal arms trade, feminicide, gender violence and hate crimes.

D) New criteria for the distribution of federal resources regarding security

The criteria for the distribution of federal resources are based on the following priorities agreed with the National Conference of Governors (CONAGO) and approved by the National Public Security Council.

- Professionalization, certification and training of state police, municipal, custodian and ministerial with emphasis on the justice system accusatory criminal, human rights and gender perspective.
- Police and Institutional Equipment (Specialized Units in Fighting Kidnapping, Cybernetics, Person Search and Security System Criminal Justice).



- **3.** Strengthening and/or creation of Financial Intelligence Units in the federal entities.
- 4. Construction, improvement and equipment of Forensic Medical Services.
- Strengthening the National Penitentiary System and execution of measures for adolescents
- **6.** Effective technological interconnection of all information systems federal, state and municipal
- 7. Update and strengthening of the National Radiocommunication Network
- 8. Technological strengthening of the Vehicle Registry (REPUVE).
- 9. Strengthening video surveillance and geolocation systems.
- 10.Impulse National Police Model, Crime Prevention and perceptions extraordinary.

It is an irrefutable fact that society demands a reliable, trained police force. and well paid. For this it is imperative to standardize salaries, training, recognition and equipment of our police forces.

E) Strategy to Combat the Illicit Hydrocarbon Market

The Mexican State has firmly and decisively promoted a series of actions tending to resolve said problem that arose, allowed and tolerated in previous administrations. In this sense, government actions will be directed to through general and special crime prevention.

To have a comprehensive response to the problem, it has been determined that In addition to the efforts of the Ministry of Defense aimed at guarantee the security of PEMEX, all institutional capacities are added of the Mexican State through the police function carried out by various institutions, both at the level of production of intelligence aimed at assisting to the Federal Public Ministry, as in the exercise of preventive powers, investigations and inspections that each institution can develop.



F) Strategy to combat the use of Operations with Resources of Illicit Origin (better known as money laundering or asset laundering), tax fraud and finances of organized crime, as well as the role of the Financial Intelligence Unit (UIF) in the abatement of these crimes.

Through the use of financial intelligence, organized crime will be combated as an economic system, that is, in its economic strength. They will concentrate the efforts in the money and in the assets of drug trafficking, and not only in the drug traffickers or so-called priority targets.

The UIF within the framework of a State criminal policy headed by the President of the Republic and the Secretary of Security and Citizen Protection, plays a transcendental role in preventing the use of natural resources illicit origin, by providing information and analysis that contribute to the strengthening of investigations, which, if applicable, can be prosecuted and sentences for these crimes be increased.

The resources seized from organized crime will be used to finance targeted social prevention and damage repair programs.

G) Strategy to expedite the procedures for forfeiture and social use of assets confiscated from crime.

The current domain forfeiture procedure is very long as it can take years for a competent Federal Criminal Judge to issue a sentence and instruct the destination of the insured assets.

The Asset Administration and Disposal Service (SAE) is the Institution of the Federal Government that administers assets that do not belong to the State. Currently, The SAE has, in warehouses and patios, various insured assets that were transferred by the then Attorney General's Office of the Republic more than 14 years, without the competent authority ruling on his fate. HE will generate the corresponding agreements with the Attorney General's Office of the Republic



so that the Agents of the Public Ministry of the Federation expedite the abandonment procedures before the judicial authorities and expedite their fate. Additionally, reforms will be proposed to the Law on the matter, to the Law of Credit Institutions, to the Federal Law for Administration and Disposal of Public Sector Assets and its Regulations; as well as the National Code of Criminal Procedures.

It is proposed that the resources of the confiscated assets whose ownership has been declared extinct by means of an enforceable sentence after the intervention of the SAE, are allocated in equal parts to three funds: 1. to repair the damage caused to the victim or offended party of the crimes; 2. to Social Programs and 3. to strengthening the Security Strategy.

H) Strategy to combat robbery of motor transport and passengers on roads

75 million people travel on Mexico's roads annually and in holiday seasons an additional 16 million people, given this saturation of users of the road network, crime operates in anonymity.

It is necessary to combat, through an inter-institutional strategy, assaults and robberies on the roads of Mexico and thereby significantly reduce accidents.

In this regard, the following actions will be carried out:

- Specific operations for review and supervision of transport on routes identified with the highest Crime Incidence.
- Linkage with distribution centers, loading centers, warehouses transportation and Private Sector Organizations for information exchange on incidents and events on roads.
- Establish review filters and arcs in Bus Centers.
- Review the damage to road sections and protect access to roads.
 freeways.
- Use of gamma arcs to detect weapons and drugs.



 Access to video surveillance cameras to detect vehicles suspected or engaged in criminal activities.

This strategy will begin on the highways and road sections with the highest incidence criminal.

I) Strategy to combat arms trafficking

It is estimated that 3% of Mexicans have a gun and firearms are used in around 70% of homicides. It is estimated that around 200,000 Firearms enter Mexico illegally every year. The Institutions of Government has not had efficient controls or inventories of confiscations of weapons; In addition, there is a high rate of corruption in the three orders of Government in relation to this issue.

It is necessary to combat the illegal entry of firearms to our country and establish greater controls and monitoring of Collective firearms licenses will reactivate inter-institutional groups made up of the SAT, SEDENA, SEMAR, FGR and the SSYPC to supervise the control and registration of weapons.