Public Security in Mexico and Policing Standards

May 21st, 2013

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Address the roots and causes of crime rather than just its consequences
A change of paradigm to create a more democratic public security, with an integral focus, based on prevention, citizens’ participation and a redesign of the police and justice models, with utmost respect for human rights
• A new integral, preventive holistic approach
• Strengthen security and justice institutions
• Complete the deployment and presence of the State throughout the country, in terms of security and justice
• Institutionalize the solution to the problem of violence and organized crime
• Disrupt the ability of the criminal groups to reproduce their model in time and geography
The 4 phases of public security

1. Prevention
2. Investigation
3. Prosecution
4. Social reinsertion
Police in Mexico

- 1996: Reform to empower municipalities and decentralize government
- 1999: Creation of the Federal Preventive Police
- 2438 municipalities in Mexico
- More than 1660 police forces in Mexico
- Federal Police: 37,000 elements
- Mexico City Police: 35,000
Being a police officer

- It must respond to a vocation, not only a job option
- Career service
- Aspirational and reputational
- Sense of identity and belonging
- Requirements: Mexican, National Military Service, pass the tests and graduated from high school or University.
- Education and Training
- Promotions based on merits, education, experience, years of service and evaluations
- A life project
The case of our Federal Police

- Institute for the Specialization of Police Chiefs
- Higher School of Police and Investigation
- Basic Police School
Model Unit
### The pyramidal tertiarization model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank/Unit</th>
<th>Team</th>
<th>Squad</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Grouping</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Coordination</th>
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• 1. Coordination
• 2. Modernization
• 3. Homologation
• 4. Citizen’s participation and social closeness
• 5. Crime prevention
• 6. Police development
• 7. Evaluation, vetting and controls
• 8. Organization and salary standards
• 9. Information technologies and communications
• 10. Police operation
• 11. Transparency and assessment of policing
New Policing Model

- Planning
- Collection
- Analysis
- Exploitation / operation
The projected Gendarmerie

• Deploy forces where the presence of the State is weaker
• Gradual recovery of public security tasks by police forces
• Compatible with the chain of command, regionalization and new criminal law
• Military training and structure, under civilian command and duties. Police rules of engagement.
• Enhanced mobility
• 50,000 elements by the end of the current administration
• Not a substitute for the Federal Police force
Upcoming challenges

• Police reform
• Transition form municipal police forces into a state police model with single command
• Full professionalization of the state forces
• Full standardization and homologation
• 50,000 element in the Federal Police by the end of this administration
• The projected Gendarmerie
“For Mexico, enforcing the law is an unavoidable obligation. We must combat all modalities of organized crime and assure peace and harmony for our society”

President Enrique Peña Nieto