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Program for the Homeland Security 2014 - 2018

A multidimensional policy for Mexico in the 21st century

National Security Council

MÉXICO
PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPÚBLICA

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Yo. National Security Policy, ii. Multidimensional Security, iii. Democratic Governance

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Through the Technical Secretariat of the National Security Council, the Presidency of the Republic ordered the preparation of this editorialized version of the document. This, with the objective of disseminating the purposes of the National Security policy adopted by this Administration.

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National Security Council

Lic. Enrique Peña Nieto
President of the United Mexican States

Lic. Miguel Angel Osorio Chong
Government Secretary

Gen. Salvador Cienfuegos Zepeda
Secretary of National Defense

Alm. Vidal Francisco Soberón Sanz
Secretary of the Navy

Dr. Luis Videgaray Case
Secretary of Finance and Public Credit

Lic. Julián Alfonso Olivas Ugalde
Undersecretary of Administrative Responsibilities and Public Procurement of the Ministry of Public Administration

Dr. José Antonio Meade Kuribreña
Secretary of Foreign Relations

Lic. Gerardo Ruiz Esparza
Secretary of Communications and Transportation

Lic. Jesús Murillo Karam
Attorney General of the Republic

Lic. Eugenio Ímaz Gispert
Director General of the Center for Investigation and National Security

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National Defense College

Center for Higher Naval Studies

Intelligence School for National Security

Matías Romero Institute of Diplomatic Studies

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abbreviations and acronyms

IEA	International Energy Agency
ANR	National Risk Agenda
APEC	Asia-Pacific Cooperation Forum
ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
CBSN	Bicamaral National Security Commission
CERT MX	National Cyber Incident Response Center of Mexico
CISEN	Homeland Security and Investigation Center
CONABIO	National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity
CONACYT	National Council for Science and Technology
CONAPO	National Population Council
CSN	National Security Council
ITC	Science, Technology and Innovation
G20	group of 20
ISN	National Security Instances
LSN	National Security Law
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OAS	Organization of American States
UN	United Nations
PECITI	Special Science, Technology and Innovation Program
FAQ	Federal police
PGR	Attorney General of the Republic
SEDENA	Secretary of National Defense
SEGOB	Ministry of the Interior
SEMAR	Secretary of the Navy - Mexican Navy
SHCP	Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit
SICA	Central American Integration System
WITHOUT	National Intelligence System
SRE	Secretary of Foreign Relations
SSN	National Security System
TPP	Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
Unesco	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

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Message from the President of the Republic

Mexico it faces challenges that demand that the State act with strength, determination and in absolute adherence to the law. This is the case, for example, of groups linked to organized crime, but also of other risk factors that may threaten national objectives and interests, such as the impacts of climate change, cybersecurity or the provision of strategic inputs for our economy. .

To deal with them, the 2014-2018 National Security Program contemplates a multidimensional approach and defines a comprehensive National Security policy, which includes all relevant elements.

As part of this policy, the co-responsible participation of authorities, members of civil society, academia and the scientific community is promoted. Likewise, it provides for the achievement of national interests and objectives, under the premises of social welfare, human rights and the consolidation of democracy.

By presenting the Program for National Security 2014 - 2018, the Government of the Republic complies with the obligation established in article 26 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, to subject the programs of the Federal Public Administration to the National Development Plan. .

Our goal is clear: take Mexico to its maximum potential, consolidating the viability of our national project, human rights and the democratic freedoms of citizens. And along this route we travel towards the Mexico in Peace that we have proposed to build.

Enrique Pena Nieto
President of the United Mexican States

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Message from the Secretary of the Interior

maintain the integrity, stability and permanence of the Mexican State
to guarantee democratic governance and the full validity of the rule of law.

The Government of the Republic has as one of its main mandates
This lofty purpose falls specifically on the agencies and entities that make up the National Security Council and that we materialize, through coordination schemes, in projects, lines of action, goals and commitments that are reflected in the 2014 Security Program – 2018 that we present today.

The entrustment of the President of the Republic, Lic. Enrique Peña Nieto, was very clear: to build, based on the National Development Plan 2013 - 2018, a solid and consistent National Security Program with the commitment to protect the strategic interests and objectives permanent nationals of the Mexican State.

For this reason, in an unprecedented exercise, experts in the field were summoned; academics, specialized analysts and authorities of the National Security instances that are part of the Federal Public Administration, so that in different analysis tables they define the public policy instruments that, under the coordination of the Technical Secretariat of the National Security Council, are integrated into this program.

The document also lays the foundations for collaboration between the three levels of government, where the federal authorities and local governments direct their efforts to achieve the objectives that will make it possible to face the challenges in terms of Internal Security. Coordination and trust among those of us who have the enormous commitment to protect and serve the citizenry, is one of the fundamental elements to achieve these proposed objectives.

The defense of national sovereignty and full respect for the federal pact and the human rights of our population are essential references that were considered when defining the purposes of this public policy instrument, which outlines, in a coordinated manner, the route to implement priority actions in the matter.

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The Program privileges a strategic approach that considers those factors that can harm the conditions of national development and the achievement of the five National Goals identified in the National Development Plan 2013 - 2018. That is why it has the following reference points as its starting point:

- The understanding of the National Security policy as an essential function of the Mexican State and a condition that safeguards the rights of its citizens.
- The conceptualization of National Security in multidimensional terms, in order to maintain current and strengthen our national project.
- The consolidation of the National Security System as the guiding axis of the policies that contribute to preserving the integrity, stability and permanence of the Mexican State.
- The identification, sizing and prioritization of the effects of various internal and external factors that may constitute risks and threats to National Security.
- The definition of Mexico as a sovereign and independent Nation that assumes its commitments with the international community and the terms of bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation based on its national interests and objectives.
- The promotion of strategic interests and national objectives through a comprehensive policy that anticipates the impact of local and global trends on the security of the Mexican State.
- The consideration of the National Defense Policy as a central component of the security and defense strategy of the Mexican State.
- The strengthening of the capacities of the Mexican State to generate strategic intelligence and allow timely decision-making in matters of National Security.

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Based on these references, the Strategic Objectives of the Program are defined, as well as the mechanisms that will be developed for the consolidation of the National Security System in the coming years.

The promotion of these objectives will allow us to preserve National Security, but above all contribute to the strengthening of democratic governance, emphasizing coordination between the authorities that are part of the National Security System and promoting a co-responsible participation of civil society.

In this way, the Government of the Republic expresses its commitment to Mexican society to advance decisively in the generation of conditions that will allow the construction of the Mexico in Peace to which we all aspire.

Miguel Angel Osorio Chong
Government Secretary
Executive Secretary of the National Security Council

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Executive Summary

The Program for National Security 2014 - 2018 is the governing document of the National Security policy of the Mexican State. Express priorities and the vision of the Government of the Republic in the matter, as well as the objectives strategies that define it.

Under the leadership of the President of the Republic, this Program presents the foundations of a State policy for National Security in the 21st century. Based on the analysis of Mexico's position in the world and its internal challenges, it responds to the challenges of a modern, democratic nation that must consolidate its status as an emerging power in a complex global scenario defined by constant changes.

By adopting a multidimensional approach, the Program recognizes the impact of those trends and factors that could have a negative impact on Mexico's national interests and objectives and on the conditions for the social and economic development of its population. Likewise, it pays attention to those global risks derived from the transformation of the technological, energy, demographic and environmental panorama. In the same way, it recognizes the vulnerabilities that can compromise the stability and development of the nation.

The Program highlights the challenge of guaranteeing Internal Security and reducing violence where it most affects the population. Considering the prominent role that the Armed Forces have played in preserving public order and containing organized crime, this document presents public policy options to strengthen democratic governance and Internal Security throughout the national territory. The foregoing, in accordance with the demands of Mexican society and the objective of achieving a Mexico in Peace, in which the freedom, life, well-being and patrimony of all citizens are guaranteed by the full validity of the Rule of Law.

To face these challenges, the Government of the Republic has defined two major strategic objectives:

- Consolidate the National Security System to ensure comprehensive attention to vulnerabilities, risks and threats to National Security.

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- Ensure that the National Security policy of the Mexican State adopts a multidimensional perspective to favor the achievement of national objectives and interests.

The consolidation of the National Security System will allow the Head of the Federal Executive Power to dispose of the institutions, processes and instruments to fully address the National Security agenda of the Mexican State.

To achieve this, the National Intelligence System (SIN) will be developed, which will support the deliberation process of the National Security Council (CSN) with intelligence products of a strategic nature. With this, the institutions that are part of the security and defense community will be able to timely assess the present and future challenges.

A State policy in matters of National Security requires that all components of national power be considered when safeguarding the interests of the country. The National Security Program comprehensively considers the role of the institutions that are part of the security and defense community, and develops the mechanisms that will be promoted by this Administration to guarantee their coordination.

National Security constitutes a guarantee of social well-being that will allow us to consolidate progress towards peace, security and development, under a model in which the recognition of human rights is linked to the defense and promotion of the national interest of Mexico.

The first section of the Program, *A Multidimensional Policy for the National Security of Mexico,* establishes the foundations of the National Security policy of this Administration. At the same time, it presents the vision of the Federal Executive in the matter and the way in which it will promote the national interest in the coming years.

The second section, called *Mexico's strategic environment in the 21st century,* identifies the challenges that derive from the country's position in the international system and the nature of the Internal Security challenges. When determining the geopolitical position of Mexico, its strategic weight and the set of national interests that must be protected in a constantly changing international scenario are highlighted. On the other hand, an overview of the challenges for Internal Security and the strategy adopted by this Administration to face them is presented. This section concludes with an exposition of the risks and threats that affect the security of the Mexican State.

The third section, *Strategic Objectives,* presents the programmatic contents that will guide the National Security policy during this Administration. Likewise, it details the set of specific objectives, strategies and lines of action that will articulate the sectoral policy in the coming years.

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The fourth section, *An agenda for the future: the challenges of the Mexican State in terms of National Security,* identifies a series of medium and long-term global trends that may affect the stability of the Mexican State. Phenomena that can have a real impact on the security of our nation and the governance of the international system, such as climate change, the development of emerging technologies or the manifestation of new demographic, social and environmental trends that must be considered as part of the possible challenges that Mexico will face in the coming decades.

By presenting the 2014-2018 National Security Program, the Government of the Republic has clearly assumed the challenge of conceiving a State policy for Mexico's National Security in the 21st century. In this way, a strategic, multidimensional and dynamic approach is adopted with the purpose of anticipating the facts and establishing the bases of a coordinated action against those risks and threats that may compromise the development of the nation.

With the firm objective of guaranteeing the viability of our national project and taking Mexico to its maximum potential, this Program safeguards the human rights and democratic freedoms of its citizens.

The highest aspiration of the nation is the achievement of a prosperous, stable and peaceful country. A country where the conditions exist so that all Mexicans can have a life free of fears and needs, where everyone c find in conditions to contribute their best to national development.

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I. A multidimensional policy for the National Security of Mexico

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I. A multidimensional policy for the National Security of Mexico

1 Vision of the Federal Executive

2 Legal and conceptual framework

3 National Security Model

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1. Vision of the Federal Executive

all the mexicans The National Development Plan 2013 - 2018 has made this
the first of the five great national goals of the Government of the Republic.

Achieving a Mexico in Peace is one of the great aspirations shared by
In the field of National Security, this aspiration translates into attention to the multiple challenges that the country faces in the 21st century.

A comprehensive National Security policy must address all the factors that can harm the security of the State and our national project. Under this perspective, the Federal Executive has adopted a vision that favors a multidimensional approach that transcends the traditional approaches to National Security. By developing a broad agenda, this vision considers a series of social, economic, environmental, technological and health phenomena and problems, depending on their impact on national interests, the conditions that allow the development of the country, and the enjoyment of the rights of its citizens.

> “By broadening the concept of National Security in the design of public policies in our country, it will be possible to address problems of a diverse nature to those strictly related to violent acts that violate the fundamental rights of the Mexican population. In addition to complying with the obligation of the Government of the Republic to restore the tranquility and security of citizens, through the fight against all manifestations of violence and high-impact crime, it must move towards a broader model of National Security and justice and social inclusion, combating poverty, quality education, disease prevention and care, ecological balance and environmental protection, promotion of economic, social and cultural development, as well as information technology security and communication. In this way, National Security acquires a multidimensional character that makes it valid and strengthens the national project.”1

According to the vision of the Federal Executive, the National Security policy is multidimensional to the extent that it pays comprehensive attention to vulnerabilities, risks and threats that directly impact the development of the Mexican State and the quality of life of its population, establishing a link between security, defense and development in three aspects: human, political - military and economic - environmental.

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At the same time, it is strategic because it transcends the time limit of a government policy to allow the formulation of alternative scenarios in order to anticipate the facts, either to manage change, adapt to it, or mitigate its negative effects in a timely manner; as well as to promote coordinated action against specific threats and risks at the tactical, operational and strategic levels.

Finally, it is a dynamic approach that requires flexible public policies to adapt to the changes linked to the manifestation of emerging threats, as seen in the complex national and international horizon of the 21st century.

This vision encompasses the National Security challenges that Mexico currently faces and offers a clear guide to guide the scope of the National Security policy in the coming years. At the same time, it allows the authorities that are part of the National Security Council to define priorities based on the evaluation of the national and international strategic environment and the nature of the risks and threats that may compromise the security of the nation.

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2. Legal and conceptual framework

A. LEGAL FUNDAMENTALS OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY OF THE MEXICAN STATE

The Political Constitution of the United Mexican States states, in its article 1, that
All persons shall enjoy the human rights recognized in said Constitution and in international treaties to which the Mexican State is a party. Its observance, respect, promotion and protection by each of the authorities constituted in the country is guaranteed by the Federal Judiciary.

From the reading of articles 39, 40 and 41 of the Magna Carta, it can be deduced that national sovereignty resides essentially and originally in the Mexican people, who decided to establish themselves as a representative, democratic, secular and federal Republic, and that the institutionalization of power public has as its fundamental purpose the general welfare.

For its part, section VI of article 89 of the Constitution exclusively confers on the President of the Republic the mandate to preserve National Security, under the terms of the respective law, and to dispose of the totality of the permanent Armed Forces, that is, of the Army, Navy and Air Force, to guarantee the Internal Security and External Defense of the Federation.

Regarding the national interests and objectives of the State, article 25 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States establishes that it is the responsibility of the national development to guarantee that it is comprehensive and sustainable, that it strengthens the sovereignty of the Nation and its democratic regime and that, through competitiveness, the promotion of economic growth, employment and a fairer distribution of income and wealth, allows the full exercise of freedom and dignity of individuals and social groups.

Additionally, article 26, section A, of the Constitution determines that the State will organize a democratic planning system for national development that gives solidity, dynamism, permanence and equity to the growth of the economy for independence and political, social and cultural democratization. of the nation

Article 9 of the Organic Law of the Federal Public Administration establishes that the dependencies and entities of the Centralized and Parastatal Public Administration will conduct their activities in a programmed manner, based on the policies that for the achievement of the objectives and priorities of national planning. of development, establish the Federal Executive.

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For its part, Article 7 of the National Security Law indicates that in the Plan National Development Program and in the Program derived from it, the topics will be defined. in that matter.

In this sense, Articles 5, 6 and 7 of the Regulation for the Coordination of Executive Actions in the Matter of National Security establish that Security issues National will be addressed with a strategic, comprehensive, broad, long-range vision and based on two aspects:

- Public policies on National Security.
- Strategic intelligence.

The foregoing, in order to safeguard the interests and objectives of National Security.

Likewise, article 9 of the aforementioned Regulation prescribes that, for the comprehensive attention to National Security issues, the National Security Program will be structured based on the following processes:

I. Fundamental Political Decision.

II. Integration of Strategic Intelligence.

III. Promotion of Public Policies.

IV. Planning and Management of Emergencies and Security Operations.

V. Protection.

By virtue of the foregoing, for the formulation of the National Security Program 2014 - 2018, the priorities, policies, guidelines and appropriate actions, established in the National Development Plan 2013 - 2018, were taken up again, in order to promote: (1) the permanent institutional development of the National Security systems and processes typical of a democratic constitutional State of law; and (2) development strategies and actions that contribute to reducing uncertainty, minimizing risks and threats, and maximizing opportunities to preserve the security of the Mexican State.

B. CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY OF THE MEXICAN S

The fundamental principles contained in our Political Constitution, as well as the great National Goals2 defined in the National Development Plan 2013 - 2018, integrate the national project and give foundation to the practical reason of the Mexican State.
The foregoing becomes relevant because the National Security policy is a

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essential function of the State that allows the enjoyment of fundamental rights of general interest, which has the attributes of being strategic, multidimensional and dynamic, and whose preservation is the responsibility of the President of the Republic.

In this regard, the National Security Law establishes the bases of integration and coordinated action of the institutions and authorities in charge of preserving National Security, in their respective areas of competence; as well as the form and terms in which the authorities of the federal entities and the municipalities will collaborate with the Federation in said task (article 1). Article 3 of the aforementioned body of law states that National Security is understood as actions intended immediately and directly to maintain the integrity, stability and permanence of the Mexican State, which lead to:

I. The protection of the Mexican nation against the threats and risks that our country faces;

II. The preservation of national sovereignty and independence and the defense of the territory;

III. The maintenance of constitutional order and the strengthening of democratic institutions of government;

IV. The maintenance of the unity of the integral parts of the Federation indicated in article 43 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States;

V. The legitimate defense of the Mexican State with respect to other States or subjects of international law, and

SAW. The preservation of democracy, founded on the economic, social and political development of the country and its inhabitants.

From the above the following propositions can be deduced:

1. The population, the national territory, the constitutional order, the government institutions and the national sovereignty and independence are essential elements for the existence of the Mexican State, for which reason they constitute permanent or essential national interests.

2. The preservation of democracy —understood not only as a legal structure and a political regime, but as a way of life founded on the constant economic, social, and cultural improvement of the people of Mexico— constitutes a permanent national objective from which the strategic national goals and aspirations.

3. The National Security policy is a function of a higher nature that directs, integrates and coordinates the actions of the authorities and institutions that are linked to the security, defense and development sectors in order to anticipate, prevent, deter, contain or deactivate those vulnerabilities, risks and threats that may compromise our national project.

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The three previous considerations confirm that the purposes of the National Security policy of the Mexican State are defined by actions aimed at strengthening, preserving, maintaining and defending national interests and objectives, to consolidate our national project.

C. ALIGNMENT OF THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM TO THE PND 2013 - 2018

In compliance with the provisions of the *Technical Guide for the elaboration of the Programs derived from the National Development Plan 2013 - 2018,* the Program for National Security considers six specific objectives that correspond to the strategies derived from Objective 1.2. (Guarantee National Security) of the first National Goal (Mexico in Peace) of the National Development Plan 2013 - 2018. However, it is necessary to point out that these specific objectives were grouped under two major strategic objectives

- Consolidate the National Security System through the development and permanent articulation of the systems and processes available to the Mexican State to ensure comprehensive attention to vulnerabilities, risks and threats to National Security.

- Ensure that the National Security policy of the Mexican State adopts a multidimensional perspective through the coordination of the competent authorities and institutions, to favor the achievement of national objectives and interests.

The definition of these objectives derived from the exercise of evaluation and diagnosis of the national strategic environment, which was carried out during the months of October and November 2013 through a series of thematic tables that were attended by specialists and officials linked to the security and defense community of the country. The different specific objectives of the Program were grouped to allow the fulfillment of the two strategic objectives identified at the end of said exercise.

Below is a table that defines the way in which the different specific objectives of the Program were aligned with the provisions of the National Development Plan 2013 - 2018.

D. CONTRIBUTION TO SECTOR PROGRAMS

The National Security Program is the governing document of the National Security policy of the Mexican State. It expresses the priorities and vision of the Government of the Republic in matters of National Security, as well as the strategic objectives that define it. Article 12 of the National Security Law states that

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TABLE 1. ALIGNMENT TO THE PND 2013 - 2018

Goal National	Goal Objective National	National Goal Objective Strategies	Specific Objectives of the Program for the Homeland Security 2014 - 2018
1. Mexico in Peace	1.2 Guarantee National Security	1.2.1. Preserve the integrity, stability and permanence of the Mexican State.	1.1. Develop and implement the regulatory and operational foundations that support the operation of the National Security System. 1.3. Develop and disseminate the Culture of National Security of the Mexican State, to contribute to the collective knowledge on the subject. Contribute to 2.3. maintenance of a stable around international that favors the national interests and objectives of the Mexican State.
		1.2.3. Strengthen the Intelligence of the Mexican State to identify, prevent and counter risks and threats to national security.	1.2. Articulate the specialized intelligence of the Mexican State through the establishment and operation of the National Intelligence System. 2.1. Annually define a multidimensional National Risk Agenda to promote comprehensive attention to National Security issues.
		1.2.2. Preserve the peace, independence and sovereignty of the nation.	2.2. Strengthen the response capacity of the Federal Forces to contribute both to the maintenance of Internal Security and to the tasks of External Defense of the Federation.
		1.2.4. Strengthen the operational response capabilities of the Armed Forces	
		1.2.5. Modernize the processes, systems and institutional infrastructure of the Armed Forces.	

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the National Security Council was established to allow the coordination of actions aimed at preserving National Security. For this reason, the agencies that comprise it have a central role in the implementation of the 2014-2018 National Security Program.

The contribution of the Program to the sectoral programs of the different agencies that are part of the National Security Council is consistent with the provisions of the Mexico in Peace Goal of the National Development Plan 2013 - 2018, since it defines the initiatives that the Government of the Republic to maintain the integrity, stability and permanence of the Mexican State.

The way in which the Program contributes to the achievement of the purposes expressed in the sectoral programs of the dependencies that are part of the Council is indicated below:

- **Secretary of the Interior**

  The National Security Program 2014 - 2018 highlights the need to strengthen coordination between the Instances and dependencies that are part of the National Security Council to create conditions that allow effective attention to those phenomena that can put democratic governance and the safety of the population throughout the national territory. The Program indicates the need to strengthen the response capacity of the Federal Forces to contribute to the maintenance of Internal Security. By doing so, it contributes to the purpose of improving security and justice conditions in the country, as indicated by the Governance Sector Program.

- **Secretary of National Defense**

  By pointing out the need to promote the development of a legal framework that supports the actions of the Armed Forces in matters of Internal Security, the National Security Program 2014 - 2018 is aligned with the provisions of the Defense and Navy sector programs . The Program seeks to highlight the effort made by our Armed Forces to jointly develop a National Defense Policy that defines the way in which the Mexican State guides its defense function and the development of the national capacities necessary to preserve the integrity, the independence and sovereignty of the nation.

- **Secretary of the Navy - Navy of Mexico**

  In accordance with the above, the National Security Program 2014 - 2018 indicates the purpose of strengthening the institutional architecture and the operational response capabilities of the Armed Forces, also highlighting the relevance of modernizing their intelligence systems and the promotion of capabilities industrial, technological and scientific research in the national defense sector. Finally, the Program incorporates a series of purposes highlighted by the Navy Sector Program and that coincide with the provisions of the Defense Sector Program.

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•Public Function Secretary

When making a diagnosis of the conditions that have allowed the evolution of the Homeland Security scenario in recent years, the 2014-2018 National Security Program points out that one of the risk factors that give rise to violence and crime has been the increase of impunity and corruption, especially at the local level. Similarly, the Program proposes a specific line of action to comprehensively identify and evaluate all aspects that contribute to the generation of corruption, impunity and violence.

•Secretary of Foreign Relations

The National Security Program 2014 - 2018 highlights Mexico's status as an emerging power and a responsible global actor. In doing so, the Program presents a strategic evaluation of Mexico's position in the contemporary international system, highlighting the weight of those geopolitical factors linked to different elements of national power. The Program is linked to the fifth National Goal of the National Development Plan (Mexico with Global Responsibility) and to the provisions of the Foreign Relations Sector Program. At the same time, it indicates the purpose of contributing to the maintenance of a stable international environment that favors national interests and objectives.

•Secretary of Communications and Transportation

The evaluation of the Homeland Security scenario presented in the 2014-2018 National Security Program highlights the importance of national strategic facilities and the role played by the network of ports, airports and national highways in the integration of the national territory under the authority of the Mexican state. The Program highlights the purpose of mobilizing the resources of the Federal Forces and the intelligence community to develop and test operations continuity mechanisms in strategic national facilities.

•The Attorney General's Office The Program

for National Security 2014 - 2018 highlights the priority role that this Administration has given to the Public Policy for Security and Procurement of Justice as a central component of the strategy that will allow the restoration of Internal Security conditions Throughout the national territory. In doing so, the Program is consistent with the provisions of the National Program for the Procurement of Justice.

Finally, it is necessary to point out that the Program also considers cross-cutting initiatives that will allow us to consolidate our National Security System (SSN).
In this context, the Center for Investigation and National Security (CISEN) will play a prominent role by participating in the development of a new National Intelligence System (SNI), which has been conceived as one of the central supports of the decision-making process. decisions of the country's security and defense community.

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3. National Security Model

A State policy in matters of National Security must be supported by a broad conceptual framework, which allows considering the threats of the present and the challenges of the future.

The conceptual framework constitutes a strategic reference for the actions of the authorities that are part of the National Security Council. Under this perspective, the National Security agenda developed by the Government of the Republic is articulated from the following three elements:

to. The national project defined in our Political Constitution and the vision of the Federal Executive in matters of National Security, expressed in the National Development Plan 2013 - 2018.

b. National interests and objectives protected by the National Security Law (LSN) and the National Risk Agenda (ANR).

c. The evaluation of the national strategic environment in its external and internal dimensions, from which derives the identification of the challenges and antagonisms that must be addressed by the National Security policy in a medium and long-term perspective.

In this way, the approach of National Security that will guide the action of this Administration is stated as follows:

"Promote the security of the Mexican State through a multidimensional policy that anticipates those internal and external trends that may put our national project at risk, thus safeguarding the freedom, human rights, and security of our citizens."

This approach transcends the classic concept of National Security, which favors conventional political-military threats, through a multidimensional approach that considers the various dimensions of contemporary security: economic, food, technological, environmental, societal and the human. In doing so, it gives effect to the vision of the Federal Executive expressed in the National Development Plan 2013 - 2018 and provides this Administration with a clear reference to guide its efforts in the matter.

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Although the preservation of National Security is the exclusive responsibility of the Federal Executive, contributing to the fulfillment of this mission is the responsibility of all the Powers of the Union, of the three orders of government and of society as a whole.

Finally, it is necessary to point out that the National Security approach proposed by this Administration requires moving towards the achievement of three purposes of strategic scope: (a) the consolidation of the National Security System, (b) the construction of a new National Intelligence System and (c) the development of a National Security culture in accordance with the needs and interests of Mexico in the 21st century.

A. CONSOLIDATION OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM

The preservation of National Security constitutes a superior function exercised by the President of the Republic. To do so effectively, it is assisted by the National Security System (SSN), which is made up of a set of instances that perform command, control, surveillance, alarm and protection functions to guarantee the security of the Mexican State and its population. .

The purpose of this Administration's National Security policy is to face those risks and threats that may jeopardize our national project and simultaneously identify windows of opportunity to promote national development and the security of the Mexican State. The institutions that perform public functions in the areas of foreign defense, internal security and civil protection are part of a National Security System that must be strengthened to guarantee the security of Mexico in the 21st century.

In order to respond in a timely manner to the demands of an increasingly complex strategic environment, this Administration will implement a series of structural changes that will strengthen the National Security System. In doing so, it will promote the development of capacities to build prospective scenarios and public policy options that will privilege intelligence over force and the effective coordination of actions in the three levels of government.

One of the central purposes of this Program is to delimit the areas of competence of the various actors that are part of the System, in order to establish the management criteria and the instruments that will allow the coordinated action of the National Security Instances (ISN) to be strengthened. .

MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM

All the institutions that are part of the country's security and defense community converge in the National Security System, as well as all the information and specialized intelligence systems available to the Mexican State. None of its components is more relevant than the other, since they all deal with tasks in an interrelated manner under the leadership of the President of the Republic, who is supported by the Executive Secretary of the National Security Council and by the Technical Secretary of said Council.

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NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM

In Mexico, the National Security System is made up of the set of *authorities, processes and instruments* that allow the President of the Republic to comprehensively address the risks and threats to National Security from a multidimensional perspective.

The response cycle to risks and threats that may compromise National Security begins when the Federal Public Administration units send specialized information to be processed by the National Intelligence System.

The intelligence products generated initiate a deliberation process within the National Security Council to allow the President of the Republic to exercise the fundamental political decision in matters of National Security. In doing so, the latter mobilizes the rest of the authorities that are part of the National Security System with the purpose of using the processes and instruments at its disposal to contain and neutralize those risks and threats that may violate the security of the Mexican State.

The National Intelligence System will integrate all the specialized intelligence generated by the Federal Public Administration, including that generated by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic (PGR), the Federal Police (PF), the Armed Forces and the civil intelligence agency of the Mexican State.

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The substantive functions of the National Security System have been organized in such a way as to promote the coordination and control of the System itself:

A. Fundamental political decision

In his capacity as Head of State, it corresponds to the President of the Republic to make decisions regarding matters that affect the preservation of National Security, in accordance with the powers and obligations established in article 89, section VI, of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States.

B. Advice and consultation

As a deliberative instance, the National Security Council is responsible for providing the head of the Federal Executive with intelligence products and other elements of judgment necessary for him to make appropriate decisions when facing specific risks and threats, coordinating actions aimed at preserving security. of the Mexican state.

C. Information and intelligence

All instances that are part of the National Security System generate information and produce intelligence. The integration of strategic intelligence is intended to support the political decisions adopted by the President of the Republic in matters of National Security, prior consideration by the National Security Council.

D. Planning and analysis

The National Security Council will have mechanisms to allow, within the framework of its deliberative processes, its members to contribute elements for the planning of the objectives and strategies that guide public policies in matters of National Security and decision-making to make against specific risks and threats.

E. Execution

It consists of the application of national power through the coordinated exercise of powers by any authority that materializes the lines of action derived from the objectives and strategies determined by the Federal Executive.

F. Evaluation

The Federal Executive will have mechanisms that will allow it to evaluate the actions carried out by the members of the National Security System to reorient or continue the execution of each strategy as the case may be.

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The management model of the National Security System also considers an aspect of coordination with the autonomous constitutional bodies, and with the governments of the federal entities and municipalities. This aspect operates under the terms of the corresponding collaboration agreements and is complemented by an agreement aspect that indicates the need to promote citizen participation.

Within this framework, the model highlights the role of international cooperation as an essential component, since the exchange of information on risks and threats, as well as the coordination of actions with other nations to preserve the security of our region and governability of the international system, is essential to promote the defense of Mexico's interests in the world.

Finally, the model proposes the establishment of a permanent dialogue with the Congress of the Union, through the National Security Bicamaral Commission (CBSN), as a mechanism of democratic control over policies and actions related to National Security.

INSTRUMENTS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY

The operation of the National Security System is guided by three major public policy instruments: the National Development Plan, the National Security Program and the National Risk Agenda. Added to these are the operational investigation, protection and security or emergency management programs, as well as the set of decisions adopted by the President of the Republic to deal with the risks and threats that may compromise the security of the country.

The National Risk Agenda (ANR) is the strategic and prospective document that guides the operations of the National Security System, based on the identification of phenomena that may violate national interests and objectives, focusing the attention that the National Security System lend to each of them. For its part, the National Security Council receives this document annually, which is presented to it by its Technical Secretariat, based on the proposal presented by the Center for Investigation and National Security.

Finally, it is necessary to point out that all the sectoral programs of the dependencies that are part of the National Security Council consider strategies and lines of action that contribute substantially to the effective implementation of the National Security policy of the Mexican State.

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B. CONSTRUCTION OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM

The preservation of National Security requires having a comprehensive, transparent and participatory diagnosis, which considers the vulnerabilities, risks and threats that may compromise the development of the nation. Said diagnosis must be supported by timely, reliable and precise intelligence.

Only by having intelligence products with an adequate strategic scope, will it be in a position to be able to anticipate the impact of those trends that may violate National Security and the performance of institutions that perform public functions in this area. In this sense, the generation of intelligence becomes relevant within the framework of a National Security model in which the actions of all its members will be subject to a permanent evaluation cycle.

To achieve this objective, this Administration will establish a National Intelligence System. Its purpose will be to generate intelligence products with a strategic and multidimensional scope to support the decision-making of the Federal Executive in matters of National Security. As a central component of the National Security System, the new National Intelligence System will allow the integration of the specialized intelligence of the Federal Public Administration, including that generated by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, the Federal Police, the Armed Forces and the body civil intelligence of the Mexican State.

The activities that will be developed by the new National Intelligence System will have the following purposes:

- Generate intelligence for the security and defense of the Mexican State and national development, under a dual scheme of prevention and forecasting that allows promoting public policy initiatives in the human, political-military and economic-environmental spheres.

- Protect human rights in intelligence operations and the defense of the fundamental principles of our national project, contained in the Political Constitution of the United States of Mexico and the National Development Plan 2013 - 2018.

- Promote the strategic action of the Mexican State abroad to contribute to maintaining the governance of the international system and the projection of Mexico's interests in the world.

- Join the authorities of the three levels of government in the efforts to face the challenges that may have a negative impact on the security and development of the nation.

- Promote the use of advanced technological means for the generation of intelligence products and the secure exchange of information between the components of the System.

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By defining these purposes, this Administration will encourage National Security policy to support the production of strategic intelligence, fully exploiting the link between the decision-making process, the timely dissemination of intelligence products, and the generation of scientific knowledge. and specialized technician.

C. NATIONAL SECURITY CULTURE

Although the preservation of National Security is a function of the Mexican State that is the direct responsibility of the Federal Executive, it requires dialogue and coordination with other public powers, the private sector, academia and civil society in order to generate conditions that allow the consolidation of the democratic regime that supports our national project.

Mexico needs to develop a culture of National Security made up of a set of values, principles, knowledge, practices and attitudes that must be guided by a collective ethical conscience convinced of maintaining the rational balance between the practical need for subsistence of the State and the protection of the free exercise of the fundamental rights of its population. The social behavior of citizens and their communities regarding the National Security policy must be based on cultural identity, patriotism, respect for the law and the Rule of Law; civic practices that build and strengthen the social system as a whole.

The development, dissemination and strengthening of this culture will generate a homogeneous conception among the authorities and society regarding the purposes of National Security, which necessarily requires collaborative work between the Federal Executive and the Legislative Power with the private sector. , academia and civil society, since a State policy on the matter cannot prosper without the explicit endorsement of society. In the same way, the doctrinal strengthening of National Security in State institutions requires the professionalization and specialized training of its members, so that they develop the values, principles and practices necessary for their professional performance under a framework of transparency. , efficiency and unrestricted respect for human rights. Finally, a culture of National Security must promote society's capacity for prevention and anticipation in the face of trends that may put the nation's security at risk.

Under this approach, the dissemination of a culture of National Security should encourage the population to develop a clear understanding of the purposes of the National Security policy and the tools and capabilities available to the Mexican State to prevent, deter, contain, and neutralize those threats and risks that can violate the security of the nation. The process of socialization of the culture of National Security must also allow the strengthening of the trust and credibility of society in State institutions, encouraging their active participation in the achievement of national interests and objectives.

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This process will allow citizens to clearly identify the bodies in charge of preserving National Security as institutions of a democratic State and of law that act under the protection of the law and that are subject to democratic controls to monitor their conduct, thus promoting the support and participation of society in achieving the goals of the National Security policy.

To the extent that civil society participates in the debate on the design and execution of public policy on National Security, it may be co-responsible for it. By participating in the definition of National Security priorities, society will have greater certainty that the Government of the Republic acts for its benefit with absolute respect for human rights. This will make it possible to establish the foundations of a cultural identity linked to the consolidation of a responsible exercise of citizenship, patriotism and respect for the law, while promoting other practices leading to the construction of social conditions that allow the interests and national objectives and the human, political, economic, social and cultural development of the individual. In this context, the Government of the Republic has assumed the priority of involving society in the development and dissemination of the culture of National Security, establishing adequate channels of communication with civil society in this area.

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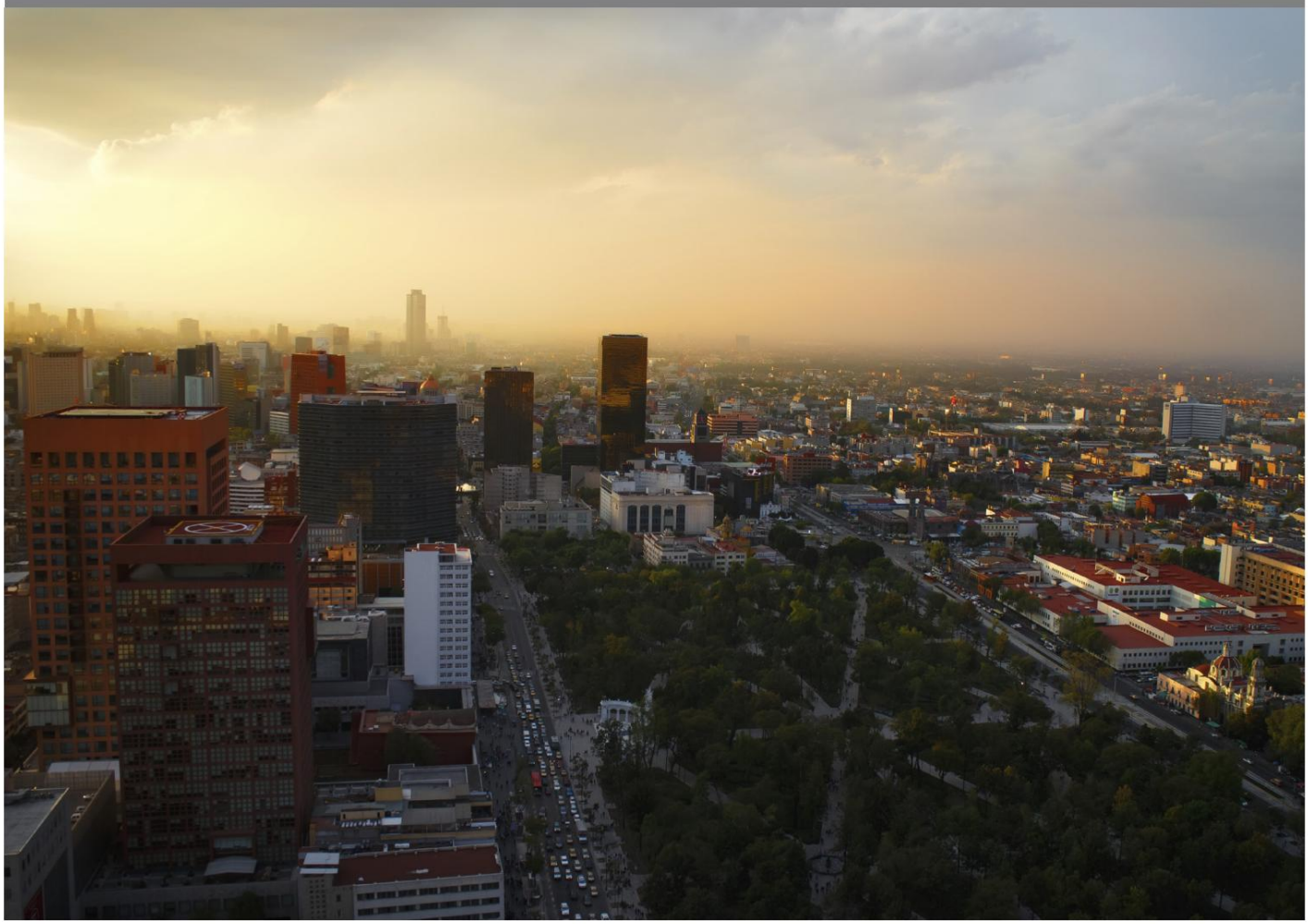
II. The strategic environment of Mexico in the 21st century: the challenges of the present



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II. The strategic environment of Mexico in the 21st century: the challenges of the present

4 Position of Mexico in the world

5 Homeland Security and Defense

6 Risks and threats

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4. Mexico's position in the world

In a relatively short period, the country has undergone transformations without precedent in its political life, in the definition of its economic structure and in the expansion of its commercial ties abroad.

In this way, Mexico has become an actor with a strategic weight that allows it to play a prominent role in the international system. Its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) places it among the top twenty economies in the world3 while its demographic profile, the nature of its trade and its privileged geographical position in the Western Hemisphere place it as an emerging power capable of assuming larger and more significant regional and global responsibilities.

The dynamic nature of the Mexican economy is defined today by the consolidation of regional development centers in which manufactured products with increasing added value are generated, in sectors as important as aeronautics, automotive and information technology. As a whole, 73 percent of Mexican exports correspond to manufactured goods, whose value (estimated at around 269 billion dollars) is nearly 50 percent higher than the combined amount of manufactured exports from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Ecuador, six of the most important economies in Latin America.4

At the same time, Mexico's status as an emerging power is confirmed by three aspects that are sometimes overlooked: first, the vigor of Mexican culture and its artistic expressions, enormous capital for public diplomacy; second, the status of a megadiverse country, which gives Mexico enormous potential and a special responsibility in biodiversity management and environmental sustainability models; third, the fact that Mexico is a young country: we have an optimal demographic situation to promote economic development. Today, 50 percent of the Mexican population is 26 years old or younger, while in the United States the average age is 37 years old and in China 35 years old.5

Mexico is a young country: we have one optimal demographic situation ideal to boost economic development. Today 50 percent of the Mexican population has 26 or younger, while in the United States the median age is 37 and in China 35.

Considering the condition of Mexico as an emerging power does not imply ignoring the challenges that the country faces in terms of Internal Security. However, the relevance of the links that our country has acquired abroad and the nature of the risks that are part of the global agenda are circumstances that demand a broad reflection regarding the role that the country must play in the international system during the next decades. A comprehensive approach to the National Security agenda of the Mexican State must consider the challenges that Mexico will face based on: (a) the position that the country occupies in the international system and its geopolitical weight, (b) the nature of the challenges that faces

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internally, and (c) the nature of its aspirations in the international arena.
Finally, a National Security policy consistent with the demands of the 21st century must also consider the rational and responsible use of the resources that constitute national power in all its dimensions: military, diplomatic, environmental, economic, and cultural.

OUR CONDITION OF EMERGING POWER

The definition of a State policy on National Security requires considering the role that Mexico occupies in the world of the 21st century. In an international scenario defined by constant change, our country is emerging today as an emerging power and a responsible global actor called to assume greater responsibilities vis-à-vis the international community. Therefore, the successful insertion of Mexico in a world that poses great opportunities and challenges requires taking advantage of the country's advantages and the factors that place it as a relevant actor on the global stage.

Mexico's geopolitical position in the Western Hemisphere makes it a country of multiple belongings. The magnitude of the commercial link sustained with the United States and Canada during the last two decades inserts it into a dynamic of intense economic, technological and social exchange within North America, indicating the importance of integration with these two nations for Mexico. At the same time, Mexico shares a series of historical, political and cultural experiences that define its belonging to Latin America, for which reason it has a clear interest in strengthening democratic governance in the region, especially in Central America and the Greater Caribbean. The country's bioceanic condition offers it the potential to look to the Pacific, where the strengthening of our presence in Asia-Pacific is a natural step in expanding economic and commercial ties.
That same condition allows you to look at the Atlantic, where political dialogue and economic cooperation with the European Union are essential. Finally, it is necessary to point out that Mexico is interested in the trends that define the political, economic and social reality of Africa and the Middle East.

Specifically, there are four elements that define Mexico's role in the world: first, Mexico stands out as an economic power with a defined weight in North America and commercial interests in the most dynamic regions of the world.
Second, it stands out as a cultural power that has the ability to project its influence abroad to promote its interests. Third, it stands out as an environmental power, a megadiverse country that finds in its environmental wealth one of the pillars for its development in the 21st century. Finally, Mexico stands out as a space for permanent transit and exchange of goods, people, ideas, and cultural practices: a nation of multiple belongings that serves as a meeting point between different cultures.

In this way, Mexico projects itself abroad as a democratic nation that uses its status as an emerging power to consolidate its development,

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NUMBER OF INHABITANTS

With 118 million inhabitants, Mexico is the eleventh most populous country in the world, which also makes it the largest Spanish-speaking country in the world.6

GDP

Mexico is the second largest economy in Latin America, the fourth in the American continent and the fourteenth in the world, with a GDP of 1.18 billion dollars. For this reason, Mexico is part of the Group of the 20 largest economies in the world (G20).

TERRITORIAL EXTENSION

With a territorial extension of 1.9 million square kilometers and 11,122 kilometers of coastline that gives access to the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, Mexico is the thirteenth largest country on the planet.9

ECONOMIC OPENNESS

Mexico ranks fifteenth among the countries in the world with the highest total trade, reaching 751 billion dollars in 2012.11 Likewise, it ranks fourth among the countries with the largest number of trade agreements: having signed free trade agreements with 45 countries in the most dynamic regions of the world, Mexico has accessed markets that represent about 65 percent of world GDP and more than 1.5 billion consumers.12

OIL PRODUCTION

Mexico is the ninth largest oil producer in the world. reached 2,936 million barrels per day in 2012.14

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

In the last decade, Mexico positioned itself as the sixteenth recipient of foreign direct investment, with an amount of 230 billion dollars.7

HIGH VALUE ADDED PRODUCTS

Mexico is one of the main generators of manufactured products in Latin America. About 70 percent of Mexican exports are manufactured goods, many of them with high added value.

Those related to information technologies and the aeronautical and automotive sectors stand out.8

BIODIVERSITY

Mexico ranks fourth among the seventeen megadiverse countries in the world. With around 200,000 different species, the country is home to 10 to 12 percent of the world's biodiversity and a high number of endemic species.10

CULTURAL HERITAGE

Mexico ranks sixth on the UNESCO World Heritage list and is the first in the American continent. With 32 registered sites, it holds 3.4 percent of the world total. In the country there are just over 1,200 museums and 187 archaeological zones open to the public. On the other hand, Mexico is internationally recognized for the work of its creators, artists and intellectuals. Added to this is an intangible heritage that encompasses an enormous variety of artistic, social and cultural manifestations.13

MULTILATERALISM

Mexico actively participates in decision-making that governs the international order. The country is among the top fifteen contributors to the UN budget and is the fourth largest contributor to the OAS budget.15

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responsibly promoting their interests and values in the world. From this perspective, consideration of the strategic environment in which our country operates is essential to articulate a State policy on National Security.

THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF MULTIPLE REGIONAL BELONGINGS OF MEXICO

For Mexico, it is essential to face the challenges of international security through an approach that highlights the multiple belongings of the country and its areas of immediate interest at the regional level: North America, Central America, Latin America and the Greater Caribbean, the Pacific Basin and Europe.

TO. NORTH AMERICA

Mexico shares a border of just over 3,000 kilometers with the world's leading economic power. Together with the United States and Canada, our country is part of a block that aspires to shared prosperity and that faces security challenges in the most diverse areas, having to manage common borders subject to social, environmental and justice enforcement challenges. It is a region in which economic and productive asymmetry coexists with an intense flow of trade, investment and people, to which are added flows of illicit goods, arms and drugs in an environment that makes migrant trafficking and the human trafficking.

In this context, North America is the region with which Mexico has made the greatest institutional cooperation efforts and exchange of intelligence information in the last two decades. Our country has established with the United States a series of bilateral cooperation mechanisms with a multidimensional scope, among which the following stand out: (1) XXI Century Border, (2) United States - Mexico Border Health Commission, (3) Border 2020, (4) Joint Working Committee on Motor Carriers, (5) Working Group on Cooperation in Emergency Management in Case of Natural Disasters and Accidents, (6) Binational Group Mexico - United States of International Crossings and Bridges, between others.

The US-Mexico border has the highest number of legal crossings in the world. Annual trade between Mexico and the United States reaches 500 billion dollars, that is, 1,300 million per day and one million dollars per minute.

At the trilateral level, Mexico also maintains with the United States and Canada the North American Plan on Avian and Pandemic Influenza, and the set of cooperation and consultation mechanisms provided for in the North American Free Trade Agreement. Finally, at the consular level, the Border Liaison Mechanisms and the Repatriation Programs maintained with the United States authorities stand out.

Finally, it is necessary to point out that the Government of the Republic works with its North American partners in the permanent strengthening of capacities to face the complex challenges of regional and border security. Efforts for economic, educational and innovation consolidation are currently underway to boost the development, associated productivity and prosperity of the region as a whole.

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B. CENTRAL AMERICA

Mexico is a neighbor and gateway to Central America, a region with which it is linked by historical, cultural, social and economic ties. The political stability and development of Central America are elements that are linked to the National Security of Mexico. The intensity of border relations and established commercial links take place within the framework of a regional scenario defined by significant challenges for the maintenance of democratic governance. The growth of illegal activities linked to transnational organized crime has had an economic and social impact in recent years that has affected, to varying degrees, the countries of the region.

With Central America, the interest is to promote integration and trade, as well as seek more investment from Mexican companies that create jobs and opportunities, in addition to being more competitive in regional and global markets.
The peace and prosperity of Central America are essential for Mexico, hence the commitment of the Government of the Republic to support regional integration through strengthened dialogue with the Central American Integration System (SICA) and the implementation of infrastructure projects that improve connectivity and create secure borders.

C. SOUTH AMERICA AND THE GREATER CARIBBEAN

Even though Mexico is a country of multiple belongings, South America and the Greater Caribbean have a defined strategic weight based on a common historical experience and a series of social, economic and demographic transformations that determine the growing relevance of the region in the environment. of the 21st century.16 For reasons of geographic proximity, cultural identity, economic complementarity, development and integration, Mexico's ties with South America and the Greater Caribbean represent a strategic priority for our country. At the same time, Mexico is an essential piece for the stability and prosperity of the region. The transnationalization of illegal activities that violate security and governance in the region is a topic of priority interest. The activities of transnational organized crime make up criminal chains between countries for the flow of merchandise, drugs, people, weapons and money that demand joint solutions.

On the other hand, Mexico is a maritime neighbor of the Greater Caribbean, a region whose historical, cultural and economic diversity presents various degrees of interrelation with the country. The vulnerability, particularly environmental, of some countries of the Greater Caribbean poses indirect security risks. In this regard, our country has committed to support and cooperation programs for economic development, with emphasis on the tourism sector, in addition to strengthening the response capacities of the countries of the region to disasters and natural phenomena.

d. THE PACIFIC BASIN

The most dynamic economies in the 21st century are located in the Pacific Basin, as well as some of the most complex challenges for geopolitical balance.

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global. Many of the nations that are part of this region must face major sources of international tension. Regional tensions, which are added to those already existing in Central Asia, have a direct geopolitical impact on the rest of the world, which is why they must be considered in the formulation of a strategic agenda on international security.

In recent years, Mexico has inserted itself into the Pacific Basin through a shared prosperity approach promoted in the Asia-Pacific Cooperation Forum (APEC) and in rapidly expanding emerging mechanisms such as the Pacific Alliance, an initiative of state-of-the-art regional integration linking several Latin American nations. Made up of Mexico, Colombia, Chile and Peru, the Pacific Alliance represents the eighth largest economy in the world and the seventh largest exporter, in addition to concentrating 36 percent of the total GDP of Latin America and 50 percent of the trade of the region.17 Similarly, Mexico actively participates in the consolidation of the Trans-Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement (TPP), the most relevant trade negotiation in the Pacific Basin.
Made up of 12 of the most dynamic economies in the world, the TTP concentrates a market made up of nearly 200 million people, which represents 30 percent of world GDP and around a third of global trade.18

E. EUROPE

Historically, Mexico has assumed that the expansion of its political, economic and cultural relations with Europe is a strategic option. On the other hand, the influence of Europe on the construction of Mexico's political and cultural identity is undeniable and is only comparable in importance to the weight of our indigenous and pre-Columbian heritage.

In recent years, Mexico has worked intensively to establish a meaningful political and economic dialogue with the European Union and with those countries that play a central role in European community affairs. It was not until the year 2000 that the entry into force of the Economic Association, Political Coordination and Cooperation Agreement (Global Agreement) allowed Mexico and the European Union to have a truly relevant dialogue mechanism for both parties. Said mechanisms were complemented as of 2008 with the definitive recognition of the Strategic Association between Mexico and the European Union (EU). Today, ties with Europe are strengthened by our membership of the Group of 20 (G20) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), two forums in which many of the nations that exercise central leadership within of the European Union are represented.

The nations that make up the TPP. They are currently one of the most robust economic groups in the world, representing about 40 percent of GDP and around a third of global trade.

After the financial crisis of 2008, the European Union has entered a period of transition, reform and recovery that is far from over. However, it would be a mistake to underestimate the geopolitical importance of Eurasia for the stability of the international system and the resilience of European societies, from whose technological, political and cultural dynamism Mexico can still bring important benefits. With 28 member states, a GDP estimated at around 15 billion dollars and a potential market of just over 500 million inhabitants, the community Europe of the 21st century continues to be a first-rate international actor, with which Mexico must consolidate and strengthen their spaces for dialogue in the commercial, political and cultural spheres.19

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OUR MULTILATERAL AGENDA: MEXICO AND THE GOVERNANCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

The multiple dimensions of National Security make it necessary for threats generated abroad to have a multilateral focus. For this reason, it is essential to maintain vigor and leadership in the relevant forums in order to continue participating actively in international decision-making.

The interest of Mexico is promoted by actively strengthening the international bodies and mechanisms that ensure respect for human rights in the world. In the different institutional spheres of the United Nations (UN) —such as the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council and other specialized multilateral forums— as well as in the Inter-American Human Rights System, Mexico promotes and participates in initiatives in favor of the rights of women, migrants, indigenous peoples and people with disabilities, as well as unrestricted adherence to human rights in the fight against terrorism.

The multidimensional perspective that guides the National Security policy of the Mexican State is complemented by intense multilateral work that seeks to promote favorable global conditions for the construction of a prosperous, inclusive and peaceful Mexico. For this reason, the Government of the Republic actively participates in the different forums of the United Nations to promote the adoption and implementation of the Post 2015 Development Agenda, favoring the Global Perspective for Inclusion.

By virtue of our geographic orientation, international initiatives designed to address the world drug problem are also strategic. Similarly, the country has fully assumed its responsibility in the fight against organized crime and in promoting an anti-corruption agenda of regional and global scope, issues that in the coming years will continue to play a relevant role on the agenda of the Organization of United Nations (UN) and the Organization of American States (OAS).

Since our national interest is linked to the promotion of mechanisms that make it possible to guarantee the governability of the international system, the Government of the Republic will continue working in favor of a comprehensive reform of the UN Security Council, in order to turn it into an organ more democratic, transparent, efficient and representative. Mexico promotes said reform through its active participation in the United for Consensus Movement, promoting initiatives that seek to enable the Security Council to respond in a timely manner to the challenges of the 21st century.

In terms of disarmament, Mexico's leadership in the fight against trafficking in small arms and light weapons has been internationally recognized. Similarly, our country is recognized for its contributions to nuclear disarmament. For this reason, this Administration will continue to actively and purposefully promote initiatives in multilateral forums with a view to eliminating and prohibiting nuclear weapons, in order to maintain and sustain a world free of this scourge.

Mexico is signatory to a total of 1,376 international treaties, of which 742 are bilateral and 634 are multilateral.

Our participation in these instruments indicates Mexico's interest in establishing an assertive relationship with the world.

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The fight against illicit arms trafficking, as well as the control of their trade, will continue to be fundamental aspects to guarantee international security. It is necessary to promote the entry into force of the UN Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), urging countries that have not done so to adhere to the instrument and declare its provisional application.

Terrorism represents a threat to National Security that can have direct impacts on the nation's population and strategic infrastructure, which is why it must be prevented through actions that promptly identify possible attacks. This is a threat that must be considered from a broad perspective: terrorist acts could occur on national territory, be planned on national territory with a focus on third States, or our country could be a transit point for possible terrorists.

The National Development Plan 2013 - 2018 provides for the strengthening of institutional capacities in cyberspace and cybersecurity. The crimes of identity theft, financial fraud, distribution of child pornography, among others, have prospered in cyberspace, generating a high economic and human cost. In this sense, the need arises to concentrate efforts and resources to combat cybercrime and promote legislation on the matter at the national level. Likewise, it is a priority to strengthen international cooperation, particularly with North America, in order to identify, prevent, and contain risks and threats to National Security that come from cyberspace.

Mexico has been elected member non-permanent Council of Security in four periods: 1946, 1980 - 1981, 2002 - 2003 and 2009 - 2010. In all of them, the presence of Mexico in the Security Council allowed our country to influence positively in preserving the governance of the international system.

In Mexico, progress has been made in the legislation for the protection of personal data and work is being done on an information security strategy in order to ensure and safeguard the integrity, confidentiality and privacy of the information of individuals and public and private institutions. In this regard, the exchange of information with our regional partners must take place within the framework of established agreements and through the pertinent diplomatic and institutional channels, in order to guarantee dialogue, cooperation and national and regional stability.

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5. Internal Security and Defense

THE INTERNAL SECURITY SCENARIO

The extensive transformation of the political, economic and social structures that Mexico has undergone in recent years has also had a direct impact on the evolution of the Internal Security scenario. The insertion of Mexico in the circuits of the global economy coincided with the expansion of illegal activities linked to the operation of transnational organized crime and other non-state actors in a dynamic that links South America, Central America and the Caribbean with the demand of illicit goods and services generated in the north of the continent.

In this context, the technological transformations experienced in the field of transportation and information technology allowed criminal organizations linked to drug trafficking to expand their operational and logistical capacities, thus increasing the volumes of their profits and strengthening their presence in specific areas of the national territory. In doing so, it also increased its ability to corrupt local authorities and secure transit along key routes for trafficking drugs and other illicit goods.

As indicated in the National Development Plan 2013 - 2018, at the local level, this new dynamic found poorly structured and unprofessionalized public security institutions, which facilitated the penetration of organized crime.20 The growth of criminal organizations took place under a scenario of little coordination between the three levels of government, a growing distrust between security corporations and a relative resistance to joint collaboration.21 Over time, the presence of criminal groups and other non-state armed actors in some areas of the country became a threat that exceeded the capacity of local authorities.

Thus, the actions of organized crime in certain regions of our country ceased to be a phenomenon linked to the maintenance of Public Security, to become an issue of Internal Security. This circumstance demanded the determined intervention of the Government of the Republic in those states and municipalities where the population and local public security institutions ran the risk of being at the mercy of armed actors linked to organized crime.

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RISK FACTORS THAT CAUSE VIOLENCE AND CRIME

A multidimensional perspective on Internal Security must identify the set of vulnerabilities that have allowed the increase in violence and crime in our country. As indicated by the Sectoral Program of the Ministry of the Interior (SEGOB), in Mexico there are various structural factors linked to marginalization and poverty that weaken the social fabric, making the population vulnerable to violence and crime. 22 The lack of job opportunities and unemployment have become precursor factors for violence.23 Likewise, limited access to secondary and higher education and school dropout can become risk factors. Education levels are associated with people's future expectations and their possibilities of social mobility. Therefore, the lack of educational opportunities can lead people to consider crime as an alternative.

Another risk factor that can generate violence and crime is the level of citizen mistrust that prevents the peaceful solution of conflicts between communities and neighbors.24 The insufficiency or deterioration of public spaces for coexistence is a factor that affects the weakening of the social fabric. The change in the forms and spaces of sociability and coexistence of the Mexican population, as well as the persistence of important social disparities, has given rise to the formation of an increasingly fragmented and unequal urban space, characterized by the growing withdrawal of the public sphere. towards the private realm.25

Finally, in our country there is still low confidence in the authorities in charge of the operation of justice systems. This situation has been negatively reflected in impunity and corruption rates, as well as in the inefficient performance of justice institutions. As a consequence of the foregoing, the perception of citizens regarding the administration of justice in Mexico is, in general terms, negative.26

All these factors have a different impact on specific sectors of our population. Unfortunately, young people have become the main victims of violence and its main generators.27 Another segment of the population that has been exposed to violence and crime is that of boys and girls, who are one of the most top priorities of this Administration.28 Violence has also affected the Mexican countryside, having a major impact on our indigenous communities. Finally, it is not possible to omit the negative effects of violence on Mexican women, so attention to gender violence will continue to be a priority in the coming years.

Finally, it is necessary to point out that the increase in crime rates has manifested itself in different ways throughout the national territory. This forces us to analyze the criminal phenomenon and the configuration of specific violence scenarios from a regional perspective. Between 2006 and 2013, the largest number of intentional homicides was concentrated in the central and northwestern regions of the country; kidnapping registered a higher incidence in the central, western, and northwestern regions, while extortion was more frequent in the central, western, and southeastern regions.29

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THE INTERNAL SECURITY POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC

When considering the Internal Security scenario described above, the Government of the Republic is clear that Mexicans want a safe country. Likewise, they demand that violence be reduced and that peace be restored where armed actors linked to organized crime have violated the harmonious coexistence of our communities.

Internal Security and Public Security are widely interrelated and require a differentiated use of State power. In the first case, to face risks and threats that violate the constitutional order and its fundamental institutions; in the second, to ensure compliance with the rule of law and the safety of citizens and their property.

This Administration assumes that the best way to guarantee the security of our citizens and democratic governance is to transform the operating environment that has allowed the strengthening of organized crime. For this, it is necessary to establish measures that structurally change the social reality of those regions of the country in which violence has had a direct impact on the life, liberty, and property of Mexicans.

To achieve this purpose, the Government of the Republic has implemented a Public Policy for Security and Justice Procurement that seeks to reduce violence and restore peace by combating the crimes that most violate society. This is an approach that favors crime prevention, the use of intelligence, and the strengthening of security and law enforcement institutions.

The Public Security and Procurement Policy emphasizes crime prevention, and favors the use of intelligence and technology in the fight against crime.
This policy articulates the following ten action strategies that will make it possible to recover peace for Mexicans: (1) crime prevention and reconstruction of the social fabric, (2) effective criminal justice, (3) professionalization and strengthening of police forces, (4) transformation of the prison system, (5) promotion and articulation of citizen participation, (6) international cooperation, (7) information that serves the citizen, (8) coordination between authorities, (9) regionalization, and (10) strengthening of intelligence.

The Government of the Republic will work to restore the conditions that allow guaranteeing Internal Security through four public policy instruments that are linked to each other: the National Program for the Procurement of Justice, the Program for the Social Prevention of Violence, the National Public Security Program and this Program for National Security.

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The first of these instruments defines the law enforcement policy that will be observed by this Administration, indicating the mechanisms that will be put in place to achieve an effective, expeditious, impartial, and transparent Criminal Justice System. The second seeks to transform the social conditions that have allowed the increase in violence and crime in specific regions of our country through focused attention. The third has the purpose of combating crimes with the highest impact for the population, such as homicide, robbery with violence, kidnapping and extortion. Finally, the fourth privileges a multidimensional security approach in which Internal Security is part of a State policy in accordance with the demands of Mexico in the 21st century.

Together, these four instruments coincide in the development of an Internal Security policy that seeks to transform the operating environment in which the social actors that cause violence and crime have prospered up to now, giving special emphasis to the containment of armed groups linked to organized crime.

To make this policy effective, the approach to the concept of Internal Security that will guide the actions of this Administration is stated as follows:

Condition provided by the Mexican State to safeguard the security of its citizens and national development by maintaining the rule of law and democratic governance throughout the national territory.

In this way, Internal Security must be understood as a political function that, by guaranteeing the constitutional order and democratic governance, lays the foundations for the economic, social and cultural development of our country, thus allowing the improvement of living conditions. of its population.

Under this approach, the 2014-2018 National Security Program highlights the need to operationally expand the anticipation and response capacity of the institutions that are part of the country's security and defense community, so that they are in a position to strengthen the authority of the State throughout the national territory. To achieve this purpose, it will be necessary to deploy and sustain the whole of the Federal Forces in those areas of the national territory that have strategic importance for the consolidation of the presence of the State and the containment of violence in the short, medium and long terms. 30

In this context, this Administration has responsibly assumed the initiative to promote a legal framework on Internal Security that allows legal and administrative certainty to be granted to the actions of civil and military institutions responsible for its preservation.

A comprehensive Internal Security policy also demands strengthening the presence of the Federal Forces in the national territory to contribute to the protection of strategic installations and an effective exercise of national power over our country.

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THE ROLE OF THE ARMED FORCES IN THE MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY

Our Armed Forces have characteristics that make their participation in operations necessary and indispensable to reduce violence and guarantee social peace in specific regions of the country.31 Their training, discipline, intelligence, logistics, esprit de corps, mobility and response capacity and of fire, represent a foundation on which the Mexican State must rest against organized criminal groups that have great economic power, weapons and a territorial presence in specific localities and regions of the country. In this way, the Mexican Army and Air Force, like the Mexican Navy, fulfill the purpose of contributing to the maintenance of Internal Security to maintain constitutional order and the strengthening of democratic government institutions.

To help maintain Internal Security, the Armed Forces will continue to carry out four types of actions: (1) operations to reduce violence, coordinating joint efforts between agencies; (2) intensive eradication operations in the areas with the highest cultivation of narcotics; (3) interception operations, to inhibit the trafficking of arms, drugs and people; and (4) operations to increase the security of strategic national facilities. All these actions will be supported by the use of strategic intelligence, to avoid the disproportionate use of force or confrontation scenarios that generate violent acts. Likewise, the naval power of the Federation will be strengthened to launch operations in this area that will safeguard the rule of law at sea and provide security for the timely use of national maritime resources.

Due to the foregoing, the participation of our Armed Forces in activities related to Public Security and Homeland Security must take place within a framework that allows their coordination with other federal institutions for the exchange of information and intelligence. The joint operation with the Federal Police and other security and justice institutions must be carried out with a clear understanding of their areas of responsibility and their deployment in the national territory.

Finally, it is necessary to highlight that the emphasis given by our Armed Forces to Internal Security tasks should not obscure the strengthening of their capacities to carry out their main mission: National Defense.

air, land and sea space. Considering that the total territorial extension of our country is estimated at just over 5 million square kilometers, which include 1.9 million square kilometers of continental surface, 5 thousand 127 kilometers of insular surface, 3.1 million square kilometers of maritime surface and With 11,122 kilometers of coastline, it is clear that the challenges we face in this area call for a strategic use of the resources at our disposal.

Additionally, Mexico has around 3,000 strategic facilities, of which 47 percent correspond to Petróleos Mexicanos (PEMEX), the

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17 percent to the National Water Commission (CONAGUA) and 13 percent to the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE). Similarly, the country has 16 high-altitude ports, 40 coastal ports and 56 international airports. Added to this is a solid highway network that handles approximately 80 percent of the land movement of cargo in our country, which is complemented by an extensive longitudinal rail network. Finally, it is necessary to highlight that the country has ten cities with more than one million inhabitants, and no less than 21 cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants, which are part of metropolitan areas that integrate highly specialized development poles.

All of them have varying degrees of vulnerability, which is why our Armed Forces, the Federal Police and the intelligence community are working proactively to reinforce risk containment measures that guarantee their safeguarding.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC

The evolution of national security and defense needs is linked to the expansion of Mexico's ties abroad and the transformations that the country has experienced during the last thirty years in its political and economic life.

On February 15, 2013, the President of the Republic ordered that the process of formulating a new National Defense Policy be initiated in accordance with the nature of the challenges that Mexico will face in the 21st century. Within this framework, the Federal Executive also ordered that the Mexican Navy, Army and Air Force will work on the review of the Joint National Defense Military Plan.

The National Defense Policy must be understood as the instrument of a strategic and doctrinal nature that integrates the principles and criteria with which the Mexican State guides its defense function and the development of the national capacities necessary to preserve the integrity, independence and sovereignty of the nation, taking into account the nature of its external and internal strategic environment. Thus, the National Defense Policy seeks to guarantee the defense of national interests and the promotion of national development.

From this perspective, the National Defense Policy considers the following strategic elements:

- The demands of Mexico's geopolitical position and its status as an emerging power that seeks to behave as a responsible global actor on the international stage.

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- The definition of a global vision towards the year 2030, which considers probable or trend scenarios that our country could face in the medium term.
- The need to strengthen the national will by allowing security and defense concerns to be shared by civil society in a co-responsible manner.
- The consideration of the contributions of those relevant social and political actors for the definition of the National Defense Policy, including those coming from academia, the private sector, public policy centers and civil society organizations.
- The construction of a "strategic concept" defined by two aspects: the internal one, which considers the participation of the Armed Forces in the preservation of Internal Security; and the external one, which consists of the mobilization of national power to dissuade or confront external enemies.
- The identification of clearly defined interests and defense objectives, which express two major national needs: those linked to Internal Security and those linked to National Defense.

In this context, the new National Defense Policy endorses the commitment of the Federal Executive to an exercise of command that is based on a deep democratic conviction, in the observance of the law and in absolute respect for human rights. It is an instrument that seeks to strengthen dialogue between civil and military authorities on the matter and that lays the foundations for joint action by our Armed Forces in a security and defense scenario defined by constant change.

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6. Risks and threats

1. NATURAL DISASTERS AND PANDEMICS

In By virtue of its geographical location, its geological conditions and the impact of global phenomena, Mexico is a country susceptible to the occurrence of natural disasters linked to the country's seismic conditions, volcanic activity and hydrometeorological phenomena, especially those derived from the climate change. At the same time, it is a country exposed to risk scenarios of an anthropogenic nature, such as forest fires, chemical spills and radiological emergencies. All these circumstances can have a direct impact on the security of our strategic facilities, the social cohesion of our communities and the physical integrity, well-being and heritage of citizens.

In the last 28 years there have been 16 natural disasters that have had a high impact on the socioeconomic stability of the country. Its estimated cost amounts to around 457 billion pesos and more than 8 thousand human lives. On the other hand, the effects of pandemics on our population and on the performance of the national economy cannot be ignored either (in this regard, see the challenges section of this document).

The ability of a nation to face disaster and emergency scenarios is linked to prevention, the strength of its institutions and the cohesion of its social fabric. Within this framework, the vision of the Government of the Republic is to promote Comprehensive Risk Management through a cycle of prevention, minimization and mitigation in the three levels of government. With the purpose of reducing the effects generated by these phenomena, the Government of the Republic has expanded the financial coverage aimed at protecting public resources in case of natural disasters since 2012.32 To do so, it has contracted a financial coverage for 315 million dollars through Catastrophe Bonds. This initiative points out the importance of strengthening financial instruments and insurance to be able to face catastrophic risks in the coming years. Similarly, it is necessary to highlight the efforts made in recent years by the Civil Protection System to develop early warning mechanisms against meteorological phenomena, tsunamis, earthquakes, volcanic activity, droughts and forest fires.

On January 14, 2014, the head of the Federal Executive announced the creation of a National Emergency Center to permanently monitor natural phenomena. Its purpose will be to generate information in real time to facilitate decision-making, strengthen prevention and expedite the recovery and response capacity of the Mexican State in the face of contingencies. In a complementary way, this Administration is working to have a National Risk Atlas in 2016 for consultation and timely risk management by the authorities and civil society.

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Finally, it is necessary to deepen the dissemination of the Civil Protection policy to create a unified collective consciousness, whose objective will be to anticipate, prevent and face natural disasters or those caused by human action. For this, it is necessary to have duly trained human resources, a specialized information system and appropriate infrastructure and equipment to prevent and, where appropriate, react effectively and in a timely manner to emergencies, as well as a regulatory framework that consolidates prevention measures against accidents, based on the intelligence generated in the matter by the competent State institutions.

2. TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME

In recent years, the operational capabilities of transnational organized crime have increased, thus creating conditions that favor impunity and make it difficult for the State to pursue prosecution.33 This phenomenon has led to the laundering of illicit resources in the Mexican economy and the increase in violence in the country, altering the way of life of the population in those regions where criminal groups have their field of action.

Similarly, the actions of organized crime have had a corrosive effect on society's trust in institutions, the maintenance of democratic governance in specific regions of the country, and economic and social development. At the international level, the phenomenon of violence has had a negative impact on the image of Mexico abroad.

Aware of these effects, the Government of the Republic has undertaken decisive actions to combat this phenomenon. Although organized crime groups persist in maintaining their presence in specific regions of the country to preserve the operating environment that allows them to continue their illegal activities —for example, by using violence to guarantee the continuity of production chains, transfer and drug trade— the truth is that the action of the State has caused a process of fragmentation of criminal structures, which has been accompanied by the following trends: changes in the land and air routes of drug trafficking; the development of the internal market for the consumption of illegal drugs in the national territory; the change in consumption patterns and the diversification of the criminal activities of criminal groups, aimed at expanding their sources of income, among other factors.

In this context, the National Public Security Program seeks to coordinate federal, state and municipal actions to face the situation from a regional perspective, making local governments co-responsible. Similarly, intelligence fusion actions have been carried out that have allowed the Government of the Republic to neutralize criminal actors through early warnings. Additionally, the National Effort against Drug Trafficking, headed by the Ministries of the Interior, National Defense, Navy and Finance and Public Credit, and by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, has made it possible to maintain coordinated work at the federal level to combat the scourge of drug trafficking. drug trafficking Finally, and with the purpose of dealing with this risk from

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a preventive approach, the Government of the Republic will continue to consolidate the National Program for the Social Prevention of Violence and Crime and the National Anti-Kidnapping Strategy.

Finally, it is necessary to point out that the public policy initiatives mentioned in the previous paragraph will be accompanied by a strengthening of intelligence generation, timely dissemination and exploitation capacities. In doing so, a regional perspective will be adopted, which will be accompanied by a process of certification and permanent training of the officials of the local police corporations and the reinforcement of the technological and investigative capacities used to combat money laundering.

3. CYBERSECURITY

In recent years, the increase in threats related to the management of cyberspace has become a source of concern for all countries.
The increase in attacks against critical infrastructure, economic interests, information networks, and the defense capabilities of specific nations demonstrates that there are governments, criminal groups, and terrorist organizations willing to exploit cyberspace for hostile purposes. To face this type of threat, it is necessary for Mexico to redouble its efforts in this area.

The existence of a limited information security culture is perhaps the country's main vulnerability today. Therefore, it is necessary for the Government of the Republic to develop a State policy on cybersecurity and cyberdefense, in order to guarantee the defense of Mexico's economic, political and military interests in cyberspace. It is necessary to generate and implement a strategy that avoids affecting national communication capacities and the functionality of the strategic information systems managed by the authorities and the private sector. The central purpose of the strategy should be to strengthen the fourth dimension of security operations: cybersecurity and cyberdefence.

Consistent with the foregoing, the Government of the Republic already operates the National Cyber Incident Response Center of Mexico (CERT MX) of the Federal Police and develops processes for the protection of critical infrastructures susceptible to being violated by this type of attack. Similarly, various training and training schemes for specialized cadres in cybersecurity and cyberdefense have been launched.

Finally, it is necessary to point out that this Administration will work actively to develop and update the legal framework on information security and cyber defense, as well as on the prevention, investigation and punishment of cyber crimes, in order to meet standards of excellence. and international best practices. Finally, it is essential to incorporate specialized information exchange mechanisms within the framework of establishing bilateral cooperation agreements in technological, intelligence and cybersecurity matters.

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4. BORDERS, SEAS AND IRREGULAR MIGRATION FLOWS

Mexico is one of the countries that directly participates in the migratory dynamics and the flows of goods and people that feed the legal and illegal commercial circuits of North America. The great extension of its borders only accentuates this trend: Mexico's land borders have a total extension of 4,291 kilometers (the north, with 3,152 kilometers and the south, with 1,149 kilometers), while its maritime borders are They comprise a coastline of 11,222 kilometers and little more than 3 million square kilometers of exclusive economic zone.34 These are borders defined by the persistence of social phenomena that favor their porosity, especially in the south.

Under these circumstances, the migratory phenomenon has a direct impact on the population dynamics of our country, since it is part of a set of demographic, economic, social, political and security trends that must be managed by the Mexican State to guarantee human rights. of migrants and the development of the nation. According to data from the National Population Council (CONAPO), in recent years there has been an increase in return flows to Mexico, going from 267 thousand migrants between 1995 and 2000 to 824 thousand between 2005 and 2010.35 This has generated complex situations in our border communities, where labor and health problems related to the increase in migratory flows persist. The limited social and economic development of human settlements in the border areas, particularly in the south of the country, is a factor that could increase our vulnerabilities, limiting the capacity to generate productive, competitive and sustainable communities.

In the same way, the management of the migratory phenomenon demands decisive action on the part of the national authorities to deal with human trafficking and smuggling, violence and discrimination suffered by migrants, as well as accidents, robberies and deaths that produced in the areas entering the national territory. By using the national territory as a point of entry to the United States, migrants expose themselves to the risks associated with the presence of criminal groups that operate on the migratory routes that link Central America with North America. These criminal groups take advantage of the vulnerable conditions of migrants to collect transfer charges, use them as carriers of narcotic drugs or subject them to sexual and labor exploitation. In some cases, criminal organizations also seek to recruit migrants into their ranks.

Managing migration to and from Mexico imposes increasing demands and opportunities on this Administration, which imply the coordination of efforts through a comprehensive policy that allows considering the multiple dynamics of the migratory phenomenon for the benefit of migrants, as well as the efficient and safe management of international mobility. This is especially relevant on the southern border. In this regard, it will be essential to consolidate the Comprehensive Strategy for Attention to the Southern Border, a mechanism promoted by the Government of the Republic since June 2013 to strengthen the presence of the State authority in the area and coordinate actions with Central American countries to overcome the common challenges to security and development, and advance in the establishment of a more modern, efficient, prosperous and secure border.

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In this context, it is necessary to promote repatriation agreements and information exchange and cooperation between the countries of origin, transit and destination of extra-continental migrants within the framework of the different regional forums, as well as with those countries with a high number of migrants in Mexico. At the same time, the implementation of the Operation Protocol for Border Incidents with Guatemala and Belize must be consolidated, in order to promote the culture of migration regulation to promote a documented, orderly and safe flow to our country.

On the other hand, Mexico must deepen the systematic application of the Border Violence Prevention Protocols between Mexico and the United States of America to strengthen security on the northern border, in order to identify high-risk networks and routes of arms trafficking, drugs, and money, as well as increasing investigations and criminal prosecution processes based on intelligence. Additionally, it is necessary to strengthen customs capacities for monitoring and controlling the import and export of goods in land, sea and air ports, in order to combat their illegal introduction; as well as prioritizing the integrity of the territorial sea and the surveillance of the maritime-terrestrial zone and the continental platform.

5. TERRORISM AND WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

Terrorism is a persistent global risk. In the last decade there has been a significant increase in the number of terrorist attacks in the world, in many cases affecting countries previously exempt from this scourge. So far Mexico has not been the target of terrorist attacks. However, its geographical position could be of interest to those actors who seek to carry out attacks against the United States or against interests of that country in our territory. The possibility of Mexico being used by terrorist organizations as a logistical, operational, and financial platform for the trafficking of dual-use materials or to plan attacks against targets in the continental United States should not be ruled out.

Due to the above, the Government of the Republic has launched the design of a national strategy against terrorism, with the purpose of articulating State actions in this matter from a comprehensive perspective of prevention, deterrence, detection and response. Likewise, it will strengthen international cooperation to face terrorism as a regional and global challenge, promoting better land and sea border controls and new mechanisms to detect and combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

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III. The strategic objectives of the National Security Program

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7 Objectives, strategies and lines of action

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7. Objectives, strategies and lines of action

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

Consolidate the National Security System through the development and permanent articulation of the systems and processes available to the Mexican State to ensure comprehensive attention to vulnerabilities, risks and threats to National Security.

Specific Objective 1.1.

Develop and implement the regulatory and operational foundations that support the operation of the National Security System to allow comprehensive attention to the issues that are part of its agenda with a multidimensional perspective.

By adopting a multidimensional approach to Homeland Security, this Administration assumes the challenge of facing a series of global phenomena that derive from a constantly changing strategic environment. Timely attention to these issues demands the strengthening of the National Security System through the development and implementation of those regulatory and operational foundations that support it: a solid legal framework, effective operating systems and programs, and rigorous professionalization and certification mechanisms.

Strategy 1.1.1. Consolidate the legal framework of the National Security System to strengthen the capacities of the institutions and authorities of the Mexican State.

Lines of action

1.1.1.1. Promote regulatory projects that regulate the human, financial, material and technological resources of National Security instances (special regimes for National Security).

1.1.1.2. Promote, in response to international commitments of the Mexican State, legislative harmonization on issues of National Security.

1.1.1.3. Promote the implementation of the constitutional reform in terms of transparency and access to information, in order to rationally comply with the principle of maximum publicity regarding National Security information.

1.1.1.4. Promote an approved regulation of the management processes and secure exchange of information that guarantees its protection, integrity and availability, as well as the assignment of access levels.

Strategy 1.1.2. Develop the systems and programs that support the operation of the National Security System.

Lines of action

1.1.2.1. Promote the approval of security schemes for the facilities and infrastructure of the instances of the National Security System to allow the efficient development of its functions.

1.1.2.2. Promote the establishment of early warning mechanisms within the framework of safety and protection operational programs.

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1.1.2.3. Promote the creation of inter-institutional groups that carry out integrated intelligence and security operations, under a regionalized cell model.

1.1.2.4. Promote periodic monitoring of the National Security policy, under the terms established by the 2014-2018 National Security Program.

1.1.2.5. Promote the fulfillment of the objectives of the different Specialized Committees, established by the National Security Council to promote synergies in their operation when necessary.

Strategy 1.1.3. Design and implement a model of professionalization and certification in matters of National Security.

Lines of action

1.1.3.1. Promote the development of the legal framework that defines the bases of the professional service of public servants of the National Security System.

1.1.3.2. Implement training programs for public servants of the National Security System that efficiently perform their duties.

1.1.3.3. Establish a certification system for knowledge and skills of public servants of the National Security System.

1.1.3.4. Promote transversal development schemes for the personnel of the National Security System.

Specific Objective 1.2.
Articulate the information and specialized intelligence of the Mexican State through the establishment and operation of the National Intelligence System, in order to promote the generation of strategic intelligence for National Security.

The National Security Model proposed in this Program is based on the generation of strategic intelligence. The establishment of a functional National Intelligence System is a central component of the process of consolidating the National Security policy of the Mexican State. Its adequate development demands the definition of a National Intelligence Doctrine and the establishment of Information and Intelligence Units within the different dependencies that are part of the Federal Public Administration.

Strategy 1.2.1. Establish the National Intelligence System through the development of mechanisms that allow its integration and operation as part of the National Security System.

Lines of action

1.2.1.1. Promote the development of the legal framework for the establishment and operation of the National Intelligence System and its different units.

1.2.1.2. Promote, with the support of national scientific research institutions, the development of a technological platform owned by the Mexican State for the collection of information of interest to National Security that supports the generation of strategic and specialized intelligence.

Set Units **1.2.1.3.**
Information and Intelligence in the field of the Federal Executive for the generation of specialized information and intelligence.

Strategy 1.2.3. Develop a National Intelligence Doctrine for National Security that unifies the criteria and phases of the intelligence cycle in the civilian and military intelligence agencies of the Mexican State.

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Lines of action

1.2.3.1. Establish an inter-institutional working group for the development and dissemination of the National Intelligence Doctrine, made up of the educational institutions of the instances and dependencies represented in the National Security Council.

1.2.3.2. Organize forums with national and foreign experts to exchange experiences and best practices in the production and use of intelligence.

1.2.3.3. Promote schemes to disseminate the National Intelligence Doctrine among the personnel of the National Intelligence System.

Specific Objective 1.3.

Develop and disseminate the Culture of National Security of the Mexican State, to contribute to the collective knowledge on the subject.

This Program proposes that civil society assume a co-responsible role in the preservation of our national project. In this regard, it is necessary to develop and disseminate a culture of National Security consistent with the values of a democratic society that projects itself abroad as a responsible global actor. The definition of the schemes to define the elements of the Culture of National Security is essential to support this initiative.

Strategy 1.3.1. Design schemes to develop and disseminate the culture of National Security among contributing authorities of the National Security System and civil society.

Lines of action

1.3.2.1. Establish a Study Committee to define the minimum elements of the National Security culture made up of representatives of the security and defense schools of the dependencies that are part of the National Security Council, as well as other educational institutions, the private sector and society. civil.

1.3.2.2. Promote the development, study and dissemination of topics and content related to National Security for the integral development of Culture in the matter.

1.3.2.3. Promote the dissemination of culture and the law of National Security.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

Ensure that the National Security policy of the Mexican State adopts a multidimensional perspective through the coordination of the competent authorities and institutions, thus favoring the achievement of national objectives and interests.

Specific Objective 2.1.

Annually define a National Risk Agenda with a multidimensional nature, to promote comprehensive attention to National Security issues through the development of joint actions in order to deal with risks and threats.

The National Risk Agenda is the strategic and prospective document that guides the work of the authorities that are part of the National Security System. By adopting a multidimensional approach to Homeland Security, this Administration grants you

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a special emphasis on monitoring those trends that could harm the stability and development of the Mexican State from a multidimensional perspective.

Strategy 2.1.1. Update from a multidimensional perspective the topics that will be considered in the National Risk Agenda and in the action coordination schemes for their comprehensive care.

Lines of action

2.1.1.1. Consider a multidimensional approach to address trends in the national and international environment when integrating the National Risk Agenda.

2.1.1.2. Carry out periodically meetings of intelligence analysts from federal agencies that are part of the National Security Council.

2.1.1.3. Integrate groups of experts for the specialized analysis of strategic issues in the field of National Security.

2.1.1.4. Generate information and specialized intelligence to comprehensively identify and evaluate all aspects that contribute to the generation of corruption, impunity and violence.

Strategy 2.1.2. Develop a State policy on cyber security and cyber defense, to protect and promote national interests and objectives.

Lines of action

2.1.2.1. Promote regulatory projects that regulate homologous information security schemes in all sectors of the country, to prevent and deal with cyber attacks.

2.1.2.2. Designate the administrative unit in charge of issuing, evaluating and promoting compliance with the cyber security and cyber defense policy for the Federal Executive.

2.1.2.3. Strengthen coordination mechanisms for attention to cyber security incidents within the scope of the Federal Executive.

2.1.2.4. Promote compliance and the development of procedures to evaluate and strengthen the operation of response teams to cyber security incidents in the field of the Federal Executive.

2.1.2.5. Strengthen human and technological capacities and the infrastructure to deal with cyber security incidents.

2.1.2.6. Establish schemes international cooperation in cyber security and cyber defense to prevent and deal with attacks on the country's computer systems.

Specific Objective 2.2.
Strengthen the response capacity of the Federal Forces to contribute both to the maintenance of Internal Security and to the tasks of External Defense of the Federation.

From the consideration of the challenges that Mexico faces in terms of Internal Security derives the relevance of strengthening the response capacity of the Federal Forces so that they are in a position to be deployed and sustained in a timely manner when so warranted. the circumstances. Civil and military authorities must be certain that there is a legal framework that defines the scope

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and the limits of its powers. Similarly, it is important to pay attention to the development of national defense capabilities in accordance with the strategic needs of Mexico in the 21st century.

Strategy 2.2.1. Promote the necessary legal reforms to support the actions of the Armed Forces in Internal Security activities.

Lines of action

2.2.1.1. Promote the development of the legal framework on Internal Security, in order to support the actions of the Armed Forces in this area.

2.2.1.2. Promote reforms to the Organic Law of the Mexican Army and Air Force and the Organic Law of the Mexican Navy, in order to update their legal framework in matters of Internal Security.

2.2.2. Strengthen the institutional architecture Strategy and the response capacity of the Federal Forces in matters of security and defense.

Lines of action

2.2.2.1. Promote a regulatory framework that establishes the responsibilities and scope of federal institutions in matters of national security and defense.

2.2.2.2. Develop a doctrine that unifies the actions of federal institutions in matters of national security and defense.

2.2.2.3. Promote the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) to strengthen the generation of intelligence required by the federal institutions responsible for national security and defense.

2.2.2.4. Strengthen the interaction of the Federal Forces, in order to improve their cohesion and understanding in matters of security and defense.

Strategy 2.2.3. Consolidate coordination schemes between federal and local authorities in matters of Internal Security.

Lines of action

2.2.3.1. Design joint participation schemes between federal and local institutions that allow minimizing the impact of antagonisms that affect Internal Security.

2.2.3.2. Promote the coordination of the instances of the Federal Public Administration to carry out inter-institutional actions in matters of Internal Security.

2.2.3.3. Promote information exchange mechanisms between federal and state authorities in matters of Homeland Security.

2.2.3.4. Design containment schemes that allow minimizing the impact of Internal Security phenomena, counting on the co-responsible participation of the Federative Entities.

2.2.5. Strengthen the nation's military and naval capabilities through the adoption of adequate equipment and updated technology.

Lines of action

2.2.5.1. Establish a plan for the modernization of equipment and technology for the Armed Forces that significantly improves their capabilities, in order to achieve the necessary level to react and neutralize any risk or threat of a military order.

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2.2.5.2. Promote and increase industrial, technological and scientific research capacities for the development of methods and technologies related to the field of Defense through support and collaboration programs with national companies and universities.

2.2.5.3. Renew the information technology and communications infrastructure of the Armed Forces.

2.2.5.4. Technologically modernize the Military Intelligence System, in order to efficiently address threats to National Security.

2.2.5.5. Strengthen and renew the capabilities of the Air Surveillance System, in order to achieve greater coverage of the national airspace.

Strategy 2.2.6. Promote the preparation of military and naval personnel, as well as the continuous improvement of the training and education system of the Armed Forces.

Lines of action

2.2.6.1. Expand the areas of preparation for personnel, adapted to the new realities and challenges through national and foreign courses.

2.2.6.2. Establish a process of continuous improvement to strengthen the Military and Naval Educational System.

2.2.6.3. Participate in bilateral and multinational training exercises with the armed forces of friendly countries, in order to increase the level of training, interoperability and experience, making the necessary adaptations to current legislation for this purpose.

2.2.6.4. Provide greater infrastructure, equipment and material to the Military and Naval Educational Systems.

2.2.6.5. Develop joint training activities between the three Armed Forces, in order to harmonize their doctrine and improve their action procedures.

2.2.6.6. Strengthen military and naval training, through the use of equipment and modern technological means that increase their capacity and efficiency.

2.2.6.7. Increase the training and training of military and naval personnel in intelligence, counterintelligence, cybersecurity, and cyberdefense matters.

Strategy 2.2.7. Develop and test mechanisms for the continuity of operations of national strategic facilities, in order to raise their level of resilience and the provision of essential public goods and services for the population.

Lines of action

2.2.7.1. Strengthen the inter-institutional coordination mechanisms of the instances and authorities that are part of the National Security System for the attention of incidents that occur within the national strategic facilities.

2.2.7.2. Establish Committees for Resumption of Customs Activities to reactivate the flow of trade and passengers at the borders in the event of an eventuality that interrupts their normal operations.

2.2.7.3. Implement procedures to evaluate and strengthen the operation of national strategic facilities in emergency situations.

2.2.7.4. Strengthen surveillance, control, protection and security at national strategic facilities.

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Specific Objective 2.3.

Contribute to the maintenance of a stable international environment that favors the national interests and objectives of the Mexican State.

As an emerging power and responsible global player, Mexico is committed to preserving the governance of the international system in the 21st century. By adopting a multidimensional perspective on international security, this Program considers multilateral initiatives consistent with the principles of our foreign policy to advance in the resolution of those conflicts that affect the national interest and the maintenance of international order.

Strategy 2.3.1. Strengthen border and regional development as an element of the National Security policy of the Mexican State.

Lines of action

2.3.1.1. Participate and coordinate the promotion of border development with the United States in the areas of security, competitiveness, infrastructure and energy.

2.3.1.2. Coordinate and promote the border development with Guatemala and Belize and evaluate priority infrastructure projects on the southern border.

Strategy 2.3.2. Manage the migration agenda from a comprehensive perspective that includes agreements with countries that expel migrants.

Lines of action

2.3.2.1. Promote agreements of cooperation with countries that expel migrants to act in coordination and provide comprehensive attention to the regional migratory phenomenon.

2.3.2.2. Harmonize national legislation on trafficking in persons with international treaties and promote their implementation.

2.3.2.3. Promote joint multilateral initiatives with countries that have similar views on migration.

2.3.2.4. Promote cooperation with other countries to constantly strengthen national data registration systems for migration facilitation.

Strategy 2.3.3. Promote cooperation actions in international security matters with a multidimensional approach.

Lines of action

2.3.3.1. Consolidate the vision of shared responsibility with the United States in terms of border security, with an emphasis on preventive aspects and social development.

2.3.3.2. Promote cooperation with Latin America and the Caribbean in matters of security and against drug trafficking and drug dependence, as well as update existing mechanisms.

2.3.3.3. Promote cooperation projects with Central America and the Caribbean in the area of natural disasters, infrastructure and tourism.

2.3.3.4. Promote participation in regional international forums and mechanisms on and security from a multidimensional perspective.

Strategy 2.3.4. Promote actions aimed at compliance with international instruments on non-proliferation and disarmament.

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Lines of action

2.3.4.1. Encourage the strengthening of International Humanitarian Law standards, including prohibitions on cluster munitions and antipersonnel landmines.

2.3.4.2. Promote universality and compliance with disarmament and non-proliferation treaties for weapons of mass destruction, weapons of indiscriminate effect or superfluous damage, as well as the creation of new treaties that contribute to the elimination of said weapons.

2.3.4.3. Promote the entry into force of the Arms Trade Treaty and its implementation.

2.3.4.4. Promote compliance with international instruments related to trafficking in small arms and light weapons.

2.3.4.5. Actively participate in multilateral export control regimes to help prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their vectors.

Strategy 2.3.5. Promote initiatives in multilateral forums to contribute to National and International Security from a multidimensional perspective.

Lines of action

2.3.5.1. Promote and support actions to prevent and combat international terrorism in all its forms and expressions.

2.3.5.2. Promote and strengthen regional and international cooperation on climate change, biodiversity and the environment.

2.3.5.3. Contribute to the definition of the new challenges in terms of transnational organized crime.

2.3.5.4. Promote international debate around the definition of a new strategy to deal with the world drug problem.

2.3.5.5. Actively participate in international forums to strengthen epidemiological surveillance and global health protection.

2.3.5.6. Promote international security initiatives in multilateral forums, to help guarantee peace and security in Mexico.

2.3.6. Strengthen the capacities of the State at the borders and ports in order to order commercial and migratory flows.

Lines of action

2.3.6.1. Integrate working groups to analyze issues related to trade and migratory flows.

2.3.6.2. Implement technological and infrastructure procedures to control trade and migration flows.

2.3.6.3. Strengthen capacities at borders and ports to monitor trade and migration flows.

2.3.6.4. Strengthen the Security Committees at the country's borders.

2.3.6.5. Establish verification filters for merchandise and vehicles of foreign origin on the main highway routes from points of entry into national territory to detect contraband, piracy, and other types of goods that put public health and National Security at risk or are violated.

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8 Challenges

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8. Challenges

preceding. These are challenges linked to the evolution of trends social, economic, demographic and technological factors that are shaping

Mexico is inserted in a world that faces challenges on an unprecedented scale the nature of the international landscape of the 21st century. For this reason, our country requires the design of public policies with a vision of the future and sustainability that allow us to face those phenomena that can negatively affect the security and well-being of the population. To do so, it will have to make decisions based on the management of knowledge generated through Science, Technology and Innovation (CTI).

Due to the breadth of its territory and the wealth of its natural resources, the vigor of its culture, the size of its population, the dimension of its economy in the world arena, the size of its internal market, and its great energy potential, Mexico it can be one of the main players in the global geopolitical and economic arena. However, large social lags and important contrasts persist in multiple aspects of national life that must be faced decisively and with a long-term vision. The transformation of these conditions of structural backwardness can only be achieved through the generation of high-quality human capital and the development of new technologies that make it possible to influence the improvement of the levels of prosperity of the country and the well-being of its population.

In this sense, Mexico must aspire to build conditions that allow it to occupy a better level in the world indices of human development (position no. 61)36, of global competitiveness (position no.55)37, of innovation capacity (position no. .63)38, the quality of the educational system (position no.107)39, business spending on research and development (position no.79)40 and the public institutional framework (position no.96)41, among others, with the in order to reduce the risks and vulnerabilities that may hinder their development and their ability to compete internationally under better conditions in the sectors that generate greater added value.

From the perspective of a State policy that favors a multidimensional approach to the National Security agenda, the challenges we face at present are also constituted as windows of opportunity to reduce those vulnerabilities that may compromise the sustainable development of the country from a perspective of medium and long terms. The National Security policy of the Mexican State must consider the construction of tools for the forecast of those social, environmental, technological and demographic risks that can compromise the security and development of our nation.

The four challenges identified in this section are linked to a clear demographic challenge that indicates the consolidation of a predominantly urban way of life in

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our country and in many other emerging societies. According to the World Report on Human Settlements 2013, in 2030 close to 60 percent of the world population will live in urban environments.42 This trend will have a direct impact on the management of natural resources, technological development and forms of coexistence. that define the way of life of Mexicans and the viability of our national project.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHALLENGE, INCREASING URBANIZATION AND THE VULNERABILITY SCENARIOS IN THE MEDIUM AND LONG TERMS

The projections prepared by the National Population Council (CONAPO) indicate that Mexico has just over 119 million inhabitants, of which 51.2 percent are women and 48.8 percent are men.43 28 percent of the population Mexican is under 15 years old, 62.2 percent is between 15 and 69 years old, and only 10 percent is made up of adults over 60 years of age.

The Mexican population lives today in a predominantly urban environment: 81 million people live in 384 cities, which concentrate 72.3 percent of the national population.44 The Population Projections 2010 - 2030 allow us to estimate that by mid-2014 there will be 14 cities that will exceed one million inhabitants and that by 2030 there will be 19 cities in the country that will reach this condition. By then, Mexico will have a total population of around 137 million inhabitants, of which around 99 million will live in urban environments.

If favorable economic conditions exist, this demographic outlook will have a positive impact on national development in the medium term, since for a relatively long time the working-age population will continue to be larger than the dependent population. However, in the long term, population growth trends will exert considerable pressure on financial services, the pension system, and social security.

For this reason, it is necessary that the authorities of the three levels of government foresee the mechanisms to deal with the impacts of this trend in technological, social and environmental terms. Otherwise, it is possible that the current vulnerabilities contribute to the development of risk scenarios that can translate into significant threats to our development model. Reducing the vulnerability of our communities and strengthening the cohesion of the social fabric is a first step to face these challenges.

This section identifies four challenges that may have an impact on the development agenda. National Security of the Mexican State from a medium and long-term perspective:

1. THE PRESERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY AS A STRATEGIC RESOURCE

Mexico is a megadiverse nation and is part of a small group of countries that concentrate nearly two thirds of the world's biodiversity. With just over 200,000 species of plants and animals present in the country —around 10 to 12 percent globally— and 51 different ecoregions, the country occupies the fourth position within that group, which undoubtedly determines the special responsibility of Mexico in this area.45

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Our ecosystems are generators of natural capital that is part of the strategic resources that the nation has to guarantee its development.
In addition to providing essential environmental services that are essential to make human settlements viable, these ecosystems are the support of our economic life and have a central role in the construction of our cultural identity and our forms of social coexistence. Therefore, biodiversity is a strategic resource without which our national project can be put at risk.

Currently the country's ecosystems show symptoms of an anthropogenic impact that has been particularly acute in the last half century. The loss of habitats and their fragmentation, the overexploitation of flora and fauna, the introduction of invasive species, the contamination of ecosystems and climate change are direct causes of the loss of our natural capital. This trend also puts the safety of our population at risk, since the destruction of ecosystems such as mangroves and reefs makes our territory more vulnerable: this is so because they act as natural barriers that prevent erosion and reduce the impact of hurricanes. and other extreme hydrometeorological events at landfall. Another natural resource with serious effects is the soil, since it is estimated that close to half of the national surface has been affected by degradation and deforestation.

To face this challenge, the Government of the Republic has a National Strategy on Biodiversity46 that establishes the strategic lines that must be observed to meet the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, an international instrument to which Mexico has been a party since 1993: first , protect and conserve the different components of biodiversity present in our country; second, value in its fair dimension the biological diversity of Mexico as a central element for national culture and development; and third, to promote the sustainable use of the environmental capital generated by biodiversity in order to promote national development.

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Despite having this instrument and a regulatory framework that seeks to guarantee the preservation of our biodiversity, the tools that have been used so far to enforce compliance have not always been completely effective.
In general terms, public management has not been able to establish institutional mechanisms that guarantee an adequate valuation of biodiversity and available environmental services, an obligatory condition to contain the main processes of deterioration of our ecosystems and their sustainable management for the benefit of national development.

In this sense, the Mexican State should promote bioprospecting policies that make it possible to responsibly use and manage the genetic material of our ecosystems, defining the conditions for its sustainable management and the generation of added value to promote sustainable rural development, the social transformation of our rural communities and the development of initiatives in the fields of biotechnology, the pharmaceutical sector, the chemical industry and public health.

To do so, the Government of the Republic must propose mechanisms for collaboration and consultation with the country's scientific community, higher education institutions, the private sector, and civil society organizations. Within this framework, collaboration with our indigenous communities will be essential to promote the sustainable management of our ecosystems and the improvement of the social and economic conditions of the Mexican countryside. From this perspective, the security of the Mexican State is linked to the need to generate resources for national development without endangering the biological diversity on which the future of our country depends.

2. IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON FOOD SECURITY AND WATER MANAGEMENT

Mexico's geographical position makes it highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. In the coming decades, the effects of this phenomenon will exert additional pressure on our ecosystems within the framework of the consolidation of an increasingly demanding urban development model in the consumption of food, water, and energy resources.

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The effects of climate change on Mexico are real: in recent decades, human activity has generated climatic changes in our country, many of which have been accompanied by an increase in extreme weather events.
Between 1971 and 2008 the average annual temperature increased by 0.6°C in the national territory, while between the 1950s and the year 2000 the average sea level increased between 1.8 and 9.3 millimeters in certain coastal cities of the Gulf of Mexico. 47 Calculations made by specialized national academic institutions also predict an average increase in temperature of up to 4°C during this century and a decrease in rainfall of up to 11 percent, which could undoubtedly have a considerable impact on the food security of the country.48

Since in Mexico agricultural and fishing activities are highly dependent on weather conditions, it is reasonable to expect that climate change will have an increasing impact on both activities in the coming decades. Climate change has had a significant impact on the frequency and severity of droughts and floods that our country has recently suffered. Rising temperatures will allow some crops to be harvested more frequently, increasing their yields due to higher levels of carbon dioxide. However, this circumstance is not sustainable: in the medium and long terms, a scenario will be presented in which the migration of crops and plant and animal species will be necessary to sustain production. This last phenomenon will affect the geographic distribution of agrifood production in Mexico and the world, incorporating new regions into food production and drastically reducing production in others. From this perspective, the possibility of displacement of people in search of better living conditions and new sources of livelihood cannot be ignored.

On the other hand, within the expected effects of climate change is the modification in rainfall and temperature patterns that condition the availability of water in Mexico: while the northern and central regions of the country only have access to 32 percent of the water available in our country, the southeast region concentrates 68 percent of the liquid availability.49 In contrast, the first two regions are home to 77 percent of the population and generate 79 percent of the GDP, while the second concentrates the 23 percent of the population and contributes 21 percent of GDP. These figures show that the pressure on the country's water resources is linked to the disparities in its development at a regional and local level. Maintaining a sustainable supply of food to meet the needs of our population will be one of the great challenges of the Mexican State in the immediate future. The urbanization process that began in Mexico during the second half of the 20th century will continue for the next decades, so the demand for food with higher added value will be one of the constants that will define the link between climate change and the sustainability of our model. developmental.

It is necessary to recognize that the nature of the challenges that Mexico will face in the coming years warrants taking proactive measures to prevent, adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change on our development model and on the quality of life of our population. Failure to do so can mean the consolidation of a

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scenario in which the vulnerabilities of the present could become serious threats for the Mexican State in the future.

Given this circumstance, in 2013 Mexico assumed the challenge of developing a National Climate Change Strategy that defines a set of pillars to promote our country's adaptation to this phenomenon through a low-emissions development model and the construction of conditions that reduce the vulnerability of our society to its effects.50 In this context, the General Law on Climate Change establishes the commitment to reduce emissions of compounds and greenhouse gases by 30 percent by the year 2020, with respect to emissions of the year 2000.
Both public policy instruments plan to reduce such emissions by 50 percent by the year 2050.

3. THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE GLOBAL ENERGY LANDSCAPE AND THE ENERGY SAFETY

The world is currently undergoing an energy transition that will have important geopolitical repercussions and that may directly affect Mexico's ability to guarantee its energy security and the stability of its public finances. In recent years, the introduction of new technological capabilities has allowed access to unconventional oil and natural gas reserves.

Countries previously dependent on energy imports are now emerging as leaders in the production of conventional and unconventional hydrocarbons. Prominent among them are the United States and Canada, Mexico's two trading partners in North America. The International Energy Agency (IEA) estimates that by 2020 the United States will become a net exporter of natural gas and the world's leading oil exporter.51

In Mexico, primary energy production (composed of 65 percent crude oil) is higher than its demand, resulting in a total energy surplus. However, the energy that the country demands for the development of its economy comes from secondary energy sources (those that have been transformed and refined). The production of the latter is lower than national consumption, which is why in recent years it has had to resort to increasing imports of natural gas, LP gas, gasoline and diesel. Similarly, it is necessary to note that between 2004 and 2012 national oil production decreased by about 835 thousand barrels per day, which represents a drop of 25 percent (from 3.4 million barrels per day in the first to 2.5 million). 52 The drop in production has not affected our public finances so far due to the fact that international prices

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of a barrel of oil tripled in the same period, going from 31 dollars in 2004 to around 100 dollars today. This circumstance makes our country very vulnerable to the volatility of the international prices of oil and other hydrocarbons.53

On the other hand, it is necessary to point out that Mexico's total oil and natural gas reserves decreased by 23 percent between 1999 and 2012, so that at present we have a production horizon of barely a decade, in the case of proven reserves. If these trends continue, Mexico could go from being a net energy exporter to being a country with a structural deficit in it. This circumstance would compromise our energy security by violating the autonomy in the supply of energy inputs that have a central role for the social and economic development of the country.

In terms of electricity, we also face important challenges: the lines of the National Transmission Network, essential for the electricity supply of our cities, are vulnerable due to their extension (766,000 km, including subtransmission and distribution).54 The lack of availability of primary energy sources for electricity generation, as well as the length and age of the transmission lines are factors that limit the efficiency of our transmission networks.

In this context, the Government of the Republic is determined to reduce the structural weaknesses of the national energy system so that it can better respond to the impacts of the international energy environment and the risk of shortages in the supply of fuels. To achieve this purpose, it is necessary to promote a sectoral policy that allows us to diversify the sources of our energy supply under a sustainable scheme guided by the aspiration to maintain energy sufficiency in a short, medium and long term perspective.

4. THE MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH RISKS AND PANDEMICS IN THE FACE OF A GLOBAL OPENING SCENARIO

Mexico is a nation open to the world that seeks to use its status as an emerging power to promote national development. For this reason, in recent years, tourist and commercial exchanges with other nations have increased, allowing borders, ports and airports to be entry and exit points for the exchange of goods and people. Paradoxically, Mexico's intense exchanges with the world have been accompanied by greater exposure to health risks associated with the consumption of imported products and services, cross-border exposure to environmental factors, and international transit of people.

For this reason, in recent years, health has increasingly become a matter of foreign policy and a key component of the National Security agenda.

In 2009, Mexico was the first country to announce the presence of sustained transmission of the new influenza A (H1N1) virus that threatened the health and life of our population. The scenario generated by the spread of this virus put the country's health institutions to the test and demanded the application of the protocols provided for in the National Plan for Preparedness and Response to an Influenza Pandemic, originally formulated in 2005 by the National Committee for the

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Health Safety.55 The experience left important lessons, pointing out the fact that in similar scenarios the health of the population and the performance of the national economy can once again be put at risk. Faced with this situation, it is necessary to continue advancing in the strengthening of contingency programs in the face of health alerts and in the development of institutional coordination mechanisms to analyze, evaluate and communicate risk.

At the same time, the increase in the incidence of extreme hydrometeorological events linked to climate change will also have a significant impact on risk management for public health and the safety of our population.
Under disaster conditions, the number of health risks tends to rise, allowing the configuration of epidemiological outbreaks that can spread rapidly in those areas where public services and health infrastructure have been destroyed. In this regard, it is necessary to advance in the strengthening of our capacity for preparation and response to disasters and epidemiological emergencies within the framework of the National Civil Protection System.

Finally, it is necessary to point out that the National Security challenges linked to the public health agenda can also be generated by conditions of vulnerability of an internal nature: in the urban and industrial environment there is a significant increase in the mobilization and transport of large quantities of materials toxic and dangerous, which can become a risk factor for human settlements that surround industrial centers. Similarly, it is necessary to consider the possibility that non-state actors seek to jeopardize the security of the facilities and personnel of the National Health System and the foundations of the National Health System, as would happen in the case of attacks on sources of water supply or other acts directed against our strategic facilities.

Therefore, the Mexican State should aspire to strengthen the institutional capacity necessary to face sanitary and epidemiological contingencies under disaster conditions. This purpose must be accompanied by a solid investment program for research and disease prevention. In addition to national efforts in this area, international collaboration should be added as part of a permanent information exchange policy that makes it possible to identify and prevent specific threats, thus contributing to reducing morbidity and mortality caused by emerging and re-emerging communicable diseases of epidemiological importance.

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THE LINK BETWEEN SCIENTIFIC INNOVATION AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENDA

The global scope of the challenges that have been highlighted in this section requires innovative solutions. These are phenomena that require structural solutions from a medium and long-term perspective. Hence, there is a clear link between scientific innovation, the generation of new knowledge and the development of a National Security agenda of multidimensional scope.

In recent years, the nation has made important efforts in the field of Science, Technology and Innovation, but not at the speed required and less quickly than other countries: currently, the country's contribution to the world production of knowledge represents less than 1 percent of the total, while the number of researchers per thousand inhabitants represents one tenth of what is observed in other nations.

Clearly, this situation is not sustainable: the security, development and prosperity of our nation depend on an innovative economic sector and a solid scientific and technological base. To reverse these trends, the Government of the Republic is determined to make scientific and technological development a central pillar for the economic and social progress of the nation from a sustainable perspective.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC

Consistent with the above, the National Development Plan 2013 - 2018 and the Special Program for Science, Technology and Innovation (PECiTI) have been conceived with the purpose of achieving five interrelated objectives to strengthen STI: (1) contribute to the national investment in scientific research and technological development grows annually and reaches a level of 1 percent of GDP56, (2) contribute to the formation and strengthening of high-level human capital, (3) promote the development of scientific vocations and capacities, local technological and innovation technologies, to strengthen sustainable and inclusive regional development, (4) contribute to the transfer and use of knowledge, linking higher education institutions and research centers with the public, social and private sectors, and (5) contribute to strengthening the country's scientific and technological infrastructure.

From this perspective, the CTI must become one of the foundations of our National Security and a lever for sustainable social and economic development. For this, scientific knowledge, technology and innovation must be used to analyze, mitigate and address the different national vulnerabilities and the demands of society. The link between academia, the scientific community, the private sector, and the country's security and defense community will be central to developing sustainable solutions to the challenges that Mexico faces in the 21st century.

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References

CHAPTER 1

1/ National Development Plan 2013 - 2018, p. 31.
2/ National Development Plan 2013 - 2018 establishes five National Goals to take Mexico to its maximum potential: (1) achieve a Mexico in Peace, (2) achieve an Inclusive Mexico, (3) build a Mexico with Quality Education, (4) promote a prosperous Mexico, and (5) consolidate a Mexico with Global Responsibility.

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3/ In this regard, consult: GDP (current US$), The World Bank (undated).
4/ In 2012 the total amount of Mexican exports was 370 thousand 827 million dollars, while the total value of manufacturing exports from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Ecuador was, together, 136 thousand 811 million dollars. In this regard, see: Trade Profiles, World Trade Organization (2013).

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6/ According to CONAPO, in mid-2013 the population reached 118.4 million. In this regard, see: Hernández López, María Felipa et. al., *The demographic situation in Mexico. Panorama from population projections,* Mexico, DF, National Population Council (2013), pp. 19.
7/ *Statistical report on the behavior of foreign direct investment in Mexico (January - December 2013),* Mexico, DF, National Foreign Investment Commission, pp.18, available at Official Statistics on FDI flows to Mexico, Secretariat of Economy (s/f).

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9/ *Knowing Mexico,* National Institute of Geography and Statistics (2012), pp. 83.
10/ In this regard, consult: Sarukhán, José et al., *Natural Capital of Mexico. Synthesis: current knowledge, evaluation and perspectives of sustainability,* Mexico, DF, National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (2009), pp. 100 and “Ch.4. Biodiversity” in *Report on the Situation of the Environment in Mexico: Compendium of Environmental Statistics, Key Indicators and Environmental Performance. Edition 2012,* Mexico, DF, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (2013), pp. 155-190.
11/ *Statistics database,* World Trade Organization (undated).

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12/ Mexico has a network of Free Trade Agreements (FTA) and an Economic Association Agreement (EPA), maintaining preferential access to the markets of 45 countries that include the largest economies in the world, such as the United States, Canada, the 28 countries of the European Union and Japan. In addition, it has signed six Economic Complementation Agreements (ACE); as well as three Partial Scope Agreements. In this regard, consult: Why Mexico?, Business relationship with the world, ProMéxico (s/f).

13/ In this regard, consult: *World Heritage List,* UNESCO (s/f); *Cultural Information System,* National Council for Culture and the Arts (s/f); Network of Archaeological Zones, National Institute of Anthropology and History (s/f).

14/ *Foreign Relations Sector Program 2013 - 2018* (DOF: 12/13/13), p.13.

15/ *Assessment of Member States' contributions to the United Nations regular budget for the year 2013,* New York, United Nations General Secretariat (2012), pp.7; *Contributions to OAS Funds by Donor (From January 1, 2012 to September 30, 2012),* Washington, DC, Organization of American States (2012).

16/ According to the 2013-2018 Foreign Relations Sector Program, it is one of the most dynamic regions in the world, representing 8.7 percent of world GDP. In the last 12 years, the regional GDP per capita, measured by purchasing power parity, increased by just over 60 percent, going from 7,497 to 12,331 dollars per year. In 2012, Mexico's total trade with the region was 40 thousand 643 million dollars. The countries with which there was the greatest trade were Brazil (10 thousand 077 million dollars), Colombia (6 thousand 470 million dollars) and Costa Rica (4 thousand 253 million dollars). Likewise, the region is the first destination for Mexican investments abroad, with an accumulated amount of 82,013 million dollars in 2012. In different countries, Mexican companies have a presence in strategic areas such as telecommunications, mining, and construction.

In this regard, consult the diagnosis section of the *Foreign Relations Sector Program 2013 - 2018* (DOF: 12/13/13), p.15.

17/ Figures for 2012 with information from the World Trade Organization and the International Monetary Fund. In this regard, see: *Strategic Value,* Pacific Alliance (undated).

18/ *Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement. Meeting with civil society,* Mexico, DF, Undersecretary of Foreign Trade, Secretariat of Economy (2013), p.22.

19/ *Facts and figures,* European Union (undated).

20/ Op.cit. *PND 2013 - 2018,* p. 32.

21/ *Government Sector Program 2013 - 2018,* (DOF: 12/12/2013), p.17.

22/ Studies on crime prevention identify no less than five risk factors that operate as facilitators of violence and crime: individual (intolerance of frustration, poor management of stressful situations and culture of violence), of a family type (communication problems, addictions, family violence), of a community type (disorganization, lack of trust, cohesion and reciprocity), of a social type (poverty, inequality, unemployment, school dropout, adolescent pregnancy). In this regard, see: *International Report on Crime Prevention and Everyday Safety: Trends and Prospects,* Montreal, International Center for Crime Prevention (2012), pp. 173; Waller, Irvin, *Less repression, more security: truths and lies about the fight against crime,* Mexico, DF, United Nations Latin American Institute for the

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23/ Between 2006 and 2012, average unemployment in Mexico was 4.6%. Although the level of this rate could be classified as low when contrasted with that registered in the same period in the countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), it does not hide the restrictions and risks faced by many workers in the Mexican labor market. In this regard, consult: *Report on the Evaluation of the Social Development Policy in Mexico 2012,* Mexico, DF, National Council for the Evaluation of the Social Development Policy (2012), pp.246, cited in Ibid., *2013 Government Sector Program - 2018,* p.17.

24/ Ibid., *Government Sector Program 2013 - 2018,* pp. 17 - 18.

25/ In this regard, consult: *Diagnosis of the Rescue of Public Spaces,* Mexico, DF, Secretariat of Social Development (2010), pp.42, cited by Ibid., Sectoral Program of the Interior 2013 - 2018, p.18.

26/In this regard, consult the diagnostic section of the *National Program for the Procurement of Justice 2013 - 2018* (DOF: 12/16/2013).

27/ The total number of juvenile homicides that occurred between 2000 and 2010 amounted to approximately 53,000 people, that is, young people between the ages of 10 and 29 represented 38.2 percent of the homicides in Mexico in that period.
Likewise, of the total youth homicides from 2000 to 2010, 43.4 percent occurred in the period 2008-2010. In this regard, see: Youth *violence in Mexico: Report on the situation, the legal framework and government programs,* Washington, DC, The World Bank (2012), pp.86, cited in Op.cit. *Government Sector Program,* p.18.

28/ The homicide mortality rate in the population between 0 and 17 years old has increased from 2.1 per thousand in 2006 to 3.6 in 2010. When disaggregating the data by age groups, it is observed that in the case of the population between 15 and 17 years, the rate went from 6.5 per thousand in 2006 to 14.4 in 2010. Ibid., *Programa Sectorial de Gobernación,* p. 18.

29/ The approximation was built using data from the Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System (cut to October 2013). In this regard, see Ibid., *Governance Sector Program,* p.16.

30/ The Federal Forces are made up of the following institutions that are part of the country's security and defense community: the Mexican Navy, the Mexican Army and Air Force, the Federal Police, and the Federal Ministerial Police. Under the direction of the Federal Executive, its deployment involves three State secretariats (Government, National Defense, Navy - Navy of Mexico) and the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic.

31/ His participation in support tasks for Public Security and the fight against organized crime has been clearly recognized by two jurisprudential theses: the Jurisprudential Thesis P./J. 36/2000, 9a. Epoch; Full; Judicial Weekly of the Federation and its Gazette XI, April 2000, Page 552, which states that "although they may participate in civil actions in favor of public safety, in situations in which it is not required to suspend guarantees, this must obey the express request of the civil authorities to which they must be subject, with strict observance of the constitution and the laws"; Similarly, the Jurisprudential Thesis P./J. 38/2000, 9a. Epoch; Full; Full; Judicial Weekly of the Federation and its Gazette IX, April 2000,

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Page 549, states that "their participation in aid of the civil authorities is constitutional (interpretation of article 129 of the constitution)."

32/ "The Federal Government renews and expands the financial coverage that protects public finances in the event of natural disasters", Mexico City, Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, Press Release 064/2012 of October 15, 2012, pp. . 2.

33/ Among the main activities linked to the activities of organized crime in our country are drug trafficking, money laundering, robbery with violence, kidnapping, extortion, human trafficking, smuggling, and arms trafficking. .

34/ In addition to people smuggling and trafficking, these illicit flows include drugs, fuels, chemical precursors, money, raw materials, minerals, medicines, weapons, protected species, and cultural assets.

35/ *Indices of migratory intensity Mexico - United States,* Mexico, DF, National Population Council (2012), pp.13.

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36/ *Human Development Report 2013,* New York, United Nations Program United for Development (2013), pp. 203.

37/ Schwab, Klaus (ed.), *The Global Competitiveness Report 2013 - 2014,* Geneva, World Economic Forum (2013), pp. xiv-551.

38/ Dutta, Soumitra; Lanvin, Bruno (eds), *The Global Innovation Index 2013,* Ithaca, Cornell University/INSEAD/WIPO (2013), pp. xxiv – 392.

39/ Schwab, Klaus (ed.), *The Global Competitiveness Report 2011 - 2012,* Geneva, World Economic Forum (2011), pp. xiv-27.

40/ In this regard, consult, for example: *Business Expenditure on Research and Development,* OECD (2012)

41/ Op. cit. *The Global Competitiveness Report,* p. 34

42/ "Urban population growth", Global Health Observatory (GHO), World Health Organization (s/f).

43/ *Population Projections 2010 - 2050,* National Population Council (February 13, 2014).

44/ *Catalog of the National Urban System 2012,* Mexico, DF, Secretariat of Social Development/National Population Council (2012), pp. 3. 4.

45/ Op. cit. Sarukhán, José et al., *Natural Capital of Mexico.*

46/ The Strategy, published in the year 2000, establishes a vision of the State for fifty years. The National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO) is the body responsible for updating strategies and actions for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

47/ Op. cit., *Report on the Situation of the Environment in Mexico,* pp.228 and 230.

48/ Ibid., *Report on the Situation of the Environment in Mexico,* p.237.

49/ *Atlas of water in Mexico 2012,* Mexico, DF, National Water Commission (2012), pp. 142.

50/ *National Climate Change Strategy,* Mexico, DF, SEMARNAT (2013), pp. 60.

51/ *World Energy Outlook 2012,* Executive Summary (Spanish translation), Paris, OECD/ International Energy Agency (2012), pp.10.

52/ *Energy Reform,* Mexico, DF, Government of the Republic (2013), pp. 24.

53/ For a more detailed diagnosis of these trends, see: *Strategy*

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National Energy 2013 - 2027, Mexico, DF, Secretariat of Energy (2013), pp. 73.

54/ *Annual Report 2012,* Mexico City, Federal Electricity Commission (2012), pp.175.

55/ In this regard, see: Kuri - Morales, Pablo et al., “Pandemic influenza: Mexico's response”, *Public Health of Mexico,* vol.48, no.1 (2006), pp. 72 - 79 and Vargas - Parada, Laura (ed.), *National Plan for Preparedness and Response to the Intensification of Seasonal Influenza or to an Influenza Pandemic. Guidance Document,* Mexico, DF, Ministry of Health/Pan American Health Organization (2010), pp. 49.

56/ International experience shows that in order to trigger development in STI it is advisable that investment in scientific research and experimental development (IDE) be greater than or equal to 1 percent of GDP. In our country this figure reached 0.5 percent of GDP in 2012.

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V. Annexes

To Indicators

B Glossary

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A. Indicators

Indicator 1.1	
Indicator	**Percentage of consolidation of the National Security System** *(PCSSN).*
Specific objective 1.1	Develop and implement the regulatory and operational foundations that support the operation of the National Security System (SSN) to allow comprehensive attention to the issues that are part of its agenda with a multidimensional perspective.
General description	The indicator seeks to offer a measure of progress in regulatory and operational activities that have an impact on the operation of the National Security System and the instances that comprise it and on the fulfillment of its objectives.
Observations	Calculation method: $PCSSN = \frac{\sum(PCMJSSN + PISPSSN + PIMPCSSN)}{3}$ *PCMJSSN:* Percentage of consolidation of the legal framework for the operation of the SSN. *PISPSSN:* Percentage of implementation of the systems and programs developed for the operation of the SSN. *PIMPCSSN:* Percentage of implementation of the SSN professionalization and certification model.
Periodicity	Annual.
Fountain	National Security System.
additional references	Technical Secretariat of the National Security Council.

Baseline 2013	Goal 2018
There are no previous measurements of the indicator.	100%

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Indicator 1.2	
Indicator	**Percentage of articulation of information and specialized intelligence for the National Intelligence System** *(PAIESNI).*
Specific objective 1.2	Articulate the information and specialized intelligence of the Mexican State through the establishment and operation of the National Intelligence System, in order to promote the generation of strategic intelligence for National Security.
General description	The indicator will make it possible to know the degree of progress in the process of developing mechanisms developed for the integration and operation of Information and Intelligence Units linked to the National Intelligence System, as well as in the elaboration of an Intelligence Doctrine for National Security.
Observations	Calculation method: $$PAIESNI = \frac{\sum(PMIOSNI + PUIE + PDDISN)}{3}$$ *PMIOSNI:* Percentage of developed mechanisms required for the integration and operation of the National Intelligence System. *PUIE:* Percentage of Federal Executive agencies that have an Information or Intelligence Unit for the production of specialized intelligence out of the total number of scheduled agencies. *PDDISN:* Percentage of progress in the development of an Intelligence Doctrine for National Security.
Periodicity	Annual.
Fountain	National Security System.
additional references	Technical Secretariat of the National Security Council.

Baseline 2013	Goal 2018
There are no previous measurements of the indicator.	100%

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Indicator 1.3	
Indicator	**Percentage of progress in the development and dissemination of the National Security Culture** *(PADDCSN).*
Specific objective 1.3	Develop and disseminate the Culture of National Security of the Mexican State, to contribute to the collective knowledge on the subject.
General description	The indicator indicates the level of compliance with the phases established for the development and dissemination of the Culture of National Security.
Observations	Calculation method: $$PADDCSN = \frac{\sum(PAECE + PADTCSN)}{2}$$ *PAECE:* Percentage of progress in the establishment of a Study Committee to define the elements of the culture of National Security. *PADTCSN:* Percentage of progress in the development, study and dissemination of topics and contents related to National Security for the integral development of a Culture in the matter.
Periodicity	Annual.
Fountain	National Security System.
additional references	Technical Secretariat of the National Security Council.

Baseline 2013	Goal 2018
There are no previous measurements of the indicator.	100%

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Indicator 2.1.1	
Indicator	**Percentage of compliance in the multidimensional integration of the National Risk Agenda with a multidimensional nature** *(PCIANR).*
Specific objective 2.1	Annually define a multidimensional National Risk Agenda to promote comprehensive attention to National Security issues through the development of joint actions in order to deal with risks and threats.
General description	The indicator is intended to measure the integration of the National Risk Agenda (ANR) with a multidimensional approach.
Observations	Calculation method: $$PCIANR = \frac{\sum(PCEONMANR + PIIPEANR)}{2}$$ *PCEONMANR:* Percentage of compliance in the development and operation of the new methodology for the development of the National Risk Agenda. *PIIPEANR:* Percentage of institutions incorporated into the process of elaboration of the National Risk Agenda with respect to those determined to ensure its multidimensional nature.
Periodicity	Annual.
Fountain	National Security System.
additional references	Technical Secretariat of the National Security Council.

Baseline 2013	Goal 2018
There are no previous measurements of the indicator.	100%

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Indicator 2.1.2	
Indicator	**Percentage of consolidation of the cyber security and cyber defense policy.**
Specific objective 2.1	Annually define a multidimensional National Risk Agenda to promote comprehensive attention to National Security issues through the development of joint actions in order to deal with risks and threats.
General description	The indicator will make it possible to know the progress in the regulatory and operational activities that impact the operation and fulfillment of the objectives in terms of cyber security and cyber defense.
Observations	Calculation method: $$PCMJOSSN = \frac{\sum(PCMJCICI + PFMCNICICI)}{2}$$ *PCMJCICI:* Percentage of consolidation of the legal framework on cyber security and cyber defense. *PFMCNICICI:* Percentage of strengthening of national and international coordination mechanisms for attention to cyber security and cyber defense incidents.
Periodicity	Annual.
Fountain	National Security System.
additional references	Technical Secretariat of the National Security Council.

Baseline 2013	Goal 2018
0%	100%

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Indicator 2.2	
Indicator	**Percentage of strengthening the response capacity of the Federal Forces** *(PFCRFF).*
Specific objective 2.2	Strengthen the response capacity of the Federal Forces to contribute both to the maintenance of Internal Security and to the tasks of External Defense of the Federation.
General description	The indicator measures the level of strengthening of the response capacity of the Federal Forces for its operations at the sectoral level aimed at deterring acts against the permanence of the Mexican State or some illegal act, through the presence of Federal Forces in national territory. .
Observations	Calculation method: $$PFCRFF = \frac{\sum(PCMJOAFF + PECCFF + PPFFAPFC)}{3}$$ *PCMJOAFF:* Percentage of consolidation of the legal and operational framework to support the actions of the Federal Forces. *PECCEFF:* Percentage of coordination and cooperation schemes between the Federal Forces. *PPFFAPFC:* Percentage of Federal Forces personnel assisted in the Education and Training Programs.
Periodicity	Annual.
Fountain	National Security System.
additional references	Technical Secretariat of the National Security Council.

Baseline 2013	Goal 2018
There are no previous measurements of the indicator.	100%

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Indicator 2.3	
Indicator	**Mexican initiatives promoted in multilateral forums on international security** *(IMFMSI).*
Specific objective 2.3	Contribute to the maintenance of a stable international environment that favors national interests and objectives.
General description	The indicator measures the annual growth rate of Mexican initiatives promoted in multilateral forums on international security. The following is understood by "Mexican initiative", indicatively: **a.** Resolutions and proposals presented by Mexico **b.** Presidencies and vice-presidencies of multilateral commissions, bodies and mechanisms held by representatives of Mexico **c.** Candidacies of the country, institutions or Mexican nationals won **d.** Working papers presented by Mexico Indicatively, "multilateral forums" mean: **a.** International and regional organizationsv **b.** specialized agencies **c.** Subsidiary bodies **d.** Specialized agencies **e.** Bodies derived from Treaties and other instruments **f.** Forums and consultation groups **g.** Multilateral funds **h.** Programs defined within the framework of international organizations With the promotion and adoption of Mexican initiatives in multilateral forums **a.** The prestige of Mexico and its influence in the world are strengthened. **b.** Priority issues of the multidimensional Security agenda are promoted National defined in the PND 2013 - 2018 **c.** Good practices are shared **d.** Global decisions are made to incorporate national interests **e.** Efficient use is made of Mexico's membership in international organizations. **F.** The national policy on international security is consolidated.
Observations	Calculation method: $$IMFMSI = \frac{IA}{IAAA} X\ 103$$ *IA:* Initiatives approved in the year *IAAA:* Initiatives approved in the previous year
Periodicity	Annual.
Fountain	Press releases issued by multilateral forums, adopted documents, regulatory reports of meetings and reports from organizations.
additional references	Ministry of Foreign Affairs / Undersecretary of Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights.

Baseline 2013	Goal 2018
29 initiatives promoted	Growth of 3% per year, until reaching a figure 16% higher in 2018 than in 2013

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B. Glossary

Below is a definition of those specialized terms used within the framework of the 2014-2018 National Security Program incorporate formal elements of the definitions contained in the glossaries used by the different agencies that are part of the National Security Council, this glossary seeks to illustrate the reader about a series of terms that are part of the vocabulary of the security and defense community of the Mexican State .

1. THREAT Act

generated by the power of another State, or by non-State actors, which can seriously violate the aspirations, interests and national objectives of the Mexican State. Threats can be traditional or emerging.

2. ANTAGONISM Obstacle

or interference to the action of the State in matters of National Security that can be sponsored by another State, by non-State actors, or be of natural or anthropogenic origin and that prevents or limits the achievement of the aspirations, interests and national goals.

3. NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS Set of ideals

and desires shared by the nation that express the search for common well-being, development and security within the framework of the consolidation of our national project.

4. FOREIGN DEFENSE Permanent

function of the Mexican State aimed at protecting the nation through the mobilization of all instruments of national power, including the military, to allow the legitimate defense of the country with respect to other States or subjects of international law, with in order to preserve its sovereignty and independence and the integrity of its territory against any risk or threat from abroad.

5. FEDERAL FORCES Disciplined

and armed contingent made up of personnel from the institutions that are part of the country's security and defense community: the Mexican Navy, the Mexican Army and Air Force, the Federal Police and the Federal Ministerial Police.
Its deployment involves three State secretariats (Government, National Defense, Navy - Navy of Mexico) and the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, within the framework of the provisions of the Federal Executive.

6. GEOPOLITICS Link

between geographic space and political power that determines the possibilities of exercising the latter at a national and international level. geopolitical analysis

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seeks to establish the natural conditions of possibility of State action in the international system based on the way in which it has been spatially and territorially determined.

STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE 7.

Systematized and hierarchical knowledge whose fundamental purpose is to provide an evaluative and prospective frame of reference for decision-making aimed at comprehensive attention to vulnerabilities, risks and threats by considering the link between security, defense and development in its three aspects: human , political-military and economic-environmental. This, in order to anticipate the facts, either to manage the change, adapt to it and prevent or mitigate its effects in a timely manner or, where appropriate, attend to its consequences.

8. INTELLIGENCE

New, useful, truthful, timely and pertinent knowledge for decision-making and coordination of actions in matters of National Security, generated and used from the cycle of planning, gathering, processing, analysis, dissemination, exploitation and feedback of information .

9. NATIONAL INTERESTS

Synthesis of national aspirations that, managed by the political power of the State, have the potential to become national objectives. These are constitutive elements of the Mexican State (made up of the population, national sovereignty and territory, as well as the constitutional order, government and democracy) that are essential for its consolidation and viability.

10. NATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Synthesis of the national aspirations and interests that guide the political action of the Government of the Republic to guarantee national development and provide security for our national project. National objectives can be permanent or short-term.

11. NATIONAL POWER

State capacity mobilized to achieve and preserve national interests and objectives. It is the expression of the set of political, cultural, economic, social, demographic, technological and geographical resources available to the Mexican State that have been organized for strategic use. It is integrated by the political, economic, social, cultural, military, technological and diplomatic fields.

12. RISK

Probability that damage to national interests occurs within a given period due to the interaction of political, economic and social phenomena with the intervention of non-state agents or disasters of natural or anthropogenic origin.
This is a condition that tests the response capacity of the nation and that can be enhanced by its vulnerabilities.

13. INTERIOR SECURITY

Condition provided by the Mexican State to safeguard the security of its citizens and national development by maintaining the rule of law and democratic governance throughout the national territory. It is a function

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policy that, by guaranteeing the constitutional order and democratic governance, lays the foundations for the economic, social and cultural development of our country, thus allowing the improvement of the living conditions of its population.

14. PUBLIC SECURITY Function

that has the purpose of ensuring the observance of the rule of law, the maintenance of public order and the security of citizens and their property. When seeking to safeguard the integrity and rights of people, the Public Security policy considers the social reintegration of the individual as well as the special and general prevention of crimes as well as their investigation and prosecution.

15. NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM

Interconnected set of federal agencies or entities, information or intelligence units, which links the processes and instruments that satisfy the function of generating intelligence necessary for the National Security System to fulfill its mission.

16. NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM System

integrated by the institutions, processes and instruments that the National Security Law establishes with the express mission of preserving the integrity, stability and permanence of the Mexican State, through the generation of public policies, decision-making Fundamental political decisions and the execution of coordinated actions aimed at facing threats, risks and vulnerabilities that tend to damage or endanger the essential elements that give it existence or that can hinder national development.

17. VULNERABILITY Degree

of exposure or propensity of a component of the social or natural structure to suffer damage as a result of a threat or danger, of natural or anthropogenic origin, or lack of resilience to recover later. Corresponds to the physical, economic, political or social predisposition or susceptibility of a community to be affected or to suffer adverse effects in the event of a dangerous phenomenon. Vulnerabilities can be of an institutional, legal, political or territorial nature.

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Transparency

The new information technologies have facilitated communication and coordination of efforts between civil society and the Mexican State, pointing out an irreversible path towards a renewed relationship between citizens and government that should be characterized by effectiveness, efficiency and effective accountability.

In this sense, transparency and access to public information should become tools for improving accountability and the prevention and effective fight against corruption, promoting the participation of citizens in government decision-making and in the respect for the laws.

In order to contribute to effective transparency and accountability and with the purpose of complying with the provisions of article 7 of the Federal Law on Transparency and Access to Public Government Information and in articles 50 and 51 of the National Security Law, the National Security Program is available to the general public at the following electronic address:

http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5342824&fecha=30/04/2014

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