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MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

*Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:
Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit
Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and
Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their
Causes and Consequences*

Mexico

Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)
Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS)

2022



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Evaluation Report on Drug Policies:

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EIGHTH EVALUATION ROUND

2022

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PREFACE

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), established by a mandate from the Second Summit of the Americas (Santiago, Chile - 1998), is a unique multilateral evaluation tool designed to measure the progress made and challenges faced by the member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) in implementing the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs of the OAS Hemispheric Drug Strategy, currently in force.

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Secretariat for Multidimensional Security (SMS) is the OAS specialized agency in charge of implementing this Mechanism.

The current MEM round is based on the objectives of the Hemispheric Plan of Action on Drugs 2021-2025 of the Hemispheric Drug Strategy 2020 and their respective priority actions. These documents take into account the recommendations of the outcome document of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 2016) and the United Nations 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, as well as cross-cutting issues, such as the gender perspective and human rights, cultural context, and social inclusion approaches, among others.

Seven evaluation rounds have been completed from 1998 to 2019 and, during 2020, the MEM Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG), composed of member state delegates, agreed on a new methodology for the eighth round, consisting of annual thematic evaluations with the support of independent technical consultants, as follows: 2021 – Measures for Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Support; 2022 – Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences; 2023 – Institutional Strengthening; Research, Information, Monitoring, and Evaluation; International Cooperation; and 2024 – Comprehensive Evaluation based on updated information from all thematic areas.

MEM evaluations are carried out based on information provided by the member states' National Coordinating Entities (NCEs), which is analyzed by the MEM Governmental Expert Group (GEG), composed of experts designated by the countries, who do not participate in their own country's evaluation, thus ensuring the transparency and impartiality of the process. The GEG is always supported by the group of independent technical consultants and the MEM Unit. The eighth round represents a more rigorous evaluation process, in which countries are requested to provide valid means of verification to support the information submitted and ensure compliance of each priority action.

Specifically, the GEG's work for the thematic assessment for the area of "Measures to Control and Counter the Illicit Cultivation, Production, Trafficking, and Distribution of Drugs, and to Address their Causes and Consequences" was conducted during 2022 and covers the 2019 to 2022 period (unless otherwise specified). This work was adapted to the COVID-19 pandemic with

the use of technology and virtual tools, as well as taking it into consideration in the evaluation assessments.

Finally, it should be noted that one of the main purposes of MEM evaluation reports is to serve as a useful diagnostic tool to identify opportunities for improvement in drug policies and strategies, both at the national and regional levels.

OBJECTIVE
1

DEVELOP AND/OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL- AND REGIONAL-LEVEL INTERDICTION CAPACITY, AS WELL AS THE CAPACITY TO REDUCE THE ILLICIT CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION, TRAFFICKING, AND DISTRIBUTION OF PLANT-BASED AND SYNTHETIC DRUGS THROUGH THE USE OF COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED PROGRAMS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REALITIES OF EACH COUNTRY'S DOMESTIC LEGISLATION AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS.

Priority Action 1.1: Develop or strengthen intelligence and interdiction capabilities to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

Mexico implements ongoing training programs to detect, investigate, and dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations.

- Annual Training Program of the General Directorate of Professional Development of the National Guard
- Training in special and strategically important operations
- Perimeter security during execution of search warrants and arrest warrants
- Identification of chemical substances for the manufacture of synthetic drugs
- Security and physical protection measures
- Substance handling and chain of custody
- Initial Police Training (CFIP) for public safety support functions

The country has protocols and procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle clandestine laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs, which include adequate safety and health measures for personnel involved in the dismantling of laboratories or facilities, as well as actions to minimize damage to the environment and optimize the management of chemical and toxic waste.

Priority Action 1.2: Implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming in agencies and organizations in charge of drug control.

The following agencies in charge of drug control in Mexico implement policies promoting gender mainstreaming:

- The Attorney General's Office (*Fiscalía General de la República* -FGR), through the Gender Equality Unit
- The National Guard
- The High-Level Security Group, with the Drug Policy Subgroup, comprised of the Ministry of Security and Citizen Protection, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of the Navy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Guard, the Attorney General's Office - National Center for Planning, Analysis, and Information to Combat Crime, the National Commission against Addictions, the Federal Commission for Protection against Health Risks, and the Tax

Administration Service

In addition, The National Institute of Women (INMUJERES) is the federal government entity that coordinates implementation of national policy in the area of substantive gender equality as well as contributing to the eradication of violence against women.

Priority Action 1.3: Design, implement, and strengthen programs aimed at land, riverine, maritime, and aerial interdiction.

Mexico has programs or strategies for land, riverine, maritime, and aerial drug interdiction through monitoring, inspections, or checkpoints.

Priority Action 1.4: Review and update, as appropriate, legal frameworks related to the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques.

Mexico has the following laws envisaging the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce illicit drug trafficking:

- Federal Code of Criminal Procedure
- Federal Law against Organized Crime
- National Guard Law
- Enabling regulations of the National Guard Law
- National Security Law

Priority Action 1.5: Review and/or update mechanisms countries use to monitor the evolution of drug trafficking and related crimes, for the purpose of identifying and responding to new trends and threats.

Mexico has updated diagnostic assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats in relation to drug trafficking and related crimes.

Priority Action 1.6: Define and implement coordinated actions between national and regional entities to dismantle organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes.

Mexico takes the following steps to identify organized criminal groups involved in illicit drug trafficking and related crimes:

- The Attorney General's Office, through the Special Prosecutor's Office for Organized Crime, generates intelligence products that contribute to the creation of courses of action

- Interagency Operations Groups (GOIS) conduct field and desk investigations
- Interagency collaboration between Federal Government agencies, mainly through the members of the National Security Council, as well as through intelligence activities and international information exchange
- The Comprehensive Strategy to Reduce Drug Use and Drug Trafficking, a comprehensive scheme to address the drug phenomenon with a public health approach, respect for human rights, and a gender perspective, addresses the availability of illicit drugs and related crimes, through six priority objectives to be achieved through interagency coordination, including notably the following:
 - Encouraging drug policy in the adversarial criminal justice system to target the financial operations of criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking and related crimes

In addition, within the framework of strengthening cooperation to combat addiction and the transfer of arms and drugs, the Security Cabinet of the Government of Mexico and the Office of National Drug Control Policy emphasized the following:

- Promotion of the identification and dismantling of criminal networks
- Increase arrests and prosecution of criminals
- Expedite extradition cases
- Promotion of the identification and destruction of synthetic drug laboratories
- Joint diagnostics on the use of fentanyl and other synthetic drugs in the United States of America and Mexico
- Standardization of methodologies for the analysis of chemical substances and precursors
- Coordination to address the marketing of synthetic drugs on the Deep Web
- Increased control and monitoring of restricted and prohibited chemical substances that can be used for the production of illicit drugs, as well as medicines containing narcotic and psychotropic drugs
- Reduction of violence through the neutralization of specific targets, the dismantling of criminal structures, and the seizure of drugs, weapons, and cash
- All in all, 219 institutional and interagency operations were carried out, resulting in 103 people being brought before the corresponding authorities, as well as various illicit substances and objects

Mexico implements interinstitutional collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to carry out coordinated activities to dismantle organized crime groups involved in illicit drug trafficking and related crimes. In this sense:

- State Coordination Working Groups for Peace Building and Security were established
- Interinstitutional Coordination Groups were established
- Interinstitutional Operations Groups (GOIS) were established
- Prosecution Working Groups were established
- The National Public Security Strategy was established
- Information was exchanged

- Collaboration agreements were signed
- Memorandums of understanding were drawn up

The Security Cabinet has formed interinstitutional working groups in which law enforcement agencies participate to strengthen investigations and prosecute those likely to be responsible for major crimes such as intentional homicide, drug trafficking, and operations using proceeds from illicit activities.

In addition, Prosecution Working Groups have been formed, which function as coordination bodies between federal and state public security and law enforcement authorities to strengthen investigations, as well as to prosecute probable perpetrators of crimes related to priority issues, as defined by the Security Cabinet, such as drug trafficking, homicides, and operations using proceeds from illicit activities. The actions are coordinated by the Prosecution Working Group. This group is made up of law enforcement agencies, as well as the heads of federal entities, and its purpose is to strengthen investigations and the arrest and prosecution of those responsible for behavior typified as crimes related to the issues mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

Mexico has participated in joint operations and investigations with other countries aimed at dismantling organized criminal groups involved in illicit drug trafficking and related crimes, using the following mechanisms:

- Participation in a variety of operations such as, the Global Operation to Combat Synthetic Drug Trafficking (GOALS, February 2021), reporting the results to an international organization: World Customs Organization (WCO), which shares information with member countries, so that each Customs organization can use it within the scope of its competence to dismantle organized criminal groups
- In the case of the Ministry of the Navy (SEMAR), following alerts from other countries, operations are conducted to inspect vessels or containers carrying possible illicit cargo

On June 10, 2021, the work of the United States-Mexico High Level Security Group (GANSEG) was reactivated and facilitated the identification of actions to be worked on in the short term, between both countries, in terms of combating drug trafficking and consumption, violence reduction, arms trafficking, money laundering, and cybersecurity.

During the work of the United States-Mexico High Level Security Group, the Comprehensive Strategy to Reduce Drug Use and Drug Trafficking was presented. Within this framework and based on a binational cooperation agreement between Mexico and the United States of America, on July 1, 2021, a Bilateral Meeting was held in the Morelos Room of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The meeting covered four areas: health, society, security and justice, and intelligence.

The meeting was attended by the heads of the following agencies of the United States of America: Department of Justice, Attorney General's Office, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The Mexican Government was represented by the heads of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, National Defense, the Navy, Security and Citizen

Protection, the National Intelligence Center, the National Guard, the National Commission against Addictions, and the Federal Commission for Protection against Health Risks.

Priority Action 1.7: Enhance the capacity of national and regional forensic laboratories or similar investigation entities to analyze and identify chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS) and facilitate information sharing with global repositories and across governmental counterparts.

Mexico has the following institutions in charge of, and with the capacity to analyze, chemical substances, precursors, and pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including New Psychoactive Substances (NPS):

- The Attorney General's Office (*Fiscalía General de la República -FGR*), through the National Office for Coordinating Expert Services
- National Customs Agency of Mexico
- General Scientific Directorate of the National Guard (Subdirectorato de Laboratorios)
- Functions of the Federal Commission for Protection Against Sanitary Risks (COFEPRIS)

The country has, and participates in, ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS:

- Training Program on Safe Handling of Synthetic Drugs, their Precursors and Derivatives. National Center for Planning, Analysis and Information to Combat Crime (CENAPI) and the General Coordination of Forensic Services
- Anti-Narcotics Workshop by Videoconference, given by the Anti-Narcotics Technical Sub-Commission (SCTAN) Commission of Police Chiefs (As) and Directors (As) of Central America, Mexico, the Caribbean and Colombia

Mexico has mechanisms to facilitate and share information at the national level among government counterparts, as well as global repositories on chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including NPS.

- At the national level, this is done through the National Effort Coordination Group, which taps the official country data used to answer the international questionnaires with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) through the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) questionnaires
- Technical Group for Synthetic Drug Control
- State Coordination Workshops for the Construction of Peace and Security
- Through the High-Level Security Groups (GANSEG), in which Federal Government agencies and their counterparts in the country participate

Priority Action 1.8: Enhance the capacity of relevant drug control and financial regulatory competent authorities to identify and address new challenges related to synthetic drugs and their precursors and pharmaceutical products being illicitly sold online and shipped through land, riverine, maritime, and aerial means.

Mexico has mechanisms in place to investigate and disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet.

- The Attorney General's Office has technology and specialized personnel to carry out investigations on Internet platforms; social networks, and the deep and dark web, in order to combat, identify, and provide digital evidence to combat this type of crime
- Mechanism for collaboration with the (ministerial and/or judicial) competent authorities through the General Scientific Directorate
- Functions performed by the National Guard (Cyber Police)
- Functions performed by the National Intelligence Center (CNI)

Priority Action 1.9: Enhance coordination with private sector entities to prevent diversion of chemical substances and precursors and deny criminals access to the materials, platforms, and services of the licit supply chain, which are exploited by criminal organizations for the illicit manufacture, sale, and trafficking of drugs.

Mexico has partnerships and information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes.

- Meetings with chemical industry representatives to exchange information on the subject
- SEMAR participates in state security roundtables, where the private sector is represented and describes the issues it faces, as well as listening to and addressing public complaints
- On January 7, 2020, the first phase of the Postal Service Parcel Inspection and Surveillance Strategy began, with permanent inspection by dogs to detect currency, drugs, firearms, and explosives at the Mexican Postal Service (SEPOMEX, by its Spanish acronym)-Pantaco Operational Center. In a second stage, on January 13, 2020, the aim was to extend the control to national and transnational parcel companies
- On January 14, 2020, representatives of the Ministry of Security and Citizen Protection (SSPC, by its Spanish acronym) met with the National Chamber of Passenger Transportation and Tourism to agree on issues related to the Strategic Territorial Plan in Bus Centers, consisting of permanent inspections in the Bus Centers of the Metropolitan Area to detect currency, drugs, firearms, and explosives

The country uses tools and resources of the INCB to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemical substances. In this sense:

- Use is made of the tools provided by the INCB, such as the Voluntary Industry Cooperation and Public-Private Partnership Project

- Collaboration Agreement between COFEPRIS and the Chemical Industry to reinforce the control of four chemical substances widely used by the legal industry, in order to regulate them and prevent health risks and avoid their diversion to the illegal market; remains in force
- Through legal implementation such as the Dual-Use Substances Watch List

Priority Action 1.10: Enhance capacities for forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets.

Mexico has national authorities with the appropriate budget, human, and material resources, as well as permanent training for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of goods, instruments, or products related to illicit drug markets. In this sense, the sectoral programs derived from the National Development Plan, carried out in each agency, allocate financial resources according to the prioritization of the risk agenda.

Relevant personnel receive the following continuous training in the: seizure, forfeiture, and management of goods, instruments, or products related to illicit drug markets:

- Presentations on Seizures, Methods of Concealment of Dangerous Substances at Airports and Land Borders of the Global Rapid Interdiction of Dangerous Substances (GRIDS) Program of the INCB
- The Performance of the Federal Ministerial Police in the Criminal Indictment System, taught by the Federal Ministerial Police, from 2021 to 2022
- Keynote Lecture entitled Final Destination of Secured Assets, delivered by the General Directorate of Professional Training, in July 2021
- Online course secured assets, their Operability and Transfer, given by the General Directorate of Professional Training from January to October 2021
- Online course “Chain of Custody, Detention, and Disposition of Persons Recommendation” 13/2017 of the *Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos* (CNDH), taught by the General Directorate for the Promotion of Human Rights Culture, Complaints, and Inspection, which was held in the months of January, April, May, August and September 2021
- Online course “Chain of Custody” of the General Directorate of Vocational Training held in July 2021
- Face-to-face course “Replica of the International Task Force Agent Training (ITAT) Certification Course”, organized by the Embassy of the United States of America in August 2021
- Face to face Course entitled “Safe Handling of Synthetic Drugs, their precursors, and analogues” delivered by the General Coordination of Expert Services Office of the Attorney General's Office, which took place in August
- Face to face Course on complex drug trafficking investigations, given by the Network of Ibero- American Anti-Drug Prosecutors (RFAI) of the Ibero-American Association of Public Prosecutors (AIAMP), which took place in December
- Online course Preservation of evidence, due diligence, and reasonable time frame (CNDH recommendation 43/19), implemented by the General Directorate for the Promotion of

Human Rights Culture, Complaints, and Inspection from February to April, June to August, and November to December 2021

- Course and Certification of canine handlers in narcotic detection of the "Coast and Coast" company and The National Narcotic Detector Dog Association, Inc. in Orlando, Florida, U.S.A.
- Instructors and trainers' course in detection of the "Coast and Coast" company and "The National Narcotic Detector Dog Association, Inc. in Orlando Florida U.S.A.
- Videoconference Workshop on Counternarcotics, given by the Sub Technical Commission on Counternarcotics (SCTAN) Commission of Chiefs and Directors of Police of Central America, Mexico, the Caribbean, and Colombia from July 27 to 29, 2021.

OBJECTIVE

2

STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MEASURES TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES POSED BY NPS AND ILLICIT SYNTHETIC DRUGS, AND THE THREAT OF FENTANYL-RELATED SUBSTANCES, NON-MEDICAL SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS, AND ILLICIT AMPHETAMINE DERIVATIVES.

Priority Action 2.1: Establish and/or strengthen early warning systems (EWS) at the national level to promote collaboration and the exchange of information with other existing regional or international systems.

Mexico has an Early Warning System (EWS) to identify and track New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, and the threat of substances related to fentanyl, non-medical synthetic opioids, and illicit amphetamine derivatives, as well as other substances that are under international control. This information is shared with other regional or global systems through the Project ION Incident Communication System (IONICS) platform.

Priority Action 2.2: Improve domestic capabilities to detect and analyze NPS by making resources and tools available for those responsible in this area.

Mexico improves its capabilities to detect and analyze NPS through the use of special investigation techniques, updated equipment, and/or the acquisition of new technologies.

- Continuous analytical improvements in forensic laboratories, as well as the synthetic drugs profiling program
- Use of spectrometers and analyzers for the detection, identification, and analysis of NPS.
- Infrared spectrophotometry
- Gas chromatography coupled to mass detectors

Priority Action 2.3: Design and implement, when appropriate, national regulatory tools to address the challenges posed by NPS and national controls on emerging illicit synthetic drugs and their precursor chemicals.

Mexico has regulatory frameworks and guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by NPS and emerging illicit synthetic drugs.

- General Law of Health and the Watch List of Non-regulated Chemical Substances that can be used to manufacture synthetic drugs
- Federal Law for the Control of Chemical Precursors, Essential Chemicals, and Machines for Manufacturing Capsules, Tablets and/or Pills
- International agreements - memorandums of understanding (Functions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs-SRE)

Priority Action 2.4: Promote participation in the Project ION Incident Communication System (IONICS) to facilitate real-time communication of incidents involving suspicious shipments of, trafficking in, or illicit manufacture or production of NPS, including fentanyl-related substances and other non-medical synthetic opioids and amphetamine derivatives.

Mexico takes part in the International Operations on New Psychoactive Substances (ION) project of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB). Several agencies function as focal points, including:

- The Attorney General's Office/the Criminal Investigation Agency / the National Planning Center for the Fight against Crime
- National Customs Agency of Mexico
- National Guard (Federal Police)
- Ministry of Health (*Comisión Federal para la Protección contra Riesgos Sanitarios, COFEPRIS*)

Priority Action 2.5: Develop innovative regulatory approaches, such as generic controls, analogue legislation, and temporary or emergency controls, to enhance national controls on synthetic opioids for non-medical use, and NPS, particularly when scheduling fentanyl-related substances by class.

Mexico has the following innovative legislation to control synthetic opioids for non-medical use and NPS:

- General Health Law and the Dual-Use Substances Watch List.
- Federal Law for the Control of Precursor Chemicals, Essential Precursor Chemicals, and Machines for Manufacturing Capsules and/or Pills, and Regulatory and Similar Agreements.

OBJECTIVE
3

STRENGTHEN OR DEVELOP LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR THE EFFECTIVE MONITORING AND CONTROL OF ESSENTIAL CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AND PRECURSORS TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF THESE SUBSTANCES TO THE MANUFACTURING OF ILLICIT DRUGS AND COUNTER THEIR TRAFFICKING, INCLUDING PERIODICALLY UPDATING NATIONAL LISTS OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES.

Priority Action 3.1: Promote interagency coordination with industry to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances.

Mexico has the Federal Commission for Protection Against Sanitary Risks (COFEPRIS) as the competent National Unit for producing guidelines, codes of conduct, and other instruments to inform industry and users in general about controlled chemical substances.

The country has developed the following instruments and mechanisms to inform industry and users in general about applicable controls and cooperation methods, to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances:

- Federal law for the control of precursor chemicals, essential chemicals, and machines for making capsules, tablets and/or pills, and the dual-use chemicals watch list
- General health care law

Mexico has an up-to-date record of all individuals and enterprises handling controlled chemical substances.

The competent Mexican authorities conduct regular inspections and audits of the establishments run by individuals and enterprises authorized to handle controlled chemical substances, as indicated in the following table:

Name of the competent authority	Does it perform regular inspections and audits?	Is it responsible for monitoring domestic trade?	Does it take CICAD's model regulations into account?
COFEPRIS	Yes, health surveillance checks are conducted throughout the annual cycle	Yes	No

Priority Action 3.2: Conduct analyses, including through existing mechanisms of information exchange, on substances, their analogues, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health in member states, to identify substances for expedited international control. 27)

Mexico conducts analyses that include the exchange of information using mechanisms already available internationally regarding substances, their analogues, and precursors that pose a threat

to public health. This includes:

- Forms submitted to INCB with statistics on the manufacture, imports, and exports of psychotropic substances, pursuant to the 1971 Convention
- Means of communication established through Collaboration Agreements (Memorandums of Understanding MOU)
- International organizations and governmental information exchange mechanisms.
- Joint diagnostic assessments of the use of fentanyl and other synthetic drugs in the United States and Mexico
- Standardization of methodologies for the analysis of chemical substances and precursors between the United States and Mexico
- Coordination between the United States and Mexico to address the marketing of synthetic drugs on the deep web

Priority Action 3.3: Strengthen the existing international control system to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances, pharmaceutical products, and precursors used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, as well as interdiction to counter the trafficking of chemical substances.

Mexico has the following legislation incorporating the control measures in Article 12, Paragraphs 8 and 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities:

- Federal Law for the Control of Chemical Precursors, Essential Chemicals, and Machines for Manufacturing Capsules, Tablets and/or Pills and its enabling regulations
- General Health Care Law
- Regulation of Health Supplies

Priority Action 3.4: Strengthen or develop appropriate domestic controls over precursors including measures to control the international trade in precursor chemicals and other controlled chemical substances, consistent with the framework established in the United Nations Drug Conventions and law enforcement measures.

Mexico has adopted the following control measures listed in Article 12, Paragraph 8 of the 1988 United Nations Convention:

Control measures	Yes	No
Control all persons and companies engaged in the manufacture or distribution of controlled chemical substances	X	
Control, under license, the establishment and premises where the aforementioned manufacture or distribution is carried out	X	

Require licensees to obtain authorization for the manufacture or distribution of controlled chemical substances	X	
Prevent the accumulation by manufacturers and distributors of quantities of such substances in excess of those required for the normal conduct of business and prevailing market conditions	X	

The country has adopted the following control measures listed in Article 12, Paragraph 9 of the 1988 United Nations Convention:

Control measures	Yes	No
A system for monitoring international trade in controlled chemical substances to facilitate the detection of suspicious transactions	X	
The surveillance system should be implemented in close cooperation with manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers, and retailers, who should report suspicious orders and transactions to the competent authorities	X	
Order the seizure of any controlled substance if there is sufficient evidence that it is to be used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances		X
Notify the authorities and competent bodies, as soon as possible, if there is any reason to believe that the import, export, or transit of a substance is intended for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, providing, in particular, information on the means of payment and any other essential elements on which this presumption is based	X	
Require imports and exports to be properly labeled and documented. Commercial documents such as invoices, cargo manifests, customs, transport, and other documents relating to the shipment should contain the names of the substances being imported or exported, the quantity imported or exported and the name and address of the importer, exporter, and where possible, the consignee. These documents must be kept for at least two years and may be inspected by the competent authorities	X	

Mexico requests the information contained in Article 12, paragraph 10 of the 1988 United Nations Convention.

The country has the prior analysis of foreign trade operations as additional domestic precursor chemical control measure.

Priority Action 3.5: Promote participation in the Pre-Export Notification (PEN) Online system and Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS) to facilitate information exchange on controlled chemical substances.

For controlled chemical substances, Mexico uses the information system for pre-export notifications (PEN Online) of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).

The country uses the INCB Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS).

Priority Action 3.6: Train relevant drug investigation, control, and interdiction personnel and researchers on the identification and handling of precursors and other controlled chemical substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

Mexico receives the following training for drug control personnel on the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances:

Programs	Institution in charge (national or foreign)
Course: Handling, transportation, and storage of hazardous chemicals.	Address of the Civil Protection Office of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic.
Seminar on proper handling of chemical substances.	Perkin Elmer de México, S.A.
Lecture on chemical substances that can be used to manufacture synthetic drugs.	Federal Commission for Protection against Health Risks (COFEPRIS), Tax Administration Service (SAT)-Customs, The Counternarcotics Division of the Federal Police, the U.S. Department of Justice Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Juvenile Integration Center, International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), AIC-CGSP.
Sampling plan for Chemical Experts.	Office for general coordination of expert services: General Directorate of Forensic Laboratories.
Workshop on synthetic drugs and media research.	U.S. Department of Justice Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).
Workshop on destruction of precursor chemicals.	National Center for Planning, Analysis, and Information for Combating Crime (CENAPI).
Theoretical-practical workshop for the use and handling of portable high pressure mass spectrometry equipment (mx908).	Forensic Program of the International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs Section (INL) and the International Criminal Investigative Training and Assistance Program (ICITAP) Mexico.
Training workshop for the implementation of an early warning system (EWS) (videoconference).	Inter-American Drug Observatory through the National Center for Planning, Analysis, and Information to Combat Crime (CENAPI).
Global Congress on Chemical Security and Emerging Threats 2021 Webinar Series "A multi-sectoral approach to addressing new and persistent vulnerabilities in the field of chemical security".	Coordinated by the General Directorate of International Police Affairs of the Federal Ministerial Police and INTERPOL.
The Performance of the Federal Ministerial Police in the Criminal Indictment System (<i>Sistema Penal Acusatorio</i>).	Federal Ministerial Police
Online course entitled "Chain of Custody".	General Directorate of Vocational Training.
Face-to-face course "Replica of the ITAT (International Task Force Agent Training) Course Certification	Embassy of the United States of America.
Face-to-face course entitled "Safe Handling of Synthetic Drugs, their precursors, and analogues".	Office for General Coordination of Expert Services of the Attorney General's Office.
Face-to-face course "On complex drug trafficking investigations".	Ibero-American Network of Anti-drug Prosecutors (RFAI) of the Ibero-American Association of Public Prosecutors (AIAMP)
Online course "Preservation of evidence, due diligence, and the reasonable time frame of CNDH recommendation 43/19."	General Directorate for the Promotion of Human Rights Culture, Complaints, and Inspection.

Programs	Institution in charge (national or foreign)
Course and Certification of canine handlers in narcotics detection.	"Coast and Coast" and "The National Narcotic Detector Dog Association, Inc." in Orlando, Florida, U.S.A
Course on detection for instructors and trainers.	"Coast and Coast" and "The national Narcotic Detector Dog Association, Inc." in Orlando, Florida, U.S.A.
Anti-Narcotics Workshop Videoconference.	Anti-Narcotics Technical Subcommittee (SCTAN) of the Commission of Police Chiefs and Directors of Police of Central America, Mexico, the Caribbean, and Colombia.
Training Program Course on Drugs and Clandestine Laboratories. Course on the Securing, Prosecution, and Dismantling of Clandestine Laboratories Fentanyl Management Course. Course on Drug Trafficking in Mexico.	The National Guard.

Priority Action 3.7: Allocate resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances, and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks.

In Mexico there are budgetary mechanisms that ensure the allocation of resources to acquire the equipment and supplies needed for the preliminary identification of substances and the protective equipment required by the personnel in charge of those tasks. In this sense, each government agency involved in the identification and monitoring of chemicals (Ministry of Finance and Public Credit/Tax Administration Service SHCP/SAT; Ministry of Health SALUD; Ministry of the Navy SEMAR; Ministry of Defense SEDENA, Office of the Attorney General of the Republic FGR) allocate the necessary resources to acquire equipment and supplies for substance identification. The country also implements the National Guard's Annual Procurement, Leasing, and Services Program and the Annual Procurement Program, and receives donations.

Priority Action 3.8: Use, as appropriate, CICAD's Model Regulations for the control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (2019) in the formulation of national chemical control regulations.

The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic of Mexico, through the various agencies in charge of narcotic drug control, uses the CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances to implement actions to address the problem of drug production, in addition to organizing the studies needed to suggest substances for regulation and overseeing control measures through the national watch list of dual-use chemical substances.

OBJECTIVE

4

ENSURE ADEQUATE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO INTERNATIONAL CONTROL FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES, WHILE ALSO PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION TOWARDS ILLICIT ACTIVITIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL CONVENTIONS.

Priority Action 4.1: Streamline, in accordance with national legislation and international obligations, the process for issuing authorizations for national production, and to import and export controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes.

Mexico has special processes for issuing authorizations for the national, production, import, and export of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. The average time it takes to issue an import or export authorization is shown in the following table:

Type of product	Average time taken to issue an import license	Average time taken to issue an export license
Narcotic or psychotropic raw materials for the manufacture of medicines	14 days	14 days
Medications containing narcotic or psychotropic substances	14 days	14 days
Analytical patterns classified as narcotic or psychotropic	14 days	14 days
Medication classified as narcotic or psychotropic for the personal use of travelers entering or leaving the country	14 days	14 days

The country has an updated registry of persons or companies importing and exporting controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes.

Priority Action 4.2: Adopt measures, in accordance with national laws, to train competent authorities and health professionals on ensuring access to substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

Mexico has training and/or awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals regarding proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes.

In this regard, the Attorney General's Office (FGR) received training on the following topics:

- “Public Health Policies on Drugs” of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)
- “Workshop on Pharmaceutical Crime and Products Affecting the Health of Consumers” by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)
- “Consultation on forensic medicine and on strengthening the capacity of drug testing and toxicology laboratories to respond to the challenges posed by synthetic drugs” by the United

Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

- Ministry of the Navy (SEMAR) has received training from the Federal Commission for Protection Against Sanitary Risks (COFEPRIS) on the regulation of goods

Priority Action 4.3: Improve access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes by addressing existing barriers, including those related to laws, regulations, and measures to promote access and build capacity for health care systems.

Mexico has the following regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes:

- General Health Care Law
- Health Supplies Regulations
- Regulation of the General Health Law on Sanitary Control for the production, research, and medicinal use of cannabis and its pharmacological derivatives
- Federal Law for the Control of Chemical Precursors, Essential Chemicals, and Machines for Manufacturing Capsules, Tablets and/or Pills. Regulation by COFEPRIS and the Ministry of Health

OBJECTIVE

5

ADOPT OR STRENGTHEN CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS CONTAINING NARCOTIC DRUGS AND/OR PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, AND THOSE CONTAINING PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Priority Action 5.1: Strengthen or implement control measures on pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or controlled psychoactive substances, to prevent their diversion for non-medical purposes, abuse, and trafficking.

Mexico has an updated registry of persons and companies handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances, which includes owner information, address of the establishment, tax domicile, legal representative, substances, and activities carried out by the establishment.

The country issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors authorizing the handling of pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

Mexico conducts regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle pharmaceutical products containing precursors, narcotics, or psychotropic substances.

Priority Action 5.2: Update existing and other regulations and control measures to prevent diversion of pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances.

Mexico has the following penalties for infringements or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances:

Type of penalty	Year of last update
Criminal	2021
Civil	2022
Administrative	2022

Priority Action 5.3: Strengthen national capacity and regional cooperation to prevent trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including pill presses and encapsulating equipment.

Through the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic (FGR), Mexico took part in the following training programs for personnel in charge of preventing the trade and diversion of materials and equipment for the illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and

psychotropic substances:

- The Performance of the Federal Ministerial Police in the Accusatory Criminal System, taught by the Federal Ministerial Police, from 2021 to 2022. Presential modality, dictated on a monthly basis
- Online course “Insured Assets, their Operationalization and Transfer, taught by the General Directorate of Professional Training” from January to October 2021. Recurrent offer of training in the Distance Training Platform of the General Directorate of Professional Training of the FGR. Delivered on a monthly basis
- Online course “Chain of Custody, Detention and Disposition of Persons Recommendation” 13/2017 of the Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos (CNDH), given by the General Directorate for the Promotion of Human Rights Culture, Complaints and Inspection, which was carried out in the months of January, April, May, August and September 2021. Recurrent offer of training in the Distance Training Platform of the General Directorate of Professional Training of the FGR. Monthly delivery
- Online course “Preservation of evidence, due diligence and reasonable time (recommendation 43/19 of the CNDH)”, implemented by the General Directorate for the Promotion of Human Rights Culture, Complaints and Inspection from February to April, June to August and November to December 2021. Recurrent offer of training in the Distance Training Platform of the General Directorate of Professional Training of the FGR. Monthly delivery.
- Periodic training courses received by personnel between 2019 and 2021 include the following (this list is not limited):
 - Identification of drugs and narcotics
 - Risk management
 - Video surveillance control and monitoring
 - Apocryphal medicines
 - Prohibited, regulated, and restricted goods for importation via passenger halls
 - Microphazir use and operation
 - Customs law and its regulation
 - Customs clearance
 - Single window for Mexican foreign trade
 - Amendments to the harmonized system and their impact on the general import and export tax law

Mexico shares information with the following regional and global systems on the diversion of materials and equipment for the illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances:

- IONICS, PICS, PEN System, International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) Forms and Annual Information Exchange (ARQ)
- Bicentennial Understanding for Public Safety, Health and Safe Communities between Mexico and the United States.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Global System in Mexico (UNODC)

- INCB
- Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States (OAS)

Priority Action 5.4: Promote the incorporation of competent national authorities in the International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES) of the International Narcotics Control Board, a secure online platform, ready to issue, upload, and expeditiously exchange import and export authorizations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use, between countries.

Mexico does not use the INCB's International Import and Export Authorization System (I2ES) nor does it have alternative mechanisms in place that are ready to issue, upload, or exchange import and export authorizations between countries for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use.

The country has not received training in the I2ES system of the INCB.

OBJECTIVE

6

STRENGTHEN OR DEVELOP SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL AND INTELLIGENCE GATHERING AND SHARING MECHANISMS TO DETECT METHODS USED BY CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING THE EXPLOITATION OF LAND, RIVERINE, MARITIME, AND AERIAL ROUTES.

Priority Action 6.1: Train law enforcement personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations, including through the use of existing information systems and intelligence data exchanges.

Mexico participates in periodic training programs for personnel involved in drug investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations. In this regard, the country implements the Annual Training Program for the National Guard (GN), whose courses are part of an annual program and are delivered as part of continuous training and in accordance with the needs and availability of personnel during the annual period:

- Course on Drugs and Clandestine Laboratories
- Course on Securing, Prosecution and Dismantling of Clandestine Laboratories
- Fentanyl Management Course
- Course on Drug Trafficking in Mexico
- Anti-narcotics Cabinet Investigation Course
- Anti-narcotics Field Investigation Course
- Special investigative techniques

Priority Action 6.2: Enhance the capabilities of law enforcement agencies that investigate and counter drug trafficking and the crimes that facilitate and are associated with trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering, through ongoing training of the involved personnel.

Mexico participates in periodic training programs and capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption, money laundering, illicit arms trafficking, extortion, and kidnapping. In this sense, the country participates in the following regional coordination activities to prevent related crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as the trafficking of firearms, extortion, kidnapping, money laundering, corruption, and combat money laundering crimes.

- “AWR-160-W Weapons of Mass Destruction/Terrorism Awareness for First Responders” of the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service
- “Specialized course on the gender perspective in the investigation of crimes committed with firearms (CEGAF)” of the National Institute of Women (INMUJERES), United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC)
- “Firearms and Explosives Identification (basic level -new users of the E-Trace System)” by the National Center for Planning, Analysis, and Information for Combating Crime (CENAPI) and the

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)

- “Advanced Techniques for Investigating Firearms Trafficking Cases” by the ATF and the Department of Justice’s Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training (OPDAT)
- “Operations with resources of illicit origin” of the General Directorate of Vocational Training.
- “Practical cases of investigation of operations with resources of illicit origin” by the Embassy of the United Kingdom
- Online course “Combating Corruption” taught by the National Institute of Criminal Sciences of the Attorney General's Office, implemented in April 2021
- Online program “Anti-Corruption and the Rule of Law” (ACROL) offered by the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Mexico during the month of October 2021
- Online course “Illicit Enrichment”, given by the General Directorate of Professional Training in October 2021
- On-line course "Operations with “Resources of Illicit Origin” given by the General Directorate of Professional Training in October 2021

The country also implements the Annual National Guard Training Program:

- Course on Operations with Illicit Resources
- Course on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing
- Course on Money Laundering Prevention in the Vulnerable Activities Sector

In addition, the Ministry of the Navy maintains constant training and awareness-rising courses and campaigns for its personnel via its Internal Control Organ.

Priority Action 6.3: Strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information among the domestic, regional, and international law enforcement agencies to carry out operations and investigations to counter drug trafficking and related crimes.

Mexico has information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information, at a domestic, regional, and international level, to detect routes and methods used by criminal drug trafficking organizations. In this sense:

- The Attorney General's Office (FGR) exchanges information with its counterparts based on the various bilateral cooperation agreements with different countries
- Information is shared regarding incidents in customs departments related to drugs and/or precursors, including information regarding concealment methods and routes
- Bicentennial Understanding between Mexico and the United States regarding public safety, health, and safe communities
- Various high-level security groups of Mexico and Latin American countries
- Information exchange roundtables and groups at the national level for the generation of public

security intelligence

- Instrumental chemical analysis
- Through the exchange of information by High-Level Security Groups, secure channels are established for early warnings, mainly regarding containers and vessels that may transport drugs and the routes used for this purpose
- As a result of follow-up meetings with Mexican and U.S. authorities on security matters, a joint binational program was agreed upon to reduce the trafficking of arms, drugs, and the financial resources of transnational criminal networks
- Between August 1, 2019, and July 31, 2020, aircraft and vessels were monitored to deter the transfer of narcotics, and efforts to incorporate Mexico into the container control program, promoted by the United Nations, continued with a view to improving inspection of cargo entering Mexico through ports

Priority Action 6.4: Promote and strengthen the exchange of information and intelligence on matters of drug interdiction and effective border control measures to prevent drug trafficking by land, river, sea, and air.

Mexico has the following tools that promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control:

- Bicentennial Understanding
- Mexico Platform
- National Registry of Detentions
- On March 2, 2021, the Subgroup on Arms Trafficking was reactivated to address priority issues in this area, such as: legislation, trade, operations coordinated with security, investigative, and customs authorities, and information sharing

In addition, a new security cooperation framework "Bicentennial Understanding: Security with Well-Being" was promoted, envisaging actions with a comprehensive approach to addressing arms trafficking and money laundering. In addition, it promotes the strategy to reduce violence and arms trafficking, as well as drug policy.

Priority Action 6.5: Improve the information systems on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behavior patterns and modus operandi of criminal drug trafficking organizations.

Mexico has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on shifts in the behavior and modus operandi of criminal organizations. The institutions that provide information for this system are:

- The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic (FGR), *Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional*

(SEDENA), *Secretaría de Marina* (SEMAR)

- Uniform Statistical System for Crime Analysis (FGR; SEDENA; SEMAR; Secretaria de Hacienda y Crédito Público SHCP; *Secretaría de Seguridad y Protección Ciudadana* SSPC-GN; and State Prosecutor's Offices)
- Members of the National Security Council (Armed Forces, public security, and intelligence).

This system operates as follows:

- The Statistical System collects information from entities that carry out security activities.
- Nationwide database containing seizures of drugs and related crimes.
- Information is exchanged through working groups, convened mainly by the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection (SSPC), and is constantly updated.

OBJECTIVE
7

ESTABLISH, UPDATE, OR REINFORCE, AS APPROPRIATE, THE LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS IN THE AREAS OF PREVENTION, DETECTION, INVESTIGATION, PROSECUTION, AND CONTROL OF MONEY LAUNDERING DERIVED FROM DRUG TRAFFICKING, SUCH AS THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE (FATF).

Priority Action 7.1: Strengthen implementation of the legal, regulatory, and operational frameworks in the areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering associated with drug trafficking.

Mexico has strengthened its regulatory framework to counter money laundering derived from illicit drug trafficking. Those instruments include:

- Federal Law for the Prevention and Identification of Operations using Resources of Illicit Origin
- Law to Regulate Financial Technology Institutions
- Federal Criminal Code

Priority Action 7.2: Develop and implement specialized ongoing training in areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking, consistent with known and emerging risks.

Mexico has the following periodic training programs for officials and those in vulnerable sectors on the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking:

- Online course "Illicit Enrichment" given by the General Directorate of Professional Training in October 2021
- Online course "Operations with Resources of Illicit Origin" given by the General Directorate of Professional Training in October 2021

Priority Action 7.3: Enhance investigations by competent authorities into drug trafficking cases linked to money laundering and illicit use of assets.

Mexico has a Protocol for Parallel Financial Investigations, which standardizes the actions of the Public Prosecutor's Office in the parallel development of the investigation of illicit drug trafficking, financial and property investigations.

Priority Action 7.4: Strengthen interagency coordination and cooperation in relation to the development of national anti-money laundering strategies, including through coordinating committees and task forces.

Mexico has the following mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering:

- National Development Plan, National Public Safety Strategy, and National Risk Assessment
- The Anti-Narcotics General Directorate coordinated police strategies by using information analysis techniques, desk research, and field investigation, in collaboration with national and international authorities to prevent and combat crimes involving illicitly obtained resources

On the other hand, the country worked in coordination with the Federal Public Prosecutors' Office to strengthen the investigations carried out of crimes related to illicitly obtained resources, by providing evidence in response to various ministerial orders. The Anti-narcotics General Directorate is coordinating the establishment of a police unit specializing in the investigation of money laundering called the Financial Guard, through which it plans to prioritize intelligence and investigation actions aimed at pursuing and weakening the economic structures of criminal organizations.

Priority Action 7.5: Strengthen the exchange of financial intelligence as related to money laundering, including through the standardization of information systems.

Mexico has a financial intelligence unit related to money laundering. Its regulatory framework includes the following instruments:

- Federal Law for the Prevention and Identification of Operations using resources of illicit origin.
- Organic Law of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit
- Internal Rules of Procedure of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit

The country has an information system aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking. This information system of the Financial Intelligence Unit (UIF) is fed with information from the financial sector -financial transaction reports- and non-financial sectors, received through their supervisory bodies, such as the National Banking and Securities Commission (CNBV), the National Insurance and Bonding Commission (CNSF) and the National Commission of the Retirement Savings System (CONSAR), in the case of the Mexican Financial System, and through the Tax Administration System (SAT), for the non-financial system; as well as information from the various regulated entities - notifications of vulnerable activities.

- Official Functions of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic (FGR)
- Functions of the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU)

Priority Action 7.6: Identify and analyze money laundering threats to mitigate risks through public policies that strengthen the regime for preventing and countering money laundering, in accordance with applicable international instruments.

Mexico has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations.

- National Risk Assessment
 - Notices of vulnerable activities
 - Global Risk Model applied to the reported subjects (individuals or legal entities)
 - Mathematical algorithms to assign a risk value to each subject with any type of financial activity report or notice of any vulnerable activity
 - Unique identifier assigned to each reported subject
- Intelligence reports and other useful documents to detect operations probably linked to money laundering

Priority Action 7.7: Strengthen partnerships with the financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities.

Through periodic meetings with the Association of Mexican Banks (ABM), Mexico has established partnerships with financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations derived from activities related to illicit drug trafficking.

OBJECTIVE
8

ESTABLISH AND/OR STRENGTHEN AGENCIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISPOSITION OF SEIZED AND/OR FORFEITED ASSETS IN CASES OF DRUG TRAFFICKING, MONEY LAUNDERING, AND OTHER RELATED CRIMES, IN LINE WITH APPLICABLE INTERNATIONAL LAW, AND IN LINE WITH RELEVANT STANDARDS, SUCH AS THE FATF RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS ON PREVENTIVE FREEZING OF ASSETS.

Priority Action 8.1: Establish and/or strengthen, as appropriate, national entities responsible for the administration and disposition of assets seized and/or forfeited in cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes.

Priority Action 8.2: Establish specialized agencies and appropriate mechanisms for the transparent administration of seized and forfeited assets, in accordance with national laws and international standards.

Mexico has the Institute for Returning to the People what was Stolen (INDEP) as the competent authority designated for the administration of seized and forfeited assets, by the Decree published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on January 20, 2020.

Mexico has the Federal Law for the Administration and Disposal of Public Sector Assets, which facilitates the accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets.

Priority Action 8.3: Develop and implement specialized, ongoing training programs for law enforcement officials charged with the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets.

Mexico participates in the following specialized periodic training programs on administration and disposal of seized and forfeited assets:

	Name and type of training received
National Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online course entitled "Secured Assets, their Operability and Transfer", given by the General Directorate of Professional Training from January to October 2021. • Keynote Lecture entitled "Final Destination of Secured Assets", delivered by the General Directorate of Professional Training, in July 2021. • Online course entitled "Chain of Custody" of the General Directorate of Vocational Training held in July 2021. • Online course entitled "Preservation of evidence, due diligence, and reasonable time frame (CNDH recommendation 43/19)", implemented by the General Directorate for the Promotion of Human Rights Culture, Complaints, and Inspection from February to April, June to August, and November to December 2021.

Priority Action 8.4: In accordance with each country’s constitutional principles, apply legislative and regulatory measures to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture and management of assets, instruments, or products of illicit drug-related activities.

Mexico has the following legislation in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture, and management of assets and instruments derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes:

- National Law of Extinction of Ownership (*Extinción de Dominio*)
- General Health Care Law
- Federal Law against Organized Crime
- Directorate Code of Criminal Procedure.

OBJECTIVE

9

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, AND STRENGTHEN COMPREHENSIVE AND BALANCED NATIONAL PROGRAMS TO REDUCE THE ILLICIT CULTIVATION, PRODUCTION, AND MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS THROUGH THE ADOPTION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES, SUCH AS COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, ENHANCED LAW ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION, AND OTHER APPROPRIATE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS OF EACH COUNTRY, RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Priority Action 9.1: Design, implement, and update national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, and manufacture of drugs.

Through the following institutions, Mexico has formulated, implemented, and updated national policies or programs to prevent or reduce the cultivation, production, and illicit manufacture of drugs:

- The General Health Council
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- The Ministry of Finance and Public Credit
- The Ministry of Economy
- The Ministry of Communications and Transportation
- The Ministry of Health
- Office of the Attorney General (*Fiscalía General de la República*)
- The Ministry of the Interior (SEGOB)
- The Ministry of Security and Citizen Protection - National Guard
- Social Welfare Secretariat (*Secretaría de Bienestar*)
- The Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources
- The Ministry of Defense
- The Ministry of the Navy

The policies and programs pursued by the country include:

- Establishment of regulations and classification of these substances as narcotic drugs, psychotropic drugs, precursor chemicals, or essential chemicals
- Establishment of a special national watch list
- Reduction of cultivation, production, manufacture, and illicit drug trafficking, by addressing the real causes of this problem in society
- Within the framework of the work of the High-Level Security Group, the Drug Policy Subgroup developed the Comprehensive Strategy to Reduce Drug Use and Trafficking, which addresses the availability of illicit drugs and related crimes, through the following priority objectives, to be achieved through interagency coordination:
 - Strengthen operations to combat drug production and trafficking in the national territory and weaken the financial operations of criminal organizations

Promote sustainable development in vulnerable areas affected by the drug phenomenon in both rural and urban environments

Priority Action 9.2: Establish budgetary mechanisms to ensure sufficient and consistent allocation of resources to counternarcotics programs.

Mexico directs budget allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs, through the annual program for procurement, leasing, and services of the national guard and the implementation of social projects, and, through the social welfare secretariat, for the implementation of social projects seeking to eradicate the causes of the problem.

Priority Action 9.3: Promote supply reduction measures that take into account licit traditional uses, whenever there is historical evidence of such uses, as well as environmental protection.

Mexico does not take traditional licit uses into account in the design and implementation of policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs.

The country includes environmental protection measures in its policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs, through social programs such as “*Sembrando Vida*” (Sowing Life), which seeks to support marginalized communities where drug cultivation takes place.

Priority Action 9.4: Strengthen interagency cooperation to provide a comprehensive response against the illicit production of drugs, including collaboration among the public and private sectors and the international community.

Mexico has not established mechanisms for cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit drug production.

Priority Action 9.5: Support supply reduction programs with crime prevention initiatives, in cooperation with civil society and other stakeholders, as appropriate, to address social and economic risk factors.

Mexico supports the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors and contemplate the participation of civil society and other social actors:

- Sembrando Vida (Sowing Life) Program
- Youth Forging the Future Program (Programa Jóvenes Construyendo el Futuro)
- The National Peace and Security Plan 2018-2024.

OBJECTIVE
10

DESIGN, IMPLEMENT, OR STRENGTHEN LONG-TERM ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, INCLUDING RURAL AND URBAN ALTERNATIVES, COMPREHENSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND, AS APPROPRIATE, PREVENTIVE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICIES, LAWS, AND NEEDS OF EACH COUNTRY, AS APPROPRIATE, WHILE RESPECTING HUMAN RIGHTS.

Priority Action 10.1: Design and implement comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, while respecting human rights.

Mexico has designed and implemented comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs or preventive alternative development programs as part of strategies to control and reduce illicit crops since 2018. The Social Welfare Secretariat coordinates and evaluates the implementation of these programs. These programs take into account the human rights perspective, implementing mechanisms to ensure access to their support and services without discrimination and guaranteeing that public servants involved in their execution promote, respect, protect and guarantee the exercise of the beneficiaries' human rights.

Priority Action 10.2: Exchange experiences and best practices in the design and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate.

Mexico does not share with other countries in the Hemisphere its experiences and best practices in the design and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs.

Priority Action 10.3: Promote and disseminate the results of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, and the benefits they provide to affected communities.

Mexico does not promote or disseminate the results of these programs or the benefits obtained in the affected communities.

Priority Action 10.4: Design and/or strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems for comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs aimed at reducing illicit crop cultivation and improving the well-being of communities, through the use of indicators that measure programs' effectiveness.

Mexico does not use performance indicators to monitor or evaluate the effectiveness of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, or preventive alternative

development programs, in the medium or long term.

Priority Action 10.5: Strengthen state presence in areas affected by or at risk of illicit drug cultivation, consistent with the circumstances of each member state.

Comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs are supplemented by public policies to strengthen the presence of the State in areas affected by illicit crops. They are implemented by the following institutions:

Institutions that implement policies supplementing the alternative development programs in affected areas	Yes	No
Ministry of Agriculture	X	
Agricultural Research Institute		X
Ministry of Education	X	
Ministry of Health	X	
Ministry of the Interior/National Police (law enforcement)	X	
Ministry of National Security/Defense	X	
Ministry of Transport/ Public Works	X	
Ministry of Women/Family		X
(Ministry of International Trade)		X
Public Prosecutors' Office	X	
Ministry of Labor/Social Affairs	X	
National Drug Authority	X	

Priority Action 10.6: Promote, in accordance with national realities, the participation of local communities and relevant organizations in the development of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, taking into account their needs and capabilities.

Mexico’s communities and target groups do not participate in the design, implementation, or monitoring of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs or preventive alternative development programs.

Priority Action 10.7: Promote partnerships and innovative cooperative initiatives with the private sector, civil society, and international financial institutions to spur investment and job creation in areas and communities affected by or at-risk of illicit drug cultivation and production, and share related practices, lessons learned, expertise, and skills.

Mexico does not promote innovative partnerships or cooperation initiatives with the private sector, civil society, or international financial institutions to establish programs that lead to job creation in areas affected by illicit drug cultivation and trafficking.

OBJECTIVE

11

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT PLANS AND/OR PROGRAMS TO MITIGATE AND REDUCE THE IMPACT OF ILLICIT CROPS AND DRUG PRODUCTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT, IN COOPERATION WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND NATIONAL POLICIES OF MEMBER STATES.

Priority Action 11.1: Conduct research and studies on the environmental impact of illicit crop cultivation and illicit production of drugs.

During the evaluation period (2019-2022), Mexico did not conduct research or studies to determine the characteristics and magnitude of the environmental impact caused by activities related to illicit drug cultivation and production.

Priority Action 11.2: Design and implement specific research-based plans to mitigate the environmental impact of illicit crop cultivation and drug production, with the participation of local communities.

Not applicable.

Priority Action 11.3: Promote and strengthen the use of environmental management tools, as appropriate.

Not Applicable.

OBJECTIVE
12

ADDRESS THE EFFECTS OF SMALL-SCALE DRUG TRAFFICKING ON PUBLIC HEALTH, THE ECONOMY, SOCIAL COHESION, AND CITIZEN SECURITY.

Priority Action 12.1: Develop and implement local approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes.

Priority Action 12.4: Encourage the development and implementation of comprehensive intervention strategies to counter local illicit distribution and sale of drugs.

Mexico has developed and implemented approaches to control micro-trafficking and related crimes, which take into account the effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security. In this sense, the Ministry of the Navy (SEMAR), through its Naval Commands and the participation of Security Committees, conducts diagnostic assessments of the effects of the presence of criminal groups in municipalities of the states.

Priority Action 12.2: Promote interagency exchange of information at the national level to better understand the scope and adverse effects of small-scale drug trafficking, including on health, society, the economy, and security.

Mexico encourages the exchange of information on the effects of illicit drug trafficking in small quantities on the health, social, economic, and security sectors. This exchange of information is shown in the following table:

Entities with which information was shared	The medium used to share the information	Year
State Roundtables for Peacebuilding, at the national level	Interagency meetings, through the National Security Council	2019 to date, on an ongoing basis
Interagency Group (National Endeavor Group), at the national level	- Periodic meetings - Security Cabinet meetings	2019 to date, on an ongoing basis
- Interagency Operations Group (GOIS) - At the national level	- Periodic meetings -- State Security Committees	2019 to date, on an ongoing basis

Priority Action 12.3: Promote programs and strategies to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level.

Mexico has the following plan to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations by illicit drug trafficking networks at the national and international levels:

- National Development Plan
- National Public Security Strategy
- The National Peace and Security Plan 2018-2024
- National Guard Plan to Assist Society in the Event of an Emergency.

EVALUATIVE SUMMARY

Objective 1

Develop and/or strengthen national- and regional-level interdiction capacity, as well as the capacity to reduce the illicit cultivation, production, trafficking, and distribution of plant-based and synthetic drugs through the use of comprehensive and balanced programs in accordance with the realities of each country's domestic legislation and respect for human rights.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Mexico implements ongoing training programs to detect, investigate, or dismantle laboratories or facilities used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, for personnel involved in interdiction operations, and observes that the country has protocols and operating procedures to detect, investigate, and dismantle clandestine laboratories or facilities for the illicit processing or manufacture of drugs. Additionally, CICAD observes that the agencies in charge of drug control in Mexico implement policies that promote gender mainstreaming. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country has programs or strategies aimed at land, riverine, maritime, and aerial interdiction, through monitoring, inspections, and checkpoints. Moreover, CICAD notes that Mexico has laws providing for the use of specialized investigation tools and techniques to prevent and reduce drug trafficking. CICAD also notes that the country has updated assessments and studies to identify new trends and threats on drug trafficking and related crimes. Additionally, CICAD observes that Mexico implements actions to identify organized crime groups involved in drug trafficking and related crimes, carries out inter-institutional collaboration and cooperation mechanisms to coordinate activities aimed at dismantling organized crime groups involved in these crimes, and has participated in operations and investigations in cooperation with other countries aimed at dismantling these groups. CICAD also notes that the country has institutions that are responsible for, and capable of, analyzing chemical substances, precursors, pharmaceutical products, and synthetic drugs, including new psychoactive substances (NPS), and the country has and participates in ongoing training programs for personnel involved in the analysis of these substances. Moreover, CICAD notes that Mexico has mechanisms to facilitate and share information at the national level across relevant governmental counterparts, as well as with global repositories on these substances. CICAD notes that the country has mechanisms to investigate and disrupt drug trafficking through the Internet. CICAD observes that the country has partnerships and information exchange mechanisms with private sector entities to prevent access to materials and services exploited for illicit drug trafficking purposes, and the country uses tools and resources of the INCB to strengthen cooperation with the private sector to prevent the diversion of chemicals. CICAD notes that Mexico has national authorities with the appropriate budget, human and material resources for the forfeiture, seizure, and management of assets, tools, or products related to illicit drug markets; and its competent personnel receive ongoing training in this area.

Objective 2

Strengthen national measures to address the challenges posed by NPS and illicit synthetic drugs, and the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, and illicit amphetamine derivatives.

CICAD observes with satisfaction that Mexico has an early warning system (EWS) to identify or trace new psychoactive substances (NPS), illicit synthetic drugs, or the threat of fentanyl-related substances, non-medical synthetic opioids, illicit amphetamine derivatives, and other substances subject to international control. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country improves its capabilities to detect and analyze NPS through the use of special investigative techniques, updated equipment, and acquisition of technology. Furthermore, CICAD observes that Mexico has regulatory frameworks and guidelines to identify and address the challenges posed by the onset of NPS and emerging synthetic drugs. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country participates in the INCB's Project ION. CICAD observes that Mexico has innovative legislation approaches to synthetic opioids for non-medical use or NPS.

Objective 3

Strengthen or develop legal and institutional frameworks for the effective monitoring and control of essential chemical substances and precursors to prevent diversion of these substances to the manufacturing of illicit drugs and counter its trafficking, including periodically updating national lists of controlled chemical substances.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Mexico has a competent national authority responsible for developing guides, codes of conduct, or other instruments to inform the industry and users in general of controlled chemical substances and has developed such instruments and mechanisms. CICAD also observes that the country has an updated register of all individuals and corporations handling controlled chemical substances and that its competent authority carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle these substances. Moreover, CICAD notes that the country carries out analyses that include the exchange of information through existing international mechanisms of substances, their analogs, and precursors, which pose a threat to public health. Additionally, CICAD observes that Mexico has legislation incorporating the control measures in Article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances towards illicit activities, which include all the control measures in paragraphs 8, four of the five control measures in paragraph 9, and requests for information set forth in Paragraph 10. Likewise, CICAD notes that the country uses the INCB's PEN Online information system for pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances, as well as the PICS system. Additionally, CICAD observes that Mexico receives training for drug control personnel and for the identification and handling of controlled chemical substances. Moreover, CICAD notes that the country has budgetary mechanisms to ensure allocation of resources to acquire necessary equipment and supplies for the preliminary identification of substances and the protective equipment required by personnel in charge of these tasks. CICAD also observes that Mexico uses the OAS/CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Chemical Substances Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

Objective 4

Ensure adequate availability and accessibility of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes, while also preventing their diversion towards illicit activities, in accordance with international drug control conventions.

CICAD notes that Mexico has special processes for issuing authorizations for the national production, import, and export of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes and an updated register of individuals or companies importing and exporting substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country has training or awareness activities for competent national authorities and health professionals on the proper access to substances subject to international control solely for medical and scientific purposes. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country has a regulatory framework to govern the acquisition of substances subject to international control for medical and scientific purposes.

Objective 5

Adopt or strengthen control measures to prevent diversion of controlled pharmaceutical products containing narcotic drugs and/or psychotropic substances, and those containing precursor substances used in the production of controlled substances.

CICAD notes that Mexico has an updated register of individuals and corporations handling pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances, issues licenses to manufacturers and distributors authorizing the handling of these substances and carries out regular inspections and audits of the establishments of individuals and corporations authorized to handle them. CICAD observes that the country has criminal, civil, and administrative penalties for infractions or violations by individuals or corporations that handle pharmaceutical products containing precursor substances, narcotics, or psychotropic substances. Additionally, CICAD notes that Mexico participates in periodic training programs for personnel responsible for preventing trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and shares information with other regional and global systems on this matter. Furthermore, CICAD notes that the country does not use the INCB's I2ES system and does not have alternative mechanisms that are ready to issue, load, and exchange expeditiously import and export authorizations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical use; moreover, the country has not received training on the I2ES system.

Objective 6

Strengthen or develop specific operational and intelligence gathering and sharing mechanisms to detect methods used by criminal organizations, including the exploitation of land, riverine, maritime, and aerial routes.

CICAD notes that Mexico participates in periodic training programs for personnel involved in drug

investigations in specialized investigative techniques and intelligence collection, analysis, and operations. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country participates in periodic training programs and other capacity-building activities to investigate and counter crimes associated with drug trafficking, such as corruption and money laundering. Moreover, CICAD notes that Mexico has information gathering mechanisms to exchange intelligence information, at a domestic, regional, and international level, to detect routes and methods used by drug trafficking criminal organizations. CICAD also notes that the country has tools that promote and strengthen cooperation and the exchange of information and intelligence among domestic law enforcement agencies responsible for drug interdiction and effective border control. Moreover, CICAD observes that Mexico has a national information system on drug trafficking and related crimes, including alerts on changing behaviors and modus operandi of criminal organizations.

Objective 7

Establish, update, or reinforce, as appropriate, the legislative and institutional frameworks in the areas of prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution, and control of money laundering derived from drug trafficking, such as the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Mexico has strengthened its legislative frameworks to counter money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country has periodic training programs for officials and those in vulnerable sectors on prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering derived from drug trafficking. Moreover, CICAD notes that Mexico has a protocol that enable the authorities to conduct financial and asset investigations parallel to drug trafficking investigations. CICAD also observes that the country has mechanisms allowing for inter-agency coordination and cooperation in the area of preventing and controlling money laundering. CICAD notes that Mexico has a financial intelligence unit, and the country has information systems aimed at the investigation and prosecution of money laundering in analyzing cases deriving from drug trafficking. CICAD notes that the country has mechanisms for analyzing money laundering risks, in accordance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations. Additionally, CICAD notes that Mexico has established partnerships with the financial industries to identify and investigate illicit transactions and money laundering operations related to the proceeds of drug trafficking activities.

Objective 8

Establish and/or strengthen agencies for the administration and disposition of seized and/or forfeited assets in cases of drug trafficking, money laundering, and other related crimes, in line with applicable international law, and in line with relevant standards, such as the FATF recommendations and the recommendations on preventive freezing of assets.

CICAD notes that Mexico has a designated competent authority responsible for the administration and disposition of seized and forfeited assets and with regulations to facilitate the

accountability and transparency of the management of seized and forfeited assets. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country participates in specialized, periodic training programs for the management and disposition of seized and forfeited assets. Moreover, CICAD recognizes that Mexico has legislation, in accordance with international conventions and treaties, to facilitate the seizure, forfeiture, and management of assets and instruments derived from drug trafficking and other related crimes.

Objective 9

Design, implement, and strengthen comprehensive and balanced national programs to reduce the illicit cultivation, production and manufacture of drugs through the adoption of effective measures, such as comprehensive and sustainable alternative development, enhanced law enforcement cooperation, and other appropriate policies and programs, taking into account the particular needs of sub-national regions of each country, respecting human rights.

CICAD notes with satisfaction that Mexico has designed, implemented, and updated national policies and programs to prevent and decrease illicit cultivation, production, or manufacture of drugs. Additionally, CICAD observes that the country direct budgetary allocations towards financing counternarcotics programs. Moreover, CICAD notes that Mexico does not consider the licit traditional use in designing and implementing policies and programs to reduce the illicit supply of drugs; however, it does include environmental protection measures in these policies and programs. Additionally CICAD observes that the country has not established mechanisms for interinstitutional cooperation between public and private institutions to provide a comprehensive response to the illicit production of drugs. However, CICAD notes with satisfaction that Mexico supports the development of supply reduction programs with drug-related crime prevention initiatives that address social and economic risk factors, which include the participation from civil society and other social stakeholders.

Objective 10

Design, implement or strengthen long-term alternative development programs, including rural and urban alternatives, comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs, and, as appropriate, preventive alternative development, in accordance with the policies, laws and needs of each country, as appropriate, while respecting human rights.

CICAD notes that Mexico has designed and implemented comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs as part of the strategies to control and reduce illicit crops since 1996 and has a national entity that coordinates and evaluates the implementation of these programs, which take into account the human rights perspective. However, CICAD observes that the country does not exchanges experiences and best practices with other countries in the Hemisphere on the design and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs. Additionally, CICAD notes that the country does not promote or disseminates the results of these programs, and the benefits they provide to affected communities. Likewise, CICAD observes that the country does not use the results indicators to

monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs in the medium and long terms. CICAD notes that its comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs are supplemented by public policies that strengthen the government's presence in areas affected by illicit crops, which are implemented by various agencies. However, communities and target groups do not participate in the design, implementation, and supervision processes of comprehensive and sustainable alternative development programs. Additionally, CICAD notes that Mexico does not promote partnerships and innovative cooperation initiatives with the private sector, civil society, and international financial institutions to establish programs that lead to job creation in areas affected by illicit drug cultivation and traffic.

Objective 11

Design and implement plans and/or programs to mitigate and reduce the impact of illicit crops and drug production on the environment, in cooperation with local communities and national policies of member states.

CICAD notes that Mexico has not carried out, during the evaluation period (2019-2022), research or studies to determine the characteristics and extent of the environmental impact caused by the illicit cultivation of crops and illicit drug production, therefore, the priority actions of this objective are not applicable.

Objective 12

Address the effects of small-scale drug trafficking on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security.

CICAD notes that Mexico has developed and implemented approaches for controlling micro-trafficking and related crimes, that take into account effects on public health, the economy, social cohesion, and citizen security. Moreover, CICAD observes that the country promotes interagency exchange of information on the effects of small-scale drug trafficking in the health, social, economic, and security sectors. Additionally, CICAD notes that Mexico has plans to prevent the exploitation of at-risk populations affected by drug trafficking networks, at the national and international level.



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