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THE NATIONAL GUARD AND THE SINGLE POLICE CERTIFICATE

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ABSTRACT

The Single Police Certificate is a document of institutional analysis which main objective is to show to the Mexican population how important is for the National Guard the transformation of the police activity and police function, as it explains the legal basis, concepts plus the critical route to achieve it, to certify 118 thousands police officers represents a huge challenge for an institution that was just created recently and invites to analyze and evaluate the Trust Control, the Basic and the Professional Competences, the Academic Competence and explains the introductory training which is a hands on tool of the most relevance of the Single Police Certificate and its requirements, procedures and evaluations, which as a whole, represents what Mexican population need from a police. Police officers trustworthy who are also certified.

KEY WORDS

The National Guard and the Single Police Certificate.

Summary: I. Introduction. II. Conceptual framework. III. Regulatory framework. IV. Usefulness, Prospective and Relevance of the Single Police Certificate. V. Requirements, Procedures and Evaluations. VI. Conclusions

I. INTRODUCTION

The objective of this article is to demonstrate the importance of police certification for the Mexican population, this to ensure that the behavior of State agents¹ responsible for law enforcement is fulfilled at least in basic police competencies, this in congruence with the constitutional obligations that must be fulfilled that exist for the police function, particularly for the National Guard, institution responsible for comprehensively dealing with federal crimes, in this sense an analysis is made on the importance of having the Single Police Certificate.

¹ State agents are understood to be those who are included in public careers, those who hold political or trust positions, any person who maintains an employment or contractual relationship with State entities or agencies, members of the forces of order (police) and discipline (military) and all those who perform inspection and surveillance functions.

The certification of the elements of public security institutions has been a constitutional mandate, since June 18, 2008, when article 21 of the Constitution was amended to establish that the Public Prosecutor's Office and the police institutions of the three levels of government must coordinate with each other to fulfill the purposes of public security and form the National Public Security System. which will be subject to the following minimum bases, including the regulation of the selection, entry, training, permanence, evaluation, recognition and certification of the members of public security institutions.

As an important background, in July 2020, the 21st Ordinary Session of the Permanent Commission for Certification and Accreditation of the National Public Security Council was held, organized by the Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System (SESNP) through the National Center for Certification and Accreditation (CNCA). He said that the number of certified police elements has grown and that there are already many states of the Republic that have, at least, three accredited police officers per thousand inhabitants.

He stressed that 26 states already have a greater state of force and called for closing ranks to improve the operational capacity of the state and municipal police in matters of public security, to certify them. The head of the CNCA reported that progress in obtaining the Single Police Certificate (CUP) has grown significantly in this administration, so safe and efficient alternatives have been established for the application of evaluations.

Mexicans need to have professionalized and reliable police who comply in the first instance with the provisions of the Federal Constitution and applicable laws, as they are the ones that meet the security needs of the population. Public security is a necessary condition to guarantee the quality of life and economic prosperity of the country and within the state the police is the main agency in charge of providing it.

The concept of public security has many approaches, however beyond the doctrinal discussions what is really important has to do with the perception of the citizen² who without delving into it simply cries out for peace and tranquility.

² According to the Royal Academy of the Spanish Language citizen means inhabitant of ancient cities or modern states as a subject of political rights and who intervenes, exercising them, in the government of the country.

The *raison d'être* of the Single Police Certificate is of high social and service content, so it is much more important than the simple satisfaction of regulatory requirements to comply with what the Law mandates, it is a tool with a transformative motive for the police function, so that it stands in the citizen guarantee that allows the police to live up to the capabilities to fulfill their Obligation to preserve public order and social peace, reaches the category of fundamental means to access justice, this because the first political authority that ³ has contact with the citizen is the police, in the case that concerns us the National Guard.

Ensuring that the entry and permanence of police officers to security institutions reaches normative and operational standards is linked to the other important element that is trust, so that this allows the performance and accredited competencies essential for public security, which is how Mexico requires professionalized police at all levels.

Public security is a necessary condition to guarantee development and at the same time, allow the quality of life of people harmonizing well-being and prosperity with institutional and economic development, hence police certification is a priority of the Mexican State in which institutions work even with challenges of complex overcoming and that in the National Guard is faced with seriousness and responsibility.

It is the National Guard that, at the federal level, is responsible for carrying out the high task of first responder⁴, with the obligation to act in accordance with the guidelines on the legitimate use of force⁵, preserve the place of the facts, technically defend the chain of custody⁶, take care of the detainee from the moment of arrest and in his transfer, make an adequate availability, render the Approved Police

³ It is the right or moral faculty to effectively direct the social action of citizens to the common good of political society. It has, as we shall see, the power of jurisdiction. [http://www.arbil.org/\(29\)auto.htm](http://www.arbil.org/(29)auto.htm)

⁴ It is the first authority, with public security functions, that is or goes to the place of the events where an act that may eventually constitute a crime was carried out. <http://diccionariojuridico.mx/definicion/primer-respondiente/>

⁵ The inhibition by mechanical or biomechanical means, momentarily or permanently, of one or more bodily functions carried out by a person authorized by the State on another, following the procedures and protocols established by the applicable legal norms. <https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LNUF.pdf>

⁶ The Chain of Custody represents a series of "linked" activities, aimed at the correct and adequate preservation of indications or material evidence since their discovery rather than facts by an authority. <https://transparencia.autilan.gob.mx/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/PROTOCOLO-CADENA-DE-CUSTODIA-1.pdf>

Report, guarantee security in rooms and perform all those specialized tasks in scientific police, investigation, intelligence, anti-drugs and security on roads and facilities, as well as tasks of social proximity, prevention and deterrence of crime, gives there that the certification of its members is a priority challenge.

This article starts from developing the conceptual framework, specifies the defining aspects and the holistic method that focuses on the objectives as successive achievements of a process and technical aspects from exploring, writing, checking, analyzing, explaining, predicting, proposing, modifying and evaluating all aspects around the Single Police Certificate.

With regard to the Normative Framework, it should be noted that the document manages to configure the secondary regulations from the agreement of the XIV ordinary session of the National Conference of Public Security that establishes the requirements that the Single Police Certificate must contain, in the same way it analyzes the guidelines of the CUP and in the international sphere the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as a reference framework to reach a breakdown that gives life to it from the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, the General Law of the Public Security System, the Law of the National Guard and its Regulations. Subsequently, it analyzes and develops the usefulness of the CUP, as well as its prospective and relevance based on the institutional tools available to the National Guard.

It carries out an institutional diagnosis where operational, procedural, technical and administrative aspects are linked that seek to equate the aforementioned certification with a minimum standard that must mean each and every one of the national guards as a goal.

In short, the article makes an x-ray of the tool for the adequate provision of the police function service in accordance with the established minimums that allow every police officer to be a reliable, deontologically⁷ correct, professional authority that dominates the capacities inherent to its function.

That is why if the national guards do their job properly in accordance with the certification, they will reflect better social proximity, the correct observance of due

⁷ Science or treatise on homework. <https://www.rae.es/drae2001/deontolog%C3%ADa>

process, the reduction of systematic human rights violations and will also translate into the viability for prosecutors and judges to comply with the Constitution in their respective sections of responsibility, guaranteeing the rights of victims and offended and the route to access justice is traced.

On the other hand, it breaks down the regulatory framework based inversely from the secondary regulations, namely: Agreement 13/39/15 of the XIV ordinary session of the National Conference of the Ministry of Public Security and the Agreement published in the Official Gazette of the Federation 07XL/16 of September 2016 that gave rise to the guidelines of the Single Police Certificate (CUP), the National Guard Law, the General Law of the National Public Security System and the Mexican Federal Constitution.

It develops the requirements, procedures and evaluations under a descriptive and critical purposeful analysis, in congruence with the dictates and guidelines of the Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System that all police of the three levels of government have a Single Police Certificate and are in accordance with the Master Program of Professionalization to contribute to public security in Mexico for the benefit of society.

The document schematically sets out the evaluation of confidence control and the parameters of validity of the same in case of obtaining a positive result and also explains the initial training.

II. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The Single Police Certificate (CUP) is an instrument that accredits police officers and members of the police and prison public security systems to enter or remain in security institutions, who have the knowledge, profile, skills and aptitudes necessary for the performance of their duties, as well as the requirements provided for in institutional regulations.

Therefore, the CUP stands as a tool established in the General Law of the National Public Security System, provided for in articles 41 section V, 85 section II and 88 paragraph B section II, to achieve entry and permanence in public security institutions through which the police guarantee the adequate service of the police function.

The National Guard, like the rest of the security institutions, is aware that in order to obtain the CUP, the National Guardsmen must have a passing and current result of the battery of exams, in the following four components:

1. Evaluation of trust control: it serves to measure that the staff covers the profile for the function they will perform in accordance with the institutional principles of legality, objectivity, efficiency, professionalism, honesty and respect for human rights recognized in the Constitution, assessment of the profile in accordance with the⁸ position they will perform.
2. Evaluation of basic or professional competences: process of collection, processing and evaluation of information aimed at determining to what extent the National Guard has acquired the knowledge and mastery of a certain competence or set of competences throughout the learning process.⁹
3. Evaluation of academic performance: it is the process of verification and evaluation that allows to measure the constitutional principles, the police performance and the contribution of the institutional objectives during the period of one year of a member of the institution.¹⁰
- Initial training or equivalent: Theoretical-practical preparation process based on social, legal and technical knowledge to train new personnel entering police, law enforcement and prison institutions, so that they develop and acquire the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to fulfill the tasks to be performed according to the functions and responsibilities of the operational area to which they aspire to join.¹¹

Requirements for the SPC			
Control and trustworthiness Exam	Assessment of basic or professional competences	Evaluation of academic performance	Formación inicial o equivalente

Self-made table no. 1

⁸ Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, article 21, ninth paragraph.

⁹ Rector Program of Professionalization, year 2017, pag. 90.

¹⁰ Concept given by the Directorate of Academic Liaison of the General Directorate of Professional Development of the National Guard.

¹¹ Rector Program of Professionalization, year 2017, pag. 42.

In this vein, the CUP certifies that the personnel who make up public security institutions have the traits, profile, knowledge, experience, skills and aptitudes necessary for the performance of the police function.

In this way, the CUP aims to ensure that Mexican society has police officers who are prepared, reliable, professional, honest and respectful of human rights, so that they can be consulted and are able to deal with situations of the most diverse natures that, due to the natural social problems, arise in the day-to-day performance of their duties.

The certification of the elements of the public security institutions becomes a constitutional mandate, so that the elements of the institutions carry out their functions deontologically and in accordance with the standards provided for in the National Code of Criminal Procedure and the Protocol of Action of the First Respondent, among other applicable provisions.

It is in this logic that the members of the police institutions must satisfactorily pass the evaluation components that constitute them to ¹² guarantee the training of the personnel who have the high task of carrying out in their various facets and specialties to attend to police functions.

Since public security is the branch of public administration that ensures the tranquility of the people, it is logical that it is firmly intended that the institutions responsible for the police function be reliable. The term public derives from the Latin *publicus*, which means corresponding to the people. It is in this sense that public security is also a human right that must be protected by the State with certified professional police officers. In such a way that the lack of CUP can transcend to the separation of the position¹³.

In the National Guard, we are committed to the governing regulations of the National Public Security System and to be a newborn institution made up of military, naval and former Federal Police police. Therefore, the certification process is gradual, systematic and permanent, under the premise that all operational members of the

¹² Those that were schematized above; Confidence control evaluations, basic skills evaluations, academic performance evaluations and initial training course.

¹³ Based on article 66 of the General Law of the National Public Security System.

institution must have the CUP in force, to legally prove their knowledge and skills to deal with any situation in which the citizen requires to be helped and protected.

The National Guard has made the routes to reach its formation in a coherent, coordinated manner and observing the procedures in a timely manner, which has obviously represented great challenges that it faces from specific programs linked to the development of institutional capacities to flow more quickly. The National Guard University is prospected, as well as the growth of its academies and the National Guard Education System.

We must remember that the National Guard recently created by the Federal Executive is the centerpiece of the new security scheme that has been formed in response to budgetary and institutional restrictions mostly by military personnel, who for reasons of their professional nature do not have the Single Police Certificate, so the institution has launched a program to obtain it. All this in the context of the creation of new institutions.¹⁴



The National Guard comes to face as indicated in the Atlas of Security and Defense of Mexico 2020, published by the Collective for the Analysis of Security with Democracy, the diagnosis delivered in 2018 by the then Executive Secretary of the National Public Security System, Álvaro Vizcaino Zamora, *“more than half of the country’s municipalities appeared without a police force or with police agencies of less than 10 elements and only 413 municipalities had corporations of more than 50 elements, the institutional weakness of the municipal police in Mexico had been identified as one of the fundamental problems of security in the country”*, as warned, the challenge of security crosses several paths, one of them, of fundamental importance, which is the Single Police Certificate.

The National Guard, as a legitimate, professional and disciplined institution with its own doctrine and specialized normative framework, is responsible for the police function of the federation, so its main premise is the observance of action protocols, to achieve the success of constitutional missions and principles, in congruence with development and national objectives.

¹⁴ The Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection, the National Guard itself, transformed the Center for Investigations and National Security (CISEN) and the National Intelligence Center (CNI).

It is in this order of thought that the issuance of the CUP is linked to the competencies required for the personnel dedicated to the police function to carry out their work, which gives certainty to society that the elements of the corporations were trained and evaluated, according to optimal standards demanded by Mexican society. The National Public Security Council (CNSP),¹⁵ the highest body of the National Public Security System, is responsible for issuing guidelines for the Executive Secretariat to coordinate and implement it through the National Center for Accreditation and Control of Trust, as established by the General Law of the National Public Security System.

The terms of reference of the CNSP are as follows:

Atribuciones		
-Establish guidelines for the formulation of general policies on Public Security		-Information, crime prevention and citizen participation
-Promote the effective coordination of the instances that make up the System and follow up on the actions		-Certification and accreditation
-Promote and evaluate the homologation of the police development system and the justice administration model		-Law enforcement
-Monitor the distribution and implementation of the FASP	Lectures	-Secretaries of Public Security
-Issue policies on the supply, exchange, systematization and updating of information.		-Penitentiary system
		-Municipal Public Security

Cuadro de elaboración propia no. 2

¹⁵ The CNSP is chaired by the President of the Republic, and composed of the Secretaries of the Interior, Public Security, National Defense, Navy, the Attorney General of the Republic, the Governors of the States, the Head of the Government of Mexico City and the Executive Secretary of the SNSP. Background: General Law of the National Public Security System.

For its part, the Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System is endowed with technical managerial and budgetary autonomy, with the purpose of executing and following up on the agreements of the National Public Security Council, the highest instance of coordination and definition of public policies in this area. Axis of coordination between federal, state and municipal bodies, responsible for the function of safeguarding the integrity of people, citizen security, as well as preserving public order and peace.

In this regard, in order to strengthen the approach to the importance of the CUP, it is necessary to mention that the National Public Security System lays the foundations for coordination and distribution of competences in this area between the Federation, the states and municipalities, under the guidance of the National Public Security Council, a cross-cutting function to strengthen public policies on security with the criminological policy of the Federal Government. where the CUP is found as the cornerstone of the model.

Next, the 4 components necessary to obtain the CUP:

DEFINITION OF THE COMPONENTS TO OBTAIN THE CUP	
Trust Control Assessment	They consist of medical, toxicological, psychological, socio-economic environment and polygraph evaluations. They are precisely to prove that the candidate for the National Guard is a person of confidence to entrust him with tasks in favor of public security.
Assessment of basic or professional competences	They are all those practical subjects through which the aspirants to the National Guard will learn skills and the correct handling of weapons, police vehicles, survival tactics, self-defense, among others of a similar nature.
Evaluation of performance or academic performance	It is the process of periodic verification of the provision of professional service by members of public security institutions, which makes it possible to measure qualitative and quantitative adherence to the constitutional principles of legality, efficiency, professionalism, honesty and respect for human rights, as well as to the discipline that governs the action and its contribution to institutional objectives.

DEFINITION OF THE COMPONENTS TO OBTAIN THE CUP	
Initial training the equivalent	It is the course to which every element must submit to join the National Guard and consists of a plan of theoretical and practical subjects, focused on social proximity, attention to victims, handling of weapons, human rights, its legal framework and everything related to public security.

Self-made table no. 3

The National Guard, to accredit that its elements have the knowledge and skills necessary to deal with crime, will continue to strengthen the processes until reaching the total of its personnel with a Single Police Certificate by May 31, 2024. To guarantee the CUP in the security institutions is to approach public security and respect for human rights, which, by the way, are not excluded, on the contrary they complement each other to the extent that these could not exist without public security and this would be impossible to legitimize without respect for human rights.

This supposed contradiction between public security and human rights is more imaginary than real, what happens is that it requires doing the functions according to protocols, in this sense the certification of the police is a first step in the long career of specialization and professionalization, the CUP is then instituted as a foundation for control, Development and legality of law enforcement authorities.

By understanding Public Security and Human Rights as complementary, we institutionally pay for the observance of due process and of course for the proper police function, it is in this framework that the certification of people who perform police tasks, including of course those who have the quality of National Guards. This has an impact on the protection of people’s rights, public order and social peace.

III. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The normative evolution of the CUP has been strengthened within the National Council of Public Security, which in its Thirty-Ninth Ordinary Session held on

December 18, 2015, through agreement 13/XXXIX/15, adopted at the XIV Ordinary Session of the National Conference of Secretaries of Public Security establishes the requirements that the Single Police Certificate must have.

Subsequently, on September 9, 2016, agreement 07/XL/16 was published in the DOF the “Guidelines of the Single Police Certificate (CUP)” through which the National Council of Public Security, approves the Guidelines for the issuance, development and implementation of the Single Police Certificate. Likewise, it is agreed that the SESNSP publishes in the DOF the annex to the aforementioned agreement.

Decision 07/XL/16. Guidelines for the Issuance of the Single Police Certificate.

Article 3.- The CECC’s¹⁶ with the current accreditation are competent to issue and update the CUP to the members of the Public Security Institutions.

Article 6.- [...]

V. For the issuance of the CUP, the member of the Public Security Institutions must accredit, with the exception of the cases provided for by law:

The Trust Control Evaluation Process

The assessment of basic or professional competences

Evaluation of academic performance or performance, and

Initial training or its equivalent.

Article 20.- The validity of the CUP shall be three years, counted from the date of issue.

(...)

In this path of strengthening and real possibility of fulfilling the objective, it is like on May 17, 2019, agreement 1/IV-SE/2019 was published in the DOF, regarding the extension of the term of validity of the confidence control evaluations in order to assess the members of the National Guard, It is agreed to extend for a period of one year, the term of validity of the confidence control evaluations. It is in this same sense, that on July 23, 2021, agreement 1/V-SE/2021 was published in the

¹⁶ In accordance with article 2 Fraction II of the Guidelines for the Issuance of the Single Police Certificate, the CECC’s are the Confidence Evaluation and Control Centers.

DOF, reforming articles 6, 20, Third and Sixth Transitory of the Guidelines for the issuance of the Single Police Certificate. In its leading part, Article 3, provides the following: “THIRD transitory ARTICLE. [...] The deadline for the elements of the National Guard to obtain the CUP will be May 31, 2024 [...]”.

As for the external factors that have driven the CUP, the international commitments with various organizations stand out, as well as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, is the international treaty that Mexico recognized for more than 20 years as a legal guideline to guide domestic laws that regulate police operations to respect and weigh human rights. Our supreme law reflects these principles and premises of the just international title. That the national guards and police, comply with the criteria and premises that our supreme orders mandate, allows to prove that Mexico has public servants trained to face insecurity by having knowledge and skills in social proximity, handling of long and short weapons, driving police vehicles and Human Rights, among others.

Rules that give life to the Single Police Certificate:

Mexican Political Constitution	<p>-Article 21</p> <p>-No person may enter public security institutions unless he has been duly certified and registered in the system</p>
Public Security System General Act	<p>-Article 66 ... The certificate shall be intended to certify that the public servant is suitable to enter the institutions of law enforcement, and that he has the knowledge, profile, skills and aptitudes necessary for the performance of his position</p>
National Guard	<p>-Article 26 ... The career of the National Guard shall be regulated according to the following:</p> <p>-II. To enter the National Guard it is required that the person has the Single Police Certificate, issued in accordance with the protocol approved by the National Center for Accreditation and Control of Trust. This certificate must be kept up to date during the time that the person remains in the G.N.</p>

Self-made table no. 4

In the relevant part, paragraph 42 of the Regulations of the National Guard Act establish the following:

Article 42.- The General Directorate of Professional Development has the following attributions:

[...].

IX. Approve the certification and accreditation processes in the Institution, in order to verify their exact observance, in accordance with the applicable legal provisions.

All of the above represents the legal basis that gives recognition to the Single Police Certificate, which both national guards, local and municipal police must obtain and maintain in force. What if fulfilled, will be expressed in a better quality of police services and in parallel in a source of confidence for the citizen who must find in their security authorities a favorable response to any adversity that puts their integrity and rights at risk.

IV. USEFULNESS, PROSPECTIVENESS AND RELEVANCE OF THE SINGLE POLICE CERTIFICATE

The adversarial accusatory criminal justice system in Mexico that is explained through the National Code of Criminal Procedures published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on June 18, 2008 and that entered into force for the entire Mexican Republic on June 18, 2016 appeared great transformations for the police function, Especially having established a standard in its articles 132 that establishes for the first time the obligations for all National Guard or police, which was complemented by the protocols of action, this professionalizing change obliges the police, for example, to explain their detentions before the control judge and to behave in accordance with due process in accordance with respect for Human Rights. therefore, in this sense, there is an advance with respect to the previous model of the Criminal Justice System, where the police were less obliged and therefore more susceptible to systematically carry out human rights violations that affect fissures that led to cases being lost in courts.

The foregoing is concatenated with the explanatory statement of the initiative through which various provisions of the General Law of the National Public Security System are reformed, added and repealed, having as an immediate antecedent the promotion of understandings and construction of agreements to provide the Mexican Republic with the best regulations and the appropriate instruments of public policies in the face of the security crisis.

Since public insecurity is one of the most serious problems afflicting Mexican society and that has been tried to address in recent years with various actions, for example the Federal Police, the Gendarmerie that ended up being integrated as a Division of the Federal Police, the very structuring of the Public Security System, the Internal Security Law that never applied until it was decreed by the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, its unconstitutionality, the active participation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNDOC) and the influence of the United Nations High Commissioner for the Protection of Human Rights.

It should be noted that in this institutional and regulatory evolution in search of lost security, consensus has been reached on the definition of Public Security, which is understood as a State function and which must be provided in a concurrent and coordinated manner by the federation, the states and the municipalities. This criterion also reached consensus with the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, which in full assumed that public security is a concurrent matter.

In this order of ideas is that the constitutional reform was conceived that gave way to the emergence of the National Guard as a new civilian police force replacing the Federal Police with missions of investigation and prosecution of federal crimes with the purpose of safeguarding the life, freedoms, integrity and property of people. as well as contributing to the generation and preservation of public order and social peace, while addressing deterrence, prevention and social proximity. This consequently obliges the national guards to possess knowledge for the aid and protection of citizens with a humanistic vision that must also have the necessary capabilities to obtain the Single Police Certification.

It is clear that the Single Police Certificate is a normative requirement provided for in the General Law of the Public Security System and in the correlative of the

National Guard, so it is in this sense that the National Guard has the programs to comply with this obligation, as provided by the Law that establishes the bases of the National Public Security System; recall that for example, to enter or remain in the Federal Police it was necessary to have such certification, however, since the National Guard is a security force composed of personnel from the Army, the Navy and the former Federal Police, it is a newly created institution that requires jealously adhering to its programs to ensure that the total of its operational personnel complies in the future with such an important formality.

On the other hand, the sum of transformations such as the reform mentioned *above* and the strengthening as a public policy of the Single Police Certificate, leads us to consider that prospectively, there is the challenge of certification before a growing number that today corresponds to 118,000 troops, a figure that will continue to increase for the proper functioning of 266 regions. Subsequently, this achievement visualizes the need for high specialization in the next decade for each of the constitutional and legal missions assigned to the National Guard.

1 Nomenclature of the CUP

The Single Police Certificate is represented by a 13-digit alphanumeric nomenclature that appears on the back of the institutional credentials of the members of the National Guard. It is the quick way to identify the members certified with this police instrument.

Regarding the current status of the Single Police Certificate, the GN has an Evaluation Center accredited by the National Center for Certification and Accreditation (CNCA), with a maximum capacity of daily evaluations of 170 elements, of which 138 are destined for the personnel of this Institution, the rest is committed to different external support and internal programs.

2 Foresight

It is projected that by 2024 the National Guard will be composed of **136,496** and in order to comply with the goal established to certify 100% of the elements of this Institution, the following actions must be done:

1. Relocate the GN Trust Evaluation and Control Center, to a building with more space, in order to increase evaluation capabilities to reach 350 daily evaluations.
2. Create the Polygraph Academy.
3. Obtain ISO 9000-2015 certification from the evaluation processes of the National Center for Accreditation and Trust Control.
4. Strengthen the use of information technologies, to increase distance training.
5. Increase the number of teachers in training centers.
6. Update the curriculum of the initial training course, as well as implement the instruction manuals to reinforce the teaching-learning process in the initial training courses.

For this reason, it is relevant to materialize the actions that lead to the certification of the members, with the purpose of guaranteeing Mexican society that the National Guard is a Public Security Institution that has worthy representatives to ensure their safety, whose ethics, values, knowledge and skills efficiently and responsibly endorse their police function.

By way of reflection, it is necessary to share that, in the real world, no instrument, training, training or training, guarantees to eradicate insecurity and stop those who cause it. However, it is understood that national guards and police officers with a Single Police Certificate, at least, will possess the knowledge, skills and abilities to face a situation of risk, without violating human rights, regardless of who it is. It is imperative that the education and training of law enforcement officials in the use of firearms should be as strict as possible in order to enable them to provide appropriate responses, even in situations of stress and danger¹⁷.

On the other hand, it is imperative to point out that the law recognizes as crimes against the operation of the SNSP, anyone who registers or registers in the database of personnel of public security institutions, as a member of a public security institution, a person who does not have the certification or knowing that the certification is illegal; Assign the appointment of police officer, public prosecutor or official expert to a person who has not been certified and registered under the terms

¹⁷ International Rules and Norms Applicable to the Police Function. *International Committee of the Red Cross*. Geneva, Switzerland. 2015. Pag. 40.

of this Law¹⁸. As can be seen, the value that is institutionally and legally given to the Single Police Certificate is important to guarantee the desired standard of capabilities required by law for the protocols of action for certain police functions.

V. REQUIREMENTS, PROCEDURES AND ASSESSMENTS

For a better operational understanding of the requirements, procedures and evaluations linked to the issuance of the Single Police Certificate (CUP), it is based on its teleological vision that is limited to the content of article 21 CPEUM that to the letter states: “... *the National Public Security System, which shall be subject, among other minimum bases, to the regulation of the selection, entry, training, permanence, evaluation, recognition and certification of the members of the Public Security Institutions.*” In this same sense, the General Law of the National Public Security System “...*for admission and permanence in police institutions, applicants and members must present and pass the confidence, skills and performance control evaluations, as well as obtain and keep updated the Certificate issued by the respective Trust Evaluation and Control Center.*”

It is a priority of the Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System to ensure that all police forces in the states and municipalities have the Single Police Certificate (CUP). The Master Program of Professionalization, defines as essential elements, the link between training, professional career service and the evaluation of the training received by the elements of Public Security. The General Law of the National Public Security System conceives the implementation and issuance of the Single Police Certificate, as the instrument that will contribute to the professionalization of the personnel of the Public Security Institutions and with this give certainty to society that the elements of the institutions were trained and evaluated, according to the competences required to perform their function according to the quality standards demanded by citizens. The professionalization of personnel responsible for public security is a priority of the Government of the Republic and the Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System. In

¹⁸ Article 139, section III, of the General Law of the National Public Security System.

this sense, there are four assumptions for the issuance of the CUP, in accordance with the guidelines of the CNCA¹⁹ (2016):

Components for obtaining the CUP, the following schemes are shown:

Trust Control				
Trust Control Assessment				
Phases				
Psychological	Polygraphy	Socio-economic research	Medical	Toxicological
<p>The result is the consequence of the objective and methodological analysis of the information collected during the application of the process and will be issued in the following terms:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Approved</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Not approved</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Does not meet the job profile</p>				
<p>The result is unique, for its issuance the exams that make up the evaluation process must be evaluated and weighed jointly and integrally.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The result will be issued within a period not exceeding three months.</p>				

¹⁹ CNCA is the National Certification and Accreditation Center as a normative, regulatory and responsible for the certification and accreditation of Trust Evaluation and Control Centers.

<p>The notification of the result will be made by means of an official letter addressed to the Commissioner of the Federal Protective Service in the case of evaluated of the Federal Protective Service, or to the liaison in the case of other security institutions. It must be delivered in a sealed envelope with the legend “CONFIDENTIAL”</p> <p>The information regarding the result will be limited to the approval or non-approval of the evaluation process and, where appropriate, the suggestions, recommendations or restrictions derived from it.</p> <p>In the case of the result “Does not cover with the profile of the position”, the reasons why it does not meet the requirements indicated in the call, in the required profile or does not have the competences for the fulfillment of the functions of the position may be specified.</p>
Duration of result
<p style="text-align: center;">New entry:</p> <p>3 years in case you approve, and enter to work. If the term of 1 year has elapsed and the applicant has not entered to work at the public security institution, he must carry out a new evaluation process.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1 year in case of obtaining result “Not approved”</p>
Permanence:
3 years
Promotion of grade or position:
6 months

Self-made table no. 7

Cabe señalar que el Esquema de Evaluación de Control de Confianza específico para la Guardia Nacional fue elaborado por el Centro Nacional con la colaboración de los Titulares de los Centros de Evaluación de Control de Confianza (CECC) de diversos Estados de la República y de la Guardia Nacional.

Initial training or equivalent
Call to enter the National Guard: The requirements that the applicant must meet are published.
Selection of applicants: The documentation presented by the applicant is verified, corroborating that it meets the requirements set by the call.
Applicants who meet the requirements set by the call are scheduled to present confidence control evaluations.
Applicants who pass the confidence control assessments are recruited to take the initial training course.
Initial training course: Process of theoretical - practical preparation in order to acquire and develop the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary to fulfill the tasks to be performed.
Issuance of the document certifying that the applicant satisfactorily completed the initial training course.

Self-made table no. 8

1. Evaluation of Basic or Professional Competences

Process that evaluates the knowledge, skills and attitudes that allow to efficiently perform a certain function. The requirements established by the Manual state that compliance depends on the supporters and the evaluating institution according to the requirements of each profile; it must also be carried out in Academies and Institutes of Public Security, with instructors and evaluators accredited by the SESNSP.

The competency assessment process is essentially the collection, processing and assessment of information aimed at determining to what extent operational

staff have acquired the knowledge and mastery of a certain competence or set of competencies throughout the training process, so training and evaluation actions should be established at different times to know the degree, Management and advancement of sustainers.

The theoretical and practical evaluations of this component of Basic Competences of the Function, will allow to establish to what extent the operative personnel possess the basic competences that enable them for their professional practice, in terms of the three types of knowledge: Conceptual (know), Procedural (doing) and Attitudinal (being).

For the purposes of the competency assessment for the National Guards, there are seven areas of knowledge that must be covered:

- Physical conditioning
- Use of Fore and Self-Defense
- Arrest and Driving of Persons;
- Armament and Police Shooting;
- Driving Police Vehicles
- Handling of PR-24 Cane:
- Radio Equipment Operation
- First responder.

The areas of knowledge require practical exercises, weapons, equipment and adequate resources for the student to understand and become familiar, because these simulation exercises with repeated practice will help when facing a real situation. An instructor must be assigned for each area of knowledge, since each one has his specialty and professional experience, for example; the PR-24 cane handling instructor generally does not have the skills to teach the subject of First Responder, or vice versa.

The evaluation of performance should not only be understood as a requirement of permanence provided for in the General Law of the National Public Security System, but should also allow identifying the areas of opportunity of the members for their promotion, as well as contribute to the design and implementation of the guidelines for growth and professional development of the same.

The assessment tool consists of three sections		
The academies and institutes of public security that carry out the initial training courses, provided for in the Master Program of Professionalization, must carry out the process of evaluating the academic performance of the applicants to be part of the public security institutions.		
They must be integrated into a collegiate body, composed of at least four teachers who have taken an active part in the initial training, the academic director or deputy director, the director or deputy operational director or equivalent, and a representative of the administrative area.		
The academies and institutes of public security, through the aforementioned collegiate body, will carry out the process of evaluating the academic performance of the applicants.		
<p>“Respect for Principles and Values”</p> <p>This section is made up of 16 items aligned with the values of efficiency, professionalism, efficiency, discipline and proactivity.</p>	<p>“Institutional Performance”</p> <p>This section is composed of 11 items focused on institutional performance.</p>	<p>“Rendimiento y Profesionalismo”</p> <p>This section is divided into 15 items, which are focused on performance and professionalism..</p>

Self-made paintings no. 9

Note:

These evaluations, solely and exclusively, are intended to detect the behavior of the student during his training course; if in fact, he conducted himself with respect, education and showed principles in his way of being; as well as values with their superiors, colleagues and anyone close.

Finally, in all the evaluation processes for the issuance of the CUP, the analysis of terminal efficiency shows the ravages of the performance of the applicants or active elements of the National Guard, is linked to the processes that have to cover from their discharge, to the accreditation in the National Registry of Public Security Personnel, called Plataforma México; that is, the National Network that houses the criminal databases of Public Security personnel and facilitates their supply, updating and consultation. By extension, the General Coordination of the Ministry of Security and Citizen Protection is responsible for the network.

The review of these procedures allows to detect risks during the transit of the applicants, identify areas of opportunity regarding the lag, in order to regulate the mechanisms through which the applicable regulations are complied with or, where appropriate, generate actions in quality management in the evaluation processes.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

The CUP is a requirement for entry and permanence for members of police institutions, where evaluations of control of trust, basic competencies and performance are essential to guarantee the training of competent elements, who perform the function of public security according to the highest standards of professional performance.

Having certified police officers in all states will help society trust their governments by adding police officers who have the knowledge, profile, skills and aptitudes necessary to carry out their duties.

The National Guard, being a newborn institution, from January 2020 to date, is still in the process of recruiting marine and military personnel to join that corporation; however, to the extent that these elements are completing each of the requirements for obtaining the CUP, they are endowed with this certification, so that they are better prepared in the various tasks in public security.

The mission of the National Guard, as well as the public security authorities of the federal and municipal entities, is that by 2024, all its members are certified, obeying what article 21 of our legal maximum orders and Mexican society demands and by 2030 they have other types of certifications in attention to their specialty in

accordance with the National Council for Standardization and Certification of Labor Competencies. For a Mexico with Justice and Peace!

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