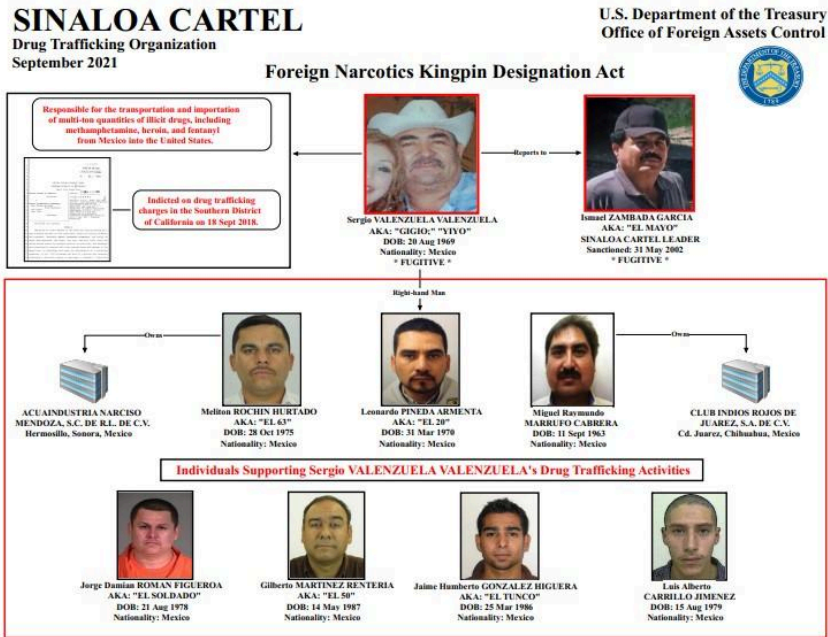


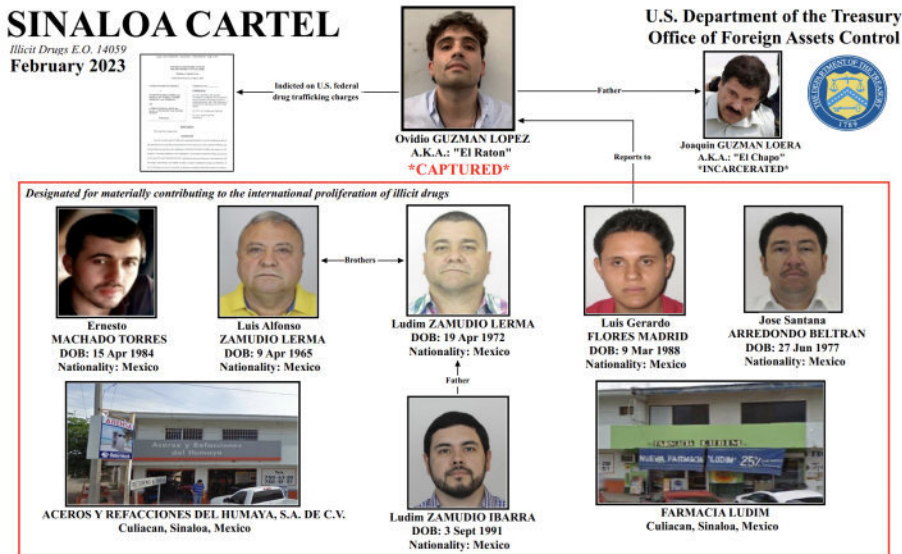
CARTEL DE SINALOA

Results come from deep OSINT investigations, no dump related to the cartel itself.
Here are the pictures about the cartel, sorted by date:



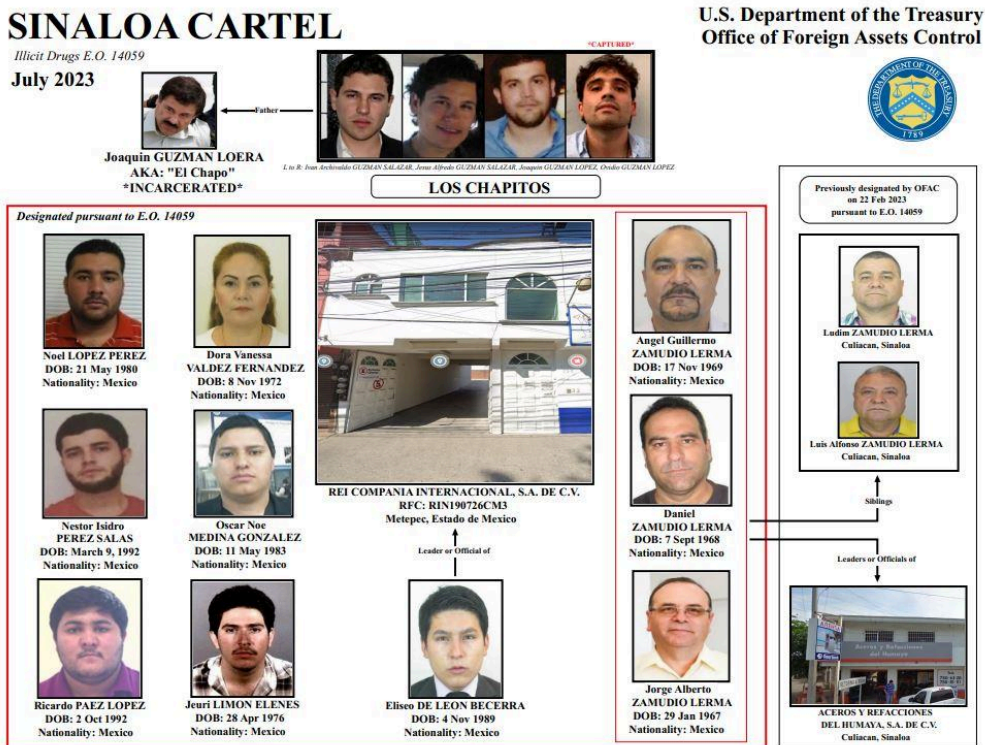
SINALOA CARTEL

Illicit Drugs E.O. 14059
February 2023



SINALOA CARTEL

Illicit Drugs E.O. 14059
July 2023



The main reported contents of the leadership of the cartel includes some of their companies (which are under review):

Main company is **Sumilab SA De CV**, they sell medical supplies and medical machine components, chemical products included.

SUMILAB, S.A. DE C.V., Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico; Boulevard Enrique Cabrera 2212, Culiacan, Sinaloa C.P. 80020, Mexico; Organization Established Date 25 May 2001; Organization Type: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products; R.F.C. SUM010525IF9 (Mexico); Folio Mercantil No. 56745 (Mexico)
Phone: 01 (667) 750 9579 / 750 9603
Email: culiacan@sumilab.com.mx

They have 6 buildings around Mexican regions, but their main one is in Sinaloa. Nobody is allowed to enter inside the buildings, and their employees can't have social media.

President: Jorge Luís Fávella López

Manager: Gabriela Favela

Sales Manager: Luis Miguel Meza

Unclear role: Maria Kassandra, Favela Armenta, Jorge Espinoza Juarez



The red circle is Luis Miguel Meza, and the blue circle is Gabriela Favela.

Website for info related to the structure of the cartel:

<https://www.pressreader.com/mexico/el-sol-de-sinaloa/20230410/281530820303153>

Website about Sumilabs' affiliation with "Los Chapitos":

<https://www.infobae.com/mexico/2023/05/14/una-empresa-vinculada-a-los-chapitos-su-ministro-productos-y-equipos-de-laboratorio-al-gobierno-de-sinaloa/>

Their main political party is the PAN, and the main politician linked to them is Quirino Ordaz Coppel, who is now ambassador in Spain.

More info on him here:



Quirino Ordaz Coppel

DOB: October 24, 1962 in Mazatlan

Father: Quirino Ordaz Luna

Mother: Maricarmen Coppel dead in a car accident

5 siblings

Wife: Rosa Isela Fuentes de Ordaz

Degree in law Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México

Master's degree in public administration from the National
Public Administration Institute

CARTEL DE JALISCO NUEVA GENERACIÓN (CJNG)

General Info:

Cartel is designed as the newest yet most cruel cartel. They are a completely different organization, much more innovative as they use both land and digital structures. The Sinaloa cartel is more business-like, while the CJNG are a real army force.

The Jalisco New Generation Cartel (CJNG) is a Mexican criminal group that emerged as a splinter group of the Milenio Cartel - one of the Sinaloa Cartel's allies - after their leader got captured in 2009 which led to internal divisions. The group started out initially as an armed wing of the Sinaloa Cartel. It was only after their turf war against Los Zetas where the group stood out for its use of violence in numerous massacres.

With the leadership of Nemesio Oseguera Cervantes (AKA El Mencho), the cartel grew as an independent organization and one of the most powerful groups in Mexico's criminal underworld. CJNG went from an armed wing into a complex drug-producing and trafficking structure, which supplies markets globally. They rely on extortion, kidnapping, human trafficking, illegal mining, and oil theft, such as the capture of the avocado and oil trade in Michoacan and Guanajuato states. CJNG has expanded its presence to at least 27 of Mexico's 32 states. Their presence often increased violence locally, especially in areas of territorial dispute with other groups.

Between 2012-2013, the CJNG developed ties with self-defense groups in the Tierra Caliente region to support its expansion in Michoacan and Guerrero states. Analysis of their relations with other groups suggests that the CJNG holds ties with at least 37 affiliated criminal groups, and unlike the Sinaloa Cartel, they maintain a hierarchical and centralized structure, preventing internal alliances between subordinated criminal organizations.

Area of operations:

Since their creation, they have had a foothold in the central-western states of Colima, Jalisco, and Nayarit. Their presence was recorded in these states as early as 2010, and in Veracruz state, where they have operated since 2011. CJNG seeks to expand its operations across the country to control strategic drug trafficking corridors, such as routes connecting the pacific and atlantic oceans, and the US border. This led to high levels of CJNG activity and violence in other states of the country, such as Guanajuato,

Michoacan, and Zacatecas, where they had presence since 2012.

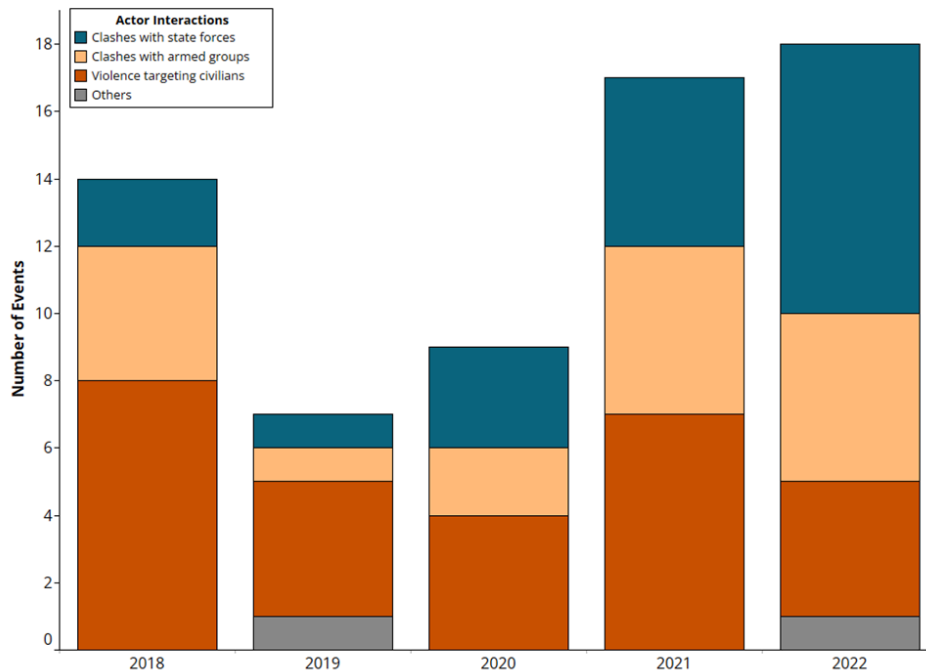
Political Violence Involving the CJNG and Affiliates

January 2018 - March 2023



Political Violence Involving the CJNG and Affiliates in Jalisco

2018 - 2022



Jalisco:

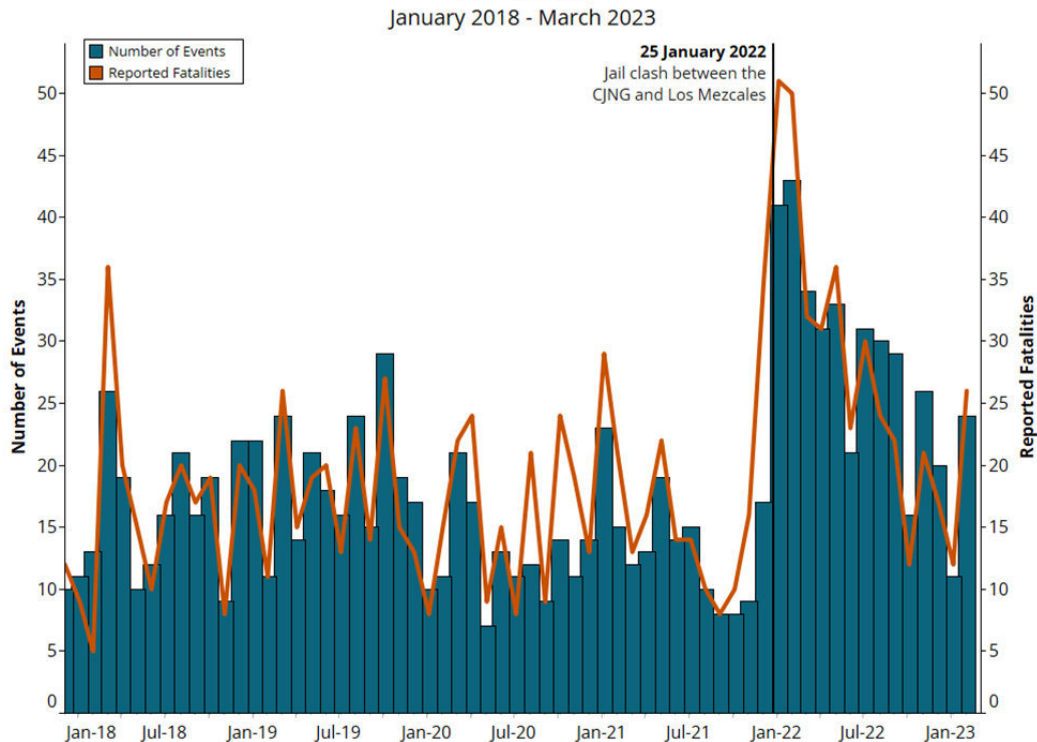
The CJNG has operated in Jalisco since 2010 and gained dominance in the drug sales and trafficking market. CJNG and its affiliates have predominantly engaged in **violence targeting civilians**, which makes up for more than 40% of their activity since 2018. Their activities made Jalisco one of the most violent states in Mexico.

Clashes with other groups account for only a quarter of their activity, because of their dominant presence. The clashes were focused in Guadalajara city and the surrounding areas, where they fought over local drug markets. Since 2021, clashes with other groups account for a growing share of CJNG's activity, because of conflicts with the Sinaloa Cartel and Los Pájaros Sierra, who were formally allied with them, in districts bordering Zacatecas and Michoacan states. CJNG and their affiliates have also had increased clashes with security forces at the same time, which progressively increased deployment of military and National Guard officers to fight insecurity in the Guadalajara metropolitan area and along the state's borders. In February 2023, federal authorities assumed control of security operations in districts along the border with Zacatecas.

Nayarit and Colima:

The neighboring Nayarit and Colima states have experienced lower levels of violence because of CJNG's dominance over criminal activity there. Violence here mainly consists of civilian targeting as well. In Colima, when the alliance between CJNG and Los Mezcales gang broke off in 2022, violent confrontations erupted. Although they were fighting to prevent it, their dispute with Los Mezcales shows that it is still vulnerable to fragmentation. The alliance ended following a jail clash between gang members on 25 January 2022 that resulted in nine deaths. Since then, they fought for control of Colima and the area around Manzanillo port, an important entry point for drug production of chemical precursors from Asia. The clashes, which were prompted by a new alliance between Los Mezcales and Sinaloa Cartel, contributed to the doubling of violence in 2022.

Political Violence and Reported Fatalities Involving Armed Groups in Colima

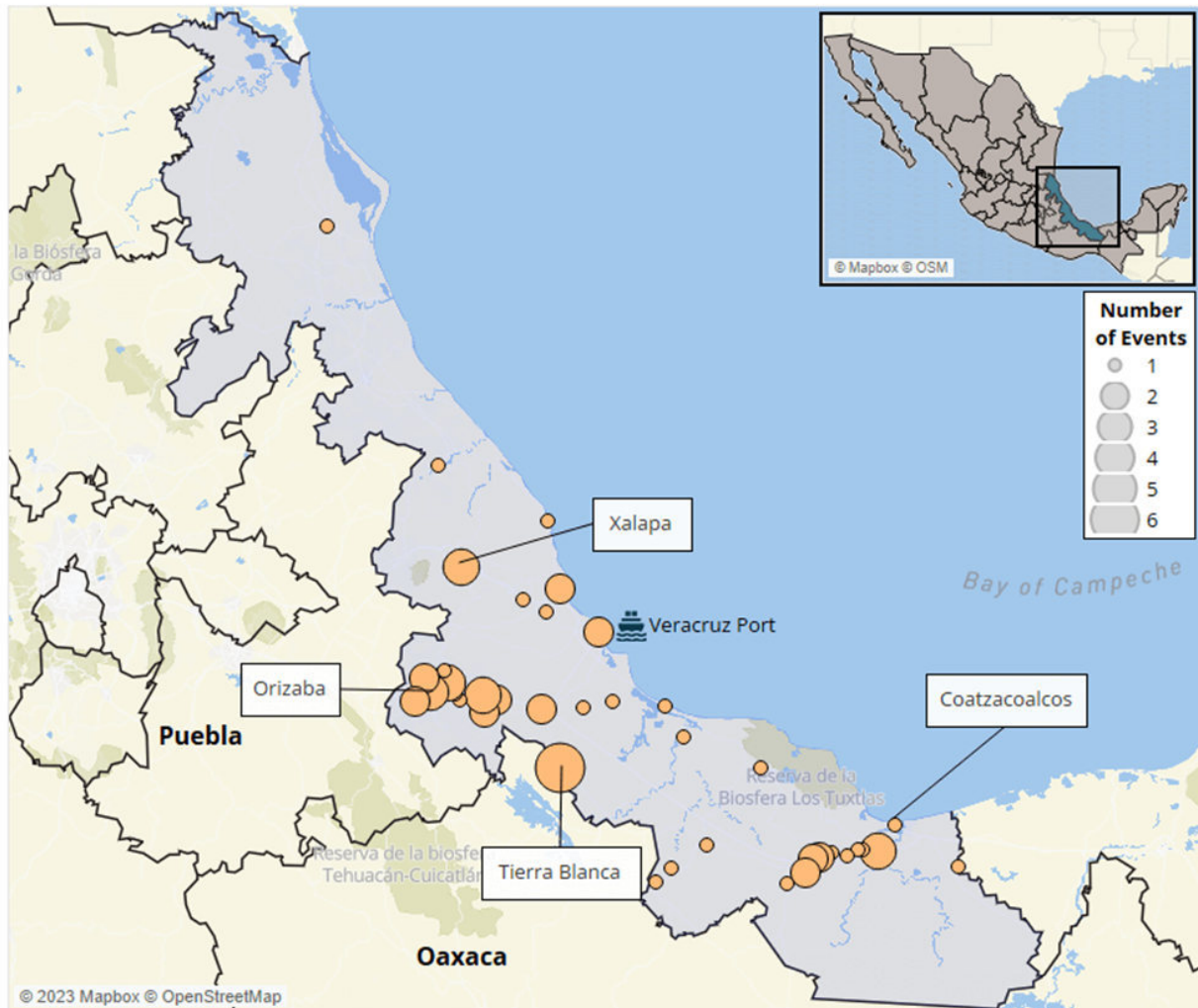


Veracruz state:

In Veracruz state, the CJNG consolidated its presence despite an ongoing competition with other groups. When the Los Zetas gang began to fragment in 2012, CJNG took control of several areas of this state, including the port, which provides a strategic exit to the Atlantic ocean and drug trafficking corridors to Europe. However, remnant groups of Los Zetas and groups allied to the Gulf Cartel dispute control across the state, which leads to constant high levels of violence with armed groups. Much like other states, civilian targeting represents a larger share of their activity compared to clashes with other groups. Since 2019, they have also had increased action in clashes with security forces, following operations against organized crime ramping up. Violence by the CJNG in Veracruz state has been focused in the south and center of this state, especially on the Pacific coast between Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz, and Xalapa districts, and along the border with Puebla and Oaxaca states.

Political Violence Involving the CJNG and Affiliates in Veracruz

2018 - 2022



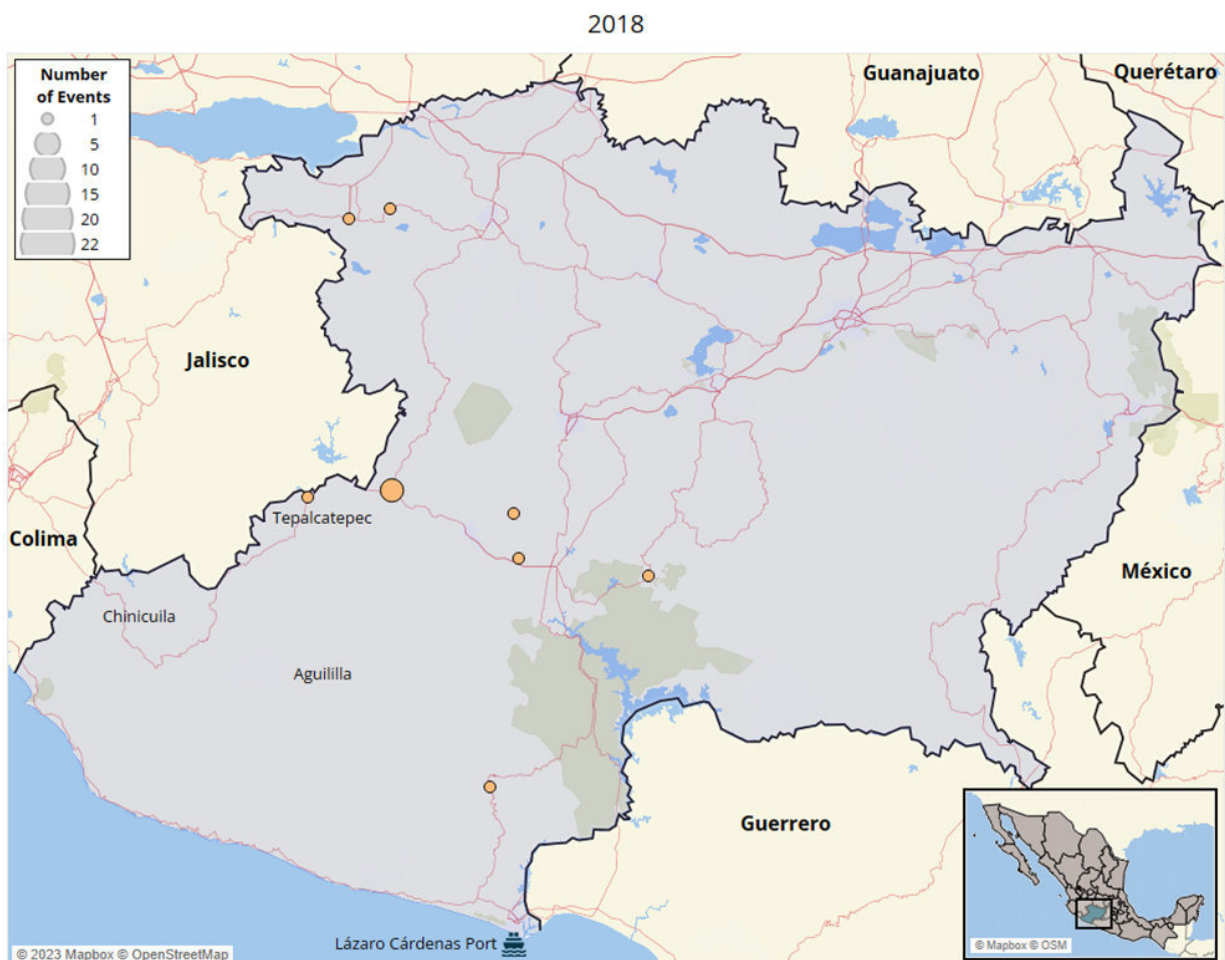
Territorial expansion:

Since 2018, the highest levels of activity by the CJNG and its affiliates are recorded in Guanajuato, Michoacan, and Zacatecas states. In Michoacan and Zacatecas, the CJNG presence has driven some of the highest levels of armed group clashes relative to the total political violence events involving armed groups as well. In Guanajuato, the CJNG has mainly engaged in civil targeting as part of indirect confrontations with rival groups.

Michoacan:

In Michoacan, the CJNG has increased its offensive in the western districts to increase its territorial control in areas bordering its stronghold in Jalisco, where they have been committing the highest number of attacks. Their main goals are to dominate the drug trafficking routes and extortion in avocado production. Since 2019, political violence involving CJNG and their affiliates in Michoacan has increased and reached a peak in 2021, especially in Tepalcatepec, Aguililla, and Chinicuila district where they engaged in turf wars against self defense militias and local criminal groups.

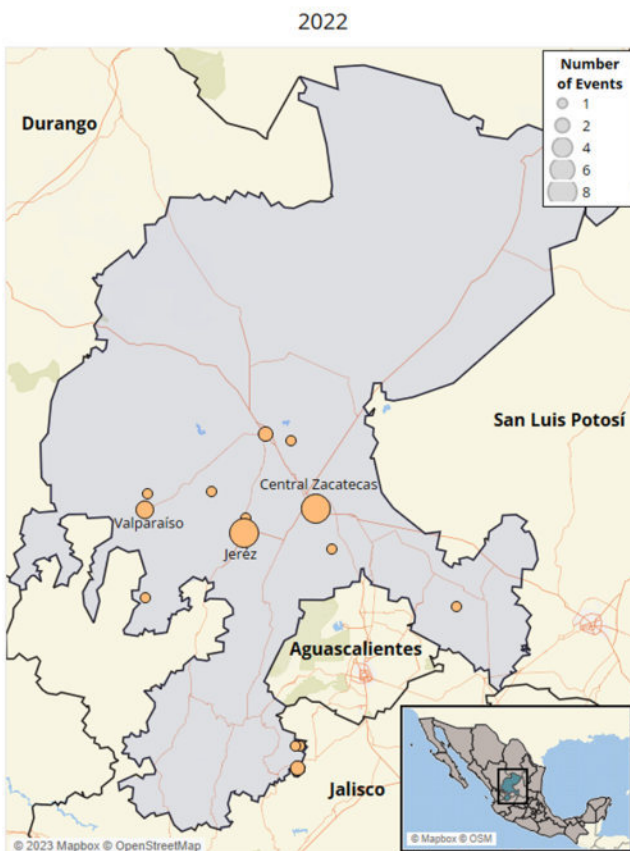
In April 2021. It seized control of the Aguililla district. This is where the CJNG set up roadblocks to prevent the entry of security forces and rival groups to the district, displacing local residents and besieging those who stayed in the area. Although recorded CJNG Michoacan activity reduced in 2022, overall violence levels have remained high with continuous warfare with rival groups and internal conflicts.



Political Violence involving CJNG and Affiliates in Michoacan.

Zacatecas:

In Zacatecas, CJNG have intensified their incursions in central Zacatecas and Jerez districts, and in southern districts along the border with Jalisco, Aguascalientes, and San Luis Potosi states. CJNG and affiliates violence began to increase in 2020, contributing to overall violence growth. The largest share of this activity is clashes between CJNG and other groups over control of drug trafficking routes and shipping of synthetic drugs. To address the increasing violence, the federal government launched the “Support Plan for Zacatecas” in November 2021, deploying more than 3,000 military and National Guard officers to Zacatecas and reinforcing security forces in the neighboring states. Despite these security measures, violence was still high, reaching a new peak in 2022 when CJNG and affiliates involvement in political violence more than doubled compared to 2021, in the middle of intensified clashes between CJNG and the Sinaloa Cartel. These two cartels have focused their warfare efforts on Zacatecas, Jerez, and Valparaiso districts through which main highways cross to connect the country to the US border.



Political Violence involving CJNG and Affiliates in Zacatecas

Civilian Targeting and Territorial Control:

Since 2018, around 47% of violence involving the CJNG and affiliates consist of clashes with other groups, representing the largest share of their reported activity. Clashes with security forces make up for about 17% of the group's activity. Meanwhile, violence targeting civilians make up for about a third of the CJNGs' attributed violence. This is likely an underestimation of CJNG engagement in civilian targeting, as the culprits and the motives remain unknown in most cases amid a high impunity rate and lack of resources to investigate. Since CJNG emerged, the group have distinguished themselves by their extreme and public use of violence - displaying mutilated bodies of its enemies, filmed executions, or using 'narcomanta' and 'narcomessages' as threats - with the purpose of asserting its authority and dominance in the territory they control.

In 2022, the CJNG kidnapped two human rights defenders who had opposed mining in the Sierra de Manantlan in Jalisco, and in Guanajuato, the group killed a lawyer who worked for an alleged member of the Santa Rosa de Lima Cartel. The CJNG also reportedly participated in the killing of at least eight current and former government workers and politicians across the country, likely targeted for acting against the interests of the group, including running in local elections or allegedly collaborating with CJNG's rivals. CJNG also targets off duty law enforcement officers, killing at least five since 2018, in retaliation against law enforcement operations.

Workers and business owners are also among some of the most targeted actors across the country. Their targeting remains largely underreported as many victims face threats and distrust the authorities to prosecute the culprits. Since 2018, ACLED records violence targeting labor groups in districts with reported organized crime groups' activity, with at least eight cases linked to the CJNG in Guanajuato state. Several attacks have taken place as part of its dispute with the SRLC, with the CJNG claiming responsibility for violence against businesses used as drug selling points or maintaining links with members of the SRLC group. They also accused their rival of perpetrating deadly shootings in bars and public spaces to trigger the intervention of security forces in disputed areas and slow down the expansion of the CJNG.

CJNG have also increasingly relied on a modern arsenal. Since 2021, ACLED records at least 23 drone strikes with the CJNG carrying out more than half of all drone strikes taking place in Mexico, mainly in Tepalcatepec, Michoacan state. While drones have largely been used for surveillance purposes, in Tepalcatepec, the CJNG has used drones to drop C4 explosives on civilian residences. These attacks have not resulted in any reported deaths but the residents have seen them as a tactic to intimidate and displace them to gain control over the area.

The leader of CJNG

Nemesio Oseguera Cervantes, alias El Mencho, founder and leader of the Jalisco New Generation Cartel (CJNG), is the most wanted drug trafficker in Mexico. Born in Aguililla, Michoacán, in 1966, he has become public enemy number one in Mexico and one of the most wanted drug traffickers in the United States, where, according to authorities, he constantly sends methamphetamines, heroin, cocaine and fentanyl. . “The Jalisco Nueva Generación cartel is our number one priority at this time,” said Bill Bodner, DEA special agent. The latest news suggests that the Mexican boss could have died in a hospital in Guadalajara. Almost two years ago, the alleged death of the CJNG leader was also reported. Even Andrés Manuel López Obrador, president of Mexico, came out to deny the news in June 2020.



\$10,000,000.00 USD

FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO THE ARREST OF:



Nemesio Ruben Oseguera Cervantes
“EL MENCHO”

+1-213-237-9990

SUBMIT TIPS TO

Twitter Tips: @DEALosAngeles

From 1996 to 2018, he was married to Mexican businesswoman Rosalinda Gonzalez Valencia. Like El Mencho, Valencia is also suspected of criminal activity and has been accused of laundering money for the CJNG. She was arrested in Guadalajara in November 2021 and taken to a prison in the state of Morelos, more than 250 miles away. Valencia is still incarcerated but details on her case remain unclear.

El Mencho has three kids, son Rubén “El Menchito” Gonzalez, and daughters Jessica “La Negra” Oseguera Gonzalez and Laisha Michelle Oseguera Gonzalez. Like El Mencho, his son is also a suspected drug lord and was previously a high ranking member of the CJNG. Ruben was arrested in 2015 and is now facing drug conspiracy and firearm charges. He pleaded not guilty in February 2020. The details of the case are unclear. His eldest daughter, Jessica, also went behind bars in June 2021 after she pleaded guilty to violating the Kingpin Act. She was sentenced to 30 months in prison. Laisha is also facing charges in connection to the kidnapping of two Navy officers in Zapopan, Jalisco.