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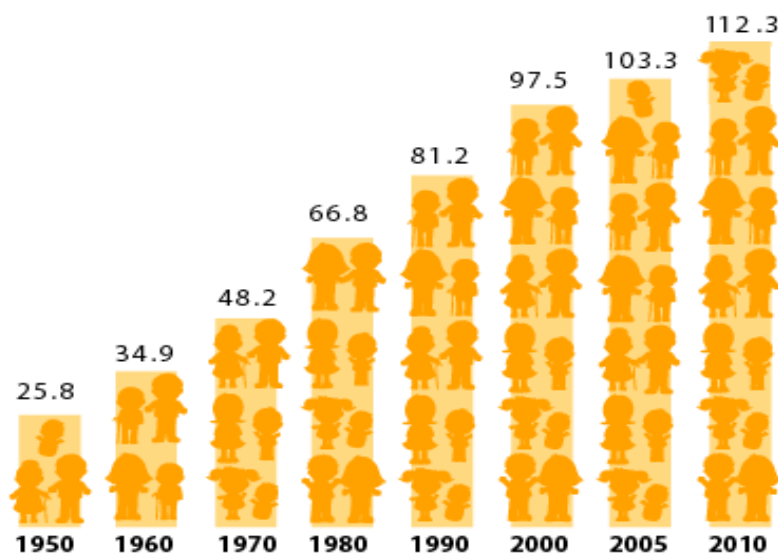
I. General information about the State

A. Demographic, social and economic characteristics of the State

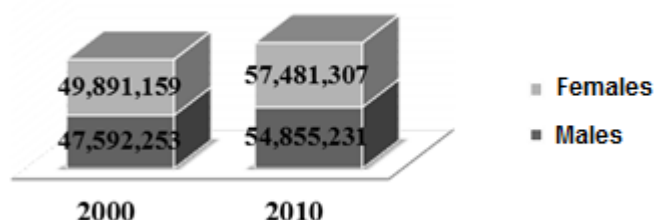
1. Demographic characteristics

1. Population dynamics in Mexico have reached an advanced transition stage marked by a decline in fertility and a moderate decrease in mortality. This trend has been ongoing for at least 30 years, but has intensified significantly in the last decade. The downward trend in both fertility and mortality has resulted in increased life expectancy among the Mexican population, but has also led to progressive population ageing.

2. The demographic situation in Mexico reflects significant changes in phenomena such as fertility, mortality and migration. According to data from the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), over the past 60 years, the population in Mexico has increased fivefold. There were 25.8 million inhabitants in 1950, 97,483,412 inhabitants in 2000 and 112,336,538 inhabitants in 2010. Of the latter number, 57,481,307 were females and 54,855,231 males.



Source: INEGI. Sociodemographic statistics. Total population according to sex from 1950 to 2005. View



Source: INEGI, Population and Housing Censuses 2000 and 2010.

3. The average annual population growth rate from 2005 to 2010 was 1.8 per cent, higher than in the previous five-year period, when the rate was 1 per cent.
4. With regard to the population structure by age group, in 2000 the 0-14 age group made up 34.3 per cent of the total population nationwide; by 2010, the figure had fallen to 29.4 per cent. Persons aged 60 or more accounted for 7.2 per cent of the total in 2000 and 9.1 per cent in 2010, reflecting the steady ageing of the country's population.

Percentage distribution of the population by major age groups

Age	2000	2010
0-14	34.3	29.4
15-24	19.9	18.9
25-44	28.1	33.9
45-59	10.5	13.4
60+	7.2	9.1

Source: National Population Council (CONAPO) estimates based on the Population and Housing Census for 2000 and 2012.

5. The median age of the population increased for both sexes between 2005 and 2010, from 23 to 25 in the case of men and from 25 to 26 in the case of women.
6. Concerning the age structure of the youth population, in 2010 there were 10,528,322 individuals under 4 years of age; 11,047,537 aged 5-9; 10,939,937 aged 10-14 and 11,026,112 aged 15-19. As to the sex distribution of this population, 16,498,731 were male and 16,017,065 were female, representing 50.74 per cent and 49.25 per cent, respectively, of the total.
7. Chiapas (40.5 per cent), Guerrero (39.7 per cent), Aguascalientes (37.7 per cent) and Oaxaca (37.6 per cent) are the federative entities with the highest proportions of children and adolescents. The Federal District (26.9 per cent) and the federative entities of Nuevo León (32.3 per cent) and Baja California Sur (32.6 per cent) have the lowest proportions of minors.
8. Fertility is one of the variables affecting population structure. The average number of children born to Mexican women has been declining steadily for the past two decades. The total fertility rate fell from 3.2 children in 1992 to 2.2 in 2013. Peak fertility continues to occur among women aged 20-24, although fertility rates in that age group increasingly resemble those found among women aged 25-29.
9. The birth rate, meanwhile, has fallen more rapidly, owing in large measure to the increasingly widespread use of contraceptives. In 1990, Mexico had a birth rate of 27.9 births per 1,000 population; by 2006, the figure had dropped markedly, to 21.1, and more recently has declined even further. In 2013, the birth rate was 18.9 per 1,000, a reduction of 32.26 per cent with respect to 1990 and 10.43 per cent with respect to 2006 (INEGI).
10. Infant mortality is one of the main sociodemographic indicators reflecting the living conditions and socioeconomic development of a population. Nationwide, between 2000 and 2013, this indicator decreased 34.36 per cent, falling from 19.5 to 12.8 deaths per 1,000 live births. The sharp decline in infant mortality in Mexico has played an important role in rising life expectancy (INEGI).
11. The declines in general mortality and infant mortality have mainly been reflected in increased life expectancy at birth. Between 1990 and 2013, average life expectancy in the Mexican population rose by 4.5 years, increasing from 70.6 to 74.5 years. With regard to

life expectancy by sex, women outlive men almost everywhere in the world. In Mexico, in 2013, women lived on average about six years longer than men according to INEGI data.

12. Analysis of the age structure of mortality reveals a shift towards a higher proportion of deaths in later stages of the life course. In early 2000, a total of 437,667 deaths were recorded; 11 years later, the number was estimated at around 590,000.

13. The mortality rates for 2000, 2010 and 2013 were estimated at 5.1, 5.6 and 5.7 deaths per 1,000 population, respectively.

14. Life expectancy at birth was 73.6 years (70.9 for males and 76.4 for females) in 2000; it increased to 74.5 years in 2013 (71.7 for males and 77.4 for females).

15. The recent trends in fertility and mortality, in addition to affecting the growth of the population and changing its age composition, explain the gradual ageing process that the country is experiencing.

16. Migration is another of the demographic factors that lead to changes in the size, structure and geographic distribution of the population. It is a major phenomenon in Mexico in terms of both movement of people within the country and continuous and growing outward migration, particularly to the United States of America.

17. Data from INEGI's National Occupational and Employment Survey (ENOE) show that the number of persons migrating to the United States of America decreased from 751,000 to 376,000 per year between 2007 and 2010, a reduction of 50 per cent over a three-year period.

Migration from Mexico to the United States of America (USA)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Outward migration to USA</i>	<i>Inward migration from USA</i>	<i>Net migration Mexico-USA</i>
2006	941 048	428 821	-512 227
2007	751 473	393 264	-358 209
2008	604 976	395 459	-209 517
2009	477 223	330 032	-147 191
2010	375 852	280 508	-95 344

Source: Estimates of the Centre for Migration Studies of the National Migration Institute, based on quarterly data from INEGI, National Occupational and Employment Survey (ENOE), 2006-2010.

2. Social characteristics

Households and housing

18. According to the INEGI Population and Housing Census 2010, there were 28,614,991 inhabited private dwellings,¹ with an average of 3.9 persons per dwelling. With regard to housing conditions, 86.9 per cent of the inhabited dwellings had walls constructed of solid materials, 6.2 per cent had a dirt floor, 88.7 per cent had piped water and 98.2 per cent had electricity.

¹ Inhabited private dwelling is defined as a private dwelling which at the time of the census had habitual residents who form households. The term also encompasses any enclosure, space, shelter or mobile or makeshift dwelling in which people reside.

19. According to the INEGI data, the number of Mexican households² counted in the 2010 census totalled 28.2 million. Of that number, 21.2 million were headed by men and the remaining 6.9 million by women; 64 per cent were nuclear households, 24 per cent extended households, 1 per cent composite households, 1 per cent co-resident households and 9 per cent one-person households (INEGI).³

Health

20. Data from the Ministry of Health indicate that at the end of the second half of 2014 a total of 57,300,000 persons in the 31 federative entities and Mexico City were covered by the people's health insurance scheme (*Seguro Popular*). The following table contains certain indicators with the most recent annual statistics:

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Unit of measure</i>	<i>Statistic</i>
Population covered by the health services system, 2012	Number of persons	122 432 979
Population covered by the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS), 2013	Number of persons	58 402 935
Population covered by the Institute of Social Security and Social Services for State Workers (ISSSTE), 2011	Number of persons	12 206 730
Population covered by the people's health insurance scheme (<i>Seguro Popular</i>), 2014	Number of families	57 300 000
Medical personnel providing patient care in public health-care institutions, 2010	Number of families	195 728
Women aged 15-49 using contraceptive methods, 2009	Percentage of all women aged 15-49	72.5
Population with some type of disability, 2011	Number of people	5 739 270
Population with some type of disability, 2011	Percentage of the total population	5.13%
Infant mortality rate, 2013	Per 1,000 live births	12.8
Life expectancy at birth, 2013	Years	74.5
Public expenditure on health, 2013	Percentage of total GDP	3.6
Private expenditure on health, 2012	Percentage of total GDP	6.1

Source: INEGI <http://www.inegi.org.mx/est/contenidos/espanol/proyectos/integracion/inegi324.asp?s=est&c=11722#seis> <http://www.inegi.org.mx/sistemas/mexicocifras/default.aspx?src=487> <http://datos.bancomundial.org/indicador/SH.XPD.TOTL.ZS>.

² Household is defined as a unit consisting of one or more persons, who may or may not be related by kinship and who habitually reside in the same private dwelling

³ Nuclear households are those formed by parents and children or by a mother or father alone with children; a couple living together with no children is also considered a nuclear household. Extended households are those formed by a nuclear family plus other relatives (aunts and uncles, cousins, siblings, in-laws, etc.). Composite households are those formed by a nuclear or extended family, plus persons not related to the household head. One-person households are those composed of a single person or those consisting of two or more persons unrelated to one another.

21. In 2011, males accounted for 56.31 per cent of all deaths and females for only 43.58 per cent. While that signified a slight change with respect to 2007 (55.38 per cent and 44.58 per cent for males and females, respectively), the pattern of marked excess male mortality persists (INEGI).

22. With regard to minors, rates of mortality from respiratory and cardiovascular disorders, congenital malformations of the circulatory system and infections in children under 1 year of age continue to be high. Among preschool children, intestinal infectious diseases and transport accidents are the leading causes of death, followed by congenital anomalies and intestinal infectious diseases, the latter being preventable at low cost.

23. Another area that should be highlighted is the effort to prevent high mortality from transport accidents and intentional injuries among adolescents and young people. Moreover, significant measures have been taken to prevent infectious and parasitic diseases among men aged 25-44, including the increase in HIV/AIDS (human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome), which has created new challenges for the Mexican health system.

New and cumulative AIDS cases, by age and year of diagnosis

	1985-2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
0-4	127	49	40	54	50	72	58	30	30	21	36
5-9	57	7	19	9	12	24	12	23	9	13	11
10-14	24	2	4	5	3	7	5	3	11	9	10
15-19	367	98	90	147	126	138	187	216	210	230	222
20-24	1 387	363	319	463	446	554	562	686	748	838	807
25-29	1 532	422	369	509	502	681	666	716	792	843	897
30-34	1 404	362	349	428	444	598	558	602	635	726	751
35-39	921	228	225	327	380	431	410	483	481	521	553
40-44	558	163	183	262	227	292	268	317	324	336	382
45-49	358	90	81	114	119	176	179	203	192	246	281
50-54	202	58	66	82	93	92	110	123	134	129	149
55-59	105	31	28	44	40	83	55	68	53	70	83
60-64	66	22	16	26	24	38	34	40	33	37	34
65 and over	74	21	21	26	23	34	36	30	31	41	39
Unknown	195	10	11	8	5	4	0	0	0	1	0
Total	7 377	1 926	1 821	2 504	2 494	3 224	3 146	3 533	3 687	4 061	4 255

Source: Ministry of Health, Directorate General for Epidemiology (DGE). National Registry of AIDS Cases. Data as at 31 December 2011. Processed by Ministry of Health, National Centre for the Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS (CENSIDA).

24. In 2013, a total of 2,114 new cases of AIDS were identified nationwide. The states with the highest number of cases were Mexico State with 17,554 cases, Veracruz with 15,099, Jalisco with 12,352, Chiapas with 7,567 and the Federal District with 25,410.

25. Diseases of the digestive system have become increasingly prevalent in Mexico, especially among men aged 45 and over and among older adults. These diseases include cirrhosis and chronic liver diseases, which are closely correlated with the consumption of alcoholic beverages (CONAPO).

26. Pursuant to agreement 5 of the thirtieth regular session of the National Council for Public Security (CNSP), held on 30 June 2011, a group was created to formulate proposals regarding addiction and educational alternatives for young people, the aim being to promote the establishment of common goals between the federation and federative entities for the prevention and treatment of addiction and to encourage young people's enrolment in upper-level secondary education and facilitate their entry into the labour market.

Education

27. The following tables contain key figures on the national education system.

<i>Education indicator 1/</i>	<i>2006-2007</i>	<i>2007-2008</i>	<i>2008-2009</i>	<i>2009-2010</i>	<i>2010-2011 p/</i>	<i>2011-2012 e/</i>	<i>2012-2013 e/</i>	<i>2013-2014</i>
Total for education system	32 956 583	33 447 443	33 609 314	33 976 261	34 384 971	34 895 427	35 404 946	35 745 871
Basic education	25 380 505	25 516 150	25 603 563	25 596 861	25 666 451	25 851 143	26 080 357	25 939 193
Basic as percentage of education system total	%	77.0	76.3	76.2	75.3	74.6	74.1	73.7
Coverage (3-14 years)	%	96.8	98.5	100.2	101.7	103.5	105.9	108.5
Coverage (3-15 years)	%	89.4	91.0	92.5	93.7	95.3	97.4	99.7
Net enrolment ratio (3-14 years)	%	94.3	96.1	97.8	99.4	104.5	105.0	104.8
Pre-primary education	4 739 234	4 745 741	4 634 412	4 608 255	4 641 060	4 670 216	4 684 975	4 786 956
% of education system total	%	14.4	14.2	13.8	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.4
Enrolment ratio, 3-year-olds	%	30.6	34.3	38.3	39.5	43.4	46.4	49.4
Enrolment ratio, 4-year-olds	%	88.9	93.1	97.2	98.9	101.1	100.0	100.0
Enrolment ratio, 5-year-olds	%	96.8	99.8	96.2	98.4	97.7	100.0	100.0
Enrolment ratio, children aged 3, 4 and 5	%	73.0	76.4	77.6	79.1	80.9	82.2	83.2
Coverage (3-5 years)	%	73.9	77.2	78.0	79.3	81.1	82.4	83.4
Net enrolment ratio (3-5 years)	%	73.0	76.4	77.6	79.1	80.9	82.2	83.2
Primary education	14 585 804	14 654 135	14 815 735	14 860 704	14 887 845	14 984 921	14 978 480	14 580 739
% of education system total	%	44.3	43.8	44.1	43.7	43.3	42.9	42.3
Dropout rate	%	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
Failure rate	%	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2
Percentage completing primary but not meeting requirements for secondary	%	16.9	16.4	15.9	16.3	15.0	14.5	14.1
Completion efficiency	%	91.7	92.4	94.0	94.5	95.0	94.8	95.6
Completion rate	%	103.6	103.5	102.3	103.3	103.8	109.2	111.4
Coverage (6-11 years)	%	110.0	110.7	113.0	115.1	117.7	121.5	125.2
Coverage (6-12 years)	%	94.4	95.1	97.0	98.6	100.6	103.4	105.8
Net enrolment ratio (6-11 years)	%	101.2	101.4	103.3	105.5	108.1	111.6	115.0
Incomplete schools (schools not offering instruction at all grade levels)	%	15.8	15.3	15.2	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.3

<i>Education indicator 1/</i>		2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011 p/	2011-2012 e/	2012-2013 e/	2013-2014
One-teacher schools	%	22.3	22.4	22.1	22.1	22.6	22.5	22.4	--
Secondary education		6 055 467	6 116 274	6 153 416	6 127 902	6 137 546	6 196 006	6 416 902	6 571 858
% of education system total	%	18.4	18.3	18.3	18.0	17.8	17.8	18.1	18.4
Transition rate	%	95.4	95.2	95.5	95.7	96.5	98.0	98.6	97.0
Dropout rate	%	7.4	7.1	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.7
Completion efficiency	%	78.2	78.6	81.4	82.2	82.9	83.7	84.4	85.9
Completion rate	%	76.7	78.2	81.9	83.3	84.1	84.1	86.3	82.4
Proportion of potential demand met	%	91.4	91.7	92.0	92.6	93.2	94.1	94.6	--
Coverage (12-14 years)	%	92.5	93.8	94.8	94.9	95.5	96.5	99.3	97.1
Coverage (13-15 years)	%	93.0	94.2	95.2	95.3	95.9	97.2	100.8	--
Net enrolment ratio (12-14 years)	%	80.0	81.5	82.4	82.8	83.7	84.9	87.2	84.9
Upper-level secondary education		3 742 943	3 830 042	3 923 822	4 054 709	4 187 528	4 282 987	4 335 894	4 682 336
% of education system total	%	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.2	13.1
Transition rate	%	95.6	95.4	96.9	96.4	96.7	96.8	97.0	105.6
Dropout rate	%	16.3	16.3	15.9	14.9	14.5	13.9	13.1	13.1
Failure rate	%	34.9	34.3	35.0	33.6	33.2	32.7	32.1	14.2
Completion efficiency	%	58.0	58.9	60.9	62.0	63.3	63.7	65.3	64.7
Proportion of potential demand met	%	84.7	84.8	85.3	85.5	86.3	86.6	87.0	--
Completion rate	%	42.7	44.1	45.4	47.1	49.6	52.3	54.4	52.1
Coverage (15-17 years)	%	58.8	60.1	61.6	63.8	66.2	68.0	69.1	69.4
Coverage (16-18 years)	%	59.7	60.9	62.3	64.4	66.7	68.5	69.6	--
Net enrolment ratio (15-17 years)	%	46.2	47.8	48.9	51.7	53.2	54.5	55.7	54.8
Higher education		2 528 664	2 623 367	2 705 190	2 847 376	2 981 313	3 145 806	3 312 140	3 419 391
% of education system total	%	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.7
Transition rate	%	78.7	80.1	79.4	82.5	83.0	83.9	83.8	74.8
Dropout rate	%	7.5	9.6	7.6	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.9	6.9
Coverage (including post-graduate level) (18-23 years)	%	21.4	22.1	22.7	23.8	24.8	26.1	27.5	26.5
Coverage (excluding post-graduate level) (18-22 years)	%	23.9	24.6	25.1	26.3	27.5	28.9	30.4	29.4
Coverage (including post-graduate level) (19-24 years)	%	21.8	22.5	23.1	24.2	25.2	26.5	27.8	--
Coverage (excluding post-graduate level) (19-23 years)	%	24.3	25.0	25.6	26.8	27.9	29.3	30.8	33.1
Vocational training		1 304 471	1 477 884	1 376 739	1 477 315	1 549 679	1 615 491	1 676 555	
% of education system total	%	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7

Education indicator 1/		2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011 p/	2011-2012 e/	2012-2013 e/	2013-2014
Other indicators									
Illiteracy 2/	%	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	6.0
Average years of schooling		8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0

Source: DGPP/SEP statistical questionnaire, form 911; INEA.

1/ Excluding average years of schooling measured by grades completed.

2/ Information as at 31 December of each year (INEA).

e/ Figures are estimates..

p/ Preliminary figures, as information on vocational training not available until the end of the 2010/11 academic year.

Percentage of population aged 5 and over attending school, by sex and age group

<i>Age group</i>			
<i>Sex</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>
Total	31.9	31.7	30.4
Males	33.3	32.9	31.4
Females	30.6	30.5	29.4
5-year-olds	71	85.3	87.3
Males	70.8	85.2	87.2
Females	71.2	85.4	87.5
6-12 years	93.8	96.1	96.2
Males	93.9	96	96.1
Females	93.8	96.1	96.4
13-15 years	76.6	82.5	85.9
Males	77.7	82.4	85.3
Females	75.4	82.5	86.4
16-19 years	41.4	47.8	51.2
Males	42.3	47.9	50.7
Females	40.6	47.6	51.7
20-24 years	17.7	20.8	22
Males	19.1	22.2	22.8
Females	16.4	19.6	21.3
25-29 years	6	5.9	6.1
Males	6.7	6.5	6.6
Females	5.3	5.3	5.6
30 and over	2	2.1	1.7
Males	2	1.9	1.5
Females	2	2.2	1.8

Source: INEGI. Population and Housing Censuses for 2000 and 2010, Second Survey of Population and Housing, 2005.

School-age population aged 3-24, by sex and age group

<i>Sex</i>			
<i>Age group</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>
Total	45 460 324	44 898 388	47 276 312
3-5 years	6 696 125	6 506 759	6 535 234
6-12 years	15 494 206	14 968 088	15 516 889
13-15 years	6 296 758	6 537 062	6 570 144
16-19 years	7 902 101	7 921 850	8 761 774
20-24 years	9 071 134	8 964 629	9 892 271
Males	22 579 345	22 346 374	23 699 432
3-5 years	3 394 484	3 302 950	3 316 316
6-12 years	7 857 769	7 602 066	7 876 190
13-15 years	3 157 403	3 290 541	3 314 466
16-19 years	3 866 089	3 897 377	4 379 256
20-24 years	4 303 600	4 253 440	4 813 204
Females	22 880 979	22 552 014	23 576 880
3-5 years	3 301 641	3 203 809	3 218 918
6-12 years	7 636 437	7 366 022	7 640 699
13-15 years	3 139 355	3 246 521	3 255 678
16-19 years	4 036 012	4 024 473	4 382 518
20-24 years	4 767 534	4 711 189	5 079 067

Source: Population and Housing Censuses for 2000 and 2010, Second Survey of Population and Housing, 2005.

Percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over, by level of education and sex

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>
Population aged 15 and over	62 842 638	68 802 564	78 423 336
No schooling ^a	10.2	8.4	7.2
Incomplete primary ^b	18	14.3	12.6
Complete primary ^c	19.1	17.7	16
Incomplete secondary ^d	5.3	4.3	5.2
Complete secondary ^e	18.9	21.7	22.3
Upper-level secondary ^f	16.7	18.5	19.3
Post-secondary ^g	10.9	13.6	16.5
Males	30 043 824	32 782 806	37 656 281
No schooling ^a	8.7	7.2	6.2
Incomplete primary ^b	17.7	14.2	12.4
Complete primary ^c	18.4	16.9	15.5
Incomplete secondary ^d	6	4.9	5.8

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>
Complete secondary ^e	19.6	22.3	22.7
Upper-level secondary ^f	16.2	18.4	19.3
Post-secondary ^g	12.6	14.8	17.2
Females	32 798 814	36 019 758	40 767 055
No schooling ^a	11.6	9.6	8.1
Incomplete primary ^b	18.2	14.5	12.7
Complete primary ^c	19.9	18.4	16.5
Incomplete secondary ^d	4.6	3.7	4.6
Complete secondary ^e	18.2	21	21.9
Upper-level secondary ^f	17.1	18.6	19.3
Post-secondary ^g	9.4	12.4	15.9

The percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over by educational attainment and sex does not equal 100 per cent owing to lack of specific data in some cases. Figures are for the following census dates: 14 February (2000), 17 October (2005) and 12 June (2010).

^a Includes the pre-primary, or kindergarten, population.

^b Includes the population having successfully completed 1-5 years of primary school.

^c Includes the population having successfully completed 6 years of primary school.

^d Includes the population having successfully completed 1-2 years of secondary school or equivalent.

^e Includes the population having successfully completed 3 years of secondary school or equivalent.

^f Includes the population with at least a secondary-school diploma or equivalent.

^g Includes the population with at least a first-level university degree or equivalent and the population with a postgraduate degree.

Source: INEGI. Population and Housing Censuses for 2000 and 2010, Second Survey of Population and Housing, 2005.

28. The Mexican education budget increased from 519,023 million pesos in 2007 to 623,814.22 million in 2014, of which 384,616.85 million pesos were allocated to basic education, 84,302.74 million pesos to upper-level secondary education and 109,822.62 million pesos to higher education. The remainder was allocated to other educational services. For the 2013/14 school year, 3.55 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) was spent on education.⁴

Poverty and inequality

29. Between 2012 and 2014, the number of people living in poverty increased from 53.3 million to 55.3 million.

⁴ <http://www.diputados.gob.mx/sedia/sia/se/SAE-ISS-04-14.pdf>.

Poverty incidence, number of people living in poverty and average number of deprivations, 2012 and 2014

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Percentage</i>		<i>Number of people (millions)</i>		<i>Average number of deprivations</i>	
	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2014</i>
Poverty						
Population living in poverty	45.5	46.2	53.3	55.3	2.4	2.3
Population living in moderate poverty	35.7	36.6	41.8	43.9	2.0	1.9
Population living in extreme poverty	9.8	9.5	11.5	11.4	3.7	3.6
Population with social deprivations	28.6	26.3	33.5	31.5	1.8	1.8
Population with income deprivations	6.2	7.1	7.2	8.5	0.0	0.0
Non-poor population with no deprivations	19.8	20.5	23.2	24.6	0.0	0.0
Social deprivation						
Population with at least one social deprivation	74.1	72.4	86.9	86.8	2.2	2.1
Population with at least three social deprivations	23.9	22.1	28.1	26.5	3.5	3.5
Indicators of social deprivation						
Failure to complete required minimum level of schooling	19.2	18.7	22.6	22.4	2.9	2.8
Lack of access to health services	21.5	18.2	25.3	21.8	2.8	2.8
Lack of access to social security protection	61.2	58.5	71.8	70.1	2.3	2.3
Deficient quality and inadequate space in housing	13.6	12.3	15.9	14.8	3.4	3.3
Lack of access to basic services in housing	21.2	21.2	24.9	25.4	3.2	3.1
Insufficient access to food	23.3	23.4	27.4	28.0	2.9	2.8
Well-being						
Population with income below the minimum well-being threshold	20.0	20.6	23.5	24.6	2.5	2.5
Population with income below the well-being threshold	51.6	53.2	60.6	63.8	2.1	2.0

Source: CONEVAL estimates on the basis of the Socioeconomic Conditions Module (MCS) of the National Household Income and Expenditure Survey (ENIGH) for 2012 and 2014.

30. The original allocation for poverty alleviation programmes in 2014 was 2,670.5 million pesos. Between January and September of the same year, 2,654.8 million pesos had been expended, which represented an absolute annual variation of -15.7 per cent with respect to the original annual amount.⁵

31. Between 2012 and 2014, the number of people living in poverty increased by 2 million, from 53.3 million to 55.3 million. During the same period, the number of people living in extreme poverty fell from 11.5 million (9.8 per cent of the total population) to 11.4 million (9.5 per cent).

32. Under the General Act on Social Development, poverty is measured on the basis of two main criteria: (a) household income and (b) social deprivation in terms of education, access to health services, access to social security protection, quality and adequate space in

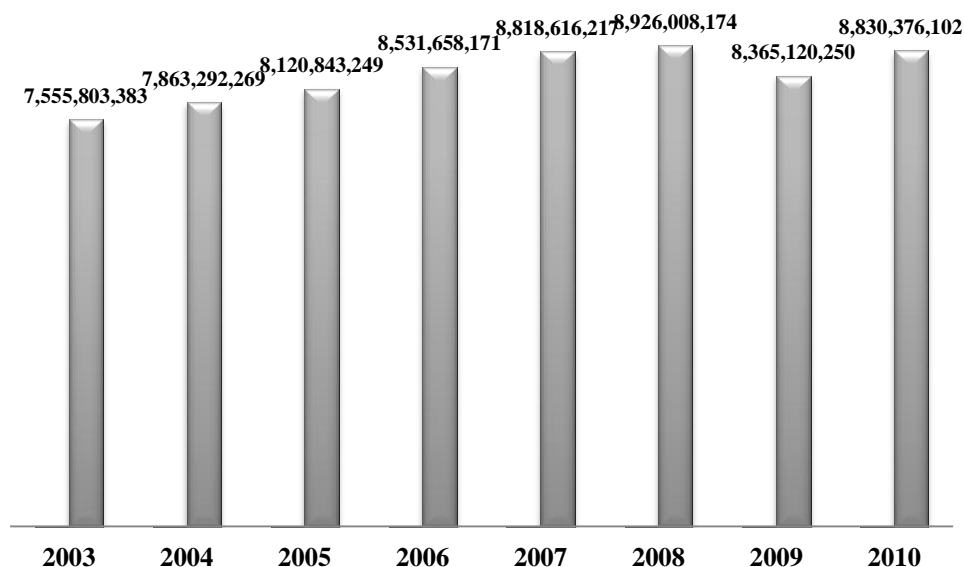
⁵ <http://www.economia.gob.mx/files/transparencia/reglas/pob4it14.pdf>.

housing, access to basic services in housing, access to food, and social cohesion. Fewer entries in the poorest decile contributed to the reduction of extreme poverty. The figures on poverty and extreme poverty between 2012 and 2014 can largely be explained in terms of income, as well as changes in social deprivation and demographics.

3. Economic characteristics

33. GDP

Gross domestic product



Source: INEGI. Gross domestic product at market prices (thousands of pesos at 2003 prices).

34. The national consumer price index in March 2014 showed a rise of 3.76 per cent with respect to March 2013. Inflation has fluctuated, reaching its highest levels in 2004 and 2008. The following table shows inflation statistics for 2003-2011.

Annual inflation on the basis of the National Price and Quotation Index (INPC) — General index

2003	3.98
2004	5.19
2005	3.33
2006	4.05
2007	3.76
2008	6.53
2009	3.57
2010	4.40
2011	3.82

Annual inflation on the basis of the National Price and Quotation Index (INPC) — General index

2012	3.57
2013	3.97

Source: Bank of Mexico (BANXICO).

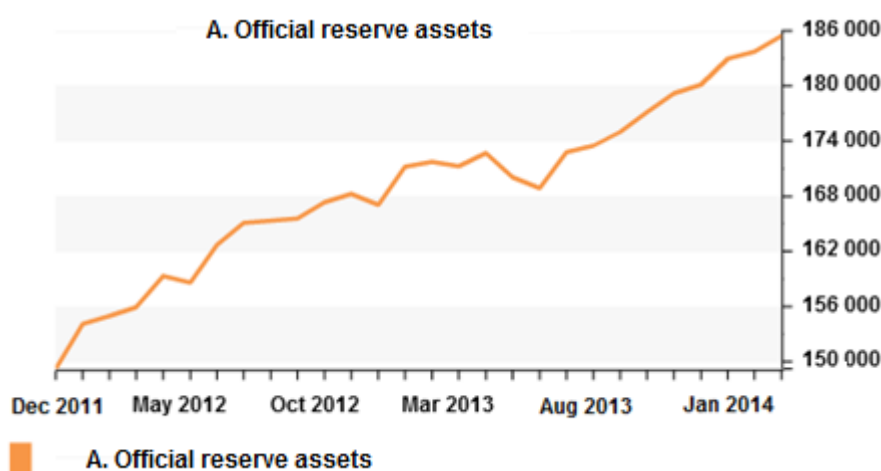
35. At the close of the first quarter of 2013, the balance of the federal Government's net debt totalled 4,319,341,700,000 pesos. Of that amount, 80.9 per cent comprised domestic debt and the remaining 19.1 per cent, external debt. As a percentage of GDP, the federal Government debt amounted to 22.5 per cent, while the external debt made up 5.3 per cent (Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP)).

**National consumer price index for each household consumption indicator
(as at December 2013)**

Household consumption indicator	Basis: Second half of December 2010 = 100
General index	111.508
(a) Food, beverages and tobacco	117.313
(b) Clothing, footwear and accessories	107.768
(c) Housing	105.253
(d) Furniture, household appliances and furnishings	108.284
(e) Health and personal care	109.337
(f) Transport	117.705
(g) Education and entertainment	110.198
(h) Other services	113.561

36. In May 2014, the monetary base stood at 873,289,800,000 pesos. That amount represents a real increase of 13.09 per cent as compared with May 2013. Net domestic credit showed a negative balance of 1,599,216,400,000 pesos in April 2014, a 19.94 per cent real decrease in absolute terms with respect to the negative balance of 1,333,315,000,000 pesos recorded in April 2013.

37. Net foreign currency assets totalled 188,873,200,000 pesos in April 2014, an increase of 16,140,400,000 over the same period in 2013 (INEGI, BANXICO).



38. According to the National Occupational and Employment Survey (ENOE) conducted by INEGI in March 2014, the economically active population in the country made up 58.81 per cent of the population aged 14 and over, up from 57.83 per cent in March 2013.

39. When the survey was conducted, 95.20 per cent of the economically active population was employed. However, within that group was a subset of persons who stated that they needed and were available for more hours of work. This underemployed subset accounted for 8.3 per cent of the employed population in March 2014, an increase of 0.28 percentage points compared to the previous month.

40. In January 2014, 16,781,325 workers were affiliated to the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS), representing 85.7 per cent of the population working in the formal sector.

B. Constitutional, political and legal structure of the State

41. The Constitution establishes that the United Mexican States is a representative, democratic and federal republic composed of 31 States and the Federal District, which is the seat of the federal Government. Each of the States of the Republic is free, sovereign and autonomous and has its own Constitution.

42. The Federation's powers are divided between the executive, legislative and judicial branches, including at the local level.

1. Executive branch

43. The President of the Republic heads the executive branch of government and is elected for a six-year term by direct vote of the population over the age of 18. The President chooses his or her own cabinet ministers, of whom there are currently 16.

2. Legislative branch

44. The legislative branch is made up of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The Chamber of Deputies has 500 members, 300 of whom are elected by direct suffrage and 200 by proportional representation. Deputies are elected for a three-year term and may not seek re-election. The Senate has 128 members: 64 from the majority party, 32 from the leading minority party and 32 representing other parties in proportion to their share of the national vote. Each State is represented by three senators, as is the Federal District (96 senators total, comprising 75 per cent of the Senate). Senators are elected every six years.

3. Judicial branch

45. The federal judiciary is composed of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Electoral Tribunal, multi-judge and single-judge circuit courts, the district courts and the Council of the Federal Judiciary. The Supreme Court of Justice has 11 justices and meets in plenary or in chambers.

Incidence of crime and administration of justice

46. Accurate information on victimization is essential in order to estimate the number of crimes committed in a specific geographic area during a given period, which will in turn make it possible to estimate the number of crimes that go unreported and provide input for additional situation assessments to support the design of strategies and policies aimed at reducing threats to public security.

47. Quantitative data and qualitative information on crime rates and their consequences and impact on society are necessary to begin identifying specific mechanisms and measures

to address the problem. Complaints at the national level fell from 132,227 in 2010 to 68,533 in 2012.

48. Until 2014, there were 1,533 complaints of criminal acts per 1,000 inhabitants. In the same year, the federative entities with the largest number of crimes reported per 100,000 inhabitants were Baja California, Michoacán, Tlaxcala, Chiapas, Veracruz and Nayarit.

National Prison System

49. The Federal Prison System has 21 centres divided into three categories: (i) 11 Social Rehabilitation Centres, (ii) 3 Social Participation Centres and (iii) 1 Psychosocial Rehabilitation Centre, in addition to the Islas Marías complex, which includes 6 more centres.

50. At the state level, in 2013 there were 101 prisons with the most inmates, including the women's prisons, men's prisons and prisons for both sexes of the 32 federative entities. Their total inmate population was 169,995 when the survey was taken. There were 20,298 prisoners in 17 federal prisons, whereas there were 818 in three military prisons. It is estimated that the samples studied represent 79.93 per cent of the national prison population.⁶

51. Prisoners tried under state jurisdiction accounted for 32.91 per cent of the prison population, whereas those tried under federal jurisdiction accounted for only 10.75 per cent.⁷

52. Furthermore, under the Federal Criminal Code, a prison sentence consists of deprivation of physical liberty. It lasts for a period ranging from 3 days to 60 years, and an additional penalty extending the term of imprisonment may be imposed only when the inmate has committed a new crime while incarcerated. The sentence is to be served in the prisons or other institutions or places designated for that purpose by law or by the authority responsible for enforcing the penalty, in keeping with the judgment rendered.

Criminal justice statistics

53. The Government of Mexico, through the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), has been compiling criminal justice statistics on an ongoing basis in order to respond promptly to the growing number of requests it receives for up-to-date social and demographic information, which can be compared over time, at the national, state and municipal levels.

54. Criminal justice statistics for Mexico, in connection with the register of persons tried and convicted, and based on data provided by criminal courts of first instance, were published in 2010.⁸ This information has provided a basic demographic and social overview of persons brought to trial, specifying the level of their responsibility for the crimes that led to their being held for trial.

⁶ The National Prison System consists of 4,479 detention centres, of which 6 are operated by the federal Government. These centres have a total capacity of 194,118.

⁷ <http://www.ssp.gob.mx/portalWebApp/ShowBinary?nodeId=/BEA%20Repository/365162//archivo>.

⁸ The publication is available for consultation at the following website: http://www.inegi.org.mx/prod_SERV/content/Espanol/bvinegi/outputs/continuous/social/judicial/2011/judiciales_2010.pdf.

Persons prosecuted, by jurisdiction and year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
State jurisdiction	181 006	176 927	180 222	177 261	167 906	157 836
Federal jurisdiction	33 147	31 442	31 829	34 856	37 417	41 976
Total	214 153	208 369	212 051	212 117	205 323	199 812

Source: Criminal justice statistics for the United Mexican States, INEGI, 2010.

Persons sentenced, by jurisdiction and year

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
State jurisdiction	139 524	133 689	135 446	134 221	126 264	120 177
Federal jurisdiction	28 694	29 300	28 464	28 010	28 700	36 224
Total	168 218	162 989	163 910	162 231	154 964	156 401

Source: Criminal justice statistics for the United Mexican States, INEGI, 2010.

Citizen perceptions regarding security

55. People in Mexico remain concerned about the possibility of becoming crime victims. Of the sample of the economically active population that responded to the seventh national survey on insecurity, conducted by INEGI in 2010, 11.5 per cent stated that they had been victims of a crime.⁹ In urban areas, 64.2 per cent of respondents reported feeling unsafe in the cities in which they reside.¹⁰ The everyday situations in which people feel most unsafe are going out at night (41.82 per cent) and carrying cash (33.6 per cent). They report feeling safest, by contrast, at home (71 per cent).

Progress in crime prevention and assurance of public security

56. Criminals have diversified their *modi operandi*, which has enabled them to circumvent the prevention and prosecution capabilities of the institutions responsible for public security in the country. The Mexican State is therefore of the view that inter-agency and intergovernmental work and coordinated action by authorities of the federal Government, the states, the Federal District and the municipalities are the backbone of public policy aimed at ensuring the security demanded by Mexican society.

57. On 2 January 2013, the decree amending, supplementing and repealing several regulations of the federal administration was published in the Official Gazette. As a result of these changes, the Ministry of Public Security was dissolved, and its powers were transferred to the Ministry of the Interior through the establishment of the National Security Commission.

58. Mexico has a unified criminal information system that enables the police to access criminal information and records stored in the databases of the police forces and other institutions and organizations involved in public security. The country's 32 federative entities have access to the unified system, which contains data from police records, judicial and ministerial orders, driving licences, the Public Vehicle Registry, records on stolen and

⁹ The size of the sample was 43,569,666 persons over 18 years of age, of whom 15,906,097 were women and 27,663,569 were men.

¹⁰ A total sample in Mexico of 71,483,902 persons.

recovered vehicles, prison records, firearm registration records, and fingerprint and voice records, among other sources.

59. In addition to compiling and centralizing reliable information on the incidence of crime, the Government has striven to professionalize the police forces as a major part of its efforts to ensure the security of the population. In its first progress report, the National Security Commission referred to the human rights training given to 16,000 federal police officers, noting as a target the training of all Commission personnel by June 2014. Twelve highly specialized courses were therefore designed for the Federal Police, some of them on missing persons, human trafficking and abduction.

60. It should be noted that the federal expenditure budget for fiscal year 2014 envisages a total of 131,842,480,391 Mexican pesos (Mex\$) for crime-prevention initiatives, including the coordination of the agencies that make up the National Public Security System.

C. Relations with civil society organizations

61. In Mexico, civil society organizations are recognized under the Federal Act to Promote the Activities of Civil Society Organizations, published in the Official Gazette on 9 February 2004.¹¹

62. The National Institute of Social Development is the federal authority responsible for implementing the Act, although the Act itself entrusts other federal administrative agencies and entities with certain functions in relation to the promotion of the activities of civil society organizations, which is viewed as a cross-cutting undertaking for the Government as a whole, not an isolated function of a particular institution. One of the mandates established by the Act is the creation of the Federal Registry of Civil Society Organizations, which serves as a source of reliable information about the number of such organizations operating in Mexico and about their activities.

63. The National Institute of Older Persons is supported by a citizens' council and the Inter-Agency Coordination Council on Older Persons, which aims to follow up on programmes, solicit proposals regarding older persons from the citizenry and submit them to the Board, so that they can be taken into consideration in public policies designed to promote healthy ageing.

¹¹ The activities of the civil society organizations covered by the Act are: (i) social assistance; (ii) feeding programmes; (iii) civic activities; (iv) legal assistance; (v) support for indigenous communities; (vi) promotion of gender equity; (vii) support for persons with disabilities; (viii) cooperation for community development; (ix) support for the protection and promotion of human rights; (x) promotion of sports; (xi) promotion and provision of health care and other health-related services; (xii) support for environmental protection and promotion of sustainable development at regional and community level; (xiii) support in the use of natural resources; protection of the environment, flora and fauna; preservation and restoration of the ecological balance; and promotion of sustainable development at the regional and community levels in rural and urban areas; (xiv) promotion of educational, cultural, artistic, scientific and technological activities; (xv) promotion of actions to improve the population's economic well-being; (xvi) participation in civil protection activities; (xvii) provision of support for the creation and strengthening of organizations engaged in development activities.

II. General framework for the protection and promotion of human rights

A. Acceptance of international human rights norms

64. Mexico is a party to the nine core international human rights instruments and six of their optional protocols.¹² It also recognizes the competence of the human rights treaty bodies to receive individual complaints¹³ and communications and to conduct investigations.¹⁴ Mexico complies with its obligation to submit periodic reports and has sought to respond appropriately to the observations and recommendations made by the treaty bodies. Mexico is also a party to other relevant instruments concerning international humanitarian law, refugees, stateless persons, international criminal law and the right to work, and to various conventions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

65. It is likewise a party to the main inter-American human rights instruments, and in 1998 it accepted the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. Mexico takes part in legal actions filed within the inter-American system, favouring amicable settlements while offering victims additional avenues of redress. It has also encouraged federal and state authorities to adopt an efficient system of protective and interim measures.

66. Since 2001, Mexico has extended an open and standing invitation to all international human rights mechanisms, both international and regional, to visit the country. To date, Mexico has received 53 visits from such mechanisms (28 from the United Nations system and 19 from the inter-American system), as well as 6 from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The country's openness to international scrutiny also extends to civil society.

67. From 2001 to the present, Mexico has received visits from the following United Nations mechanisms:

- (1) Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (21 April-2 May 2014);
- (2) Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (22 April-12 May 2013);

¹² Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (concerning individual communications); Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty; Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women on individual communications and the methods of examining them; Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment on a system of regular visits undertaken by independent international and national bodies to places where people are deprived of their liberty; Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict; and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

¹³ The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; the Human Rights Committee; the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women; the Committee against Torture; the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; the Committee on Enforced Disappearances; and the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

¹⁴ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee against Torture.

- (3) Special Rapporteur on the right to food (14 November 2012);
- (4) Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (22 April-2 May 2012);
- (5) Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (7 February 2012);
- (6) Special Rapporteur on the right to food (13-20 June 2011);
- (7) Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (18-31 March 2011);
- (8) Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers (1-15 October 2010);
- (9) Special Rapporteur on the right to education (8-18 February 2010);
- (10) Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (28 August-13 September 2008), in accordance with article 16 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
- (11) Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (9-18 March 2008);
- (12) Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (4-14 May 2007);
- (13) Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences (21-25 February 2005);
- (14) Expert mission of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua (October 2003);
- (15) Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (19-25 October 2003), in accordance with article 8 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
- (16) Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (1-18 June 2003);
- (17) Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (27 October-10 November 2002);
- (18) Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons (18-28 August 2002);
- (19) Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (25 February-6 March and 7-18 March 2002);
- (20) Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context (4-15 March 2002);
- (21) Committee against Torture (23 August-12 September 2001);
- (22) Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers (13-23 May 2001).

68. From 2001 to 2015, Mexico received the following official visits from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and the Organization of American States (OAS):

- (1) Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (28 September-2 October 2015);

- (2) Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons Deprived of Liberty (22-24 September 2015);
- (3) Rapporteur on the Rights of the Child (6-14 October 2014);
- (4) Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (11-15 August 2014);
- (5) Secretary-General of the Organization of American States (31 January 2013);
- (6) Inter-American Court of Human Rights (7-11 October 2012);
- (7) Special Rapporteur for Mexico (September 2011);
- (8) Special Rapporteur on Migrant Workers and Their Families (25 July-2 August 2011);
- (9) Special Rapporteur for Mexico and IACHR Coordinator for the Mesoamerican Region (26 and 30 September 2011);
- (10) Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression (9-24 August 2010);
- (11) President of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and Special Rapporteur for Mexico (6-11 August 2007);
- (12) President of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and Special Rapporteur for Mexico (11-13 April 2007);
- (13) Special Rapporteur for Mexico and Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (24-31 August 2005);
- (14) Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression (18-26 August 2003);
- (15) Special Rapporteur on Migrant Workers and Their Families (25 July-1 August 2002);
- (16) Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Women (11-13 February 2002);
- (17) President of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (2-5 July 2001).

69. From 2007 to 2014, private visits or academic activities of the following United Nations or OAS mechanisms took place:

- (1) Rapporteur on the Rights of Persons Deprived of Liberty (2014);
- (2) Special Rapporteurs for freedom of expression of the Organization of American States and the United Nations (2010 joint visit);
- (3) Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (OAS) (2009);
- (4) Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (2009);
- (5) Special Rapporteur on the right to food (2009);
- (6) Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people (2007);
- (7) Special Rapporteur on adequate housing (2007).

70. In addition, United Nations High Commissioners for Human Rights have made the following visits to Mexico:

- (1) Visit by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein (4-7 October 2015);

- (2) Visit by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ms. Navi Pillay (2-9 July 2011);
- (3) Visit by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ms. Louise Arbour (5-8 February 2008), on the occasion of the signing of the agreement between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Mexican States on the continuation of its activities in Mexico;
- (4) Visit by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ms. Louise Arbour (30 June-1 July 2005);
- (5) Visit by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ms. Mary Robinson (30 June-2 July 2002), on the occasion of the signing of the agreement between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Government of the United Mexican States on the establishment of an office in Mexico;
- (6) Visit by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ms. Mary Robinson (2 December 2000), on the occasion of the signing of the technical cooperation agreement with Mexico.

71. Similarly, many international NGOs have visited Mexico: Amnesty International (August 2007, September 2008, January and June 2009 and February 2014); Article 19 (2013); an international mission for the documentation of attacks against journalists and the media (April 2008); Human Rights Committee of the Bar of England and Wales (November 2009); Peace Brigades International (November 2010); Committee to Protect Journalists (June 2008 and September 2010), Human Rights Watch (February 2008, April and October 2009, February and December 2010 and November 2011); Consejo General de la Abogacía Española (General Council of Spanish Lawyers) (October 2009); Nobel Women's Initiative (February 2010); Inter-American Press Association (March 2007 and September 2010); and Comisión Civil Internacional de Observación por los Derechos Humanos (International Civil Commission for Human Rights) (February 2008), among others.

72. In 2002, at the invitation of the Government, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights established an office in Mexico. The Office's contributions have included an assessment of the human rights situation in Mexico in 2003 and advisory support for the development of the National Human Rights Programme 2008-2012. The Office maintains agreements and extensive relations with the executive, legislative and judicial branches, as well as with state governments, academic institutions and civil society organizations.

73. On 6 February 2008 a new agreement was signed with the Office for the continuation of its activities in Mexico. The agreement, which remained in force until 2012, established powers and duties for monitoring the human rights situation in the country and priorities for the Office's cooperation with the Government.

74. The International Committee of the Red Cross set up an office in Mexico in 1998; it became a regional office in 2002.

75. In the Human Rights Council and the United Nations General Assembly, Mexico promotes the highest international human rights standards, encourages participation by civil society organizations and supports gender mainstreaming. Mexico puts forward initiatives on the human rights of migrants, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples and on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the context of counter-terrorism activities, the elimination of discrimination against women, birth registration, the right to be recognized as a person before the law and, recently, on combating the bullying of and violence against children.

76. The table below shows the state of ratification of the international human rights instruments to which Mexico is a party.

<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Acceptance of amendments</i>	<i>Reservations and declarations</i>	<i>Derogations, restrictions or limitations</i>
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966	23 March 1981		The Government of Mexico acceded to the Covenant on the understanding that article 8 would be applied in Mexico in conformity with the procedures established in the Mexican Constitution	No
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	23 March 1981		Yes	No
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965	Signed 1 November 1966 Ratified 20 February 1975		No	No
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979	Signed 17 July 1980 Ratified 23 March 1981	16 September 1996	The Government of Mexico accepted the provisions of the Convention on the understanding that they would be applied in Mexico in accordance with the modalities and procedures prescribed by Mexican legislation	No
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984	Signed 18 March 1985 Ratified 23 January 1986	15 March 2002	No	No
Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989	Signed 26 January 1990 Ratified 21 September 1990	22 September 1997	No	No
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990	Signed 22 May 1991 Ratified 8 March 1999		Declaration: “Upon ratifying the [Convention], the Government of the United Mexican States reaffirms its political will to ensure international protection of the rights of all migrant workers ... all the provisions of this Convention will be applied in conformity with its national legislation”.	No

<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Acceptance of amendments</i>	<i>Reservations and declarations</i>	<i>Derogations, restrictions or limitations</i>
			Reservations: The Government of Mexico made a reservation to article 22 (4) of this Convention in connection with the application of article 33 of the Mexican Constitution and article 125 of the General Population Act.	
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto	Signed 30 March 2007 Ratified 30 March 2007		No	No
Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, concerning individual petition	15 March 2002		No	No
Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty	26 September 2007		No	No
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, concerning individual complaints and inquiry procedures	Signed 10 December 1999 Ratified 15 March 2002		No	No

<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Acceptance of amendments</i>	<i>Reservations and declarations</i>	<i>Derogations, restrictions or limitations</i>
Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, concerning a system of regular visits by national and international institutions to places of detention, 2002	Signed 23 September 2003 Ratified 11 April 2005		No	No
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict	Signed 7 September 2000 Ratified 15 March 2002		The Government of Mexico made a declaration regarding article 3 (2) of the Optional Protocol, specifying the requirements for voluntary recruitment and the exceptions for early enlistment. The Government of Mexico also submitted an interpretative declaration relative to article 4 of the Optional Protocol, stating that any responsibility arising from the recruitment of children under 18 years of age or their use in hostilities by non-governmental armed groups lies solely with such groups.	No
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	Signed 7 September 2000 Ratified 15 March 2002		No	No

77. Conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) signed and ratified by Mexico.

<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Acceptance of amendments</i>	<i>Reservations and declarations</i>	<i>Derogations, restrictions or limitations</i>
C006 — Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 6)	Ratified on 20 May 1937 and denounced on 20 June 1956 in order to ratify Convention No. 90	The Convention was revised and updated by the adoption of Convention No. 90	The Government of Mexico ratified Convention No. 90, which superseded Convention No. 6.	

<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Acceptance of amendments</i>	<i>Reservations and declarations</i>	<i>Derogations, restrictions or limitations</i>
			The declaration submitted by Mexico to the ILO in reference to article 7 (1) of the Convention states that the age limit under Mexican law is 16 years.	
C007 — Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920 (No. 7)	Ratified on 17 August 1948 and denounced on 18 July 1952 in order to ratify Convention No. 58, which revised Convention No. 7	The Convention was revised and updated by Convention No. 58	The Government of Mexico denounced Convention No. 7 in order to ratify Convention No. 58	Mexican law was amended by a decree issued on 20 November 1962. Article 123 (II) (A) of the Mexican Constitution prohibits work by minors under the age of 16 in unhealthy or dangerous conditions, and section III prohibits the employment of minors under the age of 14. The latter prohibition is general and also applies to work in the maritime sector.
C008 — Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) Convention, 1920 (No. 8)	Ratified on 20 May 1947	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C009 — Placing of Seamen Convention, 1920 (No. 9)	Ratified on 1 September 1939	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C011 — Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 11)	Ratified on 20 May 1937	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C012 — Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 12)	Ratified on 1 November 1937	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations

<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Acceptance of amendments</i>	<i>Reservations and declarations</i>	<i>Derogations, restrictions or limitations</i>
C013 — White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921 (No. 13)	Ratified on 17 January 1938	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C014 — Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 (No. 14)	Ratified on 7 January 1938	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C016 — Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921 (No. 16)	Ratified on 9 March 1938	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C017 — Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, 1925 (No. 17)	Ratified on 12 May 1934	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C019 — Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925 (No. 19)	Ratified on 12 May 1934	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C021 — Inspection of Emigrants Convention, 1926 (No. 21)	Ratified on 9 March 1938	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C022 — Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1926 (No. 22)	Ratified on 12 May 1934	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C023 — Repatriation of Seamen Convention, 1926 (No. 23)	Ratified on 12 May 1934 and denounced on 15 March 2002	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	Mexico denounced the Convention in order to ratify Repatriation of Seafarers Convention (Revised), 1987 (No. 166)
C026 — Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928 (No. 26)	Ratified on 12 May 1934	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C027 — Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929 (No. 27)	Ratified on 12 May 1934	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations

<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Acceptance of amendments</i>	<i>Reservations and declarations</i>	<i>Derogations, restrictions or limitations</i>
C029 — Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)	Ratified on 12 May 1934	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C030 — Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1930 (No. 30)	Ratified on 12 May 1934	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C032 — Protection against Accidents (Dockers) Convention (Revised), 1932 (No. 32)	Ratified on 12 May 1934 and denounced on 10 February 1982 in order to ratify Convention No. 152	ILO does not amend conventions	The Government of Mexico denounced Convention No. 32, which was revised, in order to ratify Convention No. 152	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C034 — Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention, 1933 (No. 34)	Ratified on 21 February 1938 and denounced on 1 March 1991 in order to ratify Convention No. 96	ILO does not amend conventions	Mexico denounced Convention No. 34 in order to ratify Convention No. 96	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C042 — Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934 (No. 42)	Ratified on 20 May 1937	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C043 — Sheet-Glass Works Convention, 1934 (No. 43)	Ratified on 9 March 1938	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C045 — Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935 (No. 45)	Ratified on 21 February 1938	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C049 — Reduction of Hours of Work (Glass-Bottle Works) Convention, 1935 (No. 49)	Ratified on 21 February 1938	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C052 — Holidays with Pay Convention, 1936 (No. 52)	Ratified on 9 March 1938	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations

<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Acceptance of amendments</i>	<i>Reservations and declarations</i>	<i>Derogations, restrictions or limitations</i>
C053 — Officers' Competency Certificates Convention, 1936 (No. 53)	Ratified on 1 September 1939	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C055 — Shipowners' Liability (Sick and Injured Seamen) Convention, 1936 (No. 55)	Ratified on 15 September 1939	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C056 — Sickness Insurance (Sea) Convention, 1936 (No. 56)	Ratified on 1 February 1984	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C058 — Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936 (No. 58)	Ratified on 18 July 1952	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C062 — Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937 (No. 62)	Ratified on 4 July 1941	ILO does not amend conventions	Automatically denounced on 5 October 1991 in order to ratify Convention No. 167	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C063 — Convention concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938 (No. 63)	Ratified on 16 July 1942 and denounced on 24 April 1988 in order to ratify Convention No. 160	ILO does not amend conventions	The Government of Mexico denounced Convention No. 63 in order to ratify Convention No. 160	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C080 — Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946 (No. 80)	Ratified on 20 April 1948	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C087 — Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)	Ratified on 1 April 1950	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C090 — Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1948 (No. 90)	Ratified on 20 June 1956	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	No derogations, restrictions or limitations

<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Acceptance of amendments</i>	<i>Reservations and declarations</i>	<i>Derogations, restrictions or limitations</i>
C095 — Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95)	Ratified on 27 September 1955	ILO does not amend conventions	Excluding article 11 by virtue of the ratification of Convention No. 173 (acceptance of Part II)	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C096 — Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 96)	Ratified on 1 March 1991	ILO does not amend conventions	Accepted the provisions of Part III	No derogations, restrictions or limitations
C099 — Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery (Agriculture) Convention, 1951 (No. 99)	23 August 1952	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C100 — Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)	23 August 1952	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C102 — Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102)	12 October 1961	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C105 — Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)	1 June 1959	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C106 — Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1957 (No. 106)	1 June 1959	ILO does not amend conventions	The Government has declared that the Convention also applies to persons employed in the establishments specified in article 3 (1)	
C107 — Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107)	Ratified on 1 June 1959 and denounced on 5 September 1990 in order to ratify Convention No. 169	ILO does not amend conventions	Automatically denounced on 5 October 1991 in order to ratify Convention No. 169	
C108 — Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention, 1958 (No. 108)	11 September 1961	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	

<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Acceptance of amendments</i>	<i>Reservations and declarations</i>	<i>Derogations, restrictions or limitations</i>
C110 — Plantations Convention, 1958 (No. 110)	20 June 1960	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C111 — Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)	11 September 1961	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C112 — Minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention, 1959 (No. 112)	9 August 1961	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C115 — Radiation Protection Convention, 1960 (No. 115)	19 October 1983	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C116 — Final Articles Revision Convention, 1961 (No. 116)	3 November 1966	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C118 — Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 (No. 118)	6 January 1978	ILO does not amend conventions	Mexico has accepted branches (a) to (g)	
C120 — Hygiene (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1964 (No. 120)	18 June 1968	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C123 — Minimum Age (Underground Work) Convention, 1965 (No. 123)	29 August 1968	ILO does not amend conventions	Minimum age specified: 16 years	
C124 — Medical Examination of Young Persons (Underground Work) Convention, 1965 (No. 124)	29 August 1968	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C169 — Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)	5 September 1990	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C131 — Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No. 131)	18 April 1973	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	

<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Acceptance of amendments</i>	<i>Reservations and declarations</i>	<i>Derogations, restrictions or limitations</i>
C134 — Prevention of Accidents (Seafarers) Convention, 1970 (No. 134)	2 May 1974	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C135 — Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971 (No. 135)	2 May 1974	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C140 — Paid Educational Leave Convention, 1974 (No. 140)	17 February 1977	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C141 — Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975 (No. 141)	28 June 1978	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C142 — Human Resources Development Convention, 1975 (No. 142)	28 June 1978	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C144 — Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention, 1976 (No. 144)	28 June 1978	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C150 — Labour Administration Convention, 1978 (No. 150)	10 February 1982	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C152 — Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Convention, 1979 (No. 152)	10 February 1982	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C153 — Hours of Work and Rest Periods (Road Transport) Convention, 1979 (No. 153)	10 February 1982	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C155 — Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)	1 February 1984	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	

<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Acceptance of amendments</i>	<i>Reservations and declarations</i>	<i>Derogations, restrictions or limitations</i>
C159 — Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159)	5 April 2001	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C160 — Labour Statistics Convention, 1985 (No. 160)	18 April 1988	ILO does not amend conventions	Articles 7-9, 11, 12, 14 and 15 of Part II accepted pursuant to article 16 (2) of the Convention	
C161 — Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985 (No. 161)	17 February 1987	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C163 — Seafarers' Welfare Convention, 1987 (No. 163)	5 October 1990	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C164 — Health Protection and Medical Care (Seafarers) Convention, 1987 (No. 164)	5 October 1990	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C166 — Repatriation of Seafarers Convention (Revised), 1987 (No. 166)	5 October 1990	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C167 — Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988 (No. 167)	5 October 1990	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C169 — Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)	5 September 1990	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C170 — Chemicals Convention, 1990 (No. 170)	17 September 1992	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	
C172 — Working Conditions (Hotels and Restaurants) Convention, 1991 (No. 172)	7 June 1993	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	

<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Acceptance of amendments</i>	<i>Reservations and declarations</i>	<i>Derogations, restrictions or limitations</i>
C173 — Protection of Workers' Claims (Employer's Insolvency) Convention, 1992 (No. 173)	24 September 1993	ILO does not amend conventions	The Government of Mexico has accepted the obligations of part II	
C182 — Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)	30 June 2000	ILO does not amend conventions	No reservations or declarations	

78. The table below contains information on the state of ratification of other international instruments to which Mexico is a party, in particular (i) the conventions of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and (ii) the Geneva Conventions and other treaties on international humanitarian law.

<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Acceptance of amendments</i>	<i>Reservations and declarations</i>	<i>Derogations, restrictions or limitations</i>
Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	20 June 1991			
Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Intercountry Adoption	14 September 1994		Mexico submitted a declaration relating to articles 6, 17, 21, 22, 28 and 34	
Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Geneva Convention)	29 October 1952			
Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Geneva Convention)	29 October 1952			
Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Geneva Convention)	29 October 1952			
Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Geneva Convention)	29 October 1952			
Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts (Protocol I)	10 March 1983			

<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Acceptance of amendments</i>	<i>Reservations and declarations</i>	<i>Derogations, restrictions or limitations</i>
Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the adoption of an additional distinctive emblem (Protocol III)	7 July 2008			
Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Convention on Landmines)	9 June 1998			
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction	8 April 1974			
Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW)	11 February 1982	Mexico accepted the amendment to article 1 on 22 May 2003		
Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I to the CCW)	11 February 1982			
Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II to the CCW)	11 February 1982			
Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III to the CCW)	11 February 1982			
Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction	29 August 1994			
Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction	9 June 1998			
Convention on Cluster Munitions	6 May 2009			
ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)	10 June 2015			

79. The Government of Mexico recognized the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights through a decree published in the Official Gazette on 24 February 1999. Hence, Mexico recognizes as fully and legally binding the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court in matters relating to the interpretation or application of the American Convention on Human Rights.

80. The table below shows cases involving Mexico before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, as at May 2014.

*Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and Inter-American Court of Human Rights***Cases before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights: 282**

Petitions under admissibility review	113
Cases being considered on the merits	20
Cases involving a confidential report	1
Cases involving follow-up of recommendations from a published report	10
Cases or petitions involving follow-up on friendly settlement	19

Precautionary measures

Ordered by the Commission	52
Pending resolution	67

Cases before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights: 10

Cases before the Court at the stage of monitoring compliance with judgments	6
Provisional measures ordered by the Court in force and addressed by the Mexican authorities	4

Total	292
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B. Legal framework for the protection of human rights at the national level

81. The Federal Government is firmly convinced that the consolidation of democracy hinges on recognition and full respect for human rights, since only in this way can comprehensive development and genuine well-being be achieved for every individual and for society as a whole.

82. Mexico has an extensive regulatory and institutional framework for the protection of human rights, which has evolved and grown stronger as a result of a national and international social dynamic characterized by growing dialogue between civil society and the Government. This has led, in the past decade, to greater collective and individual awareness of the importance of respect for and promotion and protection of human rights.

83. Human rights have been placed on the Mexican Government's domestic and international public agenda. It thus launched a process of major changes in the political life of the country, which has resulted in significant progress with respect to the regulatory and institutional framework for human rights.

84. In the past decade, the Mexican Constitution has been amended several times to respond to the needs of the people.¹⁵ Noteworthy amendments during the period include, in chronological order: under article 18, reform of the juvenile justice system (2005);¹⁶ under

¹⁵ The Constitution is available at the following link: <http://www.ordenjuridico.gob.mx/Constitucion/cn16.pdf>.

¹⁶ The amendment to article 18 is available at: www.ordenjuridico.gob.mx/Publicaciones/CDs2009/CDConstitucion/html/r-165.html.

article 22, abolition of the death penalty (2005);¹⁷ under article 6, establishment of the foundations and principles for the exercise of the right of access to information (2007); under article 16, recognition of the right to protection of personal information (2009);¹⁸ under article 17, the establishment of mechanisms for compensation for harm (2010);¹⁹ under article 19, the establishment of the criminal offence of trafficking in persons (2010);²⁰ under article 4, State action in the best interests of the child (2011);²¹ recognition of the right to food (2011)²² and the guarantee by the State of the right to water and a healthy environment (2011);²³ under article 3, the extension of compulsory and free basic education to include upper secondary education (2012);²⁴ under article 73, the addition of offences affecting the right to information and the freedoms of expression or the press to the ordinary offences dealt with by the federal authorities;²⁵ under article 3, the laying of the institutional foundations for high-quality education (2013);²⁶ under article 4, the explicit recognition of the right of everyone to identity and to be registered immediately after birth (2014);²⁷ under article 123, the raising of the minimum age for admission to employment from 14 to 15 years (2014);²⁸ under article 2, the recognition to indigenous women and men of the right to vote and to run for office on the basis of equality, as well as to access and hold public or elective office (2015);²⁹ and under article 73, the authorization given to Congress to make general laws establishing criminal offences and penalties in connection with enforced disappearances, other forms of deprivation of liberty and torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (2015).³⁰

85. Particular mention may be made of three major constitutional reforms with a positive impact on human rights: reform of the public security and criminal justice system (2008), reform of *amparo* proceedings (2011) and human rights reform (2011). The gradual implementation of these reforms will lead to significant progress in the harmonization of national legislation with international human rights law.

¹⁷ The amendment to article 22 is available at: <http://www.ordenjuridico.gob.mx/Publicaciones/CDs2009/CDConstitucion/html/r-164a.html>.

¹⁸ The amendment to article 16 is available at: <http://www.ordenjuridico.gob.mx/Publicaciones/CDs2009/CDConstitucion/html/r-187.html>.

¹⁹ The amendment to article 17 is available at: <http://www.ordenjuridico.gob.mx/Constitucion/reformas/DEC29710.doc>.

²⁰ The amendment to article 19 is available at: <http://www.ordenjuridico.gob.mx/Constitucion/reformas/DEC14711.doc>.

²¹ The amendment to article 4 is available at: <http://www.ordenjuridico.gob.mx/Constitucion/reformas/DECB121011.doc>.

²² The amendment to article 4 is available at: <http://www.ordenjuridico.gob.mx/Constitucion/reformas/DEC13102011.doc>.

²³ The amendment to article 4 is available at: <http://www.ordenjuridico.gob.mx/Constitucion/reformas/DEC08022012.doc>.

²⁴ The amendment to article 3 is available at: <http://www.ordenjuridico.gob.mx/Constitucion/reformas/DEC09022012.doc>.

²⁵ The amendment to article 73 is available at: <http://www.ordenjuridico.gob.mx/Constitucion/reformas/DEC25062012.doc>.

²⁶ The amendment to article 3 is available at: <http://www.ordenjuridico.gob.mx/Constitucion/reformas/o1050673.doc>.

²⁷ The amendment to article 4 is available at: <http://www.ordenjuridico.gob.mx/Constitucion/reformas/DEC18062014.doc>.

²⁸ The amendment to article 123 is available at: <http://www.ordenjuridico.gob.mx/Constitucion/reformas/DEC20062014.doc>.

²⁹ The amendment to article 2 is available at: <http://www.ordenjuridico.gob.mx/Documentos/Federal/wo103033.doc>.

³⁰ The amendment to article 73 is available at: <http://www.ordenjuridico.gob.mx/Documentos/Federal/wo104305.doc>.

86. These constitutional and legislative reforms are an important first step in what is expected to be a long process, entailing profound changes in the structure and operations of the apparatus of the State. While changes to the legal framework for the protection of human rights in Mexico deserve to be celebrated as a triumph achieved through the efforts of both public institutions and civil society, continued progress will require the joint work and cooperation of all stakeholders.

87. A human rights reform published in the Official Gazette on 18 June 2008 laid the foundation for the establishment of a new criminal justice system in Mexico, one in which the rights of both victims and accused persons are respected. This reform has thus strengthened due process.

88. In particular, the reform launched a transition from an inquisitorial criminal justice system to an adversarial one with oral trials. This transition entails acceptance of the principle that an accused person is presumed innocent until he or she has been found guilty by judgment of the court hearing the case. Other changes include recognizing the right of the accused to make a statement or to remain silent and prohibiting all incommunicado detention, intimidation and torture; establishing the inadmissibility of any confession made without the assistance of legal counsel and any evidence obtained in violation of the fundamental rights of the accused; ensuring a prompt trial, in accordance with the nature of the offence; establishing the defendant's right to an adequate defence and the State's obligation to ensure such a defence; recognizing the right of the accused to be tried in open court; limiting the time the accused can be held in preventive custody (*arraigo*); appointing supervisory judges; defining the concept of flagrante delicto; establishing the requirement that prosecutors must obtain search warrants from a judicial authority; and regulating private communications. Finally, the reform adopted in 2008 provided for alternative dispute settlement mechanisms in criminal matters, established rules regarding reparation in criminal matters, transformed the social rehabilitation system and established the principle that punishment must be in proportion to the crime or the legally protected interest in question. The National Act on Alternative Dispute Settlement Mechanisms in Criminal Matters, which requires the Office of the Attorney General to have a body specialized in alternative dispute settlement mechanisms in criminal matters, was published in the Official Gazette on 29 December 2014. From January to March 2015, in accordance with that mandate, work was done on the development of a draft agreement to establish the specialized body in question. As a result, on 15 January 2016, the agreement establishing the decentralized administrative body specializing in alternative dispute settlement mechanisms in criminal matters was published in the Official Gazette. On 21 August 2015, the National Conference of State Attorneys General adopted guidelines for the training, evaluation, certification and recertification of the facilitators of the bodies specialized in alternative dispute settlement mechanisms in criminal matters of the judicial institutions of the Federation and the federative entities.

89. At the local level, six federative entities have an adversarial criminal justice system fully in place. In 25 more it is partially in place. Only one more is expected to be operational in 2016. At the federal level, the adversarial criminal justice system has been operational since November 2014 in the states of Puebla and Durango. It has been operational in Yucatán and Zacatecas since March 2015, in Baja California Sur, Guanajuato, Querétaro and San Luis Potosí since 1 August 2015, in Chihuahua, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Sinaloa and Tlaxcala since 30 November 2015 and in Aguascalientes, Colima, Hidalgo, Mexico State, Morelos and Nuevo León since 29 February 2016. The states of Campeche, Michoacán, Guerrero and Baja California are currently in a pilot phase. For 6 out of 10 Mexicans, therefore, the adversarial system is already a reality. All the federative entities and the Federation are expected to begin using the adversarial system by the constitutional deadline of June 2016.

90. On 8 October 2013, to standardize the human rights of the participants in criminal proceedings throughout the country, Congress was given the authority to adopt a single set of laws with regard to criminal proceedings, alternative dispute settlement mechanisms, sentence enforcement and juvenile justice (the amendment concerning juvenile justice is the amendment of 2 July 2015), which will be in force in the country in federal and ordinary jurisdictions.

91. Another example of legislative progress in the area of human rights is the constitutional reform regarding *amparo* proceedings, the New *Amparo* Act, published in the Official Gazette on 6 June 2011 and involving amendments to articles 94, 103, 104 and 107. The importance of this reform lies in the changes it made to what is safeguarded by the writ of *amparo*; previously, individual rights alone were protected, whereas at present the human rights enshrined in the Constitution and all relevant international instruments to which Mexico is a party are protected. The reform also paves the way for collective *amparo* proceedings, since it extends protection to people other than those directly affected by changing the current requirement for instituting *amparo* proceedings, a “legal interest” (a direct, personal interest), to a “legitimate interest” (an individual legal interest or a community of interest).

92. As a result of this reform, in most cases *amparo* actions will now apply generally to anyone meeting certain criteria and will not be restricted to the party instituting the action. The reform envisages that a writ of *amparo* can be used to protect people from general rules, acts or omissions by public authorities or private parties, regardless of whether the action is filed individually or jointly by two or more persons, thus developing the concept of a community of interest, which is fundamental to the effective protection of social rights. The reform also provides for sanctions to ensure more effective enforcement of judgments, including the removal or criminal prosecution of an official or authority that fails to comply with an *amparo* decision.

93. Moreover, the *amparo* reform establishes that Congress must make the amendments to secondary legislation resulting from the constitutional reform within four months of its publication in the Official Gazette. The aim of this reform is to ensure that all members of society are able to benefit from the administration of justice and constitutional protections and to strengthen the capacity of judicial institutions to protect and uphold the human rights enshrined in the Constitution and in international instruments. Respect for the human rights enshrined in the federal Constitution and the international instruments to which Mexico is a party can thus be ensured through the writ of *amparo*. In addition, the Supreme Court hears constitutional challenges and applications for constitutional review.

94. For its part, the constitutional reform enacted on 10 June 2011 represents an important advance with respect to human rights and clearly demonstrates the Mexican State’s respect for and recognition of these rights. The reform amended articles 1, 3, 11, 15, 18, 29, 33, 89 and 102 of the Mexican Constitution.

95. In its first title, which concerns human rights, the Constitution establishes that all persons under the jurisdiction of the State are entitled to full enjoyment of the human rights recognized by the Constitution and by the international human rights treaties to which Mexico is a party. The reform also mandates the inclusion of human rights in public education and establishes the obligation of the authorities to promote, respect, protect and guarantee those rights.

96. The reform regulates the restriction of human rights, prohibits their suspension and establishes the rights that may not be restricted under any circumstances. It also amends the constitutional provisions concerning the rights of non-nationals, establishing that they shall enjoy the rights granted to them by the Constitution, including the right of asylum and the right to a hearing before the executive branch may exercise its power to expel them.

97. Lastly, the constitutional reform affords protection to agencies working to protect human rights. Mexican authorities must now disclose their reasons for failing, in a particular situation, to follow the recommendations issued by such agencies. Similarly, each state must ensure that its human rights agencies have budgetary autonomy, legal personality and their own resources. Additionally, the reform envisages participation by society in electing the members of the National Human Rights Commission, which is empowered, when deemed appropriate by the executive branch, to investigate acts potentially constituting serious violations of human rights.

98. Legislative developments include the publication in March 2014 of the National Code of Criminal Procedure, which repealed the 33 codes that the country had had until then and that had established different rules for criminal proceedings. The Code will thus apply throughout the country in order to harmonize the rules for the conduct of criminal proceedings. Also worthy of note are a number of amendments to the Federal Criminal Code, including one adopted in October 2013 that authorized the executive branch of the federal Government to grant a pardon for any federal or ordinary offence committed in the Federal District where there is solid evidence of serious violations of the human rights of the convicted person. The amendment adopted in August 2010 is likewise noteworthy. It broadened the scope of compensation for violations of freedom of personal development, personal freedom and normal psychosexual development; eliminated the possibility of release on parole for individuals convicted of corruption, pornography, sex tourism, paedophilia and procuring for prostitution involving persons under 18 years of age; and classified corruption, pornography, sex tourism, paedophilia and procuring for prostitution involving persons under 18 years of age as serious crimes.

99. In October 2013, the Decree amending article 73 of the Constitution was published in the Official Gazette. It authorizes the federal courts to investigate and try ordinary offences linked to federal crimes or to offences committed against journalists or other persons or facilities that affect, limit or undermine the right to information, freedom of opinion or freedom of expression.

100. The rights listed in the Constitution have been fully incorporated into the constitutions of the country's 32 federative entities, either by a clause expressly incorporating federal constitutional rights or international treaties or by an extensive list of recognized rights. However, there remain challenges to harmonizing local constitutions and legislation with respect to human rights.

101. The death penalty was abolished in 2005 by amendments to articles 14 (2) and 22 (1) of the Constitution. The death penalty has not been applied in Mexico since 1961, and on 16 April 2004, as part of the strengthening of human rights, the Senate adopted an amendment removing it from the Code of Military Justice. In 2007, Mexico deposited its instrument of ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, adopted in New York on 15 December 1989, which establishes the commitment of the States parties to the Protocol not to execute any person within their jurisdiction and to take all necessary measures to abolish the death penalty within their jurisdiction.

C. Framework within which human rights are promoted at the national level

102. "Mexico at Peace", target 1 of the National Development Plan 2013-2018, which the federal administration is required to implement, includes as one of the Government's priority objectives the development of a public human rights policy that ensures that all

authorities commit themselves to respecting and guaranteeing human rights as a daily practice.

103. On 30 April 2014, as part of efforts to strengthen respect for human rights in the interior of the country, the Government published the National Human Rights Programme 2014-2018, developed following an inclusive consultation process, in the Official Gazette. In this connection, a network of focal points, made up of 45 agencies and institutions of the federal administration, was set up, and consultations were held with civil society, whose work led to the establishment of an advisory task force that also included representatives of academia.

104. The Programme includes a diagnosis of the problems, causes and effects related to human rights in Mexico and provides for five objectives broken down into strategies, action lines, indicators and targets. The objectives are to: (i) ensure the effective implementation of the constitutional reform in the area of human rights; (ii) prevent human rights violations; (iii) guarantee the exercise and enjoyment of human rights; (iv) strengthen the protection of human rights; and (v) ensure sufficient coordination among the parties involved in public policy on human rights.

105. Implementation of the Programme is mandatory for agencies of the federal administration within their areas of responsibility, and the Ministry of the Interior is responsible for periodically reviewing the Programme's progress, the results of its implementation and its impact on the achievement of the objectives of the National Development Plan. This obligation also extends to semi-public entities, coordinated by the Ministry in accordance with the applicable legal provisions.

106. The Commission on Government Policy on Human Rights was established on 11 March 2003 to coordinate the activities of the federal administrative authorities in the area of human rights at the national and international levels. It is a standing body that serves as a forum for dialogue between federal administrative authorities and civil society organizations for the formulation of public policies on human rights.

107. At a meeting on 18 December 2008, the members of the Commission agreed to establish the Subcommittee for Monitoring and Evaluation of the National Human Rights Programme. The Subcommittee comprises four working groups, which monitor and evaluate work undertaken in respect of each of the objectives set out in the Programme, and a technical group. The Subcommittee was formally established on 29 January 2009. Its membership includes 38 federal institutions and 25 civil society organizations.³¹

108. The National Human Rights Commission was established in 1990. The Commission has A status and is in compliance with the Paris Principles. An additional 32 human rights institutions have been established in the states and the Federal District. After the 2011 constitutional reform in the area of human rights, the public human rights bodies of the federative entities enjoyed greater autonomy, as it was decided that local legislatures have an obligation to ensure that these bodies have administrative and budgetary autonomy, legal personality and their own resources.

109. In addition, there is the Federal Institute for Access to Public Information, which was established in 2003 to ensure universal access to public information and promote a culture of transparency, as well as accountability, in public administration.

³¹ Additional information available at: http://www.derechoshumanos.gob.mx/es/Derechos_Humanos/Comision_de_Politica_Gubernamental_en_Materia_de_Derechos_Humanos.

D. Reporting process at the national level

110. Mexico has always complied with the guidelines for reporting to the treaty bodies of the United Nations in keeping with its obligations as a State party to the various international instruments which it has signed and ratified.

111. Currently, the lead agency in the subject area concerned has primary responsibility for producing the report to the respective treaty body, although the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has played a supporting role in compiling the reports and in some circumstances — as in the case of the reports submitted to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the report submitted to the Human Rights Council under the universal periodic review mechanism — it has taken the lead role.

112. In the specific case of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was responsible for the preparation of the combined fifth and sixth periodic reports of Mexico on the implementation of the Covenant, in consultation with the relevant institutions and agencies.

E. Information on non-discrimination and equality

113. For the Government of Mexico, the protection and promotion of human rights and the elimination of all forms of discrimination in particular, are priorities.

114. Mexico has signed and ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Convention was adopted and opened for signature and ratification by the General Assembly on 21 December 1965. In accordance with article 19, the Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969. Mexico signed the Convention on 1 November 1966 and ratified it on 20 February 1975.

115. On 16 September 1996, Mexico accepted the amendments to article 8 of the Convention, adopted on 15 January 1992 during the Fourteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Convention.

116. On 17 January 2002, the Decree approving the declaration of Mexico recognizing the competence of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination under the procedure referred to in article 14 of the Convention was published in the Official Gazette.

117. To date, the Government of Mexico has duly submitted all its periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention. The most recent were the combined sixteenth and seventeenth periodic reports, submitted in June 2010 and considered in February 2012.

118. Combating discrimination is a key element in the consolidation of democracy in Mexico. Accordingly, the Government has promoted legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures that are based on an acknowledgement of the existence of discrimination in the country. The country's anti-discrimination legislative reforms seek to establish protection mechanisms that will reverse past forms of discrimination and, at the same time, prevent and neutralize the negative impact of more recent phenomena and issues. Mexican law thus prohibits all forms of discrimination, including racial discrimination and xenophobia.

119. An amendment to article 1 of the Constitution, published on 14 August 2001, added a third paragraph containing a clause prohibiting discrimination on grounds of ethnic or national origin, sex, age, disability, social status, health status, religion, opinion, orientation, civil status or any other grounds constituting an affront to human dignity and having the aim of nullifying or undermining individual rights and freedoms. This amendment seeks to protect and compensate all those individuals and groups who, as a

result of various kinds of prejudices and structural factors, have been placed at a disadvantage.

120. On 26 November 2002, the federal executive submitted a bill which was then passed into law by a unanimous vote as the Federal Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination and published in the Official Gazette on 11 June 2003. The National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination was established pursuant to this Act and officially began work on 27 March 2004. It is the State body responsible for implementing non-discrimination policy throughout the country. In 2014, the Act underwent a substantial amendment granting greater guarantees of the right to non-discrimination in connection with complaints, equality measures, the obligations of the three branches of government, redress and other matters.

121. The Act provides for the prevention and elimination of all forms of discrimination and the promotion of equal opportunities and equal treatment. It also lists discriminatory forms of behaviour and sets out the remedial, inclusive measures and the affirmative actions that should be taken by the federal authorities and the institutions under their control or jurisdiction to ensure that everyone has real equality of opportunity and the right to non-discrimination. On 20 May 2014, the decree amending, supplementing and repealing several provisions of the Act was published in the Official Gazette. These changes have led to the harmonization of the complaints procedure with a view to standardizing the measures taken to combat discriminatory acts by public officials and private individuals in Mexico, as well to the adoption of new provisions that strengthen the legal framework for equality and non-discrimination.

122. The Act states that discrimination is to be understood to mean any distinction, exclusion or restriction or preference which, by commission or omission, with or without intent — and on the basis of ethnic or national origin, skin colour, culture, sex, gender, age, disability, social, economic, health or legal status, religion, physical appearance, genetic traits, migration status, pregnancy, language, opinion, sexual orientation, political identity or affiliation, civil status, family situation or responsibilities, criminal history or any other ground — is not objective, rational or proportional and has the effect or purpose of thwarting, restricting, impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise of human rights or freedoms. Homophobia, misogyny and any manifestation of xenophobia, racial segregation, anti-Semitism, racial discrimination and related forms of intolerance will also be considered discrimination.

123. Other recent legislation has elaborated upon provisions on non-discrimination set forth in the Constitution and the Federal Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination.

124. Since the addition of article 1 (3) to the Constitution in 2001, a number of states have amended their own constitutions so as to expressly prohibit discrimination or refer to the right to equality.

125. At the end of 2015, 30 federative entities had anti-discrimination laws. In addition, 22 such entities expressly prohibit any form of discrimination in accordance with article 4 of the Federal Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination,³² and 28 penalize

³² Baja California Sur, Chiapas, Coahuila, Colima, Durango, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico State, Michoacán, Morelos, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Tabasco, Tlaxcala, Yucatán and Zacatecas.

discrimination or inequality in general terms or on the basis of specific grounds or circumstances.³³

State anti-discrimination laws, 2015

<i>Number</i>	<i>Federal entity</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of publication</i>	<i>Most recent amendment</i>
1	Aguascalientes	Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination of the State of Aguascalientes	23/04/2012	25/05/2015
2	Baja California	Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination in the State of Baja California	31/08/2012	26/10/2012
3	Baja California Sur	State Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination of the State of Baja California Sur	31/12/2006	30/04/2014
4	Campeche	Act on Preventing, Combating and Penalizing All Forms of Discrimination in the State of Campeche	04/07/2007	29/04/2013
5	Chiapas	Act on Preventing and Combating Discrimination in the State of Chiapas	03/04/2009	11/05/2011
6	Chihuahua	Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination in the State of Chihuahua	07/07/2007	09/02/2013
7	Coahuila	Act on the Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Discrimination in the State of Coahuila de Zaragoza	24/08/2007	13/11/2015
8	Colima	Act on Preventing, Combating and Eliminating Discrimination in the State of Colima	14/06/2008	10/05/2014
9	Federal District	Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination of the Federal District	19/07/2006 24/02/2011	18/11/2015
10	Durango	State Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination	24/12/2009	06/09/2015
11	Guanajuato	Act on Preventing, Addressing and Eliminating Discrimination in the State of Guanajuato	27/06/2014	-----
12	Guerrero	Act No. 375 on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination in the State of Guerrero	20/02/2009	-----

³³ Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Colima, Durango, Federal District, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Mexico State, Michoacán, Morelos, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Puebla, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Yucatán and Zacatecas.

<i>Number</i>	<i>Federal entity</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of publication</i>	<i>Most recent amendment</i>
13	Hidalgo	Act on Preventing, Addressing, Penalizing and Eliminating Discrimination in the State of Hidalgo	08/04/2013 10/03/2008	02/09/2013
14	Jalisco	Act on the Promotion of Equality and the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination in Jalisco	17/12/2015	-----
15	Mexico State	Act on Preventing, Combating and Penalizing Acts of Discrimination in Mexico State	29/09/2006	16/12/2014
16	Michoacán	Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination and Violence in the State of Michoacán de Ocampo	02/01/2009	-----
17	Morelos	Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination in the State of Morelos	14/08/2013 20/05/2015	-----
18	Nayarit	Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination in the State of Nayarit	10/12/2005	21/05/2014
19	Oaxaca	Act on Addressing, Preventing and Eliminating Discrimination in the State of Oaxaca	09/12/2013	-----
20	Puebla	Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination in the Free and Sovereign State of Puebla	27/11/2013	-----
21	Querétaro	Act on the Prevention and Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination in the State of Querétaro	30/08/2012	-----
22	Quintana Roo	Act on Preventing, Addressing and Eliminating Discrimination in the State of Quintana Roo	31/12/2012	-----
23	San Luis Potosí	Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination of the State of San Luis Potosí	19/09/2009	06/04/2013
24	Sinaloa	Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination in the State of Sinaloa	03/07/2013	-----
25	Sonora	Act on Preventing, Combating and Eliminating Acts of Discrimination in the State of Sonora	24/11/2014	-----
26	Tamaulipas	Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination in the State of Tamaulipas	29/12/2004	09/07/2014
27	Tlaxcala	Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination in the State of Tlaxcala	06/12/2013	-----

<i>Number</i>	<i>Federal entity</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of publication</i>	<i>Most recent amendment</i>
28	Veracruz	Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination in the State of Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave	16/08/2013	-----
29	Yucatán	Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination in the State of Yucatán	06/07/2010	12/06/2015
30	Zacatecas	Act on the Prevention and Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination in the State of Zacatecas	29/07/2006	23/03/2013

126. At the close of 2015, the criminal law of 26 federative entities prohibited racial discrimination, namely:³⁴ Aguascalientes, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Colima, Durango, Federal District, Jalisco, Mexico State, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo León, Puebla, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatán and Zacatecas.

127. The State has an obligation to take affirmative measures to redress the harm experienced by members of groups that have traditionally suffered from exclusion and discrimination and to promote their rights. Chapter 3 of the Federal Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination details the State's duties with regard to ensuring equal opportunities for specific vulnerable groups.

128. In addition, through these reforms the Act has been brought into line with the relevant international treaties and the three branches of government and the autonomous bodies have been obliged to design and implement measures to promote equality, remediation, inclusion and affirmative action for groups facing discrimination.

129. On 1 May 2014, the National Programme for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2014-2018, which defines the anti-discrimination policy of the Mexican State, was published in the Official Gazette.³⁵ It includes specific lines of action for agencies of the federal administration for the purpose of reviewing, incorporating, adapting and strengthening their regulations and practices so as to eliminate regulatory and administrative provisions encouraging or tolerating discriminatory practices and ensure equal treatment and opportunities for all.

³⁴ Consideration was given to the definition of racial discrimination contained in article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life.

³⁵ Available at: http://www.conapred.org.mx/userfiles/files/Pronaid_Hechz_INACCSS.pdf.