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**Consideration of reports: reports submitted by States Parties
in accordance with articles 16 and 17 of the Covenant**

Replies of Mexico to the list of issues in relation to its seventh periodic report*, **

[Date received: 13 December 2024]

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

** The annexes to the present document may be accessed from the web page of the Committee.



I. Introduction

1. This report is the fruit of a series of consultations coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in which 47 executive, legislative and judicial authorities were involved. The information that could not be included in this report is included in the attached document, which contains the 54 annexes referred to herein.

II. Replies to the list of issues (E/C.12/MEX/Q/7)

A. General information

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 2

2. At all levels of the Mexican judicial system, remedies of *amparo*, class actions before federal civil judges, contentious administrative proceedings and applications for constitutional review may be brought as legal recourses in connection with economic, social, cultural and environmental rights.

3. The Supreme Court recognizes that economic, social, cultural and environmental rights are fundamental rights that are enforceable before the corresponding judicial and institutional bodies. See annex 1.

4. Between January 2018 and November 2024, the database of the comprehensive file tracking system was found to contain 144,089 records relating to indirect *amparo* applications, including applications relating to economic, social and cultural rights. *Amparo* was granted in 47,023 of these cases (32.63 per cent).

5. A number of judicial bodies attached to the Council of the Federal Judiciary have established relevant precedents relating to economic, social, cultural and environmental rights (see annexes 2 and 3).

6. As of November 2024, the Federal Public Defender Service is representing a number of groups free of charge in 68 class action cases, benefiting 11,298 people.

7. In September 2024, in accordance with an amendment made to article 2 of the Constitution, recognition was granted to the Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples and communities as subjects of law, their Indigenous justice system and the exercise of class actions to guarantee and enforce the exercise of their rights.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 3

8. The Government of Mexico takes strategic, coordinated measures to ensure peace and governance, in line with the National Security Strategy implemented by the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Naval Affairs, the Ministry of Security and Citizen Protection, the National Guard and the National Intelligence Centre.

9. In accordance with the National Security Strategy, the peace and security committees are the main means of ensuring collaboration and operational coordination between the public security authorities and the administration of justice. There are 32 state and 266 regional coordination offices.

10. Between December 2018 and June 2024, 408,594 sessions of the state-level and regional peacebuilding and security coordination offices were held (44,673 by state agencies and 363,921 by regional agencies). The peace and security committees coordinated the implementation of the Special Strategy for Peacebuilding in the 50 priority municipalities.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 4

11. Between December 2018 and September 2023, the National Protection Mechanism for Human Rights Defenders and Journalists tripled its expenditure to 2,606 million Mexican pesos (Mex\$). For 2024, more than Mex\$ 599 million has been earmarked for operating expenses.

12. As of October 2024, 2,345 persons are covered by the Protection Mechanism. Of these persons, 664 are journalists (183 women and 481 men), 1,260 are human rights defenders (713 women and 547 men) and 421 are family members of the beneficiaries (245 women and 176 men).

13. The Protection Mechanism has been strengthened as an institution, as shown by the increase in the human, material and financial resources allocated to facilitate its operation. This strengthening was recognized in September 2024 by the Mexican Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 5

14. Under the National Human Rights Programme 2020–2024, efforts were made to promote and protect the human rights of groups that have historically faced discrimination, including those whose rights could be affected by business activities.

15. The business integrity register, administered by the Ministry of the Public Service, contains details of companies that certify that they have a business integrity policy and are committed to promoting and expanding the adoption of international best practices.

16. The Mexican Social Security Institute has a dynamic mechanism for indirectly monitoring compliance with obligations. The mechanism provides a view of a company's financial situation, showing whether it is up to date with its social security obligations or failing to comply with its obligations in respect of the Institute.

17. See annex 4 for information on free, prior and informed consultations undertaken in evaluations of projects.

18. See annex 5 for information on the case law of the Supreme Court, which strives to guarantee the protection of economic, social, cultural and environmental rights in the face of corporate activity, particularly the right to a healthy environment.

19. See annex 6 for information on access to effective legal remedies and reparations by communities adversely affected by corporate activities.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 6

20. Between January 2019 and June 2024, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources supported 3,071 *ejido* communal landholdings and communities in their efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change.

21. According to the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change, between 2019 and 2022, the establishment of agroforestry systems under the “Sowing Life” (Sembrando Vida) programme enabled 7.45 million tons of carbon to be captured.

22. Between December 2018 and November 2024, under the Programme for the Comprehensive Well-being of Indigenous Peoples, the National Institute of Industrial Property supported 581 community measures for the conservation, protection, recovery, maintenance and/or sustainable management of ecosystems, investing a total of Mex\$ 189,889,778 and benefiting 14,290 Indigenous and/or Afro-Mexican people (6,791 women and 7,499 men).

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 6 (a)

23. Measures taken to promote adaptation were reported in the first adaptation communication of Mexico under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the first biennial transparency report under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

24. The National Institute of Statistics and Geography has a climate change information system that incorporates and updates statistical and geographical information and indicators on matters such as the climate, emissions of greenhouse gases and compounds, mitigation projects, vulnerability, risks, the population and biodiversity.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 6 (b)

25. The purpose of the Special Programme for Climate Change 2021–2024 was to promote measures and policies that synergized mitigation and adaptation to address the climate crisis, prioritizing the generation of environmental, social and economic benefits.

26. In the draft federal budget for 2024, more than Mex\$ 233 billion was allocated to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

27. For the first time, Mexico gained access to a climate change adaptation fund. The Mexican Institute of Water Technology obtained an initial grant of \$50,000 to ensure the universal and sustainable provision of drinking water in the territory of the Wixárika people.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 6 (c)

28. The Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Security and Citizen Protection, through the National System for Civil Defence and the National Office for Coordination of Civil Defence, coordinate the three levels of government with a view to preventing disasters and responding to emergencies.

29. The Ministry of Defence collaborates by implementing the Civil Relief and Aid Plan for Disasters (Plan DN-IIIIE), the Ministry of Naval Affairs implements its Naval Plan and the National Guard implements the Plan for Assisting Civil Society in Emergencies (Plan GN-A). There is also the National Civil Defence Programme 2022–2024.

30. Mention should also be made of the National Risk Atlas of the National Centre for Disaster Prevention, the National Atlas of Vulnerability to Climate Change of the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change and the “Hospitals Safe from Disasters” Programme.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 6 (d)

31. The National Climate Change System coordinates the implementation of climate policy in Mexico. It is composed of the Interministerial Commission on Climate Change, the National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change and its evaluation coordination office, the Climate Change Council, the governments of the 32 federative entities, the national associations of the municipal authorities and the National Congress (made up of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies). The Interministerial Commission on Climate Change is made up of representatives of 14 ministries and is headed by the Office of the President of Mexico.

B. Issues relating to general provisions of the Covenant**Right to freely dispose of natural wealth and resources****Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 7**

32. The purpose of the Special Programme for Indigenous Peoples and Mexican People of African Descent 2021–2024 was to build a new relationship between the Mexican State and Indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples based on respect, coordination and horizontal relations with their political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions.

33. As of November 2024, the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples is coordinating the implementation of 17 justice and comprehensive development plans that address the historical claims of these peoples, especially territorial claims.

34. The amendment made to article 2 of the Constitution recognizes the right of peoples and communities to be consulted on legislative or administrative measures that are to be adopted where they may give rise to significant effects or have a significant impact on their lives or environment.

35. In April 2021, the text of a draft decree enacting the General Act on the Consultation of Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples and Communities was adopted. It is currently passing through the legislative process.

36. In February 2024, the National Council of Indigenous Peoples was established to provide a forum for participation, consultation and exchange between the peoples and the State.

37. See annex 7 for information on economic support and consultation processes with Indigenous Peoples to ensure the effective exercise of their territorial rights, self-determination and autonomy, as well as their right to identity and the strengthening of community governance.

38. See annex 8 for information on materials issued by the Council of the Federal Judiciary in language accessible to Indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples and communities.

Maximum available resources

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 8

39. Article 31 of the Constitution establishes the obligation of Mexican citizens to contribute to public spending, including that of the Federation, the states, Mexico City and the municipality in which they reside, in a proportional and equitable manner as provided by law.

40. Article 1 of the Federal Tax Code establishes that individuals and corporations are required to contribute to public spending in accordance with the corresponding tax laws.

41. In August 2024, the universal tax offset mechanism was eliminated, and a number of measures were incorporated into the Income Tax Act and the Federal Tax Code.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 8 (a)

42. Data issued by the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy show that poverty levels decreased between 2018 and 2022. The multidimensional poverty rate at the national level dropped from 41.9 per cent to 36.3 per cent.

43. The percentage of persons whose incomes are below the poverty line fell from 49.9 per cent to 43.5 per cent, meaning that the number of people living below the poverty line fell from 61.8 to 56.1 million. The percentage of persons whose incomes are below the extreme poverty line fell from 18.6 per cent to 13.5 per cent.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 8 (b)

44. Between 2018 and 2022, total current income per capita improved across the income distribution, with fluctuations of 23.1 per cent and 18 per cent in the first and second deciles and a fluctuation of 1 per cent in the highest income decile (the tenth).

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 8 (c)

45. In the third quarter of 2024, the growth of the Mexican economy accelerated, exceeding the performance of the previous four quarters. Public debt remained at a sustainable level of 49.3 per cent of gross domestic product.

46. In seasonally adjusted terms, gross domestic product grew by 1.1 per cent quarter-over-quarter in real terms. Year-over-year, based on seasonally adjusted series, gross domestic product increased by 1.6 per cent in real terms.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 8 (e)

47. For 2023, programmable expenditure, which is directed towards the production of goods, services and public works requested by the public, amounted to Mex\$ 5,958,256.6 million, which represents an increase of 8.2 per cent in real terms compared to the amount approved in 2022.

48. Priority programmes include the Programme of Support for the Well-being of the Children of Working Mothers (\$3,067,711,099) and the “Sowing Life” programme (\$38,928,625,861).

49. A total of Mex\$ 83,638.9 million is allocated to scholarship programmes. The “School Is Ours” programme is allocated Mex\$ 27,052 million; the “Young Persons Building the Future” programme is allocated Mex\$ 23,090 million; the “Fertilizers” programme is allocated Mex\$ 16,684 million; the “Production for Well-being” programme is allocated Mex\$ 15,506 million; and the “Price Guarantee” programme is allocated Mex\$ 11,957.2 million.

50. Between January 2019 and June 2024, the welfare allowance for persons with disabilities increased by 17 per cent in real terms, rising from Mex\$ 1,275 to 1,550 per month. Between December 2019 and June 2024, the number of active affiliated beneficiaries increased by 71 per cent.

51. The Pension Programme for the Well-being of Older Persons achieved universal coverage. Between December 2018 and June 2024, the monthly pension almost quadrupled in real terms. The resources allocated to the programme in 2024 were seven times higher in real terms than those allocated in 2018.

52. Between 2018 and 2024, Mex\$ 200,780,964 million was allocated to 35 Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Women’s Houses, with additional support being provided in 2020 during the coronavirus disease (COVID19) pandemic.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 9

53. Under the Sectoral Programme for the Public Service 2020–2024 and the National Programme to Combat Corruption and Impunity and Improve Public Administration 2019–2024, corruption risks were identified and mitigated, facilitating the early detection of irregularities and enhancing the effectiveness of the administration of government projects.

54. Civic engagement and training in ethics and the prevention of conflicts of interest have fostered a culture of integrity and reduced levels of impunity in public service.

55. See annex 9 for information on the measures adopted by the Ministry of the Public Service to guarantee transparency in the federal administration.

56. In addition to these measures, in October 2024, a new consolidated procurement model for medications and medical supplies for 2025–2026 was put forward with the aim of improving efficiency and transparency and ensuring the supply of medicines.

Non-discrimination

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 10

57. The National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination, in collaboration with the Ministry of the Interior and the Chamber of Deputies, promoted the establishment of a federal law to prevent, punish and eliminate discrimination. In April 2024, a bill to that effect was put forward. However, it had not been adopted at the close of the sixty-fifth Congress. Therefore, the National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination is promoting the submission of another bill aimed at punishing discriminatory practices.

58. As of October 2024, all the federative entities have anti-discrimination laws. A total of 30 state constitutions have an anti-discrimination clause; the criminal codes of 31 federative entities include some provisions relating to racial discrimination; 29 federative entities recognize same-sex marriage in law and 21 federative entities recognize the right to gender identity.

59. The National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination, as the body responsible for coordinating the National Programme for Equality and Non-Discrimination 2021–2024, reports that a number of reforms have been carried out to guarantee economic, social, cultural and environmental rights. Progress has been made in guaranteeing social security and medical services, prohibiting practices aimed at correcting sexual orientation or gender identity, recognizing traditional Indigenous medicine, guaranteeing the right to education for people in vulnerable situations, and recognizing the labour rights of agricultural day labourers and the right to legal capacity of persons with disabilities, among other advances.

60. See annex 10 for information on guidelines, working models and studies based on an anti-racist, intercultural, healing and collaborative research methodology developed by the National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination.

61. See annex 11 for information on measures to ensure migrants' access to services relating to economic, social, cultural and environmental rights.

Equal rights of men and women

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 11 (a)

62. In order to coordinate and promote the implementation of the National Policy for Equality between Women and Men, the National Institute for Women implements the National System for Equality between Women and Men and the National Programme for Equality between Women and Men 2020–2024.

63. The implementation of the National Programme for Equality between Women and Men has led to substantive progress being made towards gender parity in the federal administration; the promoting of autonomy, mobility, care and women's access to land, peace, security, health and education; and the strengthening of women's political participation. Mechanisms to prevent, address and punish bullying and sexual harassment in the federal administration, higher education institutions and public transport have been implemented.

64. As of November 2024, there are 202 gender equality units or similar bodies in the federal administration that contribute to the implementation of the National Policy for Equality between Women and Men and the National Programme for Equality between Women and Men.

65. In accordance with the general coordination agreement between the National Institute of Migration and the National Institute for Women, measures have been taken to promote equal conditions and non-discrimination against migrant women and girls (annex 12).

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 11 (b)

66. The annex on expenditure for the promotion of equality between women and men of the federal budget was drawn up to promote gender equality in accordance with the National Programme for Equality between Women and Men.

67. In 2019, the amount allocated under this annex amounted to \$64,656,150,812, while in 2024 it increased to \$419,434,147,380 (a nominal increase of 549 per cent).

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 11 (c)

68. In 2020, the Chamber of Deputies approved a constitutional reform to recognize the right to care and establish a national care system. It is currently passing through the legislative process.

69. Also continuing their course through the legislative process are the amendment of provisions relating to care in the General Act on Social Development of March 2024 and the General Act on the National Care System of September 2024.

70. In 2022, an intersectoral technical committee was set up to coordinate care services. The purpose of the committee is to identify the care programmes and services offered by each institution.

71. The National Institute for Women established a care map, collaborated with the National Institute of Statistics and Geography in the conceptual design of the 2022 national survey on the care system and, in collaboration with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), developed the Care Observatory and announced the establishment of the Global Alliance for Care.

72. In October 2023, the Supreme Court recognized for the first time the right of all people to administer care, to be cared for and to self-care. See annex 13 for information on the

measures taken by the Council of the Federal Judiciary to promote the right to care in its facilities.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 11 (d)

73. Since 2020, 2,648 women have joined the federal administration and occupied positions of authority, with the proportion of women rising from 28 per cent in 2019 to 43 per cent in January 2023.

74. In the legislative branch, for the 2021–2024 legislature, there are 250 women deputies and 64 women senators at the federal level, representing 50 per cent of the total for the first time. In 2024, women accounted for 53.3 per cent of the total number of deputies in local congresses (there were 597 women deputies in 2023).

75. A total of 29.52 per cent (603) of the presidents of municipalities were women and 4 women were elected as governors. Therefore, there will 13 women governors (40.6 per cent) in power at the same time.

76. A total of 50 per cent of the federal executive branch is made up of women, who occupy some departments and ministries that were traditionally assigned to men, such as the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Energy and the Legal Services Department. A woman is serving as President of the Supreme Court for the first time, having occupied the position since 2023.

77. Since October 2024, for the first time in the history of Mexico, a woman has occupied the Office of the President. A woman also heads the Legal Services Department of the federal executive branch. In addition to this historic achievement, there are more women governors than at any point since records began (13).

78. In the 2020–2021 elections, 22 Indigenous women and 4 Mexican women of African descent were elected as federal deputies on the basis of the criteria established by the National Electoral Institute for local deputy positions.

79. In February 2024, the National Council of Indigenous Peoples was established. The Council is made up of 194 Indigenous and Afro-Mexican representatives, 87 of whom are women.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 11 (e)

80. The National Institute for Women, the National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security promote certification under Official Mexican Standard No. 025 on labour equality and non-discrimination. As of October 2024, 684 workplaces with 6,192 sites or offices are certified, benefiting a total of 1,009,710 workers (47.3 per cent of whom are women).

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 11 (f)

81. Increases in minimum wages since 2019 have resulted in a 29.1 per cent reduction in the gender pay gap at the municipal level. This reduction can be explained by the fact that women's average income rose by 4.9 percentage points more than the corresponding rise in men's average income.

82. In the municipalities with the lowest wages, the increase in the minimum wage reduced the gender pay gap by 66.6 per cent. A higher proportion of women than men receive low wages, so minimum wage increases have been more beneficial for women.

83. In 2020, the gender pay gap was 2 per cent for Indigenous men and 37.7 per cent for non-Indigenous men. For people who self-identify as Afro-Mexican or Afrodescendent and are in paid employment, the gender pay gap was 10.3 per cent for Afrodescendent men and 10.6 per cent for non-Afrodescendent men.

84. See annex 14 for information on the gender inequality gap indicators of the social rights information system maintained by the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policies.

C. Issues relating to the specific provisions of the Covenant

Right to work (art. 6)

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 12

85. In 2023, rates of unemployment, informal employment and working poverty were at historical lows. Over the course of 2024, the Mexican economy continued to generate jobs, with sustained economic growth and low levels of inflation and unemployment.

86. The “Young Persons Building the Future” programme supports young people from groups that have historically faced discrimination. Between the date of its launch and June 2024, it has benefited 2,973,449 young persons, 58.1 per cent (1,727,251) of whom are women aged between 18 and 29 years.

87. As of October 2024, the working population stood at 59.8 million people, 35.1 million of whom are men and 24.7 million women. Consequently, the number of employed persons was 459,000 higher than in the same month in 2023. In the first half of the year, the number of employed persons rose by an average of 856 million.

88. At the national level, in October 2024, the number of unemployed people stood at 1.5 million, equating to a year-on-year fall of 142,000. The unemployed population represented 2.5 per cent of the economically active population, which is 0.2 percentage points lower than in the same month in 2023.

89. Between 2018 and 2024, public policies relating to labour matters, such as the increase in the minimum wage and the elimination of subcontracting, gave rise to significant improvements in a number of labour indicators. See annex 15 for information on the measures taken by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security to guarantee inclusion in the labour market.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 13

90. During the second quarter of 2024, the gross value added of the informal economy reached Mex\$ 6,033,818 million at 2018 prices, which represented a year-on-year increase of 5.4 per cent in real terms.

91. In October 2024, 32.4 million people were employed in the informal economy and 54.1 per cent of the working population were in informal employment. This represented a fall of 1.3 percentage points compared with the tenth month of 2023. See annex 16 for information on the changes in the rate of informal employment.

92. Since the reform of the regulations governing subcontracting, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security has been monitoring compliance with the new provisions by workplaces. See annex 17.

Right to just and favourable conditions of work

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 14 (a)

93. The National Minimum Wage Commission sets and reviews general and profession-specific minimum wages and conducts studies to evaluate wage policy in order to determine how wages should increase.

94. The New Minimum Wage Policy was launched in 2019. As a result, increases in minimum wages began to be based on what an average Mexican family required to cover its food, health, education and cultural needs.

95. As of October 2024, the general minimum wage is Mex\$ 248.93 per day, while in the free zone by the northern border it is Mex\$ 374.89 per day. The figures for both income zones are 20 per cent higher than the figures for the previous period.

96. In November 2024, a 12 per cent increase in the minimum wage for 2025 was announced. The general minimum wage will increase to Mex\$ 278.80 per day, while the minimum wage in the free zone by the northern border will increase to Mex\$ 419.88 per day.

97. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security carries out periodic inspections of companies in which it monitors whether the wages paid are above the minimum wage, among other matters.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 14 (b)

98. The monetary value of the poverty line published by the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policies is given per person per month. In August 2024, its value was Mex\$ 3,296.89 for rural areas and Mex\$ 4,564.96 for urban areas.

99. For a four-person household, the threshold for rural residential areas (fewer than 2,500 inhabitants) was Mex\$ 13,187.56, while the threshold for urban areas was 18,259.84.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 15

100. In 2022, the General Regulations on Labour Inspection and the Application of Sanctions were amended to provide the labour authority with more legal instruments with which to monitor compliance with regulations through specific strategies and thus contribute to ensuring compliance with labour regulations. See annex 18 for information on the inspections conducted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security between 2018 and 2024.

101. The Mexican Social Security Institute employs engineers specializing in occupational safety, doctors specializing in occupational and environmental medicine, and general practitioners attached to the occupational health services. Its preventive infrastructure comprises 13 regional centres for occupational safety, training and productivity and it also has a national network of occupational and environmental health laboratories.

102. See annex 19 for information on occupational accidents and diseases recorded by the Mexican Social Security Institute during the last five years, the outcome of the implementation of the Occupational Healthcare Programme and preventive occupational health and safety services.

103. See annex 20 for information on measures taken by the Institute of Social Security and Social Services for State Employees relating to fair and satisfactory working conditions.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 16

104. Agricultural day labour was incorporated into the system of occupational minimum wages for the first time in 2020. As of January 2021, the minimum wage for this type of work was Mex\$ 160.19 for the centre of the country and Mex\$ 213.39 for the north; in 2022, it was Mex\$ 195.43 for the centre and Mex\$ 260.34 for the north; and in 2023, it was Mex\$ 234.52 for the centre and Mex\$ 312.41 for the north. In 2024, it was Mex\$ 374.89 in the free zone by the northern border and Mex\$ 281.42 in the rest of the country.

105. The National Employment Service of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security provides information and advice to both employers and jobseekers under the agricultural day labourer mobility subprogramme of the Employment Support Programme. See annex 21.

106. Between September 2022 and June 2023, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security carried out 31 promotional and advisory activities for 68 agricultural workplaces. Between September 2023 and June 2024, 84 promotional and advisory activities were carried out in 235 workplaces.

107. In 2023, the implementation of the reform of the labour justice system by the federal judiciary was completed. There is currently at least one federal labour court per federative entity, with a total of 132 courts with 142 judges. Women account for 41 per cent of the judges. See annex 22.

108. Between November 2023 and November 2024, the Federal Public Defender Service assisted 8,663 persons, providing them with guidance, counselling and representation in labour-related matters.

109. Between September 2023 and June 2024, 84,641 individual cases were handled. Of these, 17,871 were concluded through conciliation and the withdrawal of the parties and the rest through arbitration. The Office of the Federal Labour Advocate provided 3,646 services relating to pregnancy-related dismissals, discrimination, and sexual and workplace harassment and obtained benefits for workers.

110. The Mexican Social Security Institute implements the safe and healthy workplace environments strategy, in connection with which it has tools for monitoring compliance with Official Mexican Standard No. 035.

Trade union rights

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 17 (a)

111. Since the entry into force of the Labour Reform of 2019, the rate of union membership has risen steadily. The total number of unionized workers was 4,274,004 in 2017 and 5,119,951 in the first quarter of 2024.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 17 (b)

112. The right to form and join a trade union is guaranteed by article 123 of the Constitution. The Federal Labour Act establishes the methods and procedures by which trade unions may be formed.

113. Since the implementation of the new labour model began, the labour authorities have held regular meetings with representatives of the labour unions and union leaders, obtaining regular feedback to ensure more agile, straightforward and timely access to electronic platforms, the execution of procedures and the ongoing improvement of the public labour registry service.

114. The Office of the Federal Labour Advocate promotes collective rights, including the right to form or join a trade union. It also provides free advice and general information.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 17 (c)

115. In February 2024, a decision was adopted that amends and supplements various provisions of the Federal Labour Act regarding penalties for conduct contrary to freedom of association. It is currently passing through the legislative process. It also establishes that the head of the Federal Centre for Labour Conciliation and Registration will have the power to impose fines on persons who fail to comply with these provisions.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 17 (d)

116. The Federal Centre for Labour Conciliation and Registration is responsible for labour conciliation procedures that fall under federal jurisdiction. It is also responsible for the National Labour Registry and for monitoring the conduct of democratic procedures within trade unions. The public can obtain relevant information from the Public Repository of Labour Information.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 17 (e)

117. In August 2023 the Ministry of Labour and Social Security developed a document entitled Notes on Trade Union Freedom, Democracy and Collective Bargaining that recognizes the freedom and democracy of trade unions, collective bargaining and the purpose of strikes and provides information on workers' collective rights.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 17 (f)

118. The Office of the Federal Advocate for Workers provides guidance and advice to workers, beneficiaries and unions, assists in conciliation procedures (within the Federal Centre for Labour Conciliation and Registration) and provides free legal representation.

119. In accordance with the labour reform of 2019, efforts must be made to seek conciliation, that is, amicable agreements between workers and their employers, in the majority of labour disputes. The Federal Centre for Labour Conciliation and Registration acts as the arbitrator in these proceedings.

120. The Federal Labour Act establishes the manner in which collective bargaining agreements should be negotiated and regulates relations between companies, institutions and unions, as well as the manner in which labour conflicts and disputes should be settled.

121. In August 2022, the regulations of the Office of the Federal Advocate for Workers were published to address the demands of the new model of labour justice.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 17 (g)

122. The National Committee for Coordination and Productivity is a consultative body of the federal executive branch in which workers are included through their trade union representatives. It is responsible for analysing and coordinating measures to reduce social, sectoral and regional inequalities. It plays an essential role in strengthening social dialogue and consolidating new labour institutions and procedures arising from the reform of the labour justice system.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 17 (h)

123. The Federal Centre for Labour Conciliation and Registration, in collaboration with qualified inspectors of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, ensures that democratic processes within trade unions are in compliance with the democratic principles of certainty and impartiality. In the event of any irregularities, the Federal Centre is empowered to order the re-run of consultations and elections.

Right to social security (art. 9)

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 18

124. According to the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy, between 2018 and 2022 the percentage of people lacking access to social security fell from 53.5 to 50.2 per cent.

125. In May 2023, in accordance with the reform of the General Health Act, responsibility for providing free healthcare services, medication and other supplies to persons without social security was granted to the Bienestar Programme of the Mexican Social Security Institute and the Ministry of Health.

126. As of June 2023, 23 federative entities had signed a national agreement for the federalization of the health system for well-being, which guarantees the provision of health services to 53.2 million people without social security.

127. See annex 23 for disaggregated information provided by the Mexican Social Security Institute on potentially affiliated beneficiaries for 2019–2023.

128. See annex 24 for information on social programmes implemented by the Institute of Social Security and Social Services for State Employees, including those relating to economic and social benefits.

129. In July 2019, the Federal Labour Act and the Social Security Act were amended to incorporate a definition of domestic workers and to improve their working conditions. In 2022, in accordance with a further amendment of the Social Security Act, the right to social security of domestic workers was recognized.

130. In 2023, it became mandatory for employers to register domestic workers with the social security system. As of October 2024, this insurance scheme has enabled more than 188,000 persons to enjoy social security benefits. See annex 25.

131. In August 2020, the Mexican Social Security Institute adopted an insurance scheme for self-employed workers. As of October 2024, there were more than 608,000 beneficiaries of the scheme. See annex 26.

132. Under the Social Security Act, farm workers fall within the mandatory regime. As of October 2024, there were 639,546 beneficiaries. See annex 27.

133. In June 2022, a programme was launched to provide social security to freelance journalists. As of November 2024, 904 journalists were affiliated with the programme.

134. See annex 28 for information on the social security arrangements managed by the Mexican Social Security Institute for Mexicans abroad and foreign nationals in Mexico.

Protection of the family and children (art. 10)

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 19

135. In cases where persons whose whereabouts are unknown are, or have been, victims of an offence or a human rights violation that makes it impossible to determine their whereabouts, they and their families are entitled not only to have the authorities carry out a search but also to support measures, assistance with food, accommodation and transfers for searches, as well as the safeguarding of their procedural rights and their right to truth, justice and comprehensive reparation.

136. With regard to the family members of disappeared persons, the Executive Commission for Victim Support and the commissions for victim support of the federative entities must comply with the obligations set out in the General Victims Act.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 20

137. In July 2022, a strategy for the prevention of the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents in Mexico was launched.

138. In December 2023, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security signed the Mayab Pact with Save the Children to strengthen its institutional capacities and the capacities of its staff and the staff of the state governments with a view to eradicating child labour and protecting adolescent workers. The Ministry of Labour and Social Security also has an inspection protocol for preventing and eradicating child labour and protecting adolescent workers of legal working age.

139. In June 2023, the National Human Rights Commission announced the establishment of a mechanism to prevent, certify, conciliate and mediate conflicts involving human rights violations, prioritizing the protection of children and adolescents. See annex 29.

140. The Interministerial Commission on Trafficking in Persons, coordinated by the Ministry of the Interior, collaborates in the implementation of the “AccioNNAr” project to combat child labour, forced labour and trafficking in persons and the country’s 2019–2024 Plan of Action under the Global Alliance to End Violence against Children.

141. A total of 31 commissions, committees and inter-institutional councils were set up and strengthened and 32 units, prosecutor’s offices and deputy prosecutor’s offices specializing in trafficking were consolidated. A collaboration agreement was signed with the hotel sector to identify, prevent and report offences involving trafficking in persons in the travel and tourism sector, in collaboration with the Aeroméxico airline and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

142. See annex 30 for information on the strategies of the Ministry of Social Welfare for encouraging initiatives to promote children’s and adolescents’ human rights.

143. See annex 31 for information on measures taken by the Executive Secretariat of the National System for the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents, the Ministry of Education and the National System for the Comprehensive Development of the Family to ensure that migrant children have access to public services, irrespective of their migration status.

144. The Ministry of Security and Citizen Protection implements campaigns and tools to prevent the sexual cyberharassment of minors, identity theft and digital gender-based violence.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 21

145. In September 2024, Mexico submitted its tenth periodic report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, in which it reported that measures have been taken to prevent and eradicate violence against women, young women and girls, including measures to ensure access to justice and prevent and address femicides, with the participation of the three levels of government.¹

146. With the implementation of the Comprehensive Strategy to Combat Violence against Women and Girls in the 15 priority municipalities where 42.1 per cent of acts of femicide take place, a fall in the femicide rate of 16.2 per cent was achieved between March 2023 and September 2024 compared to the same period between 2021 and 2022.

147. Between 2019 and 2023, more than Mex\$ 2,525 million was allocated to the Support Programme for Specialized Shelters for Women Victims of Gender-based Violence and Their Children, benefiting more than 17,000 women. Currently, there are 72 shelters nationwide and 39 day-care centres.

148. Between 2021 and 2024, the approved budget for the gender-based violence alerts mechanism amounted to Mex\$ 436,574,00,757, which enabled specialized first response units for tackling gender-based violence to be set up and/or strengthened.

149. As of July 2024, there were 428 local care units operating under the Support Programme for Women's Organizations in the Federative Entities, 73 women's justice centres, 75 specialized shelters and 41 day-care centres distributed across the 32 federative entities, attending to 1,195 women per day.

150. The amendment made to the General Act on Women's Access to a Violence-Free Life in 2022 recognized the National Commission for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women as the governing body in this field and strengthened the National System for Prevention, Support, Punishment and the Elimination of Violence against Women.

151. In 2023, the National Institute for Women and the National Commission for the Prevention and Elimination of Violence against Women published a model definition of the criminal offence of femicide. Currently, the definitions set out in federal law and in the laws of 24 federative entities have been totally or partially amended in accordance with the model. As of September 2024, femicide is defined as an offence in the 32 federative entities.

152. The Executive Commission for Victim Support has promoted the establishment of 31 state commissions for victim support to provide legal representation to women victims of violence.

153. See annex 32 for information on the measures taken to combat violence and discrimination against persons on the basis of their real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity in order to safeguard their economic, social, cultural and environmental rights.

Right to an adequate standard of living (art. 11)

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 22

154. Between 2018 and 2022, the percentage of the population lacking access to nutritious, quality food fell from 22.2 per cent to 18.2 per cent, equivalent to a drop of 4.1 million people (from 27.5 to 23.4 million). The percentage of the population living in moderate or severe

¹ The report can be viewed at the following link:
https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2FC%2FMEX%2F10&Lang=en.

food insecurity fell from 12 per cent to 9.9 per cent and from 8.3 per cent to 6.4 per cent, respectively.

155. Between September 2023 and June 2024, the Ministry of Health gave 1,994,996 consultations to children under 10 years of age who were identified as having some type of malnutrition. In the same period, the Bienestar Programme of the Mexican Social Security Institute provided 1,404,103 treatments to people of all age groups with malnutrition, overweight and obesity and the National System for the Comprehensive Development of the Family provided 1,933,515 food packages and 30,790 rations to 124,011 children under 5 years of age who were out of school and lacking access to food in 1,871 municipalities.

156. In April 2024, the General Act on Adequate and Sustainable Food was adopted. In September of the same year, an agreement was published to establish general guidelines for the preparation, distribution and sale of prepared, processed and bulk foods and beverages, as well as the promotion of healthy eating, in all schools belonging to the national education system.

157. As of June 2024, the parastatal company DICONSA served 22,308 localities through 24,441 fixed-location community shops, providing 22,730,130 people with access to staple and supplementary products. Of these localities, 14,574 have Indigenous inhabitants. DICONSA operates in 2,221 municipalities, or 89.7 per cent of the total number in the country.

158. As of June 2024, the parastatal company Liconsa delivered fortified milk at a preferential price of Mex\$ 6.50 litre for the target population; Mex\$ 5.50 for the inhabitants of Chiapas, Guerrero and Oaxaca; and Mex\$ 3.50 for the 552 municipalities with a low human development index.

159. Between September 2023 and 30 June 2024, the Welfare Milk Programme attended to a monthly average of 6.1 million people (60.1 per cent of whom were women) every day. Of these people, 5.2 million (85.2 per cent) lived in an urban area and 0.9 million (14.8 per cent) lived in a semi-urban/rural area.

160. Between 2018 and June 2024, the Institute of Social Security and Social Services for State Employees undertook 148,616 consultations to address malnutrition in children and adolescents (annex 33) and 191,574 consultations for obesity in children and adolescents (annex 34). It also provided care in 251,711 cases of overweight (annex 35).

161. See annex 36 for information on measures taken by the Institute of Social Security and Social Services for State Employees to regulate the food and beverage industry and ensure access to clear and accurate information on the health risks of food products.

162. See annex 37 for the results of the 2020–2023 national health and nutrition survey.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 23

163. Citizen participation in water management is enhanced by amending the structure of river basin councils to make them more pluralistic and inclusive. As of June 2024, 13 of the 26 river basin councils in the country included representatives of women and Indigenous Peoples.

164. Between September 2023 and June 2024, with the support provided under the Drinking Water, Drainage and Sanitation Programme, 573,417 inhabitants were granted access to the official drinking water service and 303,419 were granted access to the official sewerage and basic sanitation service.

165. Between November 2020 and June 2024, the Mexican Institute of Water Technology participated in water quality analyses and the implementation of water solutions in connection with six justice and comprehensive development plans.

166. Between September 2023 and June 2024, the National Water Commission conducted systematic and ongoing monitoring of 739 lotic, lentic, coastal and subterranean bodies of water.

167. Between December 2018 and June 2024, 733 inspections of wastewater discharges in the country's main river basins were conducted.

168. In May 2024, the Chamber of Deputies endorsed the proposed schedule of activities relating to the General Act on Water, which will include provisions on the establishment of forums for hearing experts in the subject (see annex 38).

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 24

169. Guaranteeing access to adequate housing for all people was a pillar of the National Housing Programme 2021–2024, under which an overall compliance rate of 100 per cent was achieved.

170. Between December 2018 and September 2024, under the Social Housing Programme, 387,129 subsidies were granted and support was provided to 1,697,101 people, with a total investment of Mex\$ 24,042.4 million.

171. Between December 2018 and December 2023, the National Housing Commission granted 65,956 subsidies for housing reconstruction, benefiting 237,442 people affected by the earthquakes of September 2017 and 2018.

172. Between September 2023 and June 2024, the National Institute for Sustainable Land issued 2,240 deeds for housing lots, providing 7,840 persons in vulnerable situations with legal certainty regarding the lot on which their home is located. A total of 1,300 deeds were registered with the Public Property and Trade Registry.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 25

173. Between January 2023 and June 2024, 2,011 instances of information being used to improve social policy were recorded, reflecting the benefits afforded to the country by the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policies. These uses reflect changes or amendments made to social policies, programmes and actions, the strengthening of institutional capacities, learning and the issuance of informed opinions.

174. The Council has had an impact on the distribution of resources for the realization of social rights and the identification of the priorities used to guide social policy for the most vulnerable groups.

175. See annex 39 for information on outcomes and documents relating to the impact of multidimensional poverty as well as the progress made, the challenges that arise and public policy recommendations.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 26

176. In 2019, the existence of internal forced displacement was recognized for the first time and, in 2021, the Working Group on Internal Forced Displacement of the Ministry of the Interior was reactivated.

177. See annex 40 for information on the work carried out by various sections of the Ministry of the Interior to address internal displacement through the development of local laws on the matter and the provision of technical support to local authorities and support to families.

178. Under the Programme for the Comprehensive Well-being of Indigenous Peoples of the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples, methods of providing emergency support to ensure the survival of families were developed, with a focus on supporting Indigenous and Afro-Mexican women who have been forcibly displaced or who lack the minimum means to survive.

Right to physical and mental health (art. 12)

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 27

179. The reform of the General Health Act of May 2023 established universal coverage and free healthcare services, in accordance with the principles of universality, cost-free service, progressive realization, quality, accessibility and timeliness.

180. Between January 2018 and August 2024, 175,973,874 check-ups were carried out in line with the Preventive Health Strategy of the Mexican Social Security Institute. The Institute's family medicine units recorded an all-time high of 92,905,500 instances of care in 2023. As of August 2024, 63,690,843 instances of care have been recorded.

181. As of January 2024, under the Healthcare Strengthening Programme, 328 state-level mobile medical units were allocated to the health services provided under the Bienestar Programme of the Mexican Social Security Institute, bringing the total number of units to 1,074. As a result, primary health services were extended to cover 15,475 localities with a total population of 2,166,596 people.

182. In December 2023, an agreement was published instructing the Ministry of Health, Laboratorios de Biológicos y Reactivos de México, the Institute of Social Security and Social Services for State Employees, the Mexican Social Security Institute and the Institute's Bienestar Programme to take steps to coordinate and integrate all activities associated with the purchase, reception, transportation, storage, distribution and supply of medications and health supplies.

183. In December 2023, Megafarmacia del Bienestar, which manages the supplies of the Mexican Social Security Institute, the Institute's Bienestar Programme and the Institute of Social Security and Social Services for State Employees, was inaugurated.

184. The Ministry of Health coordinated the design of the strategy for launching the Metropolitan Compounding Centre to meet the need for special medications requiring compounded preparation, distribution and dispensing for patients without social security.

185. See annexes 41 and 42 for information on the case law of judicial bodies attached to the Council of the Federal Judiciary in relation to the right to health, particularly with regard to access to supplies and medications.

186. See annex 43 for information on three related cases brought before the Supreme Court with a view to obtaining medications and health supplies.

187. Between 2020 and 2024, the Institute of Social Security and Social Services for State Employees received a total of 1,160 indirect *amparo* applications. To date, 29 lawsuits have been dismissed for all the authorities found to be responsible. Consequently, in 1,131 cases, the complainants were granted *amparo* and protection against actions taken by the medical units of the Institute of Social Security and Social Services for State Employees, requiring the units to provide medical services. See annex 44.

188. According to information from the case file monitoring system (SISE), between January 2018 and November 2024, there were 5,156 records relating to indirect *amparo* applications in which the act that gave rise to the complaint was the failure to provide medications or health supplies. *Amparo* was granted in 1,535 of these 5,156 cases (29.77 per cent).

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 27 (a)

189. Between September 2023 and June 2024, the Ministry of Health carried out 20,519,177 screenings for cardiometabolic diseases, while the Institute of Social Security and Social Services for State Employees organized 3,674 outreach events relating to the prevention of chronic non-communicable diseases for 469,024 people.

190. Between January 2018 and August 2024, in line with the preventive health strategy of the Mexican Social Security Institute, 53,873,102 screenings for type 2 diabetes mellitus and 121,431,060 screenings for arterial hypertension were carried out for persons aged 20 years or over.

191. See annex 45 for information on measures taken to control tobacco marketing, advertising, promotion and sponsorship.

192. The Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the National Institute of Public Health, participates in a project on educational initiatives for the prevention of suicidal behaviour in adolescents in Mexico. See annex 46 for information on measures taken between September 2023 and June 2024 under the National Suicide Prevention Programme.

193. The Institute of Social Security and Social Services for State Employees implements the Cross-cutting Strategy for Primary Healthcare: Community Health Teams (ECOS) for Well-being. The Institute also implements the Comprehensive Mental Health Programme.

194. Between 2021 and 2024, the Institute provided 269,798 first-time psychology consultations, 324,506 first-time psychiatry consultations and 594,304 first-time mental health consultations. It makes use of Operational Guide No. 20 on the Comprehensive Management of Emergencies in Mental Health: Code Purple.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 27 (b)

195. The Ministry of the Interior created a municipal care model for families affected by homicide or disappearance as a proposal for municipal systems for the comprehensive development of the family with a view to providing additional psychological support, legal guidance, food support and measures to promote dignified treatment, among other measures.

196. The Executive Commission for Victim Support is empowered to coordinate with the competent public health institutions to ensure that the relatives of victims of enforced disappearance receive the required medical and psychological care.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 27 (c)

197. The National Centre for the Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS of the Ministry of Health implements the Targeted Action Programme for HIV and Other Sexually Transmitted Infections for 2020–2024. See annex 47 for information on measures taken in 2024 to maintain the prevalence of HIV below the Latin American average among persons aged between 15 and 49 years.

198. In 2021, the Ministry of Health launched a national strategy to ensure universal access to antiretroviral therapy for children and adolescents living with HIV and women living with HIV who are pregnant or planning a pregnancy.

199. Between November 2022 and April 2023, the Mexican Social Security Institute administered the human papillomavirus vaccine to 1,043 women and girls aged between 11 and 49 years who were identified as living with HIV. Between September 2023 and August 2024, the Institute administered 20,607 doses of the human papillomavirus vaccine to cisgender and transgender women living with HIV.

200. The Mexican Social Security Institute used voluntary rapid tests to carry out 16,043 screenings for HIV in 2018, 47,809 screenings in 2019, 29,240 screenings in 2020, 82,724 screenings in 2021 and 377,381 screenings in 2023. Between January and September 2024, 267,895 screenings were carried out.

201. In 2024, a consolidated purchase of 24 drug codes (one more than in 2023) for the antiretroviral treatment of HIV was made.

202. Between September 2023 and June 2024, the Mexican Social Security Institute provided care to 96,762 persons living with HIV. Of these persons, 99 per cent received antiretroviral therapy and 91 per cent were reported to have an undetectable viral load. A total of 95 per cent of persons living with HIV were treated with integrase strand transfer inhibitors, and 99.7 per cent of the supply of antiretroviral drugs was secured.

203. Between September 2023 and June 2024, the Ministry of Health purchased 117,600 Xpert MTB/RIF cartridges for the rapid diagnosis of tuberculosis (16.1 times more than were purchased between September 2022 and June 2023).

204. The Institute of Social Security and Social Services for State Employees is taking the necessary steps to ensure that the vaccine for the prevention of meningeal tuberculosis is permanently available in its medical units. The number of vaccines purchased was 11.9 per cent higher in 2024 than in 2023.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 27 (d)

205. Over the previous 12 years, the maternal mortality ratio in Mexico has fallen by 46 per cent. The maternal mortality ratio was 47.7 per cent in 2011, falling to 25 per cent in 2023.

206. A general cooperation agreement on the handling of obstetric emergencies sets out the commitment of the Ministry of Health, the Mexican Social Security Institute and the Institute of Social Security and Social Services for State Employees to attend to any woman experiencing an obstetric emergency and to reduce maternal mortality.

207. The Institute of Social Security and Social Services for State Employees reported 347 infant deaths in 2018 and 243 in 2023. This fall reflects potential improvements in neonatal and paediatric care. See annex 48.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 27 (e)

208. In November 2023, on the occasion of the second National Public Health Day, 2.7 million doses of all kinds of vaccines were administered to persons of all age groups.

209. Between April and June 2024, an immunization coverage catch-up campaign was carried out, with a focus on the prevention of measles, rubella and poliomyelitis. The Ministry of Health administered 1,204,692 doses of the hexavalent vaccine to children aged 4 years and under, 1,293,846 doses of the measles/mumps/rubella vaccine to children aged between 1 and 9 years, and 971,683 doses of the measles-rubella vaccine to persons aged between 10 and 39 years.

210. The Mexican Social Security Institute implemented a comprehensive basic vaccination programme for 1-year old girls and boys, achieving a coverage rate of 83.6 per cent in 2019, 81.3 per cent in 2020 and 100.2 per cent in 2021. The rate remained stable in 2022 (96.4 per cent), 2023 (96.2 per cent), and up to the cut-off date in September 2024 (100 per cent).

211. The Institute of Social Security and Social Services for State Employees has access to all the vaccines included in the basic vaccination programme. The hepatitis A and chickenpox vaccines are also available for affiliated beneficiaries. See annex 49 for information on the implementation of the programme between 2018 and October 2024.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 27 (f)

212. At the primary care level, the Institute of Social Security and Social Services for State Employees has 4,415 general and family doctors, 1,034 obstetricians and gynaecologists, and 971 primary healthcare centres (see annex 50 for information on the list of medical units, broken down by federative entity and municipality, provided by the Institute in 2023).

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 27 (g)

213. As a result of the efforts made by the 36 institutions that implement the National Strategy for the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancy, between 2018 and 2023, the adolescent fertility rate decreased by 30 per cent, falling from 72.2 to 50.6 births per 1,000 adolescents.

214. In accordance with the Strategy, 4,257 municipal groups for the prevention of adolescent pregnancy were established in October 2023. Efforts were made to implement a road map for the comprehensive care and protection of girls and adolescent mothers and/or pregnant girls under 15 years of age.

215. Under the Programme for the Comprehensive Well-being of Indigenous Peoples, culturally and linguistically relevant talks and workshops are held in schools on topics such as sexual and reproductive rights and sexual and reproductive health. In addition, support has been given to community and regional projects for preventing, eradicating and reducing the rates of all forms of forced child marriage and early unions.

216. Between 2019 and 2024, a fund for the welfare and advancement of women, managed by the National Institute for Women, earmarked Mex\$ 483.2 million for measures to eradicate child pregnancy and reduce the teenage pregnancy rate.

217. Under the Family Planning Programme and the “AmiguISSSTE” Programme, information and contraceptive devices are disseminated to affiliated and unaffiliated persons.

218. In December 2022, the Bienestar Programme of the Mexican Social Security Institute and the Ministry of Security and Citizen Protection entered into a framework collaboration agreement to provide healthcare to persons deprived of their liberty in the 14 prisons that make up the Autonomous Agency for Prevention and Social Rehabilitation. See annex 51 for information on the particular case of the sixteenth Federal Social Rehabilitation Centre for Women in Morelos.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 27 (h)

219. Under the 2020–2024 Targeted Action Programme on Sexual and Reproductive Health, efforts were made to enhance the availability of healthcare units offering safe abortion services in the federative entities. Technical guidelines on safe abortions in Mexico have been established.

220. In November 2022, the National Centre for Gender Equity and Reproductive Health issued general guidelines on combating gender-based violence and promoting safe abortions. As of September 2024, there are 223 safe abortion facilities.

221. The Institute of Social Security and Social Services for State Employees maintains a list of medical units throughout the country where medical support and psychological care are provided to affiliated women beneficiaries.

222. As of September 2024, 19 federative entities have laws allowing for the legal termination of a pregnancy, with the woman’s consent, up to the twelfth week of pregnancy or later, irrespective of the reasons for the termination.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 27 (i)

223. The Sectoral Plan on Mental Health and Addictions 2023–2024 is implemented to standardize strategies and lines of action in mental health and addiction services provided by public health institutions at the three levels of care.

224. The newly constituted National Commission on Mental Health and Addictions implements the National Addiction Prevention Strategy. Between September 2023 and June 2024, it undertook community-level actions that affected 2,851,298 people and carried out 4,321,083 measures to reduce risks and strengthen protection in relation to health and mental health issues.

225. In February 2024, 1.5 million children and adolescents in 550 municipalities throughout the country participated in the second National Addiction Prevention Day.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 27 (j)

226. Between September 2023 and June 2024, 9,699,170 doses of the Abdala vaccine and 879,000 doses of the Sputnik V vaccine were distributed.

227. In June 2024, the Mexican Patria vaccine for COVID-19 was found to meet the highest standards of quality, safety and efficacy, allowing it to be used in public health institutions. There is capacity to produce 24 million doses per year.

Right to education (arts. 13 and 14)

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 28 (a)

228. Article 3 of the Constitution states that education provided by the State, in addition to being mandatory, must be universal, inclusive, public, free and secular. Article 7 of the General Education Act recognizes the same precepts.

229. In the 2023/24 school year, 90.6 per cent of children aged between 3 and 14 years were enrolled in primary education, 81.1 per cent of young people aged between 15 and

17 years were enrolled in upper secondary education and 43.8 per cent of students aged between 18 and 22 years were enrolled in higher education.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 28 (b)

230. The New Mexican Digital School platform offers digital educational resources and tools for users to strengthen learning and teaching in an open, free and accessible manner. A total of 887 digital educational resources with subtitles or interpretation in Mexican Sign Language have been produced and distributed.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 28 (c)

231. Between September 2023 and June 2024, 27,265 people acquired literacy skills, 204,471 completed primary school and 323,094 completed secondary school. In the same period, in line with the “Towards Significant Progress” literacy strategy, 1,660,492 printed tests and 610,990 online tests were administered.

232. Progress was made in the area of bilingual Indigenous literacy, with the number of languages on offer increasing from 64 in 2020 to 70 in 2024, serving 18 entities.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 28 (e)

233. Following the reform of article 4 of the Constitution in 2020, a grant system was established for students in the public education system, with priority being given to students whose families live in poverty, in order to guarantee the right to education under equitable conditions.

234. Between 2019 and June 2024, the Benito Juárez Basic Education for Well-being Scholarship Programme allocated Mex\$ 300 billion in order to help students in basic and upper secondary education to stay in school and complete their studies.

235. The “School Is Ours” programme encourages collective participation and the inclusion of communities that face discrimination. Between 2019 and 2024, it benefited 60,027 communities with high or very high levels of vulnerability according to their degree of marginalization and social deprivation. It also benefited 4,732 communities in localities subject to justice and comprehensive development plans and 36,609 in localities with a high percentage of Indigenous and Afro-Mexican inhabitants.

Cultural rights (art. 15)

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 29

236. Between January 2019 and June 2024, the Ministry of Culture organized 190,000 artistic activities, benefiting 88.4 million people. In the same period, the National Coordination Office for Children’s Cultural Development carried out 30,000 activities, attended by 1.4 million people. A total of 23 activities were held for children with disabilities, benefiting 700 people.

237. Between September 2023 and June 2024, 6,500 artistic and cultural activities were carried out, benefiting 585,000 people under the Community Culture Programme. These activities were held in 408 municipalities in the 32 federative entities, including 15 municipalities where they took place for the first time. Of these municipalities, 217 have high levels of insecurity, 63 have high levels of social deprivation and 86 are Indigenous communities.

238. In January 2022, the Federal Act for the Protection of the Cultural Heritage of Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples and Communities was promulgated. See annex 52 for information on the measures taken by the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples to guarantee the right of the Indigenous Peoples to participate in cultural life.

239. In August 2023, a decree recognizing, protecting, preserving and safeguarding the places, sacred sites and pilgrimage routes of the Wixárika, Náayeri, O’dam or Au’dam and Mexican Indigenous Peoples was enacted and a presidential commission responsible for

monitoring compliance with its provisions was established. The commission was launched on 11 September in Colotlán, Jalisco.

240. See annex 53 for information on the initiative to amend article 11 of the General Act on the Linguistic Rights of the Indigenous Peoples, relating to education.

241. See annex 54 for information on the activities of the Commission on Indigenous Affairs of the Senate.

Reply to the issues raised in paragraph 30

242. The Ministry of Culture uses digital platforms and social networks to publicize and enhance access to cultural assets, promoting active and inclusive participation in cultural life.

243. The General Administrative Manual on Information and Communication Technologies sets out guidelines for the implementation and management of digital platforms, prioritizing accessibility, information security and compliance with human rights.
