




Newsletter





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Remarks made by Mr. Luis Raúl González Pérez, President of the National Commission of Human Rights, on the delivery of the 2018 National Human Rights Award

Mexico City, December 10, 2018

Through the years, representatives of the Federal Government has witnessed in these delivery ceremonies of the National Human Rights Award the commitment and work of many Mexicans that have adopted human dignity as a purpose and a way of life. Although the calls and denunciations made from this podium for a bigger respect of legality, of human rights and basic liberty of persons, as well as for the defense and attention of the claims of victims and society, have not found enough echo, nor gotten the expected complete answers.

This occasion, when the ceremony award returns to the historical site of the Executive Power, is meaningful because of the fact that Mexico is going through a serious human rights situation as our government has just recognized before the continental human rights promotion and defense body, while facing a series of transformations. Your mandate, Mr. President, begins from an undisputable majority decision made by Mexican society in order to search a change that allow us to leave behind practices and problems that have marked Mexico for the last decades and that are expressed in the pairings of violence and insecurity, corruption and impunity, as well as poverty and exclusion.

Victims and Mexican society accumulate a series of non-fulfilled demands and other grievances that must be addressed and compensated. This will make people recover confidence and proximity with institutions. Mexico demands a change and a transformation sustained on the respect on the constitution, on

laws, as well as on resources and guarantees that our judicial system grants and recognizes to all people.

Corruption violates human rights, as well does impunity, violence, insecurity, and exclusion. All of them are elements that have negatively affected our social coexistence and people's life quality.

People enjoy a wide catalog of rights legally recognized since years ago, but frequently violated. Because of that, many voices have risen to demand not only the acknowledgement of rights, but also the existence of real mechanisms for their guarantee and defense. This is just one of the fields where we could highlight the relevant work made by Héctor Fix Zamudio, who receives today the National Human Rights Award. He is a scholar, researcher, and a remarkable university member, humanist and by his own accomplishments, one of the undisputable pillars and examples of the development and consolidation of human rights and of guarantee mechanisms in Mexico and Ibero-America.

I highlight the role of Héctor Fix-Zamudio, as President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights for two periods even before Mexico accepted the decisions and judgments of such tribunal, as well as on the UN Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities. He is an example of coherence, of personal and professional responsibility; he declined several public charges offers, even for becoming a Minister of the Supreme Court of Justice due for his conviction and academic commitment for keeping for-

ming people and researches within the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

In particular, it is indisputable that Fix Zamudio is along with Jorge Carpizo and other notable jurists like Diego Valadés and Sergio García Ramírez, one of the main scholars of Law, and responsible on a large scale of the development of the culture of protection and defense of human rights in Ibero America. By granting this award, the National Commission of Human Rights recognizes the work and trajectory of one of the individuals that made it possible. The CNDH is and has been a State's, institution, independent from governments, political parties, political interests of any kind, whose vocation and justification is to serve Mexico and the Mexicans. For more than 28 years, it has served as an institutional counterweight against power abuses, so it is a way forward the protection and defense of human rights.

The CNDH has always been next to the Law and people. This national commission emerges from the need of defending human dignity and human rights; therefore, it is not a product of any model or economic system. Our work in mediation, conciliation; as our denunciations, exhortations and recommendations have been only possible thanks to an immutable and indispensable condition for the functioning of the Ombudsperson: his fully autonomy and independence from any power or interest. The authority that tries to infringe this Independence or undermine this autonomy infringes democratic principles and sows the seeds of an authoritarianism that

contravenes the very same essence of our constitution and of the international commitments that the Mexican State has grasp in favor of human dignity.

In the CNDH, we defend rights, not privileges; therefore, the basis for our action is in the constitution and laws, apart from political or short-term decisions. We share the assumption that austerity should cover public life. We also, draw attention on the need that without violating rights, bureaucratic structures should be reviewed on a complete, informed and coherent approach that transcends the scope of salary issues and addresses the cause of inefficiencies and problems that have prevented Mexico counting with the strong institutional framework it requires. We must not stigmatized public service; on the contrary, we must strengthen it by professional, real and operative career services, so it can be a life choice for Mexicans. In that sense, our country will have a specialized and professional bureaucracy that allows and guarantees the normal development of independent institutions from government changes, and at the same time, preserve it from them.

The capacity, integrity and commitment of public servants do not depend on the kind of charge they hold. We are convinced of the need and convenience of adjusting both excessive and insufficient pays, but such issue has to be accomplished following international standards, under objective parameters and based on the constitution. This must not infringe rights or weaken public service, and beyond using a dividing speech assuming the virtue or flaws of an individual regarding the sort of charge he or she holds, let us start talking about merit, capabilities, and professionalism.

Mexico, because of its laws is undoubtedly a country of rights; however, the normative changes have not been sufficient to reach

the real validity of them. Violence has marked national life in the last few years, it has not been prevented or contained by the State, even some of its members have tolerated it or have taken part on serious cases like Aguas Blancas, Acteal, Apatzingán, Tanhuato, or Iguala, cases in which the common denominator keeps being impunity that covers them all.

The reconstruction of the social tissue and the search for peace cannot legitimate impunity or promote measures that deviate or condition the truth or justice. Mexico and its victims do not forget. Many people, in a historical struggle, have risked or sacrificed their lives searching a democratic society, where rights are applicable and people have institutions that can protect them from the whims and abuses of power.

In the present year, the Honorary Mention of the National Human Rights Award goes to Tita Radilla. She is victim and a social fighter, who from her pain has built a work for the validity of human rights so that our country do not forget those who are disappeared, including the people who was lost during the "Dirty War". She has worked in order that truth, justice, and reparation do not dilute as the years pass, and for not disremembering the fight of those who are not present today, so it was not in vain. Her effort before the protection and defense of human rights before the Inter-American bodies contributed to redefine the scope of human rights in Mexico, and set the base to transform our judicial system with the 2011 constitutional reform.

We cannot deceive history. Oblivion does not bring truth, nor replaces justice. Only if we reach truth we can aspire that justice stops being an ambition and it becomes reality on practice. Without truth there will be no true justice, just a partial and conditional application of norms, more

than justice, it legalizes and preserves impunity. Justice cannot be built upon oblivion. The problem of disappearances in Mexico does not limit itself to the 43 students of Ayotzinapa, its extent is bigger, there are thousands of disappeared. We not only lack of 43, we lack of 37 thousand Mexicans who are waiting the Mexican State to undertake concrete and effective actions to address their cases.

On this matter, we have said that transitional justice can be a way to solve some of the challenges the country faces, although it is not a panacea or a unique recipe for that. In fact, it is necessary to create in Mexico the conditions that makes possible its implementation and viability. The challenges on this regard are not easy, perhaps one of them are the terms and conditions that can operate in a criminality and violence environment just as the one Mexico is facing. Usually, this has been applied when internal conflict situations, like dictatorships or civil wars, where human rights violations were committed; although it is not usual to do it facing crime groups, like the so-called organized crime.

The mechanisms of transitional justice cannot mean a resignation to legality, or an undermining of democratic institutionalism or the establishment of bodies above the law and above people's human rights. The may not look for the application of discretionary or biased justice, without accountability, infringing defense and due process guarantees. The fact that these mechanisms will be substitutive or above institutions that provide justice is a wrong first step, which we must not take.

From the CNDH we have insisted that Mexico needs to improve security, but not at any cost. We require the security of a rule of law State, where civil institutions are not subordinated or delimited to military structures

or control, where rights and respect to people’s dignity are not determined by authoritarian or discretionary acts. Respect and administration of justice, as well as the due probe and prosecution of crimes should be fundamental issues. Our country cannot allow itself to renounce to civil and democratic institutionalism.

We recognize that different preventive points on public safety have been established in the 2018-2024 National Plan for Peace and Security, as well as a social approach to the interpretation of security and justice problems that the country faces. We also distinguish that in it, the government searched an inclusive policy for all rights, including those related to people’s security, as a proposal that rethinks the policies of drug use and consumption with a comprehensive approach. The National Plan also includes a multidimensional perspective of peace construction that stimulates and promotes the harmonic coexistence of people, in a complementary way to violence reduction policies.

However, this national body cannot stop drawing the attention, like when it did it regarding the Internal Security Law, about the embedded risks on favoring reactive actions and the use of force, particularly through the establishment of a national guard. It is mainly formed by armed forces elements, which contravenes what the constitution states, as well as principles, recommendations and criteria made by international bodies referring that security tasks ought to be carried out by civil institutions, and military participation must be reduced to the minimum. In addition, security problems require a complete approach. Even if the police is well trained, little or nothing will help to end impunity if we do not have autonomous, and efficient prosecutors with enough resources, as well as, capabilities for crime prosecution, investigation and punishment of the liable parties.

Similarly, this national body pointed out, as it did when it was tried to increase criminal rates in custody detention as an exit

before the increment of criminal rates, regarding the recently approved initiatives, that they contravene what is stated in the constitution that establishes that the measure is only exceptional. Also with the current legal framework, all crimes related to this constitutional reform could be judged as mandatory pretrial detention as the Public Prosecutor demands it to the judge, duly making his demand.

The expanding of the list of the proposed crimes does not guarantee in any way that the Public Prosecutor would fulfill its duty to investigate each case objectively, completely and efficiently. In that sense, even if the accused were responsible for a crime, they will be freed ant the end of the procedure because of a deficient investigation. In this regard, to guarantee the establishment and operation of autonomous prosecutors with the correct resources and capabilities is of great importance.



Mr. President:

The wide decision of the voters that allowed your election as president of Mexico made you the representative not only of those who voted for you, but also of all Mexicans. You have asked us to participate and set the goal that your administration becomes the country's fourth transformation, along with the Independence, the Reform and the Revolution in which we fought to abolish slavery and get national sovereignty. In them, we achieve the dominance of civil power and the restoration of the republic, as well as justice and democracy, respectively. On this transformation, you set as goal that honesty and fraternity become a way of life and government. We share your intention and aims; we want to work to fulfill them.

Internal division, violence, and fratricidal confrontation marked the first three transformations. These should not be the patterns or characteristics of this fourth transformation, on the contrary, the aspiration of fraternity marks the need that this change should be based in the acknowledgment and respect of human dignity. Human rights have to be the axis of the fourth transformation.

This goal of legality and fraternity makes necessary, among other things, not to condemn the legit exercise and defense of rights; we must not weaken or make precarious or administratively inoperative our democracy. Instead, we must respect plurality and dissent as well as the democratic institutionalism, power balance and constitutional competences. Ignorance and poverty should not be seen as virtues, but conditions that our country should overcome it by development, departing from the well-being of its inhabitants. We should respect the constitution laws, as a historical outcome of the struggles and aspirations of our people.

The disputes between the union powers have to be solved in the frame of the constitution and its laws; such disputes must not become in confrontations that polarize positions and divide institutions and society. Over the need of preserving and respecting the constitution, as well as the importance of rights, the "Benemérito de la Patria" said:

"I will use all means at my power to sustain that sacred code, cooperating to the development of the humanitarian principles it contains, in order to put down roots in the hearts of Mexicans and henceforth it be the safeguard public freedom, the only flag we follow to never submit to the whimsical will of no man".

It is time we take seriously human rights, so we understand that they are the only element on which we can support the changes we demand as a country. To achieve the goal of reaching legality and justice in peace.

Thank you very much.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Participacion/10122018.pdf>

The national Ombudsperson calls on human rights to be the axis of the fourth transformation and that the fraternity aspiration should be the basis for acknowledgment and respect of human dignity

DGC/420/18
December 10, 2018

The President, Andrés Manuel López Obrador, bestowed the 2018 National Human Rights Award to Mr. Héctor Fix Zamudio and the honorary Mention to Tita Radilla, in a ceremony at the National Palace.

The president ratified the conviction of his government of not promoting human rights violations or protecting those related to hem. He also said that he will accept and fulfill all the recommendations from the CNDH and will respect the autonomy of the constitutional body.

The award was received by Héctor Fix Fierro, son of the scholar, who is a researcher and remarkable university member, a humanist and by his own accomplishments one of the undisputable pillars and examples of the development and consolidation of human rights and guarantee mechanisms in Mexico and Ibero-America.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_420.pdf



CONSIDERATIONS OF THE CNDH TO THE REACTIONS AND COMMENTARIES ABOUT THE RECOMMENDATION 15VG/2018, REGARDING IGUALA CASE, AND TO THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE INSTALLATION OF THE TRUTH COMMISSION

DGC/406/18
December 3, 2018

The commitment of the National Commission of Human Rights (CNDH) in the Iguala case is the victims and the truth. The extension, reach and length of the work of this national body did not take into account any calculation or political consideration, it was determined by the lack of trustworthy information gotten by the authorities from different fields on investigating the case, as well as in the denials and obstacles it faced on the development of its work. To determine the existence of human rights violations, the CNDH according to its attributions, had to carry out the investigation that other bodies could not or did not want to do in an appropriate and due way.

For the CNDH the truth in the Iguala case is only one and it does not accept adjectives conditioning or determining its content, which

has to be sustained on objective and verified evidence of the facts, not in opinions, circumstances or political interests of any sort. This national body does not support the so-called “historical truth” theory, but it also affirms that the critics and questioning made against it or other theories cannot imply that later investigations must start from an initial bias or assumption ruling out any element related to them, if they are sustained in the improvement of proof or in objective elements.

For this national body, a basic priority in the case has been to determine the whereabouts and destination of the disappeared students. In this regard, the CNDH draws the attention over the need of reviewing more than 63 thousand bone fragments that were recovered in the Cocula dump and in the San Juan River,

who are kept by the Attorney General’s Office in order to be genetically analyzed if possible.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_406.pdf



THE CNDH PRESENTS A REPORT TO THE IACHR ABOUT THE ACTIONS MADE IN FAVOR OF THE MIGRANT CARAVAN; IT ASKS THE IACHR TO ANALYZE THE MIGRATORY PHENOMENON AND OFFER OPTIONS AND MECHANISMS FOR ITS ATTENTION BEFORE THE HIGH PROBABILITY OF MORE MASSIVE EXODUS

DGC/419/18

December 10, 2018

The National Commission of Human Rights presented before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) the report about the “Human rights situation of the persons that make part of the Migrant Caravan”, during the Regional Hearing of the 170 period of sessions that took place in Washington, United States.

Such report describes the setup of the caravan and its phases; the applicable rights of its members like to security, personal integrity, children’s rights, legal due process on detentions, health protection, ask and get asylum and voluntary return. It also covers information about the discriminatory and xenophobic speech against migrants; humanitarian

transfer, LGBT community; critical moments in the phase of long routes and protection rights measures like precautionary measures, complaint procedures and good practices implemented by authorities.

By considering the highly probability of another migratory phenomena as this one, the CNDH asks the IACHR -among other things- to develop an analysis that allows to identify and address from a human rights view the elements that makes wide groups of people migrate from their original countries. The above, in order to offer alternatives to migration; to make a monitoring visit to the Mexico-US border and to the Mexico-Guatemala border, and to identify the current access

and general conditions, and foresee a follow up mechanism and an immediate action in which the IACHR and the national human rights institutions of the countries can work on, in coordination.

In addition, it proposed to elaborate a guide, with lineaments, or a protocol to regulate the use of force when required, keeping proportionality and addressing the vulnerability of migrants. It also exhorts to consider the need of response and attention of immediate actions on eventual intense flow events like caravans, and to assess the adoption of precautionary measures by the IACHR. It urges the issuance of lineaments to provide humanitarian assistance and to make officials act responsibly; as well as to ask international bodies to collaborate on the attention of migrants and to consider as a good practice the linking between employment and immigration regulation, and to motivate countries to encourage the management of programs to assign formal jobs to them.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_419.pdf



THE CNDH QUESTIONS THE GOVERNMENT CAPACITY TO ADDRESS BIG MIGRATORY FLOWS, TO RESPECT HUMAN RIGHTS AND PEOPLE’S DIGNITY ON THE LACK OF PROPER PUBLIC POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

DGC/431/18
December 18, 2018

The National Commission of Human Rights (CNDH) expresses the lack of proper public policies and programs to address big migratory flows formed by thousands of people in exodus or in caravans, questions the governmental capacity about the respect to human rights and people’s dignity.

It invites authorities to motivate their entry in an orderly, safe and humanitarian way –in line with the national legal framework and the international commitments from which our country is part of-. In addition, it urges the government to fulfill its commitment coming from the recent signing of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, on December 10 in Morocco. The above, in order to create a regional support strategy that address the origin causes in the Northern Triangle of Central America and that manage migratory flows, of transit and destination following the unhindered respect to human dignity and to the fundamental rights.

On the International Migrants Day –December 18–, this national commission remembers that the yearning of people on the move and that are searching better development perspectives has no borders.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_431.pdf

18 de diciembre
DÍA INTERNACIONAL DEL MIGRANTE

Cada año, millones de personas abandonan sus hogares en busca de trabajo, educación y mejores condiciones de vida

Al año 2017 había 240 millones de personas migrantes aproximadamente

Los principales países de origen de la migración al año 2015 eran

15.6 millones
India

12.3 millones
México

10.6 millones
Rusia

En 2017 más de 72 mil hombres, 21 mil mujeres y 18 mil niñas, niños y adolescentes fueron detenidos en estaciones migratorias mexicanas

Alrededor de 12.5 millones de personas nacidas en México viven en Estados Unidos

Alrededor de 5.9 millones de ellas no cuentan con papeles migratorios

Pacto Mundial para una Migración Segura, Ordenada y Regular

Urgimos al gobierno a cumplir el compromiso derivado de la reciente firma del Pacto Mundial para una Migración Segura, Ordenada y Regular, a ser congruente con su postura internacional y a combatir el racismo y la xenofobia

Fuentes: SEGOB, 2017 | ONU, 2018 | CNDH, 2018

WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE DISCUSSION PROCESS ABOUT THE REFORM OF DIFFERENT ARTICLES OF THE MEXICAN CONSTITUTION IN ORDER TO REDEFINE THE INTEGRATION, ORGANIZATION AND ASSIGNMENTS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, THE NATIONAL COMMISSION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT

DGC/435/18
December 19, 2018

1. The use of the armed forces is not the solution for the violence and insecurity problems we face; it is only one part of it. The reconsideration of the National Guard represents a partial and incomplete response to the problem on insecurity and violence because it would generate a risk for the infringement of human rights. It would also, not guarantee or contribute in a substantive way to end impunity, it would weaken our civil and democratic institutionalism, besides, it will breaches principles, recommendations and criteria made by international bodies regarding human rights.

2. The CNDH is not against the temporary and extraordinary participation of the armed forces on people's security tasks, and draws the attention over the need that such participation should be regulated objectively and correctly in the first place.

3. This national body is worried seeing that the axis of the State policy that looks for creating safety conditions in the country and ending violence centers in the reconsideration of the National Guard, which is formed mainly by armed forces elements. The public security tasks have to remain in the hands of civil institutions, and the military participation must be reduced to the minimal.

4. The National Guard as contemplated does not guarantee justice, barely a deterrence or a restraint that has limited and short term effects. By allowing the use of force as the main tool creates a bigger risk of human rights violations.

5. The proposal of a constitutional reform has many ambiguities and mistakes that could result in human rights violations.

6. It would be desirable the establishment of a specialized and plural group or a board that review the objective and concrete evidence that support its viability and appropriateness.

7. We insist on the need of having overall autonomous prosecutors with the necessary and administrative resources, with operative capabilities so that they can duly and timely develop their work.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_435.pdf



THE CNDH WELCOMES THE RULINGS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CASES “ WOMEN VICTIMS OF SEXUAL TORTURE IN ATENCO V. MEXICO” AND “ALVARADO ESPINOZA ET AL V. MÉXICO”, AND STRESSES THE NEED OF FULL ENFORCEMENT

DGC/440/18

December 22, 2018



Corte Interamericana
de Derechos Humanos
Inter American Court of Human Rights



The National Commission of Human Rights (CNDH) welcomes and recognizes the issuances of the Rulings made by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (CorIDH) in the cases “Women Victims of Sexual Torture in Atenco v. Mexico” and “Alvarado Espinoza et al. v. México”. It stresses the need of full enforcement of such judgments in order to make effective the rights to truth, to justice and to reparation, that own the victims and to guarantee the no-repetition of similar facts.


In the CNDH’s opinion, the issuance of these judgments is especially relevant regarding the current discussions carried out, to reform the constitution in order to reconsider the role, integration, and operation of the National Guard. They establishes different criteria that are legally binding for the Mexican State,


and that will have to be taken into account in order to prevent that they result in human rights violations.


In the case “Women Victims of Sexual Torture in Atenco v. Mexico” criteria of the use of force was reaffirmed, as well as the establishment of an independent mechanism of monitoring and evaluation on the Federal Police and of the State of Mexico. In the case “Alvarado Espinoza et al. v. México” specific criteria was included for Mexico about the participation of the Army on public security as well as, the need of monitoring them by civil and independent bodies. Exceptionally, when the armed forces intervene in security tasks its participation ought to be extraordinary, subordinated, regulated and monitored.


http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_440.pdf


Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Federal Electricity Commission, CFE-Distribution</p>  	<p>About the case of violation to the right to life in detriment of V1 and his relatives, V2 and V3, for the lack of proper acting on the supervision and maintenance activities on the air lines of electric distribution in the Municipality of Ciudad Guadalupe, Nuevo León, by public servants of the Federal Electricity Commission and of CFE-distribution, that resulted in the death of V1 by electrocution.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No.68/18 December 10, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_068.pdf</p>


Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Presidency of the Superior Tribunal of Justice and the Council of the Judiciary of the State of Quintana Roo</p> 	<p>About irregular imprisonment on municipal prisons of Felipe Carrillo Puerto and Solidaridad in the State of Quintana Roo.</p>	<p>RECOMENDACIÓN No. 69/18 December 13, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_069.pdf</p>


Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Government of the State of Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave</p> 	<p>About the impugnation appeal of RV and R against the insufficiency in the compliance by the Ministry of Public Security of the State of Veracruz of the recommendation issued by the State Commission of Human Rights.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 70/2018 December 18, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_070.pdf</p>


Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Mexican Social Security Institute</p> 	<p>About the case of violations to the human rights to the protection of health, to life, to the principle of superior interest of the child in detriment of V1 and to access to health information in detriment of V2 and V3, in the General Hospital Zone.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 71/2018 December 18, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_071.pdf</p>


Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>General Prosecutor of the State of Colima</p> 	<p>About the case of violations to the human rights to Access to justice in its modality of administration of justice and to truth regarding the disappearance of V1, committed in detriment of him and his relatives by public servants of the former Attorney General's Office of the State of Colima.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 72/2018 December 19, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_072.pdf</p>


Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Mexican Social Security Institute</p> 	<p>About the case of violations to the human rights of health protection for inadequate medical attention and to life in detriment of V, in the Regional General Hospital number 25 of the Mexican Social Security Institute in Iztapalapa, Mexico City.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 73/2018 December 19, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_073.pdf</p>


Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Ministry of the Navy and the Government of the State of Durango</p> 	<p>About the case of violations to the human rights of freedom, for arbitrary detention and illegal imprisonment in detriment of V1, V2 and V3 attributable to agents of the Ministry of the Navy and of the State Directorate of Investigation of the General Prosecutor del State of Durango, and violations to legal safety, legality and personal integrity, for the improper administration of justice and for torture acts committed in detriment of V1, V2 and V3, attributable to agents of the General Prosecutor of the State of Durango.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 74/2018 December 19, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_074.pdf</p>


Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Mexican Social Security Institute</p> 	<p>About the case of violations to human rights to health protection and to life, for inadequate medical attention in detriment of V, in the Rural-Prospera Hospital 54, in Tlaltenango de Sánchez Román, Zacatecas.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 75/2018 December 20, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_075.pdf</p>


Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Federal Electricity Commission, General Directorate of the Federal Electricity Commission-Distribution</p> 	<p>About the lack of due diligence in the supervision and maintenance activities on the underground lines of electric distribution in the Municipality of Reynosa, Tamaulipas that resulted in the death of V1, by electrocution.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 76/18 December 20, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_076.pdf</p>

Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Mexican Social Security Institute</p> 	<p>About the case of violations to the human rights to health protection of QV, to personal integrity of QV, V1 and V2, to the principle of superior interest of the child and to information for the inadequate medical attention in detriment of QV, in the General Hospital zone 194 of the IMSS in Naucalpan, State of México.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 77/2018 December 21, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_077.pdf</p>




Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Government of the State of Chihuahua, Commission of Human Rights of the State of Chihuahua</p> 	<p>About the impugnation appeal for the non-compliance of the State Ministry of health of the recommendation issued by the State Commission of Human Rights of Chihuahua.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 78/2018 December 21, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_078.pdf</p>






Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Ministry of National Defense</p> 	<p>About the case of violation to the human right to personal integrity for torture acts in detriment of V, attributable to agents of the SEDENA, in Apatzingan, Michoacán.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 79/2018 December 21, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_079.pdf</p>



Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Ministry of Public Safety and Protection</p> 	<p>About the case of the violation to the human right to personal integrity for torture acts in detriment of V, attributable to agents of the Federal Police.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 80/2018 December 21, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_080.pdf</p>




Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Government of the State of Puebla</p> 	<p>About the case of violation to the right to health protection and to the superior interest of the child, for inadequate medical attention in detriment of V, in the General Hospital in Cuetzalan, of the Ministry of Health of Puebla.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 81/2018 December 21, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_081.pdf</p>
Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Federal Commission for the Protection against Sanitary Risk, National Service for Agro-Food, Quality, Health and Safety.</p> 	<p>About the violation of human rights to food, to safe water, to a healthy environment and to health, for the non-compliance of the general duty of duly acting to restrain the use of dangerous pesticides, in detriment of the general population.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 82/2018 December 26, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_082.pdf</p>
Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Government of the State of Tlaxcala</p> 	<p>About the case of violations to the human rights of access to justice in its modality of administration of justice of V1, V2, V3 and V4, and to the superior interest of the child in detriment of V1, minor disappeared in Tlaxcala.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 83/2018 December 27, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_083.pdf</p>
Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Ministry of Public Safety and Protection, Government of the State of Guanajuato, Deputy General Attorney of Legal and International Affairs, Executive Commissioner for Attention to Victims</p> 	<p>About the case of violations to the human rights to legal safety, to personal integrity, to get attention resulting from his victim condition and to access to justice in its modality of administration of V, for acts related to the excessive use of force.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 84/2018 December 27, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_084.pdf</p>

Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Ministry of National Defense, Deputy Attorney General of Legal and International Affairs, Ministry of Public Safety and Protection, Government of the State of Guerrero, General Prosecutor of the State of Guerrero</p> <div> </div>	<p>About human rights violations for the facts that took place on June 5 and 7, 2015 in the municipality of Tlapa de Comonfort, in the State of Guerrero.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 85/2018 December 27, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_085.pdf</p>



Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>National Council for Education Development, Ministry of the Public Function, Government of the State of Tabasco</p> <div> </div>	<p>About the cases of duty negligence of care and the non-compliance to the principle of superior interest of the child, that resulted on violations to the human rights to decent treatment, to a life free of violence, to personal integrity and safety, to education and to complete healthy development, in detriment of 20 minors (9 girls, 7 boy and 4 teenagers), in 10 basic education schools located in Hidalgo, Tabasco and Mexico City.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 86 /2018 December 27, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_086.pdf</p>

Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Government of the State of Chiapas, Deputy General Attorney of Legal and International Affairs, General's Attorney Office, Executive Commission for Attention to Victims, General Directorate of the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples, General Prosecutor of the State of Chiapas</p> <div>  </div>	<p>About the case of victims of enforced internal displacement in various communities of the municipalities of Chalchihuitán and Chenalhó, Chiapas.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 87 /2018 December 28, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_087.pdf</p>

Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Government of the State of Tamaulipas</p>  	<p>About the impugnation appeal of R1, for the non-compliance of the recommendation issued by the Commission of Human Rights of the State of Tamaulipas, lack of duly acting and violation to the human right to access to justice in its modality of administration of justice.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 88/2018 December 28, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_088.pdf</p>

Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Government of Veracruz, General Prosecutor of Veracruz</p>   	<p>About the case of violations to the human rights to legal safety and access to justice in its modality of administration of justice in detriment of V2, V3, V4 and V5, resulting from the homicide of V1, journalist of the State of Veracruz.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 89/2018 December 28, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_089.pdf</p>

Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Governor of the State of Chiapas, General Prosecutor of the State of Chiapas, Presidency of the Municipality of Chenalhó, Chiapas. Presidency of the Municipality of San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas</p>      	<p>About the case of 971 victims of enforced internal displacement in various communities of Chenalhó, Chiapas.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 90/2018 December 28, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_090.pdf</p>

Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Government of the State of Baja California Sur, Attorney General's Office</p>  	<p>About the case of violation to the right to access to justice in its modality of administration of justice, as well as omissions that affect freedom of expression of V, and not being victim of enforced displacement, in the State of Baja California Sur.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 91/2018 December 31, 2018</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_091.pdf</p>

Soil pollution, a hidden danger with serious consequences

It is a serious challenge for agricultural productivity, food security, and human health, but little we know about the scale and seriousness of the threat, according to a new FAO report, «Soil pollution: a hidden reality». Industrialization, wars, mining and the intensification of agriculture have left their legacy of soil pollution all over the planet, while the growth of cities has had as consequence the use of soil as a dump for bigger quantities of urban waste.

Research carried out is mainly limited to developed economies. Therefore, there are big loopholes of information regarding the nature and extent of the problem. It is estimated that in Australia, there are 80.000 places that suffer soil pollution. China, for example, has categorized 16% of its soils -and 19% of its agriculture soils-, as polluted. There are approximately 3 million polluted places in the European economic zone and in the Western Balkans.

In the United States, 1,300 sites appear on the Superfund priority list, in which authorities include those that suffer a high level of pollution. Such sites affect food security by making harder plants metabolism and decreasing agricultural performance and making crops harmful for consumption too.

https://www.abc.es/natural/desarrollorural/abci-contaminacion-suelo-peligro-oculto-graves-consecuencias-201805041046_noticia.html

Book of the month



Plastic: a toxic idyll

Susan Freinkel
Number of pages: 360 pages.
Binding: Soft cover
Publisher: TUSQUETS EDITORES
Language: CASTILIAN
ISBN: 9788483833933

Plastic has built our modern world, to the point is hard to imagine our life without things like the comb, the toothbrush, the bag from the supermarket, the gum, the lighter, the heart pacemaker or the credit card. However, not all is a fairy tale in this idyll between humans and a product made more than a century ago.

Susan Freinkel explains how plastic appeared and how its infinite varieties developed, but also describes the harmful consequences of its massive consumption: the decrease of fossil fuels, the spread of damaging chemical products, and the destruction of the environment. On “Plastic”, she tells amazing stories while she gives the reader the conclusions of the most recent scientific investigations, and abundant economic data.

<https://www.casadellibro.com/libro-plastico-un-idilio-toxico/9788483833933/1957110>



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