



# NEWSLETTER



**Message from the President** on the Occasion of the Commemoration of November 25, the 16 Days of Activism, and International Human Rights Day.

**Remarks by the President** at the Gold Certificate Award Ceremony for the Mexican Standard on Workplace Equality and Non-Discrimination

**9 recommendations**, 7 of which were routine and 2 related to serious human rights violations

**7 Petitions for Declaratory Judgment of Unconstitutionality**

**Diseño y formación**

Dirección General de Difusión  
de los Derechos Humanos

**Compilación de contenido**

Dirección de Promoción de la Cultura  
de los Derechos Humanos

**se-divulgacion@cndh.org.mx**

Los contenidos presentados son responsabilidad de las y los autores y no de la CNDH, que los reproduce con un carácter informativo

© Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos

Edificio Héctor Fix Zamudio

**Secretaría Ejecutiva**

Boulevard Adolfo López Mateos 1922,  
Col. Tlacopac, demarcación territorial  
Álvaro Obregón, C.P. 01049, CDMX.

Teléfonos: (52 55) 55127294 Ext. 8718

(55) 56 81 81 25 y 54 90 74 00

Lada sin costo: 01 800 715 2000

Sede Edificio Marco Antonio Lanz Galera

**Quejas y Orientación**

Periférico Sur 3469, San Jerónimo Lídice,  
demarcación territorial La Magdalena Contreras,  
C.P. 10200, CDMX.

**Puedes presentar tu queja en línea:**

[www.atencionciudadana.cndh.org.mx](http://www.atencionciudadana.cndh.org.mx) o personalmente, en cualquiera de nuestras sedes: [www.cndh.org.mx/cndh/sedes](http://www.cndh.org.mx/cndh/sedes)

# CONTENT

## 02

---

### **PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

- 02** The President's Voice
- 07** Events of the Month
- 15** Promotion Mechanisms

## 16

---

### **HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE WORLD**

- 16** Ombudsmen

## 21

---

### **PROTECTION AND DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

- 23** Recommendations
- 29** Unconstitutionality Actions
- 30** Press release

# PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

## THE PRESIDENT'S VOICE

### Message from the President on the Commemoration of November 25, 16 Days of Activism, and International Human Rights Day

December 10 marks International Human Rights Day. This celebration aims to promote the values enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: a historic document that proclaimed the inalienable rights of all people, regardless of gender, orientation, religion, language, political or other opinions, national origin, place of birth, property, or any other condition.

Thus, within the framework of International Human Rights Day and the closing of the 16 Days of Activism Against Violence Against Women and Girls, the president of the CNDH, Rosario Piedra Ibarra, led the ceremony commemorating this event.

Good morning, everyone.

Thank you very much to everyone here with me on the podium.

Colleagues from the National Human Rights Commission, guests, friends: today, December 10, we gather once again to commemorate International Human Rights Day, a date that calls on us to recognize the human person as the starting point and ultimate goal of all public action.

Seventy-seven years after its establishment, the spirit that gave rise to this commemoration must remain the same: that no person

should live in subordination, silenced or relegated, that no injustice should be normalized, that no abuse should be tolerated.

It must be said that our country is undergoing a historic period of great progress in the consolidation of human rights. The achievements of recent years are undeniable and reflect the State's commitment to equality, justice, and democracy.

This progress contrasts with past decades, marked by authoritarian practices that systematically violated fundamental rights, normalized the plundering of natural resources and the impoverishment of the people, and deprived them of the right to elect their leaders.

Over the past six years, the CNDH has taken on a profoundly ethical task: defending the life, liberty, equality, and respect that every person deserves simply by virtue of their existence. And that mission, which transcends us, is renewed every day in the work of those of us who are part of this institution.

Over the years, we have worked with conviction to give the Commission what should always have been its essence and *raison d'être*: the character of a true Ombudsman's Office, sensitive to inequalities and capable of listening to those who historically had no voice.

Today we can be proud that we have evolved into a commission that not only reacts to

human rights violations, but also prevents them; that is not content with increasing the number of complaints it handles and recommendations it issues, but works every day to reduce both to such an extent that respect for human rights becomes the norm, as a result of the efforts of all of us who make up the CNDH.

We have a new Commission that places victims at the center of its mission, that is part of the country's transformation, and that contributes and has an impact beyond the discourse of building a state based on rights, with peace, justice, and more democracy.

The transformation of the National Human Rights Commission is a task we undertook more than five years ago with a clear vision: to leave behind our role as a merely testimonial body and become a true ombudsman's office that prioritizes prevention.

Because protecting human rights means anticipating harm, not waiting for it to happen. And we are committed to this with all our institutional strength and with the conviction that the practices that hurt the dignity of our people will never be repeated.

Thus, the principles that guide our actions—legality, objectivity, professionalism, honesty, loyalty, equality, and transparency—are not merely normative statements, but commitments that this institution lives by and carries with it every time it assists a victim and enters a community.

When you listen to a mother searching for her son or daughter, when you talk to those who have faced discrimination or violence, every recommendation, every act of support, every preventive action reflects that unwavering responsibility.

Today also marks the end of the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence, an institutional effort that reminds us that a society where half the population lives under threat, inequality, or fear cannot be called a democracy.

The CNDH has strengthened its efforts to prevent, address, and raise awareness of these forms of violence, convinced that substantive equality is a prerequisite for justice and social peace. Added to this is our commitment to indigenous peoples and communities, human rights defenders, children and young people, older persons, persons with disabilities, and those who have been marginalized for economic, identity, or gender reasons.

In more than five years of management, we have proven with facts what I promised from the outset: that this Commission would be on the side of the people. That is why this year we established the Public Service Award, a distinction created to honor the integrity and dedication of staff who have demonstrated exemplary service.

With this first edition of the CNDH 2025 Public Service Recognition Award, we want



Fotografía CNDH

to promote good work practices among our staff and encourage a service characterized by integrity and ethics, that is, by their commitment to institutional values in accordance with the institutional call for applications.

This recognition is awarded to five individuals, but its purpose is to establish benchmarks that enable us to promote good working practices and strengthen an organizational culture based on ethics, dignified treatment, collaboration, and a commitment to service, which should characterize this National Commission.

I repeat, this Commission is now a different one, very different from the one that existed six years ago. We reformed the internal regulations, the manuals, and with them the practices and structures.

Today we are working on the definitive reform of the CNDH, which will allow us to turn it into the National Ombudsman's Office for the Rights of the People, improving our response mechanisms, refining our investigations and resolutions, making our recommendations binding, listening more and with greater sensitivity. In short, an institution that is closer, more humane, and more effective.

I am convinced that defending human rights is essentially believing that a different and better country is possible. It means seeing each person as an end in themselves and not as a file; as a story that deserves justice, not as a formality. It means recognizing that our institutions only make sense when they serve those who need them most.

Today I reaffirm: the CNDH will continue to act with autonomy, firmness, sensitivity, and with the absolute conviction that human rights are non-negotiable.

Our strength is moral, our task is ethical, and our duty is permanent.

May this day remind us that it is never too late to correct, to repair, to listen, to transform.

May we continue to move toward a country where human rights are the norm and not the exception; real, everyday, and fully guaranteed.

Thank you very much.



Fotografía CNDH

## Message from the president at the Gold Certificate Award Ceremony for the Mexican Standard on Workplace Equality and Non-Discrimination

*On December 3, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) received the Gold Certificate in the Recertification of the Standard on Workplace Equality and Non-Discrimination. It once again obtained the highest score, 100 points, demonstrating this institution's deep commitment to the principles of gender equality, diversity, and non-discrimination in the workplace.*

*This prestigious recognition, awarded by the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, the National Women's Institute, and the National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination, together with an accredited certification body, confirms the excellence of this autonomous body's work in making the CNDH a fairer, more inclusive, and more respectful workplace.*

*The president of the CNDH, Rosario Piedra Ibarra, shared a few words on the occasion of this valuable recertification.*

Good morning, everyone.

I am very pleased to be here to accompany this important event for our institution.

We celebrate the recertification of the Workplace Equality and Non-Discrimination Standard, and we do so with a perfect score of 100 points and Gold Level recognition. This result is neither accidental nor easy;

it is the fruit of sustained, professional, and deeply human effort by each and every one of us who are part of this great institution.

We began this journey at the start of my administration in late 2019, and it came to fruition in early 2021 when we obtained this certification for the first time. In 2023, we successfully passed the surveillance audit, and today, in 2025, we are demonstrating that the CNDH not only maintains the standard, but also consolidates and strengthens it.

Maintaining the highest rating is not just about endorsing a process; it is about confirming an institutional conviction that we have managed to normalize in our daily activities.

I would like to express my enormous gratitude to all areas of this commission, who are jointly responsible for this achievement, for this recertification, and of course to those who worked on it and documented it.

Reviewing procedures, integrating evidence, documenting processes, responding to requests, and accrediting each of the practices evaluated is important. But what is most noteworthy is that behind each piece of evidence submitted there is a history of serious, responsible work deeply oriented toward human dignity, which is how we work at the National Human Rights Commission.



Fotografía CNDH



Fotografía CNDH

This recognition certifies that the CNDH is a space that strives to be safe, respectful, free from discrimination, and sensitive to the needs of work-life balance.

To each department, each director and team leader, each person who has made it possible for the CNDH to be an institution that leads by example today, thank you very much, because I want to say this very clearly: the certificate we are receiving belongs to everyone who works at the CNDH.

Thanks to you, equality in the workplace is evident in our daily interactions, in the way we listen, support, collaborate, and resolve our differences as coworkers. It is especially evident in every service we provide, in every interaction carried out with empathy, sensitivity, and a full understanding of the importance of our mission.

The reason of being of the CNDH is to protect human dignity, and an institution can only defend externally what it practices internally.

Finally, I would also like to highlight the importance of these assessments being carried out by external, independent, and specialized entities. Certification does not depend on internal perception, but rather on impartial and methodologically rigorous professional diagnoses. When an institution opens its processes to external review, it demonstrates transparency and a willingness to improve.

This achievement proves that the CNDH is capable of reviewing itself, correcting practices, consolidating progress, and maintaining a

standard of excellence. And when that same institution scores 100, it shows that it is making its workplaces solid, reliable, ethical, and safe spaces.

These are processes that strengthen working life, provide certainty for staff, drive continuous improvement, and consolidate an institutional culture based on values and principles.

This 100 rating and gold level represent exactly that: a joint effort, a shared vision, and an institutional commitment that is maintained over time.

Today we celebrate an achievement, yes, but above all we celebrate a commitment: to continue walking together toward a National Ombudsman's Office for the Rights of the People, an institution that is more humane, more conscious, and more consistent with the values we defend before the country.

To all of you, congratulations on this achievement. Thank you for your effort, your commitment, your conviction. This recognition is yours and for you.

Thank you very much.

# EVENTS OF THE MONTH

## NATIONAL AWARD CEREMONY FOR GOOD PRACTICES IN HUMAN RIGHTS.



The National Human Rights Commission is convinced that the best strategy for defending human rights is to develop and promote prevention. So much so that prevention is a fundamental part of its Institutional Strategic Plan 2025-2029.

For this reason, it seeks to ensure that the authorities provide dignified treatment to those who request their services, since many of them exercise their rights through these services. Many of the cases referred by this institution to different authorities have been resolved satisfactorily, thanks to daily inter-institutional coordination efforts that directly benefit the petitioners.

Thus, within the framework of International Human Rights Day, the 2025 National Award for Good Practices in Human Rights was presented in the Senate of the Republic's Hearing Room, in recognition of the institutions that have achieved the best results and have best responded to recommendations in the implementation of actions that guarantee respect for the dignity and human rights of individuals.

This award recognizes authorities within the National Alert System that have managed to reduce their verified complaints compared

to 2024 and those that have complied with the most recommendations.

Teacher Rosario Piedra Ibarra, president of the CNDH, mentioned that the purpose of the Award is to "strengthen the institutional culture of public service from a human rights perspective and contribute to the administrative tasks of the authorities, but above all, to set exemplary benchmarks for good governance and good authority. Today, on Human Rights Day, we present the National Award with the conviction that human rights are the product of historic struggles in which many people have given their lives to achieve better living conditions, greater freedom, justice, equality, peace, and democracy."

He also acknowledged the work carried out by the federal government to reduce human rights violations, as well as the authorities who work tirelessly to serve the Mexican people.

Among other public servants, the ceremony was attended by María Rosario Piedra Ibarra, president of the National Human Rights Commission; Francisco Estrada Correa, executive secretary of the same Commission; Senator Reyna Celeste Ascencio Ortega, president of the Human Rights Commission of the Senate of the Republic; and Félix Arturo Medina Padilla, undersecretary for Human Rights, Population, and Migration of the Ministry of the Interior.

Watch the awards ceremony at <https://goo.su/VMDnt>

## IMPACTS OF NEW DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES ON THE EXERCISE OF DESCA



The National Human Rights Commission, through its Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights Program (DESCA), held a roundtable discussion on the Impacts of New Digital Technologies on the Exercise of DESCA Rights in the Sor Juana Room at the Marco Antonio Lanz Galera headquarters of this autonomous body.

In recent years, we have heard about multiple digital technological developments that, at first glance, may seem surprising. However, such developments carry enormous risks, especially for the exercise of economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights.

Many of these technologies violate the right to decent work, because they are designed to replace the workforce in certain tasks or in the performance of various activities, which can in turn have dire social consequences.

So, at present technological development, including artificial intelligence, currently perpetuates a model of labor injustice, contributes to increased environmental pollution, and exacerbates inequalities through

the accumulation of wealth in a few hands due to the privatization of common goods.

As if this were not enough, this model of technological development, which, it must be said, is characteristic of neoliberalism, increases inequalities in the exercise of power through wars and the appropriation of natural resources.

Because of this, the guests invited to participate in this roundtable discussion spoke about the potential impact of digital technologies on multiple human rights, such as the right to education, justice, water, and environmental rights. They also mentioned the risks that these technologies can entail, as they are unfair and exclusionary. Furthermore, their development involves forms of labor exploitation that, in some cases, border on slavery, for example, in the extraction of minerals used to build technological components.

It is necessary to develop a critical history of technology in order to understand not only where it comes from, but also the implications and intentions behind its production

and use. What's more, now more than ever, it is necessary to discuss its purposes and who it benefits, so that we can understand it and make clear that we want it to benefit everyone without affecting economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights.

Participating in the roundtable discussion were Dr. Paola Ricaurte Quijano, researcher at the Monterrey Institute of Technology and Higher Education; Samuel Rosado Zaidi, professor at the Faculty of Economics of the National Autonomous University

of Mexico; and Verónica Villa Arias, from the Action Group on Erosion, Technology, and Concentration.

On behalf of the CNDH, Octavio Rosas Landa, director of the DESCA Program, presented the meeting, and Erica Hagman Aguilar, director of Special Investigations at the Sixth General Inspectorate, moderated the panel.

Watch the broadcast at <https://goo.su/nXwn2>



## AWARDING OF GOLD CERTIFICATE IN MEXICAN STANDARD ON WORKPLACE EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

Thanks to the constant work of many areas, coordination between teams, and the institutional conviction that equality is not only a legal principle but also a daily practice that builds fairer, more respectful, and more humane workplaces, the National Human Rights Commission received the Gold Certificate in the Recertification of the Standard on Workplace Equality and Non-Discrimination. The certificate reflects this institution's commitment to the principles of gender equality, diversity, and non-discrimination in the workplace.

In attendance were María del Rosario Piedra Ibarra, president of the CNDH; Juan José Sánchez González, general coordinator of Administration and Finance; Fernando Chiquini Barrios, managing partner of Factual Services; Cecilia Velasco Aguirre, general coordinator of Recommendation Monitoring and Legal Affairs; and Olivia Rojo Martínez, head of the Internal Control Body.

This recertification recognizes the collective effort of all public servants who are part of the Commission and reaffirms the commitment to continue promoting better conditions, better processes, and an organizational culture that respects the dignity of all people.

The CNDH will continue working to ensure that everyone who collaborates with this institution has a safe space, free from discrimination, that promotes professional development with equal opportunities.

In this regard, after receiving the certificate, teacher Rosario said: "Today we celebrate an achievement, yes, but above all we celebrate a commitment: to continue walking together toward a National Ombudsman's Office for the Rights of the People, an institution that is more humane, more conscious, and more consistent with the values we defend before the country."

It is important to note that this prestigious recognition is awarded by the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, the National Institute for Women, and the National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination, together with an accredited certification body, which confirm the excellence of this organization's internal policies with this certificate.

Check the delivery of the certificate at <https://goo.su/zao6mK>



Fotografía CNDH

## AWARDS CEREMONY FOR THE PEACEFUL SCHOOL COEXISTENCE CONTEST



On December 2, the award ceremony for the 4th Peaceful School Coexistence Drawing Contest was held, with the aim of encouraging students to reflect on the culture of peace and human rights in schools.

It should be noted that on August 18, 2025, the National Human Rights Commission, in coordination with the Tlaxcala State Ministry of Public Education and the Educational Services Unit of that same federal entity, issued the call for entries for the contest, aimed at secondary school students enrolled in public and private institutions in the Mexican Republic.

Each participant created and presented a drawing of their own design, referring to peaceful coexistence at school and the treatment of students, teachers, administrative staff, support staff, and school authorities, based on trust and respect in order to build a culture of peace and human rights.

First place went to Yan Rojas Quintero. Second place went to Habbimael Yazid Saavedra Hernández Silva, and third place

went to Frida Itzayana Pérez Martínez. In addition, the jury decided to award certificates to the 10 best selected works.

At the award ceremony, Yan, Habbimael, and Frida expressed what creating their drawings meant to them and what motivated them to create them.

Thanks to these initiatives, the National Human Rights Commission is fulfilling its commitment to build a culture of peace and respect for human rights among the younger generations and is consolidating harmonious coexistence in all educational spaces throughout the country.

Public servants from the Tlaxcala Ministry of Public Education, the state Human Rights Commission, and the National Human Rights Commission attended the awards ceremony.

Check out the ceremony at <https://goo.su/Bfz5YSf>

## ACTIONS OF THE INDEPENDENT NATIONAL MONITORING MECHANISM OF THE CDPCD



International Day of Persons with Disabilities is observed on December 3 to promote their rights and actions aimed at their well-being in all areas of society and development, as well as to raise awareness about their situation in political, economic, cultural, and social life.

As part of this day, the National Human Rights Commission held an event at which the Independent National Monitoring Mechanism for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, attached to this autonomous body, shared the actions it carries out in collaboration with state and federal mechanisms.

It should be noted that the Independent National Monitoring Mechanism is an

independent framework established to fulfill the commitment made by the Mexican State when it signed and ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Through its Executive Directorate, it contributes to outreach, training, and support efforts to implement and operate the Convention's independent state monitoring mechanisms in public human rights protection agencies in the states, and to build a joint work plan that will establish an institutional structure to improve the lives of people with disabilities in the country by monitoring compliance with the Convention.

The event was moderated by Dr. Eliseo Guajardo Ramos, executive director of the Independent Mechanism. Several public servants from the CNDH who collaborate with the Mechanism also participated, as well as members of the state teams of the national mechanism and a member of the technical advisory committee.

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities arose after a proposal from international civil society (and not from a UN member state), when on December 3, 2006, Mexican internationalist Gilberto Rincón Gallardo presented an initiative to the General Assembly to consider approving the Convention.

Check out the event at <https://goo.su/tF2BcoR>

## CRITICAL THINKING IN HEALTH IN MEXICO, INTERSECTIONS WITH DECOLONIAL, BLACK, AND COMMUNITY FEMINISMS

On December 11, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), in collaboration with the International Health and Health Sovereignty Working Group of the Latin American Council of Social Sciences (Clacso), held the forum Critical Thinking in Health in Mexico, Intersections with Decolonial, Black, and Community Feminisms.

The forum was held at the Rosario Ibarra de Piedra National Human Rights Center (Cenadeh), the academic and publishing house of the CNDH.

This forum marked the end of two years of work, as it was the second edition of the ongoing seminar Decolonial, Black, and Community Feminisms. Health from the South, and involved looking at health from a critical perspective, which considers people as rights holders, rather than objects of study or mere examination, as was the case in neoliberal culture, which has left enormous scars on health systems with practices that are dehumanizing even for their own work teams.

A summary was also prepared of the forums that took place throughout 2024. For example, the discussion on which feminist theories dominate the field of health and what their proposals are in relation to gender and other ways of thinking about health. Another forum addressed the decolonization of gender and health studies, presenting research being conducted in Latin America and the Caribbean on the value of using the category of gender (where it comes from and what gender coloniality is within the field of health).

Among the topics addressed, racism in public health stood out; that is, how colonial racial determination makes a distinction

in the study of health, disease, and care in our countries.

Forums such as this one are alternatives to neoliberal culture, as they allow for discussion, debate, and reflection with a view to transforming reality in favor of the sectors that need it most.

Check out the forum at <https://goo.su/MpRXHWt>

The poster features a purple background with a white geometric pattern. At the top, logos for CNDH México, Clacso, and the Grupo de Trabajo Salud Internacional y Soberanía Alimentaria are displayed. The main title is in large, bold, green and white text. Below the title, it identifies the event as a 'SEMINARIO PERMANENTE' and provides the date and time: '11 diciembre 2025, 11:00 a 13:30 hrs.'. The location is listed as 'Sala de juntas del CENADEH "Rosario Ibarra de Piedra"'. Contact information for Cisco Webex, including a link, meeting number, and access code, is provided. At the bottom, social media icons and the text 'EVENTO HÍBRIDO cndh.org.mx' are on the left, and 'Te esperamos ¡Participa!' is on the right.

## SEMINAR: STATE POLITICAL VIOLENCE IN MEXICO AND THE DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

As part of the analysis being carried out by the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) on political and social repression in the country, this autonomous body held the sixth and final session of 2025 of the seminar on State Political Violence in Mexico and the Defense of Human Rights. It was held on December 11 at the National Human Rights Center (Cenadeh) “Rosario Ibarra de Piedra,” the CNDH’s publishing and academic center.

During the seminar, emphasis was placed on the importance for the country of extending the period in which neoliberalism emerged, not only to the 1970s and 1980s, but even to the 1930s, as it was in that decade that a discussion began on dismantling or modifying the paradigm that had been established under Cardenismo with regard to economic planning, with the aim of moving directly to neoliberalism; that is, to the total regulation of the market, the economy, and people’s lives themselves.

In this regard, it was mentioned that technocracy also developed in Mexico during the same period, particularly after the Cardenista state, and even during this period there was an attempt to professionalize the civil service and the political and economic elite in all state institutions.

Likewise, there was discussion of how we can characterize neoliberal states in terms of the legal production they have generated, beyond the privatization of social security or deregulation in labor matters. To this end, two questions were raised at the seminar: What kind of norms are produced in neoliberal states? What are the characteristics of such norms?

Among the answers, the following stands out: making the illegitimate legal through decisions made by political and business leaders embedded in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. In addition, these leaders infiltrated autonomous bodies in order to give “certainty and legality” to the illegitimacy of their interests.

Participants included Andrea Covarrubias Pasquel, researcher at Cenadeh; Álvaro Romero Cartagena Rivero, director general and head of the Sixth General Inspectorate Office; Víctor Hugo Pacheco Chávez, also a researcher at Cenadeh; and Aleida Hernández Cervantes, Doctor of Law from the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM).

Check out the seminar at <https://goo.su/JAJaa>



# PROMOTIONAL MECHANISMS

## GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Monthly publication on human rights, aimed at the general public. The content includes national and international news on human rights; reports, articles, interviews, and discussions, as well as national commemorations that promote historical memory and disseminate social and institutional contributions to the recognition of human rights. One edition was published in December and is available on the CNDH website.



Para consultar más números de Perspectiva Global:  
<https://www.cndh.org.mx/tipo/4113/perspectiva-global>

## NEWSLETTER

Monthly publication on the activities carried out by the staff of the CNDH, as well as its head, at the national and international levels. It also presents the actions taken to defend human rights; a summary of the latest recommendations issued; press releases and relevant documents. In addition, it reports on trends during the month in international cooperation, unconstitutionality, constitutional controversies, information mechanisms, education, and the promotion of human rights, among other activities of the organization. It is available on the CNDH website, as well as in English: Newsletter.



To view the Newsletter in Spanish and English:  
<https://www.cndh.org.mx/Educacion/Carta-Noticias>

## RELEVANT DATES

To raise awareness of relevant national and international dates in the field of human rights, brief research papers are produced on events and individuals related to these and other related topics. In addition, a reminder is provided about the organization, struggles, and movements that have emerged in response to violations of fundamental rights, as well as the contributions that have led to the recognition and exercise of human rights.



To check the relevant dates:  
<https://www.cndh.org.mx/fechas>



Fotografía CNDH

## Ombudsmen

This section aims to report on the activities, actions, or positions of various ombudspersons around the world. Based on the international context, it provides a summary of initiatives, laws, or reports produced in different countries, with the aim of identifying regional similarities that make valuable contributions to the defense and protection of human rights.

### ***PROTECTION OF VULNERABLE GROUPS***

#### **GUATEMALA**

Today, women continue to suffer various types of violence (physical, psychological, economic, patrimonial, sexual, to name a few). For this reason, the Human Rights Ombudsman's Office of Ixcán (a municipality located in the north of the department of Quiché) held a workshop with the aim of helping women in vulnerable situations to understand, value, and exercise their human rights. It also promoted community participation and access to protection and defense mechanisms. The workshop was conducted in the Q'eqchi' Mayan language. Through integration strategies, women's rights were addressed, emphasizing equality and the right to a life free of violence.



**PROCURADOR  
DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS**

[More information: https://goo.su/A8OnJO2](https://goo.su/A8OnJO2)

## CHILE



The National Human Rights Institute and the Gabriela Mistral Regional Library, located in Coquimbo (a port city in Chile), implemented a project for children with the aim of promoting human rights and encouraging children to value the diversity of migrant families in the region. The children participated in creative writing workshops with the aim of collectively writing a story that reflected the reality and experiences of migrants. In this way, the workshop linked drawing with the human rights of these people.

More information: <https://goo.su/aQU8L>

## COLOMBIA

With the aim of defining measures to strengthen the monitoring of public policy on comprehensive care and reparation for ethnic groups who are victims of the armed conflict, the Ombudsman's Office, the Attorney General's Office, the Comptroller General's Office, and several delegations representing Black, Afro-Colombian, Raizal, Palenquero, and Rom communities held an inter-institutional working session with ethnic participation. With this measure, the Ombudsman's Office promotes coordination between state institutions and communities to advance toward a public policy with a differential, territorial approach that respects the collective nature of ethnic rights in Colombia.



More information: <https://goo.su/PDNcS>

## PANAMÁ



Following a field visit by the Ombudsman, it was confirmed that Afro-descendant children and adolescents in Panama suffer from structural gaps, social exclusion, and discrimination. In order to help address these issues, the Ombudsman's Office, in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund, published the "Ombudsman's Report on the Situation of the Rights of Children and Adolescents of African Descent in Panama." With this document, the Ombudsman's Office seeks to ensure that the Panamanian State implements actions to improve access to the rights of children and adolescents of African descent with an intersectional approach.

More information: <https://goo.su/6G2hvZN>

## BOLIVIA



The Ombudsman emphasized the need to differentiate the care provided to adolescents in conflict with the law and to strengthen the specialization of those involved in the Juvenile Justice System, since these are young people who are still developing and therefore require special treatment by the State and society in the process of social reintegration, which, in turn, must take into account contact with victims. Thus, the Ombudsman's Office will review the compliance with the legal powers of all the institutions that make up the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, in order to ensure that they fulfill their legal responsibilities and do not make decisions that impede the protection of the rights of adolescents in conflict with criminal law.

**More information:** <https://goo.su/YFiV2QX>

## BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA



As part of International Day of Persons with Disabilities, the City Ombudsman's Office organized a series of talks with specialists and representatives of civil society. Among other topics, they discussed the reforms to the pension system developed by the Argentine government, which, they emphasized, violate the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and affect the right to social protection and independent living. In this context, the Ombudsman's Office pointed out the need to reverse the changes, restore benefits, and rebuild the social protection system in accordance with constitutional and human rights standards.

**More information:** <https://goo.su/4LY9IV>

## PARAGUAY

In order to prevent discrimination in the workplace, the ombudsman visited the Sargento Ayte Police Academy in the town of Rafael Ávila, where female applicants were taking the entrance exams for the National Police. The ombudsperson observed the exam and verified that it was conducted with transparency and fairness. "It is our responsibility to ensure that the process is conducted with complete transparency, guaranteeing that each test is correctly evaluated and scored, once the guidelines have been established by the Higher Institute of Police Education," he explained regarding his participation in the applications.



**More information:** <https://goo.su/ZTYZ>

## COMISIÓN INTERAMERICANA DE DERECHOS HUMANOS



On International Day of Persons with Disabilities, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) affirmed that democracy is incomplete if persons with disabilities cannot participate fully and effectively in public life on an equal basis with others. To strengthen institutions, enrich debate, and ensure that policies reflect the diversity of society, on this international day the IACHR, through its report Situation of the Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the Americas, urged States to recognize their right to vote and run for elected office with the necessary support, ensure equal conditions in electoral processes; provide accessible election materials in various formats, easy-to-read documents, subtitled videos, and sign language interpretation, among other essential measures.

**More information:** <https://goo.su/ZTYZ>

## RINDHCA

Because LGBTIQ+ people face systematic discrimination and violence, the Network of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Americas published the Guide to Good Practices for National Human Rights Institutions on the economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights (ESCR) of LGBTIQ+ people in Latin America. Discrimination and violence limit LGBTIQ+ people's access to DESCAs, so the guide outlines international and regional standards for protecting these rights, offers guidance on inclusive data collection and management, and proposes strategies for advocacy, monitoring, and human rights education.



**More information:** <https://goo.su/MF6zX1>

## BULGARIA



For several years now, migration at European borders has increased considerably; the lack of effective controls often violates the human rights of migrants, especially children and adolescents. In this regard, the Ombudsman stated that deficiencies in medical care and a shortage of trained personnel remain critical problems in the asylum protection system. In view of these shortcomings, during her participation in the forum Guaranteeing Human Rights at Europe's Borders, organized with the National Institute of Justice, UNHCR, and the Council of Europe's Department of Migration and Refugees, she stressed the need for ongoing training for staff working with asylum seekers on the rights of children and adolescents and international asylum standards. and called on state institutions to develop strategies to increase the level of human rights protection at European borders.

**More information:** <https://goo.su/V3Aytu>

## BOLIVIA



The work of journalists is fundamental to affirming freedom and democracy. Through their work, they build memory, challenge silence, and give voice to those who need to be heard. Thus, within the framework of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Ombudsman's Office awarded six journalistic reports from the National Journalism and Human Rights Competition on the consequences of excessive deprivation of liberty among young people and women. At the awards ceremony, the Bolivian ombudsperson emphasized that this country can only design a peaceful future if it ensures the human rights of all people, without distinction of any kind.

**More information:** <https://goo.su/VnUac3r>

## REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

According to the ombudsman, health, social security, personal integrity, education, environmental protection, and work are the least guaranteed rights in the Dominican Republic. When presenting the Second National Human Rights Report, the Ombudsman pointed out that the most vulnerable populations are women, older adults, and people with disabilities. For this reason, he added, it is essential to expand the scope of action of the Ombudsman's Office so that, together with state institutions, it is possible to guarantee the rights of these sectors of the population. The report was presented during the commemoration of International Human Rights Day.



**More information:** <https://goo.su/O8JuEca>

## REPÚBLICA CHECA



Ombudsmen from five countries (Slovakia, Azerbaijan, Serbia, Georgia, and the Czech Republic) met in Bratislava as part of International Human Rights Day. There, they reaffirmed their commitment to justice and human dignity and signed the Bratislava Declaration, which confirms the universal value of human rights enshrined in international documents and the constitutions of each country. They also pledged to protect the human rights of all people, regardless of their origin, sexual orientation, religion, nationality, or social status, and ratified their support for international cooperation and the exchange of experiences between ombudsmen and national institutions.

**More information:** <https://goo.su/LjtPog>



# PROTECTION AND DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

## RECOMMENDATIONS

During December, the National Human Rights Commission published nine recommendations, seven of which were ordinary and two of which were for serious human rights violations.

It should be noted that, of the ordinary recommendations, two were issued to the Institute for Social Security and Services for State Workers (ISSSTE) for violations of the human rights to health, dignified treatment, health protection, life, and access to health information. Another recommendation was sent to the Mexican Social Security Institute for violations of the human rights to health protection, life, and dignified treatment, as well as access to health information.

With regard to recommendations for serious human rights violations, one was issued to the head of the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection for violations of the human rights to personal integrity and security and to dignified treatment, due to acts of torture. The other was sent to the head of the Secretariat of the Navy for violations of personal integrity and security and dignified treatment—for cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment—and legal security and property—for the arbitrary destruction of privately owned movable property—violations attributable to members of that secretariat in Matamoros, Tamaulipas.

# UNCONSTITUTIONALITY ACTIONS

The Political Constitution of the United Mexican States establishes that the National Human Rights Commission is empowered to challenge, before the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, the validity of laws that are enacted or amended and that are considered to violate human rights. Once the law is published in the official media outlet in question, the National Commission has a period of thirty calendar days to challenge the provisions that are considered to violate fundamental rights.

In this regard, seven constitutional challenges were approved this month, brought on the grounds that they violate the rights to legal certainty and victims' rights, the principles of legality and proportionality and tax equity; legal certainty and personal freedom, the principles of specificity applicable to administrative sanctions and proportionality of sanctions; the obligation to respect, promote, protect, and guarantee human rights, as well as freedom of expression and the principles of legality in terms of specificity and *ultima ratio*.

## PRESS RELEASES

Among the statements published by this National Commission during December, the following stand out: the joint statement in which the CNDH and Mexico City International Airport announce that they will install public service modules at the airport; 238/2025, in which the CNDH states that it sent a recommendation to the Veracruz Attorney General's Office for not accepting one from the local commission related to the disappearance of persons; 240/2025, in which the CNDH reports that it has transformed itself and is no longer a reactive body: it now prevents human rights violations; 241/2025, in which it reports that it awarded the first edition of the 2025 National Prize for Good Practices in Human Rights.

In addition, two explanatory notes stand out: in one of them, this autonomous body responds to false allegations about the fulfillment of its mission and the scope of its recommendations. In the other, it reaffirms that it does not work less than the public human rights bodies of the states, each doing its job and fulfilling its mission; but it is necessary to reform the model.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMENDACIÓN  
**145/2025**

**ON AN APPEAL AGAINST THE DECISION NOT TO ACCEPT RECOMMENDATION 023/2021, ISSUED BY THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF GUERRERO FOR THE VIOLATION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO LEGALITY, TO THE PROTECTION OF ACCESS TO NON-JURISDICTIONAL PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, BY THE MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF COPALA, GUERRERO, AND BY THAT LOCAL COMMISSION**

The CNDH issued a recommendation to the heads of the Guerrero State Human Rights Commission and the Municipal Presidency of Copala, Guerrero. It requested that the head of the Human Rights Commission issue a circular stating that future pronouncements must comply with the highest standards of human rights protection, in strict accordance with national and international regulations. It recommended that the head of the Municipal Presidency issue instructions to collaborate in registering the victims in the Victims Registry; offer them the psychological and/or thanatological care they require, and to collaborate with this National Commission in the administrative hearing before the Internal Control Body of the Copala City Council, in order to initiate and integrate the corresponding legal investigation procedures.

**More information: <https://goo.su/zcHEvUm>**

**REGARDING VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO HEALTH PROTECTION, LIFE, DIGNIFIED TREATMENT, AND ACCESS TO HEALTH INFORMATION**

The CNDH sent a recommendation to the head of the IMSS Directorate for human rights violations attributable to medical personnel assigned to the institute's General Hospital No. 2 in Hermosillo, Sonora. It requested that the director collaborate in registering the victims in the national registry of victims; provide them with psychological and/or thanatological care if required; collaborate with the investigating authorities in the presentation and follow-up of the administrative hearing that this National Commission is presenting before the OIC-IMSS for the irregularities committed; and implement a process of continuous training and professionalization in human rights, taking into account the principles of accessibility, acceptability, availability, and quality related to the right to protection of health, life, and dignified treatment, given the vulnerability of elderly victims and their access to health information.

RECOMENDACIÓN  
**146/2025**

**More information: <https://goo.su/K7NxU>**

**ON THE APPEAL RELATED TO AN INJURY CAUSED BY THE NON-ACCEPTANCE OF RECOMMENDATION 10VG/2024, ISSUED BY THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF NUEVO LEÓN, ADDRESSED TO THE SYSTEM FOR THE INTEGRAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE FAMILY OF THE STATE OF NUEVO LEÓN, WHICH VIOLATED THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO ACCESS TO NON-JUDICIAL PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, LEGALITY, LEGAL CERTAINTY, AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN THE FORM OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, AS WELL AS BY FAILING TO OBSERVE THE PRINCIPLE OF THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD.**

The CNDH issued a recommendation to the head of the General Directorate of the DIF System of the State of Nuevo León. It recommended that the head instruct the appropriate parties to fully accept Recommendation 10VG/2024, issued by the State Commission and addressed to the authorities of the Nuevo León DIF; collaborate in the follow-up of the administrative complaint filed by this National Commission for the probable administrative offenses set forth in this recommendation and confirmed in the similar 10VG/2024 issued by the Local Agency, as well as those derived from the non-acceptance of said instrument in its entirety; issue a circular instructing compliance with Recommendation 10VG/2024 in a timely manner, as well as to collaborate at all times with the State Commission in complying with the recommendations issued to the Nuevo León DIF authorities, due to the accreditation of human rights violations.

**More information: <https://goo.su/l66oLW>**

**ON AN APPEAL FILED BY THE STAFF ASSIGNED TO THE LABOR CONCILIATION CENTER OF THE STATE OF MORELOS, AGAINST THE RECOMMENDATION ISSUED ON APRIL 1, 2024, BY THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF THAT FEDERAL ENTITY, THEREBY VIOLATING THE RIGHT TO LEGAL CERTAINTY**

The CNDH issued a recommendation to the head of the Labor Conciliation Center of the State of Morelos. It requested that he instruct the appropriate person to collaborate in registering the victim with the Executive Commission for Attention and Reparation to Victims of the State of Morelos; provide psychological and medical care to achieve emotional healing, to the extent possible, so that the victim can recover from the effects suffered as a result of the violations of her human rights; collaborate in the presentation and follow-up of the administrative complaint that this National Commission will file with the Morelos State Comptroller's Office for the probable administrative offenses indicated in this recommendation.

**More information: <https://goo.su/KhgGfW>**

RECOMENDACIÓN  
**151/2025**

## **ON VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO HEALTH PROTECTION, LIFE, AND HEALTH INFORMATION**

The CNDH issued a recommendation to the heads of Prevention and Social Reintegration of the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection and the Secretariat of Health of the State of Coahuila. It recommended that the head of Prevention and Social Reintegration collaborate in registering the victims in the National Victims Registry and provide them with the psychological and/or thanatological care necessary for the human rights violations that gave rise to this recommendation. The head of the Coahuila State Ministry of Health was asked to collaborate with the investigating authority in the processing and follow-up of the administrative complaint that this Commission is filing with the Specialized Internal Control Unit of that Ministry of Health, for the acts and omissions indicated in this recommendation; that they design and implement a training process for the personnel assigned to the Internal Medicine Unit of the General Hospital, as well as for the health personnel working in the Outpatient Department of that specialty, in accordance with the terms indicated in the non-repetition measure specified in subsection a) addressed to the Coahuila State Health Secretariat, and that this will be accredited with the development of the program to be taught in the aforementioned process.

**More information: <https://goo.su/w71ZX>**

## **ON VIOLATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHT TO HEALTH AT THE ARAGÓN FAMILY MEDICINE CLINIC AND THE INDIANILLA SPECIALTY CLINIC OF THE INSTITUTE OF SECURITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES FOR STATE WORKERS IN MEXICO CITY**

The CNDH issued a recommendation to the head of the ISSSTE. It requested that he collaborate with the Executive Commission for Victim Assistance (CEAV) to register the direct victim in the National Victims Registry; in coordination with said Executive Commission, he must ensure that she receives the medical care she requires, which must be provided free of charge, immediately, at a time and place accessible to her, with her consent and after providing clear and sufficient information. He also requested that he cooperate with the investigating authority in the processing and follow-up of the submission of evidence to the administrative file filed with the Internal Control Body-Issste, due to the irregularities committed in the medical care of the victim.

**More information: <https://goo.su/PmlkBj>**

RECOMENDACIÓN  
**153/2025**

## ON VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO DIGNIFIED TREATMENT, HEALTH PROTECTION, LIFE, AND ACCESS TO HEALTH INFORMATION

The CNDH issued a recommendation to the head of the ISSSTE. It requested that he collaborate with the Executive Commission for Victim Assistance (CEAV) to register the direct victim in the National Victims Registry; in coordination with said Executive Commission, he must ensure that she receives the medical care she requires, which must be provided free of charge, immediately, at a time and place accessible to her, with her consent and after providing clear and sufficient information. He also requested that he cooperate with the investigating authority in the processing and follow-up of the submission of evidence to the administrative file filed with the Internal Control Body-Issste, due to the irregularities committed in the medical care of the victim.

**More information: <https://goo.su/azzJNK>**

## ON VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO DIGNIFIED TREATMENT, HEALTH PROTECTION, LIFE, AND ACCESS TO HEALTH INFORMATION

The CNDH issued a recommendation to the heads of the General Directorate of the Institute for Social Security and Services for State Workers and the General Directorate of the Institute for Social Security of the State of Mexico and Municipalities. It recommended that the head of the General Directorate of the ISSSTE collaborate in the follow-up of the administrative file, filed with the OIC-ISSSTE, as a result of the administrative hearing held in response to the inadequate medical care provided, in order to determine the appropriate legal action; implement a training cycle on human rights at the HGR-Sur, so that public servants have sufficient knowledge and tools to comply with the Mexican State's human rights obligations. The head of the General Directorate of ISSEMyM was asked to collaborate in the follow-up of the administrative hearing that this National Commission is presenting before the OIC-ISSEMyM for the omissions or actions in which they incurred; and to issue a circular addressed to all personnel assigned to the emergency services of the HR-Valle de Chalco, reiterating the importance of complying with the obligations to promote, respect, protect, and guarantee the human rights of beneficiaries.

**More information: <https://goo.su/azzJNK>**

RECOMENDACIÓN  
**202VG/2025**

**ON SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO PERSONAL INTEGRITY AND SAFETY AND TO HUMANE TREATMENT, THROUGH ACTS OF TORTURE**

The CNDH issued a recommendation to the head of the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection for serious human rights violations attributable to members of the then Federal Police in the State of Mexico. It requested that he cooperate in registering the victims in the National Victims Registry; provide them, with their prior consent and if they require it, with psychological and medical care as a result of the actions or omissions that gave rise to this recommendation; and cooperate in the follow-up of preliminary investigation 2, which covers acts of torture, so that the investigating authority can determine the corresponding criminal responsibility in accordance with the law.

**More information: <https://goo.su/7JTTHx>**

RECOMENDACIÓN  
**203VG/2025**

**REGARDING SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO PERSONAL INTEGRITY AND SAFETY AND TO HUMANE TREATMENT, FOR CRUEL, INHUMANE, AND DEGRADING TREATMENT, AND TO LEGAL SECURITY AND PROPERTY THROUGH THE ARBITRARY DESTRUCTION OF PRIVATELY OWNED MOVABLE PROPERTY**

The CNDH sent a recommendation to the head of the Navy Secretariat for serious human rights violations attributable to members of that secretariat in Matamoros, Tamaulipas. It recommended that he collaborate in registering the victims in the National Victims Registry; provide one of them with the medical and/or psychological care she requires, and another with psychological care for the events that made her a victim; collaborate in the follow-up of the investigation file opened for the events that led to cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment and the destruction of personal property, so that the corresponding criminal responsibility may be investigated and determined in accordance with the law; and issue a circular—addressed to public servants who carry out operational activities related to public security in Matamoros, Tamaulipas—requesting that all activities they carry out related to vehicle searches and the detention of persons be in strict compliance with the human rights recognized in the Constitution and international treaties.

**More information: <https://goo.su/RvbB>**

# UNCONSTITUTIONALITY ACTIONS

## Unconstitutionality actions filed during December 2025

This month, the National Human Rights Commission filed seven constitutional challenges, challenging 36 general regulations.



1. On December 5, 2025, a constitutional challenge (125/2025) was filed with the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation (SCJN) against the revenue laws of six municipalities in the state of Tlaxcala for the 2026 fiscal year, on the grounds that they violate the right to legal certainty; principles of legality and proportionality, and tax equity.

- 2.** On December 8, 2025, a constitutional challenge (126/2025) was filed with the SCJN against the revenue laws of six municipalities in the state of Tlaxcala for the 2026 fiscal year, on the grounds that they violate the right to legal certainty, the principles of legality and proportionality, and tax equity.
- 3.** On December 12, 2025, a constitutional challenge (128/2025) was filed with the SCJN against the revenue laws of 11 municipalities in the state of Tlaxcala for the 2026 fiscal year, on the grounds that they violate the principles of proportionality and tax equity.
- 4.** On December 12, 2025, a constitutional challenge (129/2025) was filed with the SCJN against Articles 212, section V, in the normative portion “temporary or”; 214, sections I, in the normative portion “36-hour arrest and”; III, in the normative portion “equivalent to one thousand UMAs”; IV, in the normative portion “equivalent to one thousand UMAs and temporary closure”; V, in the normative portion “equivalent to five hundred UMAs and temporary closure”; VII, in the normative portion “equivalent to five thousand UMAs”; XI, in the normative portion “equivalent to one thousand UMAs”; XII, in the regulatory portion “equivalent to one hundred UMAs,” and XIII, in the regulatory position “equivalent to one thousand UMAs,” and 219, in the regulatory portion “temporary or,” of the Law for Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management and Civil Protection of the State of Chiapas. The foregoing is due to the fact that they violate the rights to legal certainty and personal liberty; principles of specificity applicable to administrative sanctions and proportionality of sanctions.
- 5.** On December 17, 2025, a constitutional challenge (130/2025) was filed with the SCJN against Article 190 Bis, paragraphs three and four, subsection a), in the “domestic” section, and fifth, of the Penal Code of the State of San Luis Potosí, because they violate the rights to legal certainty and the rights of victims; the principles of legality in terms of specificity in criminal matters and proportionality of penalties; as well as the obligation to respect, promote, protect, and guarantee human rights.
- 6.** On December 17, 2025, a constitutional challenge (131/2025) was filed with the SCJN against the revenue laws of 10 municipalities in the state of Tlaxcala for the 2026 fiscal year, on the grounds that they violate the principles of proportionality and tax equity.

On December 17, 2025, a constitutional challenge (132/2025) was filed with the SCJN against Articles 187 Ter, 272 Bis, and 272 Ter of the Penal Code of the State of San Luis Potosí, on the grounds that they violate the rights to legal certainty and freedom of expression; principles of legality in terms of specificity and ultima ratio.

# PRESS RELEASES

## JOINT STATEMENT

### CNDH and AICM to install customer service kiosks at Mexico City International Airport

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) and Mexico City International Airport, S.A. de C.V. agreed to install customer service modules in terminals 1 and 2 of the capital's airport, with the aim of offering guidance and preventive care to users, and strengthening early action and access to the Commission's services.

The agreement seeks to ensure dignified, sensitive, intercultural, and respectful treatment of users, staff, and citizens. This is particularly relevant in light of the upcoming 2026 World Cup, which will significantly increase domestic and international air travel.

The agreement, signed by the president of the CNDH, Rosario Piedra Ibarra, and the general director of Mexico City International Airport, Admiral Juan José Padilla Olmos, is a preventive tool to promote and protect human rights and contributes to consolidating a more accessible, inclusive, transparent, and discrimination-free airport environment.

Teacher Piedra Ibarra considered that the agreement expresses a clear and shared institutional conviction: the defense of human rights is manifested and perfected in proximity to people, in the spaces where they live, travel, and face situations that may affect their dignity. She added that airports are spaces of encounter and mobility where diverse realities converge, demanding close and sensitive institutional action.

She specified that one of the best practices in public service is to respond promptly to citizens and prioritize timely information, dignified treatment, and effective access to protection mechanisms, particularly in contexts of high national and international mobility.

**More information: <https://goo.su/FeO9>**



Fotografía de internet

**238/2025**

## **CNDH issues recommendation to the Veracruz Attorney General's Office for not accepting one of the local commission's recommendations related to the disappearance of persons**

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) issued another recommendation, 134/2025, addressed to the Attorney General's Office of the State of Veracruz, in response to its refusal to accept a similar recommendation, 070/2023, issued by the State Human Rights Commission of that entity.

The case began on September 11, 2018, when the CEDHV received a complaint from an indirect victim who reported that state prosecutor's office personnel had not adequately investigated the disappearance of a person. The victim pointed out irregularities, omissions, and delays in the compilation of the investigation file.

After reviewing the case, on September 29, 2023, the CEDHV issued Recommendation 070/2023, confirming that the institution did not act diligently to investigate the incident. However, the Prosecutor's Office decided not to accept it.

After reviewing the file again, the CNDH agreed with the CEDHV and determined that the Veracruz Prosecutor's Office had violated the right of access to justice, as well as the rights of the indirect victim. For this reason, it issued Recommendation 134/2025 addressed to the Prosecutor's Office.

Recommendation 134/2025 has already been duly notified and can be consulted on the website.

**[www.cndh.org.mx](http://www.cndh.org.mx)**  
**More information: <https://goo.su/sWGYp>**



240/2025

## The CNDH has been transformed; it prevents human rights violations.

At the start of the commemoration of International Human Rights Day on December 10, Rosario Piedra Ibarra, president of the National Human Rights Commission, emphasized that more than five years ago, the Commission set out to move beyond its role as a mere witness and has now become a true advocate that prioritizes prevention, because protecting human rights means anticipating harm without waiting for it to occur.

She also noted that work is being done to ensure that practices that hurt the dignity of our people are never repeated, under the principles of legality, objectivity, professionalism, honesty, loyalty, equality, and transparency.

In this context, which also saw the conclusion of the 16 Days of Activism Against Violence Against Women and Girls organized by this institution, he indicated that the Commission has become what it should always have been at its core: a true ombudsman's office, sensitive to inequalities and capable of listening to those who had no voice, evolving into a Commission that not only reacts to violations but also prevents them.

**More information: <https://goo.su/poly>**

## *Ceremonia de entrega del*

PREMIO NACIONAL DE

**BUENAS PRÁCTICAS** en

Derechos Humanos

2025

10

Diciembre

16:30 HRS.

*Sala de Comparecencias del Senado de la República*

Fotografía CNDH

24/1/2025

### **CNDH presents the first edition of the 2025 National Award for Good Practices in Human Rights**

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) presented the 2025 National Award for Good Practices in Human Rights, established this year, to authorities and institutions that distinguished themselves by reducing complaints and fully complying with the recommendations issued by this body.

During the ceremony held in the Senate Hearing Room, the president of the CNDH, Rosario Piedra Ibarra, emphasized that the award recognizes concrete and measurable results, the fruit of continuous work that directly benefits citizens. "This is not a recognition of the subjective assessment that is usually made of the people who receive this type of incentive. It is recognition of behavior and commitment that translates into concrete benefits for citizens... We recognize those who actively contribute to the enforcement and better observance of human rights in Mexico," she said.

He also recalled that, since its creation in 1990, the CNDH has evolved during his tenure, moving from a testimonial model to an institution focused not only on receiving complaints but also on preventing them, and reducing the issuance of recommendations that are not binding under the current model anyway.

Finally, he called on the Legislative Branch to support the efforts made by the CNDH and consolidate its transformation into a National Ombudsman's Office for the Rights of the People, which would allow it to take preventive rather than merely reactive measures (responding to complaints) and make its recommendations binding, in accordance with the constitutional mandate that has existed since 2011 for all State authorities to promote, respect, protect, and guarantee human rights.

**More information:** <https://goo.su/Q86ACh>



COMISION NACIONAL DE LOS  
DERECHOS HUMANOS

# CLARIFICATION NOTE

Fotografía CNDH

## **CNDH responds to false allegations regarding the fulfillment of its mission and the scope of its recommendations**

Once again, the National Human Rights Commission is the target of attacks by media pressure groups, supposed “defender” organizations that take victims hostage, and the political-economic corporate power that has systematically sought, since November 2019, to take over this Commission with the intention of using it as a battering ram against the processes of transformation that the country is undergoing. They have expressed this clearly and on a daily basis: they would like the CNDH to be the media architect that denounces a non-existent reality and uses the means at its disposal, such as recommendations and actions of unconstitutionality, to serve, as before, partisan agendas and the interests of the groups that took over the country for decades and today aspire to return, through the destabilization and soft coups we have seen in other countries.

This new wave of attacks is evident following the presentation of the National Award for Good Practices in Human Rights, an award that contrasts with the patronage-based and selective presentations of the National Human Rights Award, which counted among its winners none other than Isabel Miranda de Wallace. This is how they want to discredit the CNDH and its work with the authorities today, when before they rewarded people who even ran for political office. Those who today criticize this effort to highlight the Mexican state's progress in human rights never pointed out the Commission's partiality in the past. Instead, they now try to discredit the objective and coordinated work we do as part of the Mexican state, repeating what has become their only refrain: that the CNDH “is not autonomous” and that it is “at the service of power.”

With specific reference to the “analysis” signed by Héctor Sebastián Arcos Robledo, entitled: “When it is most needed: only 0.7% of the recommendations issued by the CNDH are fully complied with,” published on the website of the organization “Mexicans Against Corruption and Impunity,” known for its political and economic affiliations, this National Commission categorically rejects its assertions which, as will be seen below, attempt, albeit unsuccessfully, to contradict the fact that this CNDH does defend the people, which is what weighs most heavily on them, and for this reason they seek to discredit the work, results, and achievements—notable ones—achieved during the administration of Rosario Piedra Ibarra, who has distinguished herself by placing victims and, in general, the people of Mexico at the center of her work and attention.

The fallacy and failure of the aforementioned “analysis” are evident in the biased interpretation of the figures. Although it is true that the analysis acknowledges that the highest number of recommendations in the CNDH's 35-year history have been issued in the last six years, it does not even use the correct figures. The reality is that between November 2019 and December 2024, there were 1,248 recommendations in total (1,097 ordinary recommendations, 144 for serious violations, and 7 general recommendations), but according to the author, “after the recommendation is issued, it vanishes like wet paper, since only 0.7% of cases achieve ‘full compliance,’ the lowest level since the Commission was founded in 1990.” that is, according to him, “only 16 of 2,031 recommendations (sic) have been fulfilled,” which is an absolute lie, because to begin with, who knows where he gets those 2,031 recommendations from, because the fact is that between November 2019 and November 2025, there are 386 recommendation instruments that have been fully completed.

This means, contrary to what the “analyst” says, that since the beginning of Ms. Piedra Ibarra's administration, there has been exponential progress in terms of issuing recommendations, but also in terms of monitoring and compliance with them. Proof of this is that during the current year (2025), 258 recommendations have been completed, of which 169 were fully complied with and 89 were partially complied with. This is mainly because a recommendation may be addressed to more than one authority, and not all authorities comply at the same time. Furthermore, between 2024 and the present year, compliance with these recommendations has increased by 38%.

Claudio X. González's team's so-called “analysis” also misrepresents the truth when it claims that between 2020 and 2024 “only four recommendations were fully implemented,” because according to figures from the General Coordination of Recommendation Monitoring and Legal Affairs, which are publicly available, 221 recommendations were completed during that period, which is basically due to good communication with federal authorities.

As for his speculation that, in order to promote the proposal to convert the CNDH into an Ombudsman's Office, “it would have been reasonable to expect the opposite pattern: a sustained or even lower issuance of recommendations to argue that the current model had reached its limits and required profound reform,” the author simply forgets that the CNDH today does not make recommendations at will or based on calculations of interest, but at the request and in the interest of the victims. So what he considers “strange” or a “miscalculation” is simply the behavior of the complaints and the way they are resolved, which can have no other motivation than the best interests of the complainants. On the other hand, that is not the reason we argue for transforming the CNDH, but rather that, whether there are few or many recommendations, we need them to be mandatory.

In response to the vague accusation that “in light of recent events that demand a firm voice and active oversight, what explains the silence or lack of intervention by an agency created precisely to monitor, document, and limit the exercise of public power?”, it must be said that we do not know, although we can guess, what “recent events that demand a firm voice and active oversight” are being referred to, in response to which we remain silent or with “low intervention.” And we will certainly not do so, because we are present and active in each and every one of the people's demands in the face of real human rights violations that occur in our country, as far as federal authorities are concerned, and in cases of local authorities that are not addressed or not properly addressed by local bodies. And we say we will not do so because the CNDH has ceased to obey political agendas, especially those that tend to use human rights as a banner for partisan interests; but also because, although it is true that for much of its history the CNDH based its activities

mainly on responding to complaints and issuing recommendations, 2019 marked a paradigm shift in the way this institution approaches its mission.

Perhaps the author of the journalistic work is unaware of this, but issuing recommendations is not the only tool available to the CNDH to protect and defend the human rights of the Mexican people, as there are others, such as guidance, procedural steps, and conciliations, which allow alleged complaints to be resolved before federal, state, and municipal authorities, so that the claims of complainants can be resolved more immediately, with the advantage that they do not have to wait for a recommendation to be issued. It is therefore worth reiterating here a fact that is already public knowledge: that in the period from January 2020 to November 2025, 85.9% of complaint files were resolved through guidance, procedural management, and/or conciliation, which shows that in the renewed CNDH that now serves the Mexican people, most complaints are resolved expeditiously, without the need for a recommendation.

Regarding the report in the “El Sabueso” section of the corporate website “Animal Político,” written by Mariana Hernández, entitled “CNDH recommendations do not address causes of serious human rights violations; Morena governments have 5 in the last year,” it is regrettable because it is nothing more than a piece of partisan propaganda, and because it is another big lie that focuses, rather than on thinking about the victims, on defending the governments of the parties that held the presidency prior to the party currently in power. We clearly state that once again, unfounded, partial, and obviously biased accusations are being made, even though they are once again resorting to the “expert opinion” of supposed “academics” and pseudo-independent organizations that, under the guise of human rights defenders, live off human rights and naturally bet on the destabilization of the CNDH, which does not play their game. These organizations, which openly oppose the National Commission and are sustained by a model that perpetuates the human rights violations we are committed to leaving behind, have been part of the organized campaign to undermine the Commission because, in this country, defending human rights has become a business, thanks to the neoliberals. Let us remember that just over a year ago, they led a failed attempt to impose a candidate sympathetic to their cause as president of this National Commission, whose central proposal was precisely to reverse the reforms we have been implementing.

In this regard, it is no small matter that the reporter omits essential information in her “investigation.” Because this administration of the CNDH is not only the one that has issued the most recommendations in its entire history, but of the 1,412 recommendations we have issued to date this year, 1,050 have been for events that occurred since 2018. This in itself proves that they are blatantly lying when they say that we have focused on addressing past events. They are lying and they know it, but it should even be a source of shame to say so, because in fact, in the past, many complaints were left unaddressed, and others were addressed insufficiently. Examples: the case of Ernestina Ascencio, who was not even recognized as a victim, for which we issued a new recommendation that certainly made the organizations that took over the victims and made it their *modus vivendi* uncomfortable. With the help of the IACHR, a foreign body is now resolving what we recommended more than four years ago. The case of Mario Aburto Martínez, with several complaints of torture that were never addressed, and which, when we did so with a recommendation, allowed for the reopening of the Colosio Case and the arrest, upon proving his responsibility in the events, of a shooter belonging to the Cisen, who was covered up for more than 30 years. And the same case in Iguala, which involved the violation of the human rights of nearly a hundred students from the Raúl Isidro Burgos Rural Teachers' College in Ayotzinapa, who were criminalized in the recommendation issued by the CNDH in 2018, and on which we are about to issue a new recommendation in the interest of the victims, and which we are addressing, as in the other two cases,

from the outset on a pro persona basis and not according to the wishes and interests of the organizations.

With regard to recommendations for serious violations, it is absurd to claim that they are not being addressed by the CNDH, when this is the first administration to take them seriously. Proof of this is that of the 204 recommendations issued in the entire history of the Commission, 83% were addressed by this administration. And if some of them refer to events in the immediate past, it is simply because they were not addressed at the time, and it should be emphasized that serious human rights violations are not subject to a statute of limitations. So then, one might ask: is the criticism because we addressed them, or because it was better before, to close our eyes and file them away? Because these misinformation outlets say nothing now, nor did they say anything at the time, about the fact that between 2009 and 2014, the CNDH issued only three recommendations for serious violations, in the midst of the country's greatest public security crisis, when the largest number of human rights violations in the recent past were documented, and when the corporate media made an open call not to talk about reality and justified the countless deaths of citizens in the context of the misnamed "war on drugs" as "collateral damage." As for recommendations for serious violations in the present, the answer is as simple as that: recommendations have been issued for those that have been documented as such, not for those that have been fantasized as having occurred.

As a reproach, the text maliciously states that "most of the recommendations correspond to events prior to the Morena governments, even dating back to the 1990s," and based on this, it asserts that of the 23 recommendations for serious human rights violations issued by the CNDH between October 1, 2024, and November 15, 2025, "only five correspond to the Morena administrations of Andrés Manuel López Obrador and Claudia Sheinbaum Pardo." However, beyond the fact that there are not five but six recommendations for serious violations corresponding to events that occurred between 2020 and 2024, the author resorts to sophistry that hides an obvious truth: that in the last six years, human rights violations, and especially serious violations, have been declining in Mexico. Not only does she do that, but she is also careful to point out that the six cases have been dealt with in the most expeditious manner, without allowing years to pass before recommendations are made or implemented, because under the current administration of the CNDH, recommendations are issued in the shortest possible time, unlike in the past. Ultimately, these figures prove something that we have reiterated time and again with hard figures and data, but since this reality does not fit in with the self-serving narrative that seeks to "prove" that we are in the same or worse situation than under Calderón and Peña Nieto, they manipulate the data in their own way, thereby attempting to obscure what are simply the facts and the truth of life in Mexico today.

All of this can be easily verified by consulting the recommended documents available on our website.

Even more ridiculous and contradictory to what was claimed in 2019 is when the author of the aforementioned text, as well as the "specialists and organizations" consulted by her, including a former advisor known for his openly reactionary positions, assert that by focusing on the number of recommendations, the CNDH "neglects quality, which causes victims to lose access to reparation mechanisms, such as the victims' fund of the Executive Commission for Victim Assistance (Ceav)," which we not only categorically reject, but is also another big lie. First, because the CNDH is not, as it once was and as they would like it to remain, a company that should be measured by parameters such as "quality," but rather a state institution characterized by its effectiveness. Furthermore, even if what they claim were true, which it is not, it is not because of this CNDH and its

work, but because this is the model that the neoliberals left us, and precisely something we are trying to overcome.

The funny thing is that those people and organizations that now question us for having exceeded the mediocre ceiling of the recommendations that were issued in the past are the same ones who in 2019 told us that they doubted very much that we would be able to even reach the numbers of previous administrations. And what they apparently do not understand is that although we have already shown that we not only achieved it, but we did so with flying colors, in a country like ours that is not enough, and we are not obsessed with it; because at the end of the day, acceptance and compliance with a recommendation are not currently mandatory, and what we want, which is what we are working towards at the CNDH, is to make the recommendations binding and, even more importantly, to ensure that there are fewer complaints every day and that it becomes less and less necessary to issue recommendations, even to the point where one day an instrument such as the National Human Rights Commission will no longer be necessary, so that Article 1 of the Constitution, as it has been since 2011, is fully complied with and human rights are the norm in our country.

The author and the alleged individuals consulted are lying in every way when they state that “the recommendations issued do not address the structural causes of human rights violations and are poorly integrated, and therefore cannot prevent future violations.” This statement is not only untrue, but also ignores the reform efforts undertaken by the CNDH over the past six years, which have resulted in changes to internal practices and processes, including the criteria for compiling files and issuing recommendations. Thanks to this, the CNDH's recommendations are no longer a source of financial resources that benefited their lawyers and representatives more than the victims themselves. This has been the basis of the current model, which assesses human rights violations but does not resolve the underlying issues. Therefore, the CNDH today strives to convert the points of a recommendation into a resource for influencing national transformation, ensuring that they guarantee, in addition to comprehensive reparation for the victim—which, it must be emphasized, is not only money—the restoration of their best living and development conditions and, above all, non-repetition.

The author also states that “specialists and organizations agree that the recommendations issued by the current CNDH have technical deficiencies, lack of research, and weakness in determining responsibilities,” and we respond to that with our work, but above all by listening to the opinions of the victims and complainants who benefit from that work. That, at least for us, is the most important opinion. Suffice it to say that, in 2024, the number of people served by this National Commission was remarkable: 238,499 cases in total, 55,580 of which were in person or by telephone, and 34,973 derived from closed files of alleged human rights violations. Through recommendations, 3,110 cases were resolved, and 24,966 were resolved during the proceedings. Those are the figures that really count, the opinions that matter to us, so it would be good if, rather than asking “experts” and “organizations,” you asked these victims whether or not this National Commission is useful.

On the other hand, it is important to mention that this new CNDH has developed and expanded a new model that prioritizes prevention, going beyond merely responding to complaints and issuing recommendations, which are purely reactive actions. In fact, the 2025 Annual Work Plan established that, since victims are the focus of all our activities, we must turn our attention to those who are at risk of becoming victims, implementing preventive processes, in conjunction with the authorities, as a first step. After that, when faced with a complaint, we must try to resolve it through the most expeditious

actions, that is, during its processing or through conciliation, leaving the issuance of a recommendation as a last resort.

With regard to the delimitation of responsibilities, another contradiction that our “critics” complain about, we must remind them that the CNDH is not currently empowered to sanction violations of such prerogatives. And that is precisely why we are fighting for its reform.

Indeed, one of the most controversial recommendations in this new phase is the implementation of “courses,” and another is the drafting of “circulars,” which, as templates, were part of every recommendation. Today, this has been changing, with the aim of developing, rather than courses, in-depth training and education plans that truly improve the practices that led to the recommendation being issued, and, rather than circulars, instilling in the authorities the importance of renewing forms of public service and promoting those that foster respect for human rights and contribute to consolidating a culture of peace. In addition, these training activities have the fundamental purpose of preventing similar events and thus guaranteeing non-repetition.

This leads to something that is certainly not visible in the media or among the spokespeople for immobility: that the transformation of this CNDH has been very profound, and can be even more so if we manage to eradicate the legacy of bureaucracy and pretense that for many years characterized the actions of this institution, to such an extent that the requests made by users were ignored or, worse, that there was a time when complaints were handled by the very same human rights violators who had caused them. This must never happen again, and that is why it must become law, so that the current CNDH becomes the National Ombudsman's Office for the Rights of the People, which is not just a change of name.

We know that human rights violators do not want this. They do not want the recommendations to be binding, and even less do they want it to become increasingly costly and difficult to violate human rights, because they want to continue violating them, and with impunity. They are the ones who do not want the CNDH to change, and they want it to remain as it was before, with only the force of its “moral authority” so that violations are prosecuted only symbolically, but without consequences, so that they can boast that Mexico has an institution that “defends human rights” even though it does not reduce violations, much less eliminate them. We want just the opposite: we want to see an end to this perverse model of a CNDH with only “moral force” but no binding power. We want human rights violations to be punished and ultimately reduced and eliminated. We want to put an end to the great farce that Jorge Carpizo left us, to “Salinas' other great fraud,” as Rosario Ibarra de Piedra called the CNDH. Simply because we do not deserve this; the people of Mexico do not deserve this. And we will do whatever is in our power to achieve this.

That is why we say, and we will never tire of saying: We defend the people!

**[More information: https://goo.su/NgftZR](https://goo.su/NgftZR)**



# CLARIFICATION NOTE

**The CNDH does not work any less than the state human rights organizations; each does its job and fulfills its mission, but we need to reform the model.**

The Federal and State National Human Rights Census for 2024, issued by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (Inegi), has just been published, and some media outlets have been using it to attack the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) and discredit its work and results, as if the defense of human rights were a competition between this national body and local public bodies (OPDH). We therefore believe it is important to make some statements and clarifications:

- 1. This false assessment of “competition” (of dispute or conflict) could be due to the way in which INEGI handles and presents the figures from the National Census, fundamentally the confusing methodology of adding up all the OPDHs as if they were a single entity, which does not allow for the differentiated work of each organization to be visible, which was, incidentally, the reason why the decision was made to withdraw from the presidency of the Specialized Technical Committee on Human Rights Information.** On that occasion, the CNDH stated that such an interpretation, all that numerology presented out of context, lent itself to confusion and did not help, not only to make the work visible, but also to improve our results, which is the most important thing in a census of this type. It is as simple as that: **on this occasion, once again, overall results are presented without taking into account the competences (of authority or jurisdiction), but also omitting substantive activities carried out by this National Body, contrasting them en bloc with the OPDH as a whole**, grouping them, unfortunately, for example, under the generic heading of “immediate and complementary services,” which obscures decisive actions by the CNDH that do not fall under that classification, as presented in the Census.
- 2.** Just to clarify what we are talking about: for us, “immediate response services” are the preventive actions and steps we take expeditiously before the authorities to prevent the consummation of a human rights violation. “Complementary” services would be, in any case, those that are additional, “complementary” to the substantive actions of defense and protection, which are a priority for this administration of the CNDH, for example, all training and dissemination activities to strengthen the culture of human rights.

This is precisely why it is important to avoid the biases with which some figures are presented and to clarify them in order to understand the function and nature of both the CNDH and the local human rights commissions, ombudsmen's offices, and attorneys general's offices.

1. The Mexican non-judicial system, as established in 1990, was created to defend, promote, and disseminate human rights, and **is made up of a national body that is autonomous from the federal government, the CNDH, and 32 local bodies that are autonomous from the governments of each state**, each of which has different functions and powers. **The state OPDHs deal with abuses of authority at the state and municipal levels. The CNDH deals with all cases of abuse of authority at the federal level, and only when there are omissions or deficiencies in the actions of the state OPDHs does it take part in local matters.**
2. Therefore, **it is incorrect to interpret that this National Commission works less than the state human rights organizations.** The census figures do not show that the CNDH's caseload is “declining” and that local bodies' caseloads are “increasing,” as El Economista reported, stating that “the difference showed a change in the operational burden between bodies” and that “the work falls on state bodies.”

A hasty reading without any analysis could indeed lead to the simplistic conclusion, as El Economista has concluded, that the CNDH today works less than the state OPDHs, but the real substance of these figures has nothing to do with that kind of interpretation, which confuses “efficiency” in its crudest sense with the handling of sensitive cases that cannot be dealt with as if they were commodities. The Mexican people turn to the CNDH and state human rights organizations when they need and require it. Our role, at least in the current model we are promoting, is to address these complaints and assess them to determine whether or not they constitute human rights violations.

**So a correct interpretation of the Census figures leads us to something much more significant, a reality that we have already exposed from this National Commission: that human rights violations are declining at the federal level, and that they are higher at the municipal and state levels, where the duty to address them falls to the OPDHs of the federal entities. It is as simple as that: the number of alleged human rights violations committed by federal authorities, cases that fall under the jurisdiction of this National Commission, decreased in 2024.** With one important note that we cannot overlook, **which is that, unlike in 2023, in 2024 human rights violations at the local level are also on the decline.** According to the document prepared by Inegi, during 2024, 142,391 alleged human rights violations were recorded in complaint files opened by the CNDH and the OPDH, and of the total, 26,597 incidents corresponded to the federal level and 115,794 to the state level. In other words, the figures represented a decrease compared to 2023 of 13.3% in the CNDH and 8.1% in the OPDH. This is the important data, because it reflects the reality in the country today: human rights violations are on the decline.

5. Another piece of information, complementary to the previous one and equally important, that emerges from the Census but is not visible in the media, is that there are differences between the violations dealt with at the federal level and those at the local level. The notable fact is that serious violations have disappeared from the list of alleged human rights violations by federal authorities, while they remain on the list for local authorities. The most frequent violation at the federal level in 2024 was the failure to provide medical care; at the state level, it was the violation of the principle of legality in the performance of public functions, but in the latter case, arbitrary detention and cruel, inhuman, and/or degrading treatment also persist.
6. There is one piece of information included in the Census that is erroneous: that “in 2024, the National Commission did not report any assistance in the search for missing persons,” that it did not provide any psychological and/or psychosocial care, and that “this absence contrasted with the activity of state agencies.”

This, as in the case of care, involves a **misinterpretation that has to do with confusion over competences (of authority or jurisdiction), since each authority must do**

what it is supposed to do, something that we have insisted on promoting, especially in this area. In addition to the CNDH and the OPDH, there is the National Search Commission, the local search commissions, the FGR, and the state prosecutors' offices, all of which have a role to play in supporting the search for missing persons. Notwithstanding the above, which is not a whim of this National Commission but a mandate of the law, in 2024 the CNDH's Special Program for Missing Persons (Perdes) carried out 687 actions in this area, including:

- **22 accompaniments in the search for missing persons in sites where clandestine graves are located, whether in rural areas, plains, forests, or other locations.**
- **19 accompaniments in the search for missing persons presumed alive, through flyering, dissemination of information in public places, interviews with possible witnesses, and other actions.**
- **14 accompaniments in the search for missing persons in social rehabilitation centers and comprehensive justice centers.**
- **4 accompaniments in the search for missing persons in mental health centers.**
- **3 accompaniments in the search for missing persons in addiction centers.**
- **3 accompaniments in the search for missing persons in forensic medical services.**
- **64 accompaniments of complainants and/or relatives of missing persons before various federal authorities.**
- **60 accompaniments of complainants and/or relatives of missing persons before various state and/or municipal authorities.**
- **34 accompaniments of complainants and/or relatives of missing persons to review ministerial files.**

In addition, 399 cases were registered in Perdes, of which 36 were complaints, 12 were appeals, 236 were direct guidance cases, and 115 were referrals. These cases relate to a total of 765 people whom we have assisted.

Through these and other actions, it has been proven that, with fewer resources, the CNDH has become one of the most productive human rights protection institutions in the world.

- 7. It is now necessary to address what the INEGI census also shows, without further context: the reduction in the budget for the CNDH, which, according to its figures, at constant 2018 prices, shows a 17.3% reduction compared to the budget it had in 2023, while OPDHs, on the other hand, recorded an overall increase of 1.4%, with the agencies in Mexico City (19.8%) and the State of Mexico (11.8%) seeing the largest increases in their budgets, accounting for 31.6% of the total.**

In this regard, it must be said, first of all, that if there is one thing we can be proud of in the administration headed by Rosario Piedra Ibarra, it is the responsible use of public resources and the moderation and austerity practiced by each and every one of us who make up the CNDH. This is not limited, of course, to the adjustments we have been making since 2020, nor to the reductions we have imposed on ourselves each year, but also to the savings we have forced ourselves to make at all times, which has led us to banish the erroneous practice of believing that no further savings can

be made on the allocated budget and that, even when it is not necessary to spend it, it is spent desperately, so as not to return what has not been used. The CNDH has returned and will always return, without exception, any resources that do not need to be spent. This is very important, but it cannot be deduced from the INEGI Census, since it has required an unprecedented effort of austerity and restraint, but above all of stimulating productivity and efficiency, because it has not resulted in a decline in services or a neglect of our constitutional mission. On the contrary, the republican austerity we practice has not prevented us from working harder and better, which is very clear from our results, as shown in the Census itself. For example, in 2024, 102 actions of unconstitutionality were brought before the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation: of these, 88 (86.3%) were brought by the CNDH, and 14 (13.7%) by the OPDH.

- 8.** Indeed, thanks to our serious efforts to combat bureaucracy and corruption, and the eradication of wasteful practices, privileges, and excessive spending, in 2024 we managed to reduce the CNDH's budget by 37% without compromising its institutional mission. And the most notable achievement is the reorientation of spending toward substantive activities: while in 2019, 54% of the budget was allocated to protection and defense, in 2025 this figure rose to 75%.

On the other hand, never before has so much work been done and so many results achieved as today. In the past five years, during Rosario Piedra Ibarra's first term, 78,799 complaint files were assessed, representing 45.4% of the total number of files assessed in the last 15 years (173,472 complaint files). This is much higher than the administration of Raúl Plascencia (2009-2014), which assessed a total of 45,546 files, corresponding to 26.3% of the files registered in 15 years. It is also much higher than the administration of Luis Raúl González (2014 to 2019), which assessed 49,127 complaint files, representing 28.3% of the 173,472 files registered in 15 years. In summary, this administration has assessed and addressed 73% more cases than the administration headed by Raúl Plascencia and 60% more than that of Luis Raúl González. And in five years, it has issued 1,241 recommendations, representing 46% of the total issued in 24 years by the CNDH since it became an autonomous body (2,657).

In addition, in five years we filed 475 unconstitutionality actions with the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, representing 63.5% of the total unconstitutionality actions issued by the CNDH since it gained the power to do so in 2007 (748).

As if all this were not enough, today the CNDH serves more people. In 2024, it served 238,499 people and received 153,647 requests for intervention, an increase of 175% over the 55,824 recorded in 2019. As a result, requests for intervention from citizens have increased significantly, which, however, has not meant an increase in human rights violations. In fact, although in 2019, 87% (48,590) of the documents received became complaints, in 2024 that percentage fell to 48% (74,563), a much lower figure than in the previous administration. This means that more attention to citizens now translates into fewer complaints and fewer human rights violations.

- 9.** An interesting fact to note, but one that is not visible in the Census, is the increase in complaints related to Appeals for Non-Compliance, that is, those complaints and disagreements presented by citizens in relation to the recommendations, agreements, or omissions of the OPDHs of the federal entities. In 2019, there were 693, while in 2024 there were 834, an increase of 20.3%. In recent years, the number of complaints filed with the CNDH has increased considerably, by as much as 75.5% compared to 2014. This forces us to reflect on the effectiveness of the non-judicial system as it currently functions and the need to rethink it from the ground up. This is because human rights institutions in Mexico continue to be very costly: according to the same INEGI census, in 2024 alone, a total budget of 2,935.5 million pesos was spent on human rights defense at the national and state levels: 1,050.0 million pesos went to the CNDH and 1,885.5 million pesos to the OPDHs. And it would be necessary

to see, simply based on the data on complaints, to what extent cases are resolved in the states.

In 2024, the CNDH issued 317 recommendations, which, compared to 2023, represented a decrease of 14.3% from the previous year, when the CNDH issued 370 recommendations. Although, on the other hand, the number of recommendations issued by the OPDHs as a whole apparently increased by 11.6% (since in 2024 they issued 894 recommendations, while in 2023 they issued 801), if we divide the figure among the 32 OPDHs, we would get an average of 27.9 recommendations per local body.

- 10.** In any case, a serious and committed analysis of the figures presented by the Census, cross-referenced with the results we owe to the people and that they expect from us, **reveals the need to move forward, now, with a new model for the defense of human rights. That is why we propose the creation of the National Ombudsman's Office for the Rights of the People, so that the recommendations issued are binding and constitutionally mandatory, as stated in Article 1 since 2011.** In addition, we emphasize preventive actions to avoid the perpetration of human rights violations, so that **the effectiveness of the OPDH, both national and state, is not measured by the number of complaints they handle and the number of recommendations they issue, a vicious circle that raises something aberrant in a country like ours: that human rights violations never end and that it is eternally necessary to have human rights organizations, when in the paradigm that we are promoting from the CNDH today, we want just the opposite: that human rights violations are reduced, that they are not repeated, to the point of eliminating them completely, and that even a day will come when organizations such as the CNDH are unnecessary.**

In short, we want human rights to be a normal, everyday reality in our country.

We are waiting for Congress to do its part and make this a reality, but in the meantime, as you can see, we are doing our part.

We defend the people!

**[More information: https://goo.su/AEfGsR](https://goo.su/AEfGsR)**



**CNDH**  
M É X I C O

---

*Defendemos al Pueblo*