



**ARTICLE 19, Office for Mexico and Central
America**

**Submission for the Universal Periodic Review of Mexico
*For consideration at the 45th session of the United Nations
working group in January - February 2024***

June 2023

Introduction

1. ARTICLE 19 welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Mexico. This submission focuses on compliance with international human rights obligations with respect to freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and access to information in the physical and digital environments.
2. This submission addresses:
 - Violence against the press
 - Impunity, and lack of action by authorities
 - Stigmatization and legal harassment
 - Disappeared Persons
 - Digital rights
 - Right to Information and Proactive Transparency

Violence against the press

3. Violence against the press remains. Since the year 2000 ARTICLE 19 has documented at least 158 murders presumably linked to the journalists' investigations and news coverage, 37 of which occurred after the last evaluating cycle of the UPR.¹ The years 2017 and 2022 are the highest on record, with 13 murders each year. Additionally, since the year 2000, 31 Mexican journalists remain disappeared.²
4. Journalists covering politics and corruption, security and violence, as well as human rights and social movements or protests are continuously harassed and intimidated. In 2022, ARTICLE 19 documented 696 aggressions, an average of an attack every thirteen hours.³ The most cases were intimidation and harassment (181), threats (151), and abuse of public power (111).⁴

¹ ARTICLE 19 Office for Mexico and Central America, "Periodistas asesinados en México", 15 June 2023; available at <https://articulo19.org/periodistasasesinados/> (in Spanish).

² ARTICLE 19 Office for Mexico and Central America, "Periodistas víctimas de desaparición forzada", 15 June 2023; available at <https://articulo19.org/periodistasdesaparecidos/> (in Spanish).

³ ARTICLE 19 Office for Mexico and Central America, see full report "Voces contra la indiferencia: informe anual 2022 de ARTICLE 19". 28 March 2023. <https://articulo19.org/vocescontralaindiferencia/> (in Spanish). See summary at <https://www.article19.org/resources/mexico-voices-against-indifference/> (in English)

⁴ *Ibidem*.

5. In the current administration, since 2018, 44.21% of the attacks have been perpetrated by public agents, mainly at state and local levels.⁵
6. Fear of violence or repression has caused journalists to be forcefully displaced or exiled: 139 journalists were approved a safety house in another state to temporarily flee their homes (2018-2022).⁶ According to ARTICLE 19's internal reports, since 2018 at least 5 journalists also remain in exile.

Impunity, and lack of action by authorities

7. While the Federal Mechanism to Protect Human Rights Defenders and Journalists is still active and continues its activities, its role is mainly reactive, and has been hesitant to generate effective integral public policies in prevention and protection of journalists.
8. Twenty four state protection mechanisms for journalists and human rights defenders have been created in the last decade, but many are still faltering in their duties⁷. According to a public investigation, in 2022, out of the 24, only 8 state mechanisms had a set budget, and 3 were working without a director.⁸
9. Cases at the Special Prosecutor in Attention to Crimes committed against Freedom of Expression retain an impunity rate above 97%⁹. Furthermore, whenever cases have any advancement, it is often linked to the material authors of the crime, resulting in virtually no progress against intellectual authors.
10. Prosecutors Offices at state levels also remain lethargic in cases of violence against the press. When asked about their use of the Standardized Investigation Protocol committed against freedom of expression, 9 states replied they did not have the information or could not provide it, while an additional 5 states replied they had never used it despite having cases of crimes committed against the press.¹⁰

Stigmatization and legal harassment

11. Instead of condemning the violence against them, the Federal government often uses its daily morning conferences to stigmatize any critical press. Last year, ARTICLE 19 documented that the federal executive branch made stigmatizing comments against the press and civil society organizations on at least 176 occasions.
12. On the contrary, the Mexican legal framework is still used against the press. ARTICLE 19 has documented a concerning rise¹¹ of legal and judicial harassment cases against journalists due to their research and news coverage. In 2018 ARTICLE 19 documented 21 cases of legal harassment, by 2020 there were 39 cases, in 2022 we documented an additional 32, giving an average of 2.5 cases started against journalists per month.

Recommendations

13. Develop a comprehensive policy public for protection of journalists with an intersectional and preventative approach, coordinating not only the Protection Mechanisms in place, but also Prosecutor's Offices as well as the executive powers at a municipal, state and federal level.

⁵ ARTICLE 19 Office for Mexico and Central America, See yearly reports from 2018-2022.

⁶ Government of Mexico, National Protection Mechanism. "Informe estadístico diciembre 2022". December 2022. (in Spanish) https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/813696/Informe_estadistico_diciembre_2022_f.pdf

⁷ Colectivo Desde Provincia. "Protecciones de Papel" 29 August, 2022. <https://www.zonadocs.mx/2022/08/29/proteccion-de-papel-para-periodistas-en-mexico/> (in Spanish)

⁸ Colectivo Desde Provincia. "Protecciones de Papel" 29 August, 2022. <https://www.zonadocs.mx/2022/08/29/proteccion-de-papel-para-periodistas-en-mexico/> (in Spanish)

⁹ ARTICLE 19 Office for Mexico and Central America, "Voces contra la indiferencia: informe anual 2022 de ARTICLE 19". 28 March 2023. <https://articulo19.org/vocescontralaindiferencia/> (in Spanish).

¹⁰ ARTICLE 19 Office for Mexico and Central America, "Negación: informe anual 2021 de ARTICLE 19". 4 April 2022. <https://articulo19.org/negacion/> (in Spanish)

¹¹ ARTICLE 19 Office for Mexico and Central America, and FLIP (Fundación para la libertad de Prensa). "Leyes del Silencio: Acoso judicial contra la libertad de expresión"

14. Expedite the research of cases of crimes committed against the press, and consolidate the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic, for it to become an effective, autonomous and independent institution that can guarantee objective, impartial and exhaustive investigations,

Disappeared Persons

15. There are more than 112,000 disappeared persons and 52,000 unidentified bodies in Mexico. This number and its daily increase is itself proof that justice and the non repetition of these crimes are not being guaranteed.
16. Mexico recognized the competency of the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive individual communications in 2020. Through this mechanism the Committee established, in 2023, the enforced disappearance of young Yonathan Isaac Mendoza Berrospe, which took place in 2013. The Committee “found that the State had violated its obligations to conduct a prompt, exhaustive and impartial investigation”.¹²
17. The General Law on the Forced Disappearance of Persons, Disappearances Committed by Individuals and the National Missing Persons System was enacted in 2017, and it established the creation of a National Registry on the Disappeared, a National Forensic Data Bank, a Registry on Non-Identified Dead Persons, a National Grave Registry and a Detention Registry. Nonetheless, their creation and implementation was put in place in 2023, six years after the Law, which has delayed the search for disappeared persons perpetrating the commission of grave human rights violations.
18. There is not a registry on disappeared migrants and the information contained in the National Database on Disappeared and Not Found Persons is not sufficient and it prevents the adequate creation and implementation of public policies to tackle this phenomenon.¹³
19. There is a lack of effective and transparent mechanisms that guarantee the participation of families and the accountability of the authorities.¹⁴
20. Impunity regarding disappearances in Mexico is still “almost absolute” according to the CED, which emphasized that justice and search cannot depend on the efforts of the relatives of the victims’.¹⁵
21. The “Ayotzinapa case” shows the lack of due diligence and justice, even for emblematic cases. The rights of victims to access to truth, justice, reparation and non-repetition have not been guaranteed¹⁶.
22. There is a lack of collaboration between federal, state and municipal entities in terms of the search for the disappeared and of the identification of bodies, as stated in the Hearing “Advances and setbacks in the forensic search in Mexico” before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights¹⁷. This has contributed to exacerbating the forensic crisis.
23. Both the Committee against Enforced Disappearances and the Committee on Migrant Workers recommended that Mexico strengthen the Forensic Commission model, made up of experts from the Attorney General's Office and the Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team, for the identification of bodies found in 3 massacres of migrants. This Forensic Commission

¹² Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, “Mexico: UN Committee finds violations in first enforced disappearance case”, may 4, 2023, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2023/05/mexico-un-committee-finds-violations-first-enforced-disappearance-case>

¹³ Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, “La desaparición en el contexto de la migración en México y América Central”, septiembre 2022, https://hchr.org.mx/wp/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/BoletinRegionalMigracion_No3_sept2022.pdf

¹⁴ ARTICLE 19, “Familiares de personas desaparecidas y organizaciones denunciaron omisiones y retrocesos en materia de búsqueda de personas”, march 13, 2023, <https://articulo19.org/familiares-de-personas-desaparecidas-y-organizaciones-denunciaron-omisiones-y-retrocesos-en-materia-de-busqueda-de-personas/>

¹⁵ Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, “Mexico: UN Committee finds violations in first enforced disappearance case”, may 4, 2023, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2023/05/mexico-un-committee-finds-violations-first-enforced-disappearance-case>

¹⁶ ARTICLE 19, “Voces contra la indiferencia: informe anual 2022 de ARTICLE 19”, p. 132, Mexico, March 28 2023. See: <https://articulo19.org/vocescontralaindiferencia/>

¹⁷ Inter-American Court of Human Rights, “186 PS - 14 ME, Avances y retos en la búsqueda forense en México (solicitada por el Estado) Híbrida”, USA, March 9, 2023, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KjmhkPMtfVw>

has identified close to 100 of the 190 bodies. However, it does not have the resources and sufficient support from all the authorities to fulfill its mandate¹⁸.

24. Mexico is not only failing to search for the disappeared. Moreover, the life and safety of those who risk their lives to search for the disappeared is not being guaranteed by the state. From 2010 to May 2023, 18 human rights defenders and disappeared persons searchers have been murdered; 9 of these people were mothers searching for their children¹⁹. The year 2022 has been the deadliest, as seven persons related to this search were murdered. Their cases add to the onerous list of cases of grave human rights violations still in impunity in the country. According to the Protection Mechanism for Human Rights Defenders and Journalists, from August 2012 to August 2022, 226 people (171 women and 55 men) suffered at least one assault in retaliation for search actions.²⁰

Recommendations

25. Mexico should guarantee the put in practice of the National Search System, including all the Registries, which should be public and accessible to all in order to guarantee access of information. The National Search System must include a wide and permanent participation of relatives of the disappeared.
26. Mexico needs to implement all necessary measures in order to guarantee the life and safety of those looking for their disappeared loved ones. Equally, it must bring justice and integral reparation for the cases of those who were killed or disappeared as a result of their search activities.

Digital rights

Access to internet / connectivity

27. There is little or no information available on the joint actions between the three levels of government (municipal, state, and federal), as well as on their progress to reduce the digital divide²¹. Mexico's digital divide still leaves more than 30 million people without access to Internet.²² The State, despite the promise of guaranteeing access to all populations, had to modify its objectives.²³ There are no identifiable strategies aimed at dialogue with the recipients of public policies.²⁴
28. Dominant conceptions of provision of technology tend to privilege urban, young and "productive" populations over the rest, perpetuating a digital divide in linguistic, gender and age terms.²⁵
29. The Mexican Federal Institute of Communications approved an internet traffic management regulation that hinders net neutrality and privileges the economic interests of a few companies at the cost of public interest.²⁶

¹⁸ *ibid*

¹⁹ Tamara Mares Rivera, "A 9 madres buscadoras les han quitado la vida en 13 años. La última, Teresa Magueyal", *Sin Embargo*, México, 4 de mayo de 2023, <https://www.sinembargo.mx/04-05-2023/4356482>

²⁰ ARTICLE 19, "Voces contra la indiferencia: informe anual 2022 de ARTICLE 19", México, March 28 2023. See: <https://articulo19.org/vocescontralaindiferencia/>

²¹ ARTICLE 19, "Negación: Informe anual 2021", 4 abril 2022, p.72, <https://articulo19.org/negacion/>

²² ARTICLE 19, "Negación", April 4, 2022, p. 132, https://articulo19.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Book-1_A19_2021_V03_BAJA-3.pdf

²³ Luis Fernández, "AMLO explicó dificultades para instalar 'Internet para todos'; revela cuándo quedará listo", *Infobae*, June 22, 2023, <https://www.infobae.com/mexico/2023/06/22/amlo-explico-dificultades-para-instalar-internet-para-todos-revela-cuando-quedara-listo/>

²⁴ ARTICLE 19 and the Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Freedom, Mexico Project, "Report on digital divide, inequality and disinformation: Conditions in Oaxaca and Chiapas", Mexico, 2021, https://articulo19.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/A19_2021_Informe-Brecha-Digital_ENG_FINAL-2073370755.pdf

²⁵ *ibid*

²⁶ ARTICLE 19, "Lineamientos del IFT incumplen obligación de proteger la neutralidad de la red y favorecen a empresas", 7 julio 2021, <https://articulo19.org/lineamientos-del-ift-incumplen-obligacion-de-proteger-la-neutralidad-de-la-red-y-favorecen-a-empresas/>

Technology related gender-based violence against women

30. A constant gender component persists in digital attacks against women journalists.²⁷
31. There is a lack of programmes, policies and protocols to mitigate violence against women journalists online. Women's rights are being undermined by the online attacks and harassment they suffer while authorities' approach to address the issue accentuates a victim-blaming pattern. Women often opt to self-censor⁹.
32. The state has promoted criminal legislation to deal with the problem. However, legislation has been designed without a gender perspective, backfiring and negatively impacting the rights to freedom of expression, privacy and sexual rights of women and minorities.²⁸

Surveillance

33. In 2017, 76 infection attempts with targeted surveillance (using the Pegasus spyware) against journalists and human rights defenders (HRDs) in Mexico occurred between January 2015 and July 2016 were made public.²⁹
34. In 2021, the Pegasus Project³⁰ investigation showed that 15,000 phone numbers in Mexico were potential spyware targets over the past six years. In the published list of the intervened numbers appear several belonging to HRDs, relatives of the 43 disappeared students from the Ayotzinapa rural college, investigators from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and journalists. This confirmed the findings of 2017.
35. In October 2022, new cases of espionage with Pegasus directed at a HRD —Raymundo Ramos— and two communicators —Ricardo Raphael and a journalist who worked for Animal Político— were revealed.³¹
36. At the end of 2022, the Guacamaya group of hackers leaked classified documents from the Secretariat of National Defense (SEDENA) to the media and journalists. These reveal that a secret military intelligence structure spied on Raymundo Ramos with the full knowledge of the Secretary of Defense, to access and interfere in investigations into extrajudicial executions committed by the army.³²
37. Another Citizen Lab analysis revealed that two members of the human rights' organization Centro de Derechos Humanos Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez (Centro Prodh) were spied on in 2022.³³ Centro Prodh had already been spied on by the former presidential administration.
38. In mid-2023 Pegasus spyware was also detected in the phones of public servants Alejandro Encinas³⁴ and Camilo Vicente Ovalle³⁵ who investigate human rights abuses by the army.

²⁷ ARTICLE 19 y The Guardian Project, "Propuesta de apoyo a la labor de mujeres periodistas de México, Guatemala y Honduras: CÍRCULO", 2021, https://encirculo.org/es/assets/docs/A19CirculoReport2021_es.pdf

²⁸ ARTICLE 19, "Carta técnica sobre la penalización y difusión sin consentimiento de imágenes con contenido sexual en México", 31 enero 2020, https://articulo19.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/A19_2020_CartaTecnica_v2_1.pdf

²⁹ ARTICLE 19 *et. al.*, "Gobierno Espía: Vigilancia sistemática a periodistas y defensores de derechos humanos en México", junio 2017, <https://articulo19.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Reporte-Gobierno-Espia%CC%81a-Final.pdf> Maria Abi-Habib, "Mexico Military Is Hacked, Exposing Abuse and Efforts to Evade Oversight", *The New York Times*, 6 octubre 2022, <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/10/06/world/americas/mexico-hack-government-military.html>

³⁰ Forbidden Stories, "The Pegasus Project", <https://forbiddenstories.org/case/the-pegasus-project/>

³¹ Based on the investigation carried out by ARTICLE 19, Social TIC and R3D with the support of Citizen Lab and in coordination with the Animal Político, Aristegui Noticias and Proceso media, <https://ejercitoespia.r3d.mx/ejercito-espia/>

³² ARTICLE 19, R3D, Social TIC, "Estructura secreta del Ejército espía con Pegasus a Raymundo Ramos, con pleno conocimiento del Secretario de la Defensa", 7 de marzo de 2023, <https://articulo19.org/estructura-secreta-del-ejercito-espia-con-pegasus-a-raymundo-ramos-con-pleno-conocimiento-del-secretario-de-la-defensa/>

³³ ARTICLE 19, Ejército mexicano espía con Pegasus a dos personas defensoras de derechos humanos del Centro Prodh, 18 abril 2023, <https://articulo19.org/ejercito-espia-prodh/>

³⁴ Natalie Kitroeff y Ronen Bergman, El espionaje en México cobra una nueva víctima: un aliado del presidente, *The New York Times*, 22 mayo 2023, <https://www.nytimes.com/es/2023/05/22/espanol/alejandro-encinas-pegasus-espionaje.html>

³⁵ Oscar Lopez and Mary Beth Sheridan, He's leading Mexico's probe of the Dirty War. Who's spying on him?, *The Washington Post*, 3 junio 2023, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2023/06/03/mexico-pegasus-dirty-war-lopez-obrador/>

39. The repeated attacks confirm that the military institutions consider activists, journalists and HRDs who investigate, denounce and expose human rights violations as enemies.
40. Selective surveillance encourages self-censorship and directly undermines the ability of journalists and HRDs to conduct their investigations and to build and maintain relationships with their sources of information.
41. Espionage occurs outside the law, invoking the supposed protection of public safety or national security, among other interests, as valid justifications for its deployment; without evaluating how its impact results in a disproportionate, and therefore illegitimate, affectation of the right to privacy, freedom of expression and assembly, equality, among other rights.

Online censorship under regulatory frameworks

42. Data protection and copyright laws are being used to remove content online without prior judicial processes to verify the legitimacy of the necessity and proportionality of such removal requests.³⁶
43. The Federal and General Data Protection Laws (that regulate private and state parties) do not include freedom of expression and information as an exemption to the exercise of ARCO rights³⁷. The “notice and takedown” provision of copyright law is used to target and censor legitimate free expression.³⁸

Recommendations

44. Review connectivity policies in order to address human rights inequalities. Connectivity programs for digital inclusion and digital literacy must be developed, particularly for indigenous and marginalized communities.
45. Legislation and regulations related to internet access³⁹ must be revised in order to guarantee universal digital inclusion, competition, innovation, and the involvement of new local actors.
46. Recognize the problem of online violence against women and create a comprehensive policy for prevention, attention, investigation, and eradication of the problem. Ensure that any legislative development on the matter avoid any unlawful restriction to freedom of expression, privacy, intimacy and sexual and reproductive rights.
47. Guarantee a thorough, impartial, and exhaustive investigation into the use of Pegasus spyware to spy on journalists and HRDs, and to ensure accountability for human rights violations, provide redress to those targeted, and take measures to prevent future violations.
48. Guarantee transparency related to the acquisition and budgetary exercise of surveillance software acquired by the government.
49. Reform the Law on Protection of Data Held by Individuals and the General Law on Protection of Data Held by Obligated Subjects in order to expressly include the public interest, the right to freedom of expression and information as an exception to the exercise of ARCO rights.
50. Establish schemes of limitations and exceptions to the protection of copyright in Mexico, and comply with judicial controls to request and demand removal of information and restriction of online content.

Right to information and Proactive Transparency

Public designations of Information Commissioners

51. Compliance with the obligations of the right of access to information, transparency and accountability by the authorities has had serious setbacks during this federal administration, mainly due to the increase in opacity practices by regulated entities to provide public

³⁶ ARTICLE 19, Informe: #LibertadNoDisponible Censura y remoción de contenido en México, 24 febrero 2021, <https://articulo19.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/LIBERTAD-NO-DISPONIBLE-single-page.pdf>

³⁷ The Right of access, rectification, cancellation, and opposition of the holders regarding their personal data.

³⁸ ARTICLE 19, “Reclamos de derechos de autor son utilizados para eliminar contenidos periodísticos y de activistas en América Latina”, 10 noviembre 2020, <https://articulo19.org/reclamos-de-derechos-de-autor-son-utilizados-para-eliminar-contenidos-periodisticos-y-de-activistas-en-america-latina/>

³⁹ Implementing the Federal Law on Telecommunications, Radio and Television, the regulations of IFT, and the internet access and connectivity initiatives of the Ministry of Telecommunications and Transportation.

information. According to INAI⁴⁰, from 2018 to 2019, the number of complaints due to lack of transparency of the State increased 57% and from 2021 to 2022, the challenges received to the INAI increased by 48% due to lack of response from the regulated entities.⁴¹

52. In terms of Public Appointments, the Senate of the Republic has failed to comply with its obligation to designate three INAI commissioners, which prevents the Plenary of this guarantor body from having a quorum to hold sessions and resolve 5,761 appeals for review⁴², issue recommendations or file constitutional controversies on decisions that seek to limit access to information.⁴³

Indigenous communities' right to access environmental information

53. The right of access to environmental information and citizen participation in Mexico has been hampered, mainly in the face of projects and public infrastructure works, such as the "Tren Maya" and the "Corredor Transistmico"⁴⁴, whose construction has mainly affected indigenous and Afro-Mexican communities.⁴⁵
54. In November 2021, by Decree, the federal Executive declared its projects and infrastructure works as public interest and national security. The INAI presented a Constitutional Controversy against said Decree before the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation (SCJN). In May 2023, the SCJN decided to invalidate the Decree of 2021 for violating the principle of transparency and right of access to information. However, the federal Executive published another Decree in the same terms as the previous one, which was also declared invalid by this Constitutional Court.⁴⁶
55. ARTICLE 19 has learned of complaints filed by Mayan communities in the state of Yucatan, due to the affectations and damages to the environment and water, caused by the installation of mega pig farms in the entity⁴⁷, which has caused violations of the right of access to environmental information, as well as to indigenous, prior, free and informed consultation.^{48 49}

Proactive Transparency on Government Social Protection Programs

56. The Mexican public policies of Proactive Transparency on social programs, health, and natural disasters present serious shortcomings in its implementation. ARTICLE 19 has documented the obstacles in accessing information related to social programs such in indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, especially due to linguistic gaps as well as the

⁴⁰ National Institute of Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data (INAI, in its Spanish acronym)

⁴¹ ARTICLE 19, "Voces contra la indiferencia: informe anual 2022 de ARTICLE 19", Mexico, March 28 2023. See: <https://articulo19.org/vocescontralaindiferencia/>

⁴² INAI México. [@INAIMexico]. (June 14 2023). *75 días sin quórum, 5,761 recursos pendientes de votación* [Tweet]. https://twitter.com/bl_ibarra/status/1668968899159769092?t=USOKJaL-j-zfOj4unTMYxg&s=19

⁴³ Periodistas de a Pie, Pronunciamiento de periodistas, colectivos y organizaciones de la sociedad civil, Mexico, May 5, 2023. <https://periodistasdeapie.org.mx/2023/05/05/pronunciamiento-de-periodistas-colectivos-y-organizaciones-de-la-sociedad-civil/>

⁴⁴ Altoparlante, "Blog El derecho de acceso a información ambiental, ¿un asunto de seguridad nacional?", in Animal Político, México, June 5 2023. <https://www.animalpolitico.com/analisis/organizaciones/altoparlante/acceso-a-informacion-ambiental-y-seguridad-nacional>

⁴⁵ ARTICLE 19, "Opacidad y desinformación gubernamental, una constante de los megaproyectos en México" in Cartografías de la desinformación en México: perspectivas desde el periodismo, Mexico, December 6 2022. <https://articulo19.org/cartografias-de-la-desinformacion-en-mexico-perspectivas-desde-el-periodismo/>

⁴⁶ idem

⁴⁷ ARTICLE 19, "Habitantes de comunidades en la Península de Yucatán presentan denuncia ambiental de carácter regional por afectación de granjas industriales porcícolas", México, November 5 2020. Véase en: <https://articulo19.org/habitantes-de-comunidades-en-la-peninsula-de-yucatan-presentan-denuncia-ambiental-de-caracter-regional-por-afectacion-de-granjas-industriales-porcicolas/>

⁴⁸ idem

⁴⁹ ARTICLE 19, Centro de Derechos Humanos "Agustín Pro Juárez, "Informe Misión de Observación de la Autoconsulta sobre las Mega Granjas de Cerdos en Yucatán", Mexico, September 15, 2021, <https://articulo19.org/mision-de-observacion-de-la-autoconsulta-sobre-las-mega-granjas-de-cerdos-en-yucatan-llama-a-respetar-derechos-de-pueblos-indigenas/>

concentration of information on the internet.⁵⁰

Recommendations

57. Appoint the commissioners that are required so that the INAI can meet in plenary session autonomy
58. Avoid the adoption of legislative, administrative or judicial measures that violate the principles of maximum publicity, transparency and the right to information. Guarantee that the obligated subjects comply with their obligations in this matter.
59. Ensure compliance with obligations related to the right of access to environmental information and citizen participation with an intercultural and gender approach, in compliance with the pro the Escazú Agreement
60. Comply with the obligations of Proactive Transparency from an intercultural and gender perspective, so that Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities have information for access to other human rights. In addition, establish mechanisms for monitoring and compliance with Proactive Transparency obligations.

⁵⁰ ARTICLE 19, "Voces contra la indiferencia: informe anual 2022 de ARTICLE 19", México, March 28 2023. See: <https://articulo19.org/vocescontralaindiferencia/> Op. Cit. 1.