

MEXICO

Follow-up - State Reporting

i) Action by Treaty Bodies

CAT, A/62/44 (2007)

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IV. FOLLOW UP ON CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON STATES PARTIES REPORTS

46. In Chapter IV of its annual report for 2005 2006 (A/61/44), the Committee described the framework that it had developed to provide for follow up subsequent to the adoption of the conclusions and recommendations on States parties reports submitted under article 19 of the Convention. It also presented information on the Committee's experience in receiving information from States parties from the initiation of the procedure in May 2003 through May 2006. This chapter updates the Committee's experience to 18 May 2007, the end of its thirty eighth session.

47. In accordance with rule 68, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure, the Committee established the post of Rapporteur for follow up to conclusions and recommendations under article 19 of the Convention and appointed Ms. Felice Gaer to that position. As in the past, Ms. Gaer presented a progress report to the Committee in May 2007 on the results of the procedure.

48. The Rapporteur has emphasized that the follow up procedure aims "to make more effective the struggle against torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment", as articulated in the preamble to the Convention. At the conclusion of the Committee's review of each State party report, the Committee identifies concerns and recommends specific actions designed to enhance each State party's ability to implement the measures necessary and appropriate to prevent acts of torture and cruel treatment, and thereby assists States parties in bringing their law and practice into full compliance with the obligations set forth in the Convention.

49. Since its thirtieth session in May 2003, the Committee began the practice of identifying a limited number of these recommendations that warrant a request for additional information following the review and discussion with the State party concerning its periodic report. Such "follow up" recommendations are identified because they are serious, protective, and are considered able to be accomplished within one year. The States parties are asked to provide within one year information on the measures taken to give effect to its "follow up recommendations" which are specifically noted in a paragraph near the end of the conclusions and recommendations on the review of the States parties' reports under article 19.

50. Since the procedure was established at the thirtieth session in May 2003, through the end of the thirty eighth session in May 2007 the Committee has reviewed 53 States for which it has identified follow up recommendations. Of the 39 States parties that were due to have submitted their follow up reports to the Committee by 18 May 2007, 25 had completed this requirement

(Albania, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Monaco, Morocco, New Zealand, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Yemen). As of 18 May, 14 States had not yet supplied follow up information that had fallen due (Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Guatemala, Republic of Korea, Moldova, Nepal, Peru, Togo, Uganda and United States of America). In March 2007, the Rapporteur sent a reminder requesting the outstanding information to each of the States whose follow up information was due in November 2006, but had not yet been submitted, and who had not previously been sent a reminder.

51. The Rapporteur noted that 14 follow up reports had fallen due since the previous annual report (A/61/44). However, only 4 (Austria, Ecuador, Qatar and Sri Lanka) of these 14 States had submitted the follow up information in a timely manner. Despite this, she expressed the view that the follow up procedure had been remarkably successful in eliciting valuable additional information from States on protective measures taken during the immediate follow up to the review of the periodic reports. While comparatively few States had replied precisely on time, 19 of the 25 respondents had submitted the information on time or within a matter of one to four months following the due date. Reminders seemed to help elicit many of these responses. The Rapporteur also expressed appreciation to non governmental organizations, many of whom had also encouraged States parties to submit follow up information in a timely way.

52. Through this procedure, the Committee seeks to advance the Convention's requirement that "each State party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture ..." (art. 2, para. 1) and the undertaking "to prevent ... other acts of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment ..." (art. 16).

53. The Rapporteur has expressed appreciation for the information provided by States parties regarding those measures taken to implement their obligations under the Convention. In addition, she has assessed the responses received as to whether all the items designated by the Committee for follow up (normally between three and six recommendations) have been addressed, whether the information provided responds to the Committee's concern, and whether further information is required. Each letter responds specifically and in detail to the information presented by the State party. Where further information is needed, she writes to the State party concerned with specific requests for further clarification. With regard to States that have not supplied the follow up information at all, she writes to solicit the outstanding information.

54. At its thirty eighth session in May, the Committee decided to make public the Rapporteur's letters to the States parties. These would be assigned a United Nations document symbol number and placed on the web page of the Committee. The Committee further decided to assign a United Nations document symbol number to all States parties' replies (these symbol numbers are under consideration) to the follow up and also place them on its website.

55. Since the recommendations to each State party are crafted to reflect the specific situation in that country, the follow up responses from the States parties and letters from the Rapporteur requesting further clarification address a wide array of topics. Among those addressed in the letters sent to States parties requesting further information have been a number of precise matters

seen as essential to the implementation of the recommendation in question. A number of issues have been highlighted to reflect not only the information provided, but also the issues that have not been addressed but which are deemed essential to the Committee's ongoing work, in order to be effective in taking preventive and protective measures to eliminate torture and ill treatment.

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57. The chart below details, as of 18 May 2007, the end of the Committee's thirty eighth session, the state of the replies with respect to follow up.

Follow up procedure to conclusions and recommendations from May 2003 to May 2007

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Thirty seventh session (November 2006)

State party	Information due in	Information received	Action taken
...			
Mexico	November 2007	-	
...			

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CHAPTER IV. FOLLOW-UP ON CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON STATES PARTIES REPORTS

46. In this chapter, the Committee updates its findings and activities that follow-up on the conclusions and recommendations adopted under article 19 of the Convention, in accordance with the recommendations of its Rapporteur on Follow-Up to Country conclusions. The Rapporteur's activities, responses by States parties, and the Rapporteur's views on recurring concerns encountered through this procedure are presented below, and updated to through May 2008, following the Committee's fortieth session.

47. In chapter IV of its annual report for 2005-2006 (A/61/44), the Committee described the framework that it had developed to provide for follow-up subsequent to the adoption of the conclusions and recommendations on States parties reports submitted under article 19 of the Convention. It also presented information on the Committee's experience in receiving information from States parties from the initiation of the procedure in May 2003 through May 2008.

48. In accordance with rule 68, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure, the Committee established the post of Rapporteur for follow-up to conclusions and recommendations under article 19 of the Convention and appointed Ms. Felice Gaer to that position. As in the past, Ms. Gaer presented a progress report to the Committee in May 2008 on the results of the procedure.

49. The Rapporteur has emphasized that the follow-up procedure aims "to make more effective the struggle against torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment", as articulated in the preamble to the Convention. At the conclusion of the Committee's review of each State party report, the Committee identifies concerns and recommends specific actions designed to enhance each State party's ability to implement the measures necessary and appropriate to prevent acts of torture and cruel treatment, and thereby assists States parties in bringing their law and practice into full compliance with the obligations set forth in the Convention.

50. In its follow-up procedure, the Committee has identified a number of these recommendations as requiring additional information specifically for this procedure. Such follow-up recommendations are identified because they are serious, protective, and are considered able to be accomplished within one year. The States parties are asked to provide within one year information on the measures taken to give effect to its follow-up recommendations which are specifically noted in a paragraph near the end of the conclusions and recommendations on the review of the States parties' reports under article 19.

51. Since the procedure was established at the thirtieth session in May 2003, through the end of the fortieth session in May 2008, the Committee has reviewed 67 States for which it has identified follow-up recommendations. Of the 53 States parties that were due to have submitted

their follow-up reports to the Committee by 16 May 2008, 33 had completed this requirement (Albania, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Colombia, Croatia, Ecuador, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Monaco, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Qatar, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yemen). As of 16 May, 20 States had not yet supplied follow-up information that had fallen due (Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Guyana, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Moldova, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, South Africa, Tajikistan, Togo, Uganda and Ukraine). In March 2008, the Rapporteur sent a reminder requesting the outstanding information to each of the States whose follow-up information was due in November 2007, but had not yet been submitted, and who had not previously been sent a reminder.

52. The Rapporteur noted that 14 follow-up reports had fallen due since the previous annual report.³ However, only 2 (Hungary and the Russian Federation) of these 14 States had submitted the follow-up information in a timely manner. Despite this, she expressed the view that the follow-up procedure had been remarkably successful in eliciting valuable additional information from States on protective measures taken during the immediate follow-up to the review of the periodic reports. While comparatively few States had replied precisely on time, 25 of the 33 respondents had submitted the information on time or within a matter of one to four months following the due date. Reminders seemed to help elicit many of these responses. The Rapporteur also expressed appreciation to non-governmental organizations, many of whom had also encouraged States parties to submit follow-up information in a timely way.

53. Through this procedure, the Committee seeks to advance the Convention's requirement that "each State party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture ..." (art. 2, para. 1) and the undertaking "to prevent ... other acts of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment ..." (art. 16).

54. The Rapporteur expressed appreciation for the information provided by States parties regarding those measures taken to implement their obligations under the Convention. In addition, she has assessed the responses received as to whether all the items designated by the Committee for follow-up (normally between three and six recommendations) have been addressed, whether the information provided responds to the Committee's concern, and whether further information is required. Each letter responds specifically and in detail to the information presented by the State party. Where further information has been needed, she has written to the concerned State party with specific requests for further clarification. With regard to States that have not supplied the follow-up information at all, she requests the outstanding information.

55. At its thirty-eighth session in May 2007, the Committee decided to make public the Rapporteur's letters to the States parties. These would be placed on the web page of the Committee. The Committee further decided to assign a United Nations document symbol number to all States parties' replies to the follow-up and also place them on its website (<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/sessions.htm>).

56. Since the recommendations to each State party are crafted to reflect the specific situation

in that country, the follow-up responses from the States parties and letters from the Rapporteur requesting further clarification address a wide array of topics. Among those addressed in the letters sent to States parties requesting further information have been a number of precise matters seen as essential to the implementation of the recommendation in question. A number of issues have been highlighted to reflect not only the information provided, but also the issues that have not been addressed but which are deemed essential to the Committee's ongoing work, in order to be effective in taking preventive and protective measures to eliminate torture and ill-treatment.

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58. The chart below details, as of 16 May 2008, the end of the Committee's fortieth session, the state of the replies with respect to follow-up.

3/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 44 (A/62/44).*

**Follow-up procedure to conclusions and recommendations
from May 2003 to May 2008**

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Thirty-seventh session (November 2006)

State party	Information due in	Information received	Action taken
...			
Mexico	November 2007	Not received	Reminder
...			

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CAT, A/64/44 (2009)

IV. FOLLOW UP ON CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS ON STATES PARTIES REPORTS

53. In this chapter, the Committee updates its findings and activities that follow-up to concluding observations adopted under article 19 of the Convention, in accordance with the recommendations of its Rapporteur on follow-up to concluding observations. The Rapporteur's activities, responses by States parties, and the Rapporteur's views on recurring concerns encountered through this procedure are presented below, and updated through 15 May 2009, following the Committee's forty-second session.

54. In chapter IV of its annual report for 2005-2006 (A/61/44), the Committee described the framework that it had developed to provide for follow-up subsequent to the adoption of the concluding observations on States parties reports submitted under article 19 of the Convention. It also presented information on the Committee's experience in receiving information from States parties from the initiation of the procedure in May 2003 through May 2009.

55. In accordance with rule 68, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure, the Committee established the post of Rapporteur for follow up to concluding observations under article 19 of the Convention and appointed Ms. Felice Gaer to that position. As in the past, Ms. Gaer presented a progress report to the Committee in May 2009 on the results of the procedure.

56. The Rapporteur has emphasized that the follow up procedure aims "to make more effective the struggle against torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment", as articulated in the preamble to the Convention. At the conclusion of the Committee's review of each State party report, the Committee identifies concerns and recommends specific actions designed to enhance each State party's ability to implement the measures necessary and appropriate to prevent acts of torture and ill-treatment, and thereby assists States parties in bringing their law and practice into full compliance with the obligations set forth in the Convention.

57. In its follow-up procedure, the Committee has identified a number of these recommendations as requiring additional information specifically for this procedure. Such follow-up recommendations are identified because they are serious, protective, and are considered able to be accomplished within one year. The States parties are asked to provide within one year information on the measures taken to give effect to its follow-up recommendations which are specifically noted in a paragraph near the end of the conclusions and recommendations on the review of the States parties' reports under article 19.

58. Since the procedure was established at the thirtieth session in May 2003, through the end of the forty-second session in May 2009, the Committee has reviewed 81 States for which it has identified follow up recommendations. Of the 67 States parties that were due to have submitted their follow up reports to the Committee by 15 May 2009, 44 had completed this requirement. As of 15 May 2009, 23 States had not yet supplied follow up information that had fallen due. The

Rapporteur sends reminders requesting the outstanding information to each of the States whose follow up information was due, but had not yet been submitted, and who had not previously been sent a reminder. The status of the follow-up to concluding observations may be found in the web pages of the Committee (<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/sessions.htm>).

59. The Rapporteur noted that 14 follow up reports had fallen due since the previous annual report. However, only 4 (Algeria, Estonia, Portugal and Uzbekistan) of these 14 States had submitted the follow up information in a timely manner. Despite this, she expressed the view that the follow up procedure had been remarkably successful in eliciting valuable additional information from States on protective measures taken during the immediate follow up to the review of the periodic reports. One State party (Montenegro) had already submitted information which was due only in November 2009. While comparatively few States had replied precisely on time, 34 of the 44 respondents had submitted the information on time or within a matter of one to four months following the due date. Reminders seemed to help elicit many of these responses. The Rapporteur also expressed appreciation to non governmental organizations, many of whom had also encouraged States parties to submit follow up information in a timely way.

60. Through this procedure, the Committee seeks to advance the Convention's requirement that "each State party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent acts of torture ..." (art. 2, para. 1) and the undertaking "to prevent ... other acts of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment ..." (art. 16).

61. The Rapporteur expressed appreciation for the information provided by States parties regarding those measures taken to implement their obligations under the Convention. In addition, she has assessed the responses received as to whether all the items designated by the Committee for follow up (normally between three and six recommendations) have been addressed, whether the information provided responds to the Committee's concern, and whether further information is required. Each letter responds specifically and in detail to the information presented by the State party. Where further information has been needed, she has written to the concerned State party with specific requests for further clarification. With regard to States that have not supplied the follow up information at all, she requests the outstanding information.

62. At its thirty eighth session in May 2007, the Committee decided to make public the Rapporteur's letters to the States parties. These would be placed on the web page of the Committee. The Committee further decided to assign a United Nations document symbol number to all States parties' replies to the follow up and also place them on its website (<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/sessions.htm>).

63. Since the recommendations to each State party are crafted to reflect the specific situation in that country, the follow up responses from the States parties and letters from the Rapporteur requesting further clarification address a wide array of topics. Among those addressed in the letters sent to States parties requesting further information have been a number of precise matters seen as essential to the implementation of the recommendation in question. A number of issues have been highlighted to reflect not only the information provided, but also the issues that have not been addressed but which are deemed essential to the Committee's ongoing work, in order to be effective in taking preventive and protective measures to eliminate torture and ill treatment.

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65. The chart below details, as of 15 May 2009, the end of the Committee's forty-second session, the state of the replies with respect to follow up.

Follow-up procedure to conclusions and recommendations from May 2003 to May 2009

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Thirty-seventh session (November 2006)

State party	Information due in	Information received	Action taken
...			
Mexico	November 2007	14 August 2008 CAT/C/MEX/CO/4/Add.1	Response under review
...			

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Chapter IV. Follow-up to concluding observations on States parties' reports

65. In this chapter, the Committee updates its findings and activities that constitute follow-up to concluding observations adopted under article 19 of the Convention, in accordance with the procedure established on follow-up to concluding observations. The follow-up responses by States parties, and the activities of the Rapporteur for follow-up to concluding observations under article 19 of the Convention, including the Rapporteur's views on the results of this procedure, are presented below. This information is updated through 14 May 2010, the end of the Committee's forty-fourth session.

66. In chapter IV of its annual report for 2005-2006 (A/61/44), the Committee described the framework that it had developed to provide for follow-up subsequent to the adoption of the concluding observations on States parties reports submitted under article 19 of the Convention. In that report and each year thereafter, the Committee has presented information on its experience in receiving information on follow-up measures taken by States parties since the initiation of the procedure in May 2003.

67. In accordance with rule 68, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure, the Committee established the post of Rapporteur for follow-up to concluding observations under article 19 of the Convention and appointed Ms. Felice Gaer to that position. In November 2009 and May 2010, the Rapporteur presented a progress report to the Committee on the results of the procedure.

68. At the conclusion of the Committee's review of each State party report, the Committee identifies concerns and recommends specific measures to prevent acts of torture and ill-treatment. Thereby, the Committee assists States parties in identifying effective legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures to bring their laws and practice into full compliance with the obligations set forth in the Convention.

69. In its follow-up procedure, the Committee has identified a number of these recommendations as requiring additional information within one year. Such follow-up recommendations are identified because they are serious, protective and are considered able to be accomplished within one year. The States parties are asked to provide information within one year on the measures taken to give effect to the follow-up recommendations. In the concluding observations on each State party report, the recommendations requiring follow-up within one year are specifically identified in a paragraph at the end of the concluding observations.

70. Since the procedure was established at the thirtieth session in May 2003, through the end of the forty-fourth session in May 2010, the Committee has reviewed 95 reports from States parties for which it has identified follow-up recommendations. It must be noted that periodic reports of Chile, Latvia, Lithuania and New Zealand have been examined twice by the Committee since the establishment of the follow-up procedure. Of the 81 States parties that were due to have submitted their follow-up reports to the Committee by 14 May 2010, 57 had completed this

requirement. As of 14 May 2010, 24 States had not yet supplied follow-up information that had fallen due: Republic of Moldova, Cambodia, Cameroon, Bulgaria, Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Peru, Togo, Burundi, South Africa, Tajikistan, Luxembourg, Benin, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Zambia, Lithuania (to the 2009 concluding observations), Chad, Chile, Honduras, Israel, New Zealand, Nicaragua and the Philippines.

71. The Rapporteur sends reminders requesting the outstanding information to each of the States for which follow-up information is due, but not yet submitted. The status of the follow-up to concluding observations may be found in the web pages of the Committee at each of the respective sessions. As of 2010, the Committee has established a separate web page for follow-up (<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/follow-procedure.htm>).

72. Of the 24 States parties that did not submit any information under the follow-up procedure as of 14 May 2010, non-respondents came from all world regions. While about one-third had reported for the first time, two-thirds were reporting for a second, third or even fourth time.

73. The Rapporteur expresses appreciation for the information provided by States parties regarding those measures taken to implement their obligations under the Convention. In addition, she has assessed the responses received as to whether all the items designated by the Committee for follow-up (normally between three and six recommendations) have been addressed, whether the information provided responds to the Committee's concern, and whether further information is required. Each letter responds specifically and in detail to the information presented by the State party. Where further information has been needed, she has written to the concerned State party with specific requests for further clarification. With regard to States that have not supplied the follow-up information at all, she requests the outstanding information.

74. At its thirty-eighth session in May 2007, the Committee decided to make public the Rapporteur's letters to the States parties which are posted on the web page of the Committee. The Committee further decided to assign a United Nations document symbol number to all States parties' replies to the follow-up and also place them on its website.

75. Since the recommendations to each State party are crafted to reflect the specific situation in that country, the follow-up responses from the States parties and letters from the Rapporteur requesting further clarification address a wide array of topics. Among those addressed in the letters sent to States parties requesting further information have been a number of precise matters seen as essential to the implementation of the recommendation in question. A number of issues have been highlighted to reflect not only the information provided, but also the issues that have not been addressed but which are deemed essential to the Committee's ongoing work, in order to be effective in taking preventive and protective measures to eliminate torture and ill-treatment.

76. Among the Rapporteur's activities in the past year, have been the following: attending the inter-committee meetings in Geneva where follow-up procedures were discussed with members from other treaty bodies, and it was decided to establish a working group on follow-up; addressing the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women at its August 2009 meeting in New York concerning aspects of the follow-up procedure; assessing responses

from States parties and preparing follow-up letters to countries as warranted and updating the information collected from the follow-up procedure.

77. Additionally, the Rapporteur initiated a study of the Committee's follow-up procedure, beginning with an examination of the number and nature of topics identified by the Committee in its requests to States parties for follow-up information. She reported to the Committee on some preliminary findings, in November 2009 and later in May 2010, and specifically presented charts showing that the number of topics designated for follow-up has substantially increased since the thirty-fifth session. Of the 87 countries examined as of the forty-third session (November 2009), one to three paragraphs were designated for follow-up for 14 States parties, four or five such topics were designated for 38 States parties, and six or more paragraphs were designated for 35 States parties. The Rapporteur drew this trend to the attention of the members of the Committee and it was agreed in May 2010 that, whenever possible, efforts would henceforth be made to limit the number of follow-up items to a maximum of five paragraphs.

78. The Rapporteur also found that certain topics were more commonly raised as a part of the follow up procedure than others. Specifically, for all State parties reviewed since the follow-up procedure began, the following topics were most frequently designated:

Ensure prompt, impartial and effective investigation(s)	76 per cent
Prosecute and sanction persons responsible for abuses	61 per cent
Guarantee legal safeguards	57 per cent
Enable right to complain and have cases examined	43 per cent
Conduct training, awareness-raising	43 per cent
Ensure interrogation techniques in line with the Convention	39 per cent
Provide redress and rehabilitation	38 per cent
End gender-based violence, ensure protection of women	34 per cent
Ensure monitoring of detention facilities/visit by independent body	32 per cent
Carry out data collection on torture and ill-treatment	30 per cent
Improve condition of detention, including overcrowding	28 per cent

79. In the correspondence with States parties, the Rapporteur has noted recurring concerns which are not fully addressed in the follow-up replies and her concerns (illustrative, not comprehensive) have been included in prior annual reports. To summarize them, she finds there is considerable value in having more precise information being provided, e.g. lists of prisoners, details on deaths in detention and forensic investigations.

80. As a result of numerous exchanges with States parties, the Rapporteur has observed that there is need for more vigorous fact-finding and monitoring in many States parties. In addition, there is often inadequate gathering and analysing of police and criminal justice statistics. When the Committee requests such information, States parties frequently do not provide it. The Rapporteur further considers that conducting prompt, thorough and impartial investigations into allegations of abuse is of great protective value. This is often best undertaken through unannounced inspections by independent bodies. The Committee has received documents, information and complaints about the absence of such monitoring bodies, the failure of such bodies to exercise independence in carrying out their work or to implement recommendations for improvement.

81. The Rapporteur has also pointed to the importance of States parties providing clear-cut instructions on the absolute prohibition of torture as part of the training of law-enforcement and other relevant personnel. States parties need to provide information on the results of medical examinations and autopsies, and to document signs of torture, especially including sexual violence. States parties also need to instruct personnel on the need to secure and preserve evidence. The Rapporteur has found many lacunae in national statistics, including on penal and disciplinary action against law-enforcement personnel. Accurate record keeping, covering the registration of all procedural steps of detained persons, is essential and requires greater attention. All such measures contribute to safeguard the individual against torture or other forms of ill-treatment, as set forth in the Convention.

82. The chart below details, as of 14 May 2010, the end of the Committee's forty-fourth session, the replies with respect to follow-up. This chart also includes States parties' comments to concluding observations, if any.

Follow-up procedure to concluding observations from May 2003 to May 2010

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Thirty-seventh session (November 2006)

State party	Information due in	Information received	Action taken
...			
Mexico	November 2007	14 August 2008 CAT/C/MEX/CO/4/Add.1	Request for further clarification
		7 January 2010 CAT/C/MEX/CO/4/Add.2	Information under review
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Follow-up - State Reporting
ii) Action by State Party

CAT/C/SR.144/Add.2 (1993)

COMMITTEE AGAINST TORTURE

Tenth Session

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE THIRD PART (PUBLIC) OF THE 144th MEETING

Thursday, 22 April 1993, at 3.35 p.m.

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ORGANIZATIONAL AND OTHER MATTERS (agenda item 2) (continued)

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Invitation to the Committee to visit Mexico

46. At the invitation of the CHAIRMAN, Mr. LORENZO read out the text of a letter dated 4 February 1993, addressed to the Chairman by Ms. Diaz Palacios, a former member of the Committee, who had been appointed Under-Secretary for Civil Protection and Social Rehabilitation in Mexico. In the letter, she conveyed an invitation to the Committee, from the Mexican Government, to visit the country, and requested the Chairman to indicate what dates would suit the Committee. The letter had been followed by a cable from Mexico City, dated 16 February 1993, addressed to the United Nations Office at Geneva, for the Chairman's attention.

47. The CHAIRMAN said that a reply had been sent on his behalf on 25 March 1993, congratulating Ms. Diaz Palacios on her appointment and informing her that he would discuss the invitation with the members of the Committee at its current session and reply as quickly as possible.

48. Mr. BURNS said that such an invitation was unusual and the Committee's response must be cautious. A visit without a working agenda might possibly be construed as tacit support for the Government by the Committee.

49. Mr. GIL LAVEDRA agreed.

50. The CHAIRMAN said that a visit of a social nature was clearly out of the question. For budgetary and administrative reasons, the holding of a session of the Committee in another country was likewise ruled out. An assistance mission consisting of one or two members of the Committee would, of course, be a different matter.

51. Mr. EL IBRASHI agreed with the Chairman, particularly in regard to assistance missions. Experience had shown the latter to be extremely useful, especially in disseminating information about the Committee. The purpose of such missions was not to condemn or criticize but to

promote understanding of the Committee's role.

52. Mr. LORENZO considered that the Committee could perhaps reply by expressing its thanks to Ms. Diaz Palacios and the Mexican Government, and inviting them to propose a programme of work for the Committee's visit, indicating that the programme should enable the Committee members to talk with representatives of trade unions, churches and other non-governmental bodies, as well as with government authorities. The reply should also include a request for clarification about the financing of the visit.

53. Mr. DIPANDA MOUELLE said he wondered whether the Committee's rules of procedure covered such an invitation. If the Committee undertook a visit, presumably a report would be prepared. What would be the purpose of that report?

54. The CHAIRMAN said that, as he saw it, a visit could only take the form of an assistance mission consisting of one or two members of the Committee, having a well-defined programme based on questions of torture. Technical assistance could be provided from the Centre for Human Rights, and the visit would be financed by the host Government. His chief concern was that any visit must be fully occupied by a programme of work and be clearly seen to imply no endorsement of the host Government's policies or activities, while at the same time avoiding the appearance of an inquiry.

55. Mr. LORENZO and Mr. BEN AMMAR agreed.

56. Mr. MIKHAILOV considered that the Committee should first contact Ms. Diaz Palacios informally in order to convey its concerns and questions.

57. The CHAIRMAN suggested that Mr. Gil Lavedra should perform that task.

58. It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.

CAT, CAT/C/MEX/CO/4/Add.1 (2008)

Replies of the Government of Mexico* to the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Committee against Torture(CAT/C/MEX/CO/4)

[12 August 2008]

Report of the Government of Mexico arising from the request in paragraph 25 of the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Committee against Torture (CAT/MEX/CO/4), adopted following the review of the Fourth Periodic Report of Mexico

1. This report is submitted to the Committee against Torture (hereinafter "the Committee") in response to the Final Observations for Mexico issued on 6 February 2007 (CAT/C/MEX/CO/4).

The State party should ensure that both federal and state legislation characterizes the crime of torture in keeping with international and regional standards, including the Convention against Torture and the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture.

2. At the present time, all states in the country have legislation on the subject, either characterizing the crime of torture in special laws or including the crime in the penal law of the state.

3. At present, a draft model law to punish torture has been developed by civil society and is under consideration by several governmental fora.

The State party should finalize the reform of the whole system of justice in order to, inter alia, introduce an oral accusatory model of criminal proceedings which fully incorporates the presumption of innocence and guarantees the application of the principles of due process in the evaluation of evidence.

4. On 18 June 2008 the Official Journal of the Federation published the Decree reforming and supplementing various provisions of the Constitution of the United Mexican States (hereinafter "the Constitution") with regard to the system of administration of justice, through which modifications have been made in articles 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 73, 115 and 123 of the Constitution. The reform encompasses the following:

- a) It establishes a system of guarantees ensuring respect for the rights of the victim, the offender and accused, based on the presumption of innocence for the latter. The system will be public and adversarial in nature, with unified submission of evidence in a single tripartite oral proceeding in which the Public Prosecutor's Office (Ministerio Público) will conduct the prosecution, the accused will be able to defend himself, and it will be the judge in the end who determines the appropriate course. Oral proceedings will contribute to promoting transparency, at the same time providing for a direct link between the judge and parties, thus

tending to make criminal procedures simpler and more flexible.

- b) It provides for the inclusion of a supervisory judge (juez de control) who, immediately and by any means, rules on requests for interim measures, restraining orders and methods of investigation of the requesting authority, ensuring that the rights of the parties are respected and that actions by the party bringing charges are in compliance with the law. The supervisory judge is in charge of the case from the time the suspect is charged to the opening of the trial. The oral hearings are conducted by a judge or court that has not had contact with the case, and the application of the penalty is under the responsibility and supervision of a sentencing judge.
- c) It establishes new regulations with respect to interim measures, including preventive detention, which can be applied exceptionally when other interim measures are not sufficient to secure the appearance of the accused at trial, the pursuit of the investigation, protection of the victim, witnesses or the community, or when the accused is being tried for or has previously been convicted of a crime of malice (delito doloso). It also contemplates application of preventive detention in all cases of organized crime, intentional homicide, rape, abduction, crimes committed with violent means such as arms and explosives, and grave crimes defined by law against the security of the nation, against the free development of the human person, and against health.
- d) It provides for alternative dispute-resolution mechanisms which, by express constitutional mandate, seek to effect reparation of damage to crime victims, subject to judicial oversight in accordance with the terms deemed appropriate under secondary legislation. This measure will be conducive to judicial economy and attain a fundamental objective: ensuring that the victim of a crime is protected and that the defendant is held accountable for his actions, repairing the damage done insofar as possible.
- e) In the defence of the accused, the reform eliminates the "trusted individual" ("persona de confianza") and ensures the right to an adequate defence conducted by a lawyer. In order to reach that objective and ensure equality in its fulfilment, provision is made to establish a quality public defender's service for the population and to create conditions for a professional career for public defenders, providing that their emoluments may not be less than those of agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office (Ministerio Público).

5. The reform will raise short-term detention to the constitutional level and will include a definition of "organized crime":

- a) **Short-term detention:** The draft Decree proposes to incorporate short-term detention into article 16 of the Constitution, exclusively for cases of investigations and prosecutions pertaining to organized crime. It may apply under the terms and conditions laid down by the judge in keeping with the applicable law, and for

a period of up to forty days, with the possibility of its extension for another forty days, provided that the circumstances which originally justified it still exist.

- b) Inclusion of short-term detention was proposed because the increasingly organized character of crime was jeopardizing judicial institutions and procedures. In that regard, the judicial reform initiative seeks to broaden the spectrum of effective measures in order to contain the impact of organized crime on public security. The aim is to ensure that accused persons do not evade legal process initially or judicial proceedings at a later stage and that they do not hamper investigation or affect the integrity of persons involved.
- c) **Organized crime:** The decree proposes a special regime for organized crime. It empowers the Congress of the Union to legislate on this matter, defining it at the constitutional level as "an organization in fact consisting of three or more persons to continuously or repeatedly commit crimes under the terms of the governing law." For these cases, short-term detention may be decreed by the supervisory judge at the request of the prosecutorial authority subject to the modalities of time and place provided by law, so long as it is necessary for the success of the investigation, for protection of persons or property, or when there is a well-founded risk that the accused may escape the administration of justice. It may not exceed forty days, which term may be extended only upon a showing by the prosecutorial authority that the causes which gave rise to it still exist, and may not in any event exceed eighty days.
- d) It is important to point out that the exceptional provisions laid down against organized crime are intended exclusively to combat this type of crime and in no event may be used for other kinds of conduct, which will prevent the competent authority from abusing the powers conferred.
- e) The definition contains elements that distinguish organized crime from conspiracy (asociación delictuosa), since the latter applies to any offense contained in the criminal laws, while the regime for organized crime is created to address a very special form of crime as regards operational capacity, organization, sophistication and impact.

6. As required by Article 135 of the Constitution, The Senate of the Republic has submitted the decree for approval by the majority of the country's 31 state legislatures.

7. In parallel, and as part of the reform of the State, the Congress of the Union is considering a reform of the Constitution with respect to human rights, which will raise the protection of fundamental rights to constitutional rank. An Executive Commission for Negotiation and Formation of Agreements of the Congress of the Union (Comisión Ejecutiva de Negociación y Construcción de Acuerdos del Congreso de la Unión (CENCA)) has been established as the lead entity in this reform process. In this framework, a pluralistic and open process of discussion is taking place with regard to various initiatives submitted by deputies, senators, the federal executive and civil society.

8. It should be noted that, through the changes in article 20 of the Constitution, contained in the comprehensive reform of the criminal justice system published in June 2008, an uncompromising stand has been taken against torture by prohibiting the use at trial of confessions obtained by duress.

9. That reform deprives all confessions not made directly to a judge of evidentiary value. This provision, together with the provision that only evidence presented at trial shall be considered for purposes of sentencing, eliminates the possibility of a forced confession being used to enter a conviction.

10. Similarly, the reforms contemplated in various provisions --for example, constitutional recognition of the presumption of innocence, the general rule which suppresses all evidence obtained in violation of fundamental rights, and the obligation that any confession by a suspect must be made with the assistance of counsel-- will curb the practice of torture.

Oral trials in Mexico

11. The reform provides that the accusatory criminal justice system provided for in the relevant articles, including article 20, will enter into force when so provided by the relevant secondary legislation, without exceeding eight years.

12. At present, various federative units of the country are in the process of implementing oral trials.

a) **State of Nuevo León:** As from 28 July 2004 the state of Nuevo León has been using the accusatory oral trial in criminal cases, incorporating the presumption of innocence and ensuring application of due process in evaluation of evidence, as a confession has full evidentiary value only when it meets the following requirements laid down in article 311 of the Nuevo León Code of Penal Procedure:

- (i) *That it be made by a person not less than eighteen years of age, capable of understanding and volition, and with a full understanding of the charges brought against him;*
- (ii) *That it be made by and against himself;*
- (iii) *That it be made with assistance of counsel before the office of the public prosecutor (ministerio público) responsible for the investigation or before the judge or court hearing the case;*
- (iv) *That it be made without the use of incommunicado detention, intimidation, torture or any other form of duress or physical or psychological violence; and*
- (v) *That there be no indicia which, in the view of the judge or court, would*

render it implausible.

The judicial police may file reports but may not obtain confessions; if they do so, said confessions shall have no evidentiary value."

Accordingly, a statement obtained as a result of torture would lack any evidentiary value.

- b) **State of Chihuahua.** Since January, 2007, the state of Chihuahua has had a new, comprehensive code of criminal procedure of the public, accusatory and transparent type.
- c) **State of Aguascalientes.** The state of Aguascalientes submitted to the state Congress in July of 2006 a proposal for reform of the Code of Criminal Procedure for implementation of oral trials.
- d) **State of Mexico.** The state of Mexico has also undertaken action to implement the accusatory oral trial model. It will soon have in operation 18 courts, located in Toluca and Tlalnepantla, where oral trials will be held for less serious offenses. At present, two courts are in operation which attend to matters involving small sums. The first oral trial took place in August of 2006 in the criminal court of Toluca, state of Mexico, in a case involving a charge of assault and battery.
- e) **State of Hidalgo.** The Code of Family Procedure of the state of Hidalgo contemplates various scenarios with regard to oral trials.
- f) The states of Baja California, Coahuila, Jalisco, Morelos, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Veracruz and Zacatecas are still in the discussion stage in the implementation of oral trials.

13. The states of Chihuahua and Oaxaca, the latter since 1980, have a Code of Criminal Procedure of the public, accusatory, oral type.

The State party should take the necessary steps to prevent all forms of detention which may be conducive to the practice of torture, investigate allegations of arbitrary detention and punish any persons who have committed an offence.

14. In order to combat the practice of arbitrary detention, on 19 June 2001 the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) issued General Recommendation No. 2, which recommended that the Attorney-General of the Republic (Procurador General de la República) and state prosecutors (Procuradores Generales de Justicia), the Federal Secretary of Public Security and public security officials of the states:

FIRST.- Issue express instructions to Judicial Police officers and personnel of police forces to the effect that they immediately cease arbitrary detentions; this pursuant to the observations contained in the body of the present document.

SECOND. Issue express instructions to agents of the office of the public prosecutor

(Ministerio Público) that, in cases where persons arbitrarily detained by police bodies are placed at their disposal, they report any administrative irregularities to the competent internal oversight organs and, when so required, initiate the appropriate preliminary investigation.

THIRD. That human rights training and refresher courses, competitive examinations, periodic performance reviews and civil service selection competitions in the areas of justice and public security give stronger emphasis to this subject, with a view to achieving prompt and complete administration of justice.

15. The CNDH has a Training Programme providing courses addressed to public servants in the area of administration of justice, police and prisons. The programme is designed to strengthen actions aimed at promoting respect for human rights.

16. Although arbitrary detention is not defined as a crime in the Federal Penal Code, there are other offenses that can be considered as equivalent, such as: abuse of authority, unauthorized exercise of public authority, misuse of public office, offenses committed by public servants, or false imprisonment, among other offenses.

17. The statistics below present the number of complaints that have been filed with the CNDH in this regard.

2003

<i>Number of cases received</i>	<i>Concluded</i>	<i>Pending</i>
291	291	0

<i>Causes of conclusion</i>	<i>Number of complaints</i>
Guidance	169
Lack of interest by complainant	31
Resolved in proceeding	29
Guidance: remand to local organ	18
Mediation	16
Abandonment by complainant	14
Joinder	8
No jurisdiction	3
Not justiciable	2
Recommendation	1

2004

<i>Number of cases received</i>	<i>Concluded</i>	<i>Pending</i>
357	357	0

<i>Causes of conclusion</i>	<i>Number of complaints</i>
Guidance	246
Lack of interest by complainant	40
Mediation	21
Not justiciable	17
Abandonment by complainant	11
Resolved in proceeding	10
No jurisdiction	7
Joinder	3
Recommendation	2

2005

<i>Number of cases received</i>	<i>Concluded</i>	<i>Pending</i>
342	342	0

<i>Causes of conclusion</i>	<i>Number of complaints</i>
Guidance	246
Mediation	50
Lack of interest by complainant	19
Not justiciable	10
Joinder	6
Resolved in proceeding	5
Abandonment by complainant	4

Recommendation	2
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2006

<i>Number of cases received</i>	<i>Concluded</i>	<i>Pending</i>
320	319	1

<i>Causes of conclusion</i>	<i>Number of complaints</i>
Guidance	241
Mediation	23
Not justiciable	23
Lack of interest by complainant	11
Resolved in proceeding	8
Abandonment by complainant	6
Recommendation	5
Joinder	2

2007

<i>Number of cases received</i>	<i>Concluded</i>	<i>Pending</i>
432	383	49

<i>Cases of conclusion</i>	<i>Number of complaints</i>
Guidance	286
Not justiciable	45
Lack of interest by complainant	14
Mediation	13
Resolved by proceeding	9
Abandonment by complainant	6
Recommendation	5

Joinder	3
No jurisdiction	2

The State party should ensure that cases involving violations of human rights, especially torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, committed by military personnel against civilians, are always heard in civil courts, even when the violations are service-related [see also the Committee's recommendation to this effect contained in its report on Mexico in the context of article 20 of the Convention (CAT/C/75, para. 220 (g)).

The State party should also reform the Code of Military Justice to include the crime of torture.

18. With respect to the commission of crimes by military personnel, article 13 of the Constitution provides as follows:

19. Article 13 of the Constitution:

"The power of court martial for crimes and actions against military discipline exists, but in no case will military tribunals extend their jurisdiction to persons who do not belong to the armed forces. When a crime or action against military discipline has affected a civilian, the matter shall be heard by the corresponding civil authority."

20. In this regard, article 57 of the Code of Military Justice (CJM) lays down the following as offenses against military discipline:

- (i) *those stipulated in the second book of CJM;*
- (ii) *those of a common or federal law character when committed in any of the circumstances set out below:*
 - a) *they were committed by military personnel during the performance of their duties or of acts related thereto;*
 - b) *they were committed by military personnel aboard a warship or in a military building or military occupied point, provided that, as a consequence, disturbance or disorder resulted among the troops at the site where the crime was committed or military service was interrupted or adversely affected;*
 - c) *they were committed by military personnel in territory declared under a state of siege or in a place subject to martial law in accordance with the laws of war;*
 - d) *they were committed by military personnel before troops in formation or under colours;*

- e) *the crime was committed by military personnel in connection with another of those referred to in sub-section (i)*
- f) *when both military personnel and civilians are involved in the cases set out under section ii, the former shall be tried by military courts.*

Crimes of a common character that must be litigated in order to be investigated and punished shall not be within the jurisdiction of military tribunals, save in the cases referred to in sub-paragraphs (c) and (e) of section ii.

21. Likewise, article 58 of CJM provides:

"...when, pursuant to the foregoing article, military tribunals take cognizance of crimes of a common character, they shall apply the penal code in force in the place of the events at the time the crime was committed and, if the crime is of a federal character, the penal code that governs in federal districts and territories..."

22. Based on the foregoing provisions, military tribunals hear cases of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment **when the crime is committed by military personnel in the performance of their duties or as a result thereof, applying** the Federal Penal Code (CPF) and the Federal Act to Prevent and Punish Torture (Ley Federal para Prevenir y Sancionar la Tortura (LFPST)).

23. With regard to the military laws that remain in force, these are, and should be understood to be, the sphere of jurisdiction that military tribunals have to deal with crimes and breaches of military discipline committed by individuals belonging to the armed forces.

24. To that end, the military authorities have organs of military law, including the Military Attorney-General's Office (Procuraduría General de Justicia Militar (PGJM)), which is entrusted pursuant to articles 13 and 21 of the Constitution with investigating crimes and prosecuting offenders in order to determine whether penal measures are warranted.

25. There is likewise a Supreme Military Tribunal (Supremo Tribunal Militar (STM)), to which other military judges are accountable, and ordinary and extraordinary courts martial, whereby military penal law is applied pursuant to its jurisdiction. In parallel, there is a corps of appointed legal defenders, military lawyers who ensure that in every proceeding, as from the start of the preliminary investigation, there is compliance with formal procedural requirements and constitutional guarantees in favour of the accused and that the defence is competently conducted.

26. Persons who are accused or who are standing trial also have the right to invoke the remedy of amparo before the federal courts, which are civilian authorities and are constitutionally empowered to determine whether acts by authorities were contrary to the guarantees established under the Constitution.

27. It should be noted that in procedures for follow-up to the preliminary investigation and

trials in which military personnel are involved, there is also participation by civilian lawyers, who have the same powers as those of appointed military defence counsel.

28. On 1 January 2008, the Ministry of Defence (Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional (SEDENA)) issued Press Release No. 001, announcing that "in order to strengthen the legal structure of the Ministry of Defence and to ensure that all activities of the Land and Air Forces are conducted with respect for Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, on 1 January 2008 approval was given to the General Directorate of Human Rights," which shall have, inter alia, the following functions:

- a) To advise this Ministry on matters of human rights and international humanitarian law;
- b) To attend to human rights complaints submitted by public organs for the defence of human rights and by international organs;
- c) To propose actions aimed at consolidating a culture of respect for human rights and international humanitarian law in the Armed Forces;
- d) To assist agencies of the Federal Executive which so request in fulfilling international commitments assumed by Mexico in this regard;
- e) To grant intervention to organs of this agency so that they may, within their sphere of competence, implement administrative or penal procedures appropriate to the resolution of matters in this area."

In the light of the federal Supreme Court's decision, the State party should ensure that arraigo penal is eliminated both from legislation and in actual practice, at the federal and state levels.

29. See reply to Recommendation No. 2 with regard to short-term detention.

The State party should:

- (a) ***Investigate all allegations of torture as such, in a prompt, effective and impartial manner, and ensure that in all cases a medical examination is carried out by an independent doctor in accordance with the Istanbul Protocol [see also the Committee's recommendation to this effect contained in its report on Mexico in the context of article 20 of the Convention (CAT/C/75, para. 220 (k))];***

30. At the federal level, through Agreement A/057/2003 issued by the Attorney-General of the Republic in August 2003, guidelines are laid down that are to be followed by agents of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (Ministerio Público de la Federación), experts in legal and/or forensic medicine and other personnel of the institution with regard to the application of the Specialized Medical-Psychological Opinion in Cases of Suspected Torture and/or Ill-treatment under the Istanbul Protocol. Accordingly, when the victim, his legal representative or any other

person reports an act of torture, the Public Prosecutor's Office has the responsibility of initiating a preliminary investigation of the offense of torture and will immediately call for the application of the Specialized Medical-Psychological Opinion, in which any person believed to have been tortured will undergo a medical and psychological exam in accordance with the rules of the Istanbul Protocol.

31. The expert opinion encompasses medical and psychological assessments and evidence that will determine whether an alleged victim was subjected to torture and/or mistreatment. It should be noted that if the required procedure is not followed, the authority in charge will be held accountable under penal and/or administrative law.

32. Similarly, the Ministry of Defence has a "Systematic operational procedure for applying the initial exam to individuals detained by military personnel," based on the Istanbul Protocol.

33. Moreover, it should be noted that, at the different levels of government in Mexico, the Executive takes part in appointments of prosecutors, magistrates and judges, including those for military law.

(b) Take the necessary steps to provide professional training for medical personnel whose task it is to attend to alleged victims and check their condition, and guarantee the independence of such personnel and extend the implementation of the Istanbul Protocol to all states

34. The Attorney-General of the Republic is working on the implementation of the Istanbul Protocol throughout the country.

35. As of the first half of 2008, the Offices of the state's attorney have received training and/or are able to use this specialized instrument in each of the following states: Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Colima, Federal District, Durango, state of México, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Puebla, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Yucatán and Zacatecas.

36. For its part, the Human Rights Commission is endeavouring to disseminate knowledge of the Istanbul Protocol, and to that end conducts workshops on application of the Protocol addressed to personnel of human rights commissions or offices of the state's attorney for human rights of the federal entities, with the aim of imparting to lawyers or inspectors, doctors and psychologists of said entities a knowledge of the Protocol so that they will be qualified to diagnose and detect signs of torture.

37. From 2005 to 2007, five workshops were held in: Mexico City; Monterrey, Nuevo León; Veracruz, Veracruz; San Miguel Regla, Hidalgo; and Nuevo Vallarta and Nayarit. In addition, with a view to furthering knowledge of the Protocol, two workshops were conducted at the invitation of the state human rights commission of Sonora and one on the initiative of the state human rights commission of Baja California Sur.

38. The Ministry of Defence has a Centre for Army and Air Force Studies where two courses are given yearly entitled "Workshop on medical examinations, documentation of torture and forensic investigation of deaths suspected to have occurred in violation of human rights," designed on the basis of the guidelines laid down in the Istanbul Protocol, addressed to officers specialized in medicine, dentistry, psychology and law, providing training in the application of the Protocol.

(c) Ensure that if acts of torture are evidenced by independent medical examinations carried out in accordance with the Istanbul Protocol, these examinations are considered to be unchallengeable in court

39. It should be noted that the result of the application of the Specialized Medical-Psychological Opinion in Cases of Suspected Torture and/or Ill-treatment is part of the preliminary investigation and, if taken into evidence, will be evaluated by the judge together with the other evidence contained therein.

(d) Try and punish persons responsible for acts of torture in a manner consistent with the seriousness of the acts committed

40. The crime of torture is addressed at the federal level in the Federal Act to Prevent and Punish Torture and in the 32 states of the Republic either by specific laws or in the state criminal law.

41. In this regard, every act of torture is duly tried and punished by the competent authorities.

42. It is important to mention that at the federal level and in all the federal entities, the crime of torture is characterized as a grave crime; this means that an accused who is placed on trial does not have the benefit of posting bond in order to remain free during the trial.

(e) Finalize the penal reform so as to ensure that crimes against humanity, and in particular torture, are not subject to limitations

43. See reply to Recommendation No. 1.

In the light of article 3 of the Convention, the State party should take all necessary steps to ensure that interested parties have access to judicial remedies enabling them to challenge the expulsion decision, and that such remedies have the effect of staying the decision.

44. Under the Mexican legal framework, it is the responsibility of the Federal Executive to decide as to the expulsion of a foreigner who falls within the situations envisaged in article 33 of the Constitution and article 125 of the General Population Act.

45. In practice, the authority competent to expel foreigners from the national territory is the National Institute of Migration (Instituto Nacional de Migración (INM)), which is governed by the Regulations of the General Population Act in conducting expulsion proceedings.

46. The difference between the expulsion procedure contemplated in article 33 of the Constitution and that of article 123 of the General Population Act is that the former is an exceptional measure that falls exclusively to the Federal Executive and is not subject to challenge by *amparo* and review; the latter is an administrative procedure against which legal recourse may be pursued by *amparo* and review.

47. Pursuant to article 209 of the Regulations of the General Population Act, when a foreigner is held at an immigration office because he has violated the General Population Act, the following procedure is followed:

- a) A medical examination is conducted to ascertain the person's physical-psychological condition;
- b) He is allowed to communicate with a person of his choosing by telephone or by any other means available;
- c) If he so requests, his accredited consular representative in Mexico will be immediately notified, and if he does not have a passport a request will be made that a passport or travel identification document be issued;
- d) An inventory will be drawn up of the personal effects he is carrying, and those personal effects will be deposited in a place designated for that purpose;
- e) From the moment when the migrant is detained, a statement is taken in administrative form and in the presence of two witnesses; he is apprised of the facts held against him, his right to offer evidence and to assert such defences as he may be entitled to; provided that the migration authority did not take his statement at the time he was detained. If necessary, an interpreter will be provided for this purpose.

48. As indicated in the initial report of Mexico to the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, paragraphs 48 to 51, there are two avenues open to a person seeking to obtain effective redress in an expulsion proceeding: the non-judicial and the judicial.

49. With regard to the non-judicial remedy, persons may request that the Civil Service Secretariat initiate an administrative proceeding against the civil servant who issued the order of expulsion. If that Secretariat concludes that the civil servant is responsible and that he has caused damages to the complainants, they may apply to the Internal Oversight Body of the National Institute of Migration (Órgano Interno de Control del INM) to issue an appropriate determination for the payment of compensation. Similarly, when a recommendation has been accepted from the institution which is legally responsible for oversight and defence of human rights which proposes that compensation be paid for damages, the appropriate office will confine itself to determining the cash amount and issuing the corresponding order of payment.

50. Likewise, complainants may opt to seek judicial redress and request from that authority

the payment of compensation for damages and, if appropriate, for the moral injury referred to in the Federal Civil Code.

51. The Federal Law on Patrimonial Liabilities of the State (Ley Federal de Responsabilidad Patrimonial del Estado), which entered into force on 1 January 2005, lays the foundations and provides procedures to recognize a right to compensation for persons who, without any legal obligation to do so, sustain damage to their property and rights as a result of irregular administrative activities of the State.

52. The extra-contractual liability of the State is objective and direct, and compensation must be in keeping with the terms and conditions set out in said Law and the other legal provisions to which it refers.

53. It should be noted that an expulsion decision that has already been carried out and is subsequently revoked does not in itself give rise to a right to compensation.

54. As previously mentioned, within the framework of Executive Commission for Negotiation and Formation of Agreements of the Congress of the Union (CENCA), discussion is taking place on a number of initiatives for reform of the Constitution with respect to human rights, which would give constitutional status to the protection of fundamental rights, including judicial remedies against expulsion.

The State party should:

- (a) ***Ensure that force will be used only as a last resort and in strict conformity with the international rules of proportionality and necessity in the light of the existing threat;***
- (b) ***Implement recommendation No. 12 concerning "the unlawful use of force and firearms by officials or public servants responsible for law enforcement" proposed by the National Human Rights Commission in January 2006;***
- (c) ***Investigate all allegations of human rights violations by public officials, especially those suffered by persons arrested during these police operations, and try and properly punish those responsible.***

55. Pursuant to General Recommendation No. 12 of CNDH of 26 January 2006 on the unlawful use of force and firearms by law-enforcement personnel, the Government of Mexico has undertaken the following actions:

Use of force and firearms:

56. The Ministry of Public Security has begun preparing protocols on the use of force and firearms with a view to approving guidelines that regulate the use of force by police officers in a proportionate, gradual and necessary manner, in keeping with full respect for the dignity and rights of persons. The following are some of the topics to be addressed:

- a) Ethical and legal foundations for the legitimate use of force and firearms;
- b) Arrest, detention and apprehension;
- c) Prevention of torture in police work;
- d) Use of public force;
- e) Use of public force in civil disturbances, states of emergency and armed conflicts;
- f) Police conduct towards victims of crime and of abuse of power;
- g) System of command, management and control.

Training of federal government personnel

57. In 2006, the Office of the Attorney-General for the Federal District conducted 476 courses, workshops and talks on human rights, which included the following topics:

- a) Ethics and public service;
- b) Human rights and the administration of justice, emphasizing the Code of Conduct for law-enforcement officers;
- c) The use of force and firearms by law-enforcement officers;
- d) Treatment of indigenous persons;
- e) Discrimination;
- f) Minors; and
- g) Prevention, investigation and punishment of torture.

58. The Ministry of Public Security (SSP), for its part, is carrying out the following actions in order to comply with national and international commitments with regard to combating torture:

- a) National Programme for the Promotion of Human Rights: actions are being pursued through this programme for promotion of, knowledge about and full respect for human rights among public servants of the SSP and its decentralized administrative entities.
- b) The programme focuses on three thematic areas:
 - human rights applicable to the police function;

- human rights applicable to the correctional function; and
 - alternative conflict resolution methods.
- c) Under the first two headings, the thematic contents are: international law of human rights; procedure for detention, treatment of the detainee and his remand to the prosecutorial authorities; prevention of torture, cruel, inhuman and/or degrading treatment; control of civil disturbances; respect for and protection of human rights of civil communicators and defenders in the performance of their work; human rights of vulnerable groups (migrants, indigenous people, women, children, etc.); use of force by prison police and treatment of inmates and persons visiting prisons.

Summary of results of training January 2005 to 30 June 2008

<i>Areas trained</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>
State and municipal police			1626	6627
Population			2219	
SSP and decentralized administrative organs	7424	7925	10285	17365
Totals	7424	7925	14131	23992

- d) The third heading refers to actions undertaken for promotion, dissemination and implementation of alternative methods of peaceful conflict resolution (mediation, negotiation, conciliation and restorative justice), which are designed with a view to creating an integrated perspective on public security through a framework of respect for human rights.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Quant</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Population</i>
2005	1	Mediation forum	260 people from Government institutions, NGOs, educational institutions and various social organizations.
	1	Mediation workshop	34 public servants of SSP and of OADPRS ¹
2006		Preparation and printing of proceedings of Mediation forum to be used as information and teaching	

<i>Period</i>	<i>Quant</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Population</i>
		materials	
	5	Workshops on mediation and on: family issues, handling emotions, prevention, procedures for and social adaptation of minors in trouble with the law	70 public servants of SSP and of OADPRS
	1	Workshop Talks on Alternative Conflict Resolution Methods	22 parents
	1	Participation in large-scale dissemination event	3,939 attendees including children, young people, parents and general public
		Development and printing of brochure "Mediation as an alternative in Solving Conflicts" for disseminating use and implementation of mediation as a peaceful alternative in solving conflicts	
2007	3	Participation in large-scale dissemination events	1,892 attendees including children, young people, parents and general public
	545	Workshop Talks on Alternative Conflict Resolution Methods	19,594 participants including parents, students in basic education, youthful offenders and public servants of OADPRS
	3	Workshops on mediation and on: community issues, planning and operation of a mediation centre, and negotiation	61 public servants of SSP and of OADPRS
	1	Seminar on mediation, restorative justice and other forms of alternative justice in indigenous towns	168 attendees including public officials representing government institutions, NGOs, educational institutions and various social organizations
2008	136	Workshop Talks on Alternative Conflict	3,230 participants including parents, students from basic, middle basic, upper basic and high school education; youthful

<i>Period</i>	<i>Quant</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Population</i>
		Resolution Methods	offenders; public servants such as technical personnel, guards and personnel of the Detached Administrative Offices of Social Prevention and Rehabilitation (OADPRS)
	1	Workshop on restorative justice	44 public servants of SSP and of OADPRS

- e) Videoconferences on human rights for the Federal Police. The SSP has established a videoconference programme to provide tools and technical knowledge to the Federal Police in carrying out their functions as guarantors of public security and in order to prevent torture while safeguarding the integrity and rights of persons, preserving liberties, and protecting public order and peace. The programme of videoconferences proposed for 2008, which will be used to train approximately 3,100 police officers, includes the following topics:

30 APRIL	I. PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN POLICE WORK Goal: To provide concepts and tools to strengthen the public security function within the framework of respect for fundamental rights and freedoms.
27 JUNE	II. THE INTERAMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS
24 SEPTEMBER	III. LEGITIMATE USE OF FORCE IN THE POLICE FUNCTION Goal: To ensure that force will be used only as a last resort and in strict conformity with the international rules of proportionality and necessity in the light of the existing threat
20 OCTOBER	IV. PREVENTION OF TORTURE Goal: To strengthen the human rights perspective, prevention of torture and treatment of victims with dignity in police work.

- h) Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Istanbul Protocol)

59. In order to fulfil national and international undertakings that the Government of Mexico has assumed with regard to human rights, especially with respect to prevention and detection of torture, the Ministry of Public Security has conducted seven workshops on the application of the Istanbul Protocol whose main purpose is to share and exchange experiences among authorities,

experts, promoters and defenders of human rights, both national and international. The aim is to carry out training of personnel of the high-security and medium-security Federal Centres for Detention and Treatment and those of the SSP Centres for Minors, in reference to the contents of the Istanbul Protocol, as well as the scope of Agreement A/57/03 pursuant to which the Specialized Medical-Psychological Opinion in Cases of Suspected Torture and/or Ill-treatment is issued in possible cases of torture and/or ill-treatment by the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic, and of the National Human Rights Commission.

60. These workshops have been carried out at Federal Centres for Social Readaptation No. 1 "Altiplano", No. 2 "Occidente", No. 3 "Oriente", No. 4 "Noroeste"; at the Federal Centre for Psycho-social Readaptation (CEFEREPSI); at the Centre for Diagnosis and Treatment for Women and at the "Islas Marías" Federal Penal Colony on the following respective dates: (1) 2 3 March 2006; (2) 16-17 March 2006; (3) 8-9 May 2006; (4) 18-19 May 2006; (4) 11 12 August 2007; (5) 27 August 2007; 10-11 November 2007.

61. The aforementioned workshops were organized jointly by the Ministry of Public Security of the Federal Government, the Ministry of External Relations, the Ministry of the Interior, the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic and the National Human Rights Commission, with the participation of authorities of the Executive and Judicial branches from each federative entity where workshops have been held, as well as state human rights commissions.

62. It is noteworthy that the workshops included participation by international experts in the field, such as:

- a) José Zalaquett, Rapporteur for Mexico of the Interamerican Commission for Human Rights, and Anders Kompass, former Representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner in Mexico,
- b) Amerigo Incalcaterra, former Representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Mexico,
- c) Alejandro Moreno Jiménez, international expert of Physicians for Human Rights,
- d) Elías Carranza Lucero, Director General of the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (ILANUD)
- e) Dr. Luis de la Barrera Solórzano, Director of the Citizens' Institute for Studies on Insecurity (Instituto Ciudadano de Estudios Sobre la Inseguridad (ICESI)).

63. Through these workshops, the SSP trained 795 public servants who work in the Sub-secretariat for Prevention and Citizen Participation, the Detached Administrative Offices of Social Prevention and Rehabilitation of the Ministry of Public Security, the Centre for Psycho-social Rehabilitation, Federal Social Rehabilitation Centres 1, 2, 3 and 4, the General Directorate on Prevention and the Treatment of Minors, the Centres for Minors, and the Islas Marías Federal Penal Colony, of said Secretariat, as indicated in the table below:

<i>Workshop</i>	<i>Facility</i>	<i>Number of public servants trained</i>
First	Federal Centre for Social Rehabilitation No. 1 Altiplano (formerly La Palma)	111
Second	Federal Centre for Social Rehabilitation No. 2 Occidente (formerly Puente Grande)	107
Third	Federal Centre for Social Rehabilitation No. 3 Noreste (formerly Matamoros)	106
Fourth	Federal Centre for Social Rehabilitation Centre No. 4 Noroeste (formerly El Rincón)	133
Fifth	Centre for Psycho-social Rehabilitation	170
Sixth	Diagnosis and Treatment Centre for Women	111
Seventh	Islas Marías Federal Penal Colony	057
TOTAL		795

64. For its part, the National Human Rights Commission continues to train public servants in the promotion and protection of human rights.

65. During the period 2007-2008, the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic conducted a total of 121 training activities, with participation by 4,460 public servants, for a total of 1,162 hours, as shown in the table below:

Statistics on Training Events held in 2007 - 2008

<i>Annual period</i>	<i>Events</i>	<i>Participants</i>	<i>Class hours</i>
January-December 2007	121	4,460	1,162
January-April 2008	54	1,681	326
TOTALS	175	6,141	1,488

Breakdown of personnel trained in human rights in 2007 - 2008

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		<i>2007</i>		<i>2008*</i>	
<i>SUBSTANTIVE STAFF</i>	Agents of MPF	716	1,897	199	498
	Agents of PFI	1021		214	
	Experts	160		85	
<i>ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF</i>	Upper Management	846		260	
	Middle Management				
	Operational Staff				
	Support Staff				
<i>NEWLY RECRUITED STAFF</i>	Agents of MPF	0	459		
	Agents of PFI	374			
	Experts	85			
	Administrative	0			
<i>EXTERNAL PARTICIPANTS</i> Public servants of state's attorney offices, state and municipal secretaries of public security, state human rights commissions, civil society organizations (NGOs) and university students.		1,258		923	
TOTALS:		4,460		1,681	

** Information as of 30 April 2008*

66. The Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic, through the Directorate to Promote a Culture of Human Rights, is entrusted with implementing two specific programmes, namely:

- a) Institutional Programme for Human Rights Training and Educational Services, and
- b) Institutional Programme to Promote a Culture of Human Rights.

67. Both programmes have the following goals:

- a) Promoting among the institution's civil servants a culture of respect for human rights by developing training programmes and conducting promotional campaigns;

- b) Recognizing the importance of teaching human rights as a strategy to prevent violations;
- c) Strengthening the training of civil servants of the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic who are assigned to the protection and promotion of human rights, and ensuring their continuing education and improvement;
- d) Ensuring that civil servants of the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic enjoy credibility in the eyes of the citizenry.

68. With regard to human rights training activities, these were continued in both basic and specialized modalities, through the holding of *workshops, seminars and lectures* aimed at civil servants of the institution at both central and state offices, with participation by internal and external instructors, all of whom were specialists in this field.

69. This area of the Office of the Attorney-General seeks to enhance the quality of training courses both in contents and in programme specialization, with the aim of improving performance in substantive and administrative areas of the institution as regards human rights.

General courses:

70. During 2007, the "Basic Course on Human Rights" continued to be given, with a total of 19 events, of which 7 took place at the Federal Agency for Investigation, 7 at central offices and 5 at state offices of the institution in Durango, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Yucatán and Zacatecas.

71. It is noteworthy that, through this course, training has been provided to 507 civil servants, both substantive (Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, Federal Investigative Police, and experts) and administrative, with 168 class hours and an average of 26 participants per event.

72. A course entitled "Human Rights", part of the Programme of Induction Training for newly recruited agents of the Federal Investigative Police offered by the Federal Administration of Justice Training Service of the Attorney-General's Office, was taught by personnel assigned to the General Directorate for Response to Recommendations and Mediation in Human Rights of the Attorney General's Office jointly with trainers from the Technical Secretariat of the Advisory Council of the National Human Rights Commission.

73. Training was provided through this activity to 374 applicants, distributed in 10 groups, with an average of 37 participants per event, with a total of 260 class hours.

74. Similarly, at the request of the National Institute of Correctional Sciences, personnel of the Office for Human Rights, Victim Response and Community Services of the Attorney-General's Office conducted a course entitled "Human Rights" as part of initial training for professional experts, addressed to a group of 54 applicants, with a total of 20 class hours.

75. During the reporting period, personnel of the Office for Human Rights, Victim Response and Community Services of the Attorney-General's Office held 8 lectures, both at central offices

and at state offices of the Attorney-General's Office, with a total of 534 participants, including staff and external personnel, stressing the following topics: *Legitimate Use of Force, Culture of Human Rights and Gender Equity, and Care of Crime Victims*.

Specialized courses

76. One way to prevent violations of human rights is to conduct continuing training on the subject, which is currently addressed to all civil servants of the institution, in order to enable substantive personnel to enhance their knowledge of specialized aspects with the aim of improving the instruments available to professionals in the performance of their duties.

77. 24 courses were held on "*Detention: human rights in police practice*".

78. These courses were attended by personnel of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Federal Investigative Police, as well as administrative staff, for a total of 697 civil servants, i.e. an average of 29 participants per event.

79. Six courses were held at central offices, 7 at the Federal Agency for Investigation and 11 at state offices of the Attorney-General's Office in: *Baja California Sur, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Jalisco, Puebla, Quer áro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potos í Sonora, Veracruz and Yucat án*.

80. The aforementioned course aims at preventing and eradicating the practice of arbitrary detention, which is one of the main reasons for complaints of alleged human rights violations filed with the National Human Rights Commission.

81. This training largely fulfils what is laid down in Circular C/003/01 of the Attorney-General of the Republic and General Recommendation 02/2001 of the National Human Rights Commission.

82. Four "*Seminars on Human Rights in the Area of Indigenous Issues and Federal Criminal Justice*" have been held, with the aim of raising awareness among agents of the federal justice authorities and the Federal Investigative Police, so that when ministerial action affects indigenous people, their rights and procedural protections will be respected. These seminars took place in the Federal District, with participation by 290 people, including civil servants from other federal agencies of the Federal District as well as organized civil society, with an average attendance of 72 people per event.

83. Six "*Seminars on Administration of Justice and Human Rights*" were held, with participation by agents of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office and the Federal Investigative Police, professional experts and technicians, as well as administrative staff, totalling 151 civil servants, with an average attendance of 25 people per event.

84. Jointly with the General Directorate for Coordination of Expert Services, the Office for Human Rights, Victim Response and Community Services of the Attorney-General's Office continued offering the "*course on the Application of the Specialized Psychological Medical Opinion in cases of Suspected Torture and/or Ill treatment*", addressed mainly to agents of the

Public Prosecutor's Office and experts in forensic medicine and forensic psychology. A total of 17 courses were conducted, 5 at central offices and 12 at state offices of the institution in *Aguascalientes, Campeche, Chiapas, Coahuila, Colima, Hidalgo, Nuevo León, Querétaro, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala and Veracruz*, with total attendance of 631 people, an average of 37 participants per event.

85. The foregoing was done pursuant to Agreement No. A/057/03 of the Attorney-General of the Republic, which lays down institutional guidelines to be followed by personnel of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, forensic physicians and other personnel of the Office of the Attorney-General of the Republic in the application of the the Specialized Psychological Medical Opinion in cases of Suspected Torture and/or Ill treatment. All of the foregoing activities are carried out with a view to enhancing activities aimed at protecting the physical and psychological integrity of persons.

86. A "*Seminar on Care of Crime Victims*" was conducted jointly with the General Directorate for Care of Crime Victims, with the primary aim of bringing substantive and administrative personnel of the Office of the Attorney-General up to date on the subject. This subject-matter is based primarily on an analysis of the Defence of the Rights of Victims in the Mexican State, in accordance with the provisions of Article 20(B) of the Federal Constitution.

87. During the reporting period, a total of 20 events were held, of which 8 were at central offices, 9 at offices of the Attorney-General's Office in the states of *Baja California Sur, Coahuila, Durango, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí Sonora, Tlaxcala, Veracruz and Yucatán*; 2 at the Centres for Care of Victims located in the states of Coahuila and Morelos; and one more addressed to the personnel of the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Baja California, with total attendance of 680 people and an average of 34 participants per event.

88. As part of these same specialized activities, 6 seminars on "Preventing Crime in the Exercise of Journalism" were held in coordination with various media associations nationwide.

89. The seminars were held in the states of Coahuila, Colima, Jalisco, Michoacán, Morelos and Yucatán, with attendance by 347 people, including journalists from the aforementioned associations, civil servants of the institution and university students.

90. These events aim at helping to harmonize freedom of expression and confidentiality of sources of information with proper administration of justice, and to comply with Agreement A/118/2003 of the Attorney-General of the Republic, as well as to disseminate knowledge about the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Crimes against Journalists.

91. In addition, as part of a vigorous policy of administration of justice with a human rights perspective in combating torture and mistreatment, the Office of the Attorney-General published a Basic Guide for combating torture. This publication is aimed at strengthening the thematic contents of training courses about this problem that the institution has conducted.

Investigation of all allegations of human rights violations committed by civil public officials.

92. On 29 September 2004, in the city of Guadalajara, Jalisco, the Second Inspector General of the National Human Rights Commission met with legislators of the Congress of the State of Jalisco, civic groups and relatives of persons detained on 28 May 2004 in that city. He indicated that the Commission is prepared to disclose each and every one of the items of evidence gathered to show to the authorities that they must assume responsibility for investigating the abuses and excesses in the use of force committed by agents of the authorities on the occasion of Summit of Heads of State and Government of the European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean.

93. The Second Inspector General reiterated the Commission's willingness to engage in dialogue, provided that the state government expressed a genuine will to examine and take cognizance of the evidence held by the Commission and take appropriate action.

94. Finally, on 5 September 2006, the State Commission on Human Rights of Jalisco (CEDHJ) issued recommendation No. 6/2006 addressed to Mr. Salvador González de los Santos, Attorney-General of the State of Jalisco, which reports that there are seven complaints for commission of the crime of torture.

National Human Rights Programme

95. As part of the commitment of the Mexican Government to comply with the recommendations of human rights commissions, it was decided that the previous National Human Rights Programme will now include a commitment by agencies to fulfil said recommendations.

96. The present National Human Rights Programme for the period 2008-2012 is under consideration, with a view to identifying the most appropriate way to ensure compliance with the recommendations.

The State party should:

- (a) ***Conduct a prompt, effective and impartial investigation into the incidents which occurred during the security operation in San Salvador Atenco on 3 and 4 May 2006, and ensure that those responsible for the violations are tried and properly punished;***

97. The Government of the state of Mexico decided to undertake administrative and judicial proceedings against members of the State Security Agency (Agencia de Seguridad Estatal (ASE) for the events in San Salvador Atenco on 3 and 4 de May 2006. The results are as follows:

(a) Administrative proceedings:

On 13 June 2006, the General Secretary of Government of the state of Mexico and the Internal Auditor announced at a press conference that 4 heads of detachments of the ASE had been removed from office and 5 had been suspended for 90 days for "Tolerating violent

treatment by their colleagues against persons whom they were assigned to transport and failing to ensure their physical integrity."

(b) Judicial proceedings:

On 14 June 2006, the Attorney-General of the state of Mexico announced that members of the ASE who were probably responsible for committing the crime of abuse of authority and, in some cases, sexual assaults alleged by some female detainees, would be arrested and brought before the judicial authorities.

98. With regard to investigation of the alleged acts of sexual abuse committed against detained women, the National Human Rights Commission has recommended the following:

- a) On 3 May 2006 the National Human Rights Commission decided to proceed with the complaint based on the events arising from the clash between federal, state and municipal police and inhabitants of Texcoco and San Salvador Atenco.
- b) On 22 May 2006, the Commission issued a preliminary report on actions carried out in the case relating to the acts of violence that occurred in the towns of Texcoco and San Salvador Atenco. The document indicated that the aforementioned acts gave rise to 211 complaints filed with the Commission which contemplated possible violations of human rights that were under investigation.
- c) On 16 October 2006, the Commission published recommendation 38/2006 relating to the ex officio complaint arising from the acts of violence of 3 and 4 May 2006 in the towns of Texcoco and San Salvador Atenco, state of Mexico.

99. The recommendation was accepted by the Governor of the state of Mexico and the Commissioner of the National Institute of Migration. At present, the recommendation is deemed to be fully complied with by the Governor of the state of Mexico and partly complied with by the National Institute of Migration.

(b) *Ensure that the victims of the acts complained of secure fair and effective compensation*

100. It should be noted that, in the matter of responding to the needs of crime victims, the Office of the Attorney-General of the state of Mexico has an Institute for the Care of Crime Victims which is composed of a network of 42 Crime Victim Care Units. These are attached to the Specialized Agencies for Intra-family and Sexual Violence of the State Prosecutor and the Centres and Agencies of the Acting State Prosecutor, distributed strategically across the territory of the state.

(c) *Ensure that all women who have been subjected to sexual violence have access to appropriate services offering physical and psychological rehabilitation and social reintegration*

101. Since the events of 3 and 4 May 2006, the necessary conditions have been established for representatives of national and international civil society organizations to have the opportunity to speak with persons who reported human rights violations and with representatives of the authorities involved in those events. Medical and psychological care was also provided through state medical services.

102. During 2006, the government of the state of Mexico, through the Institute for Crime Victims of the state Attorney-General's Office, engaged in an intensive campaign seeking to strengthen the state's family services and to restore normalcy to the lives of all those persons who have been victims of any crime and who require psychological assistance.

103. In that same year, the State of Mexico provided 40,324 services to victims of intra-family violence and 20,216 services to victims of sexual violence. As a result, 679 psychological diagnoses and 1,376 psychological assessments were prepared. There were likewise 209 home visits, 144 socio-economic studies, 2 awareness-raising courses, 50 workshops, 368 lectures on prevention of violence and of child abuse, and 11 courses on prevention of intra-family and sexual violence and other topics.

104. There were also a series of courses, workshops and lectures which break down as follows: one awareness-raising course, 49 workshops, 310 lectures on prevention of violence and child abuse, seven courses on prevention of intra-family and sexual violence and other topics.

105. According to information provided by the Office of the Attorney-General of the state of Mexico, during the operations carried out on 3 and 4 May 2006 in San Salvador Atenco a total of 207 people were arrested, among whom there were 9 minors, 5 foreigners and 50 women.

106. With regard to the specific situation of the detained women, and at the express request of the State Security Agency, these women were placed in the women's section of the Centro Santiaguito in a specific area separate from the inmate population and were permitted to obtain the advice of professional or court-appointed counsel. They also had physical and psychological medical assistance.

107. Representatives of national and international civil society organizations have had the opportunity to speak with persons who assert that they have been the victims of human rights violations and with representatives of the authorities involved in those events.

(d) Establish transparent criteria to make it possible to determine clearly, in the event of jurisdictional disputes between judicial authorities, cases where the Special Prosecutor responsible for handling offences involving acts of violence against women can exercise jurisdiction in respect of specific offences against women

108. For the Government of Mexico, the subject of violence against women continues to be a priority; this was the reason for promoting the creation of the General Law on Access by Women to a Life Free of Violence as well as the entry into force of the Law to Prevent and Punish Trafficking in Persons, published in November, 2007.

109. To follow up on the problem of violence against women, the following actions have taken place:

- (a) Several states in the Republic are legislating with respect to violence against women on the basis of the General Law on Access by Women to a Life Free of Violence;
- (b) In November, 2007, the Diagnosis of the Situation of Human Rights in Mexico was updated. This study was prepared by the office in Mexico of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and was entitled "Human Rights of Women." It highlights both the advances made and the pending challenges in this area.
- (c) On 31 January, 2008, Agreement A/024/08 was approved. This Agreement creates the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Violent Crimes against Women and Trafficking in Persons, which takes over from the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Offences Involving Acts of Violence against Women:
 - (i) The Special Prosecutor will have powers to investigate and prosecute the crimes laid down in the Law to Prevent and Punish Trafficking in Persons, save when they are committed by members of organized crime, and those acts of violence against women in the country which fall under federal jurisdiction.
 - (ii) The director will be an officer of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (Ministerio Público) and will have jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute federal crimes related to acts of violence against women, as well as those relating to trafficking in persons, pursuant to the applicable legal provisions.
 - (iii) The current incumbent of the Office of the Special Prosecutor is Guadalupe Morfín Otero.

The State party should:

- (a) ***Step up its efforts to find and properly punish the persons responsible for these crimes***

110. The state of Chihuahua has recognized that there were irregularities and inconsistencies in the investigations of the killings of women in Ciudad Juárez in the previous decade and the beginning of the present decade; however, as from 2004, the investigations into these cases began anew.

111. The investigations begun in 2004 have two characteristics: (1) involvement by new and highly qualified personnel in the administration of justice institutions of the state of Chihuahua,

and (2) a substantial economic investment by the state government on scientific equipment to facilitate the investigations.

112. The Government of the state of Chihuahua has carried out the following efforts:

- (a) It has allocated more than 34 million pesos for laboratory equipment in Ciudad Juárez and Chihuahua and ordered the construction of the Criminal and Genetic Forensic Laboratory in Ciudad Juárez, which required an investment of over 38 million pesos.
- (b) As from 2004, cooperation by international institutions in the investigation of killings of women has been obtained.
- (c) The Argentine Forensic Anthropology Unit was contracted and has successfully cooperated in procedures for identification of victims.
- (d) An agreement was arrived at for participation by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), which funded the cost of services by the BODE² laboratory in Virginia (United States of America), which carried out the analyses of DNA samples found at places where some of the bodies of the victims were discovered.
- (e) The investigative effort has yielded positive results. During the period from 21 January 1993 to 18 May 2007, action was taken in 389 cases of killings of women in the state of Chihuahua. Of these:
 - (i) 168 cases were fully resolved by jurisdictional organs with firm sentences imposed on the perpetrators, all of whom were adults;
 - (ii) 59 are pending in criminal proceedings before the courts, with the accused under detention;
 - (iii) 14 were referred to the Juvenile Court; all the perpetrators were convicted;
 - (iv) 127 are under investigation and preliminary investigation;
 - (v) 3 were referred to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office for further action because they are cases within federal purview;
 - (vi) 18 cases were closed as cases of suicide.

113. For its part, the Federal Ministry of Public Security, in order to combat violence against women in Ciudad Juárez and promote basic principles of human rights protection in a framework of public security and preventive policies, through a culture of non-violence and peaceful conflict resolution, is conducting the following programmes and actions:

114. Through the Gender Programme of the Federal Preventive Police, personnel of the National Institute for Women (INMUJERES) conducted training on violence and gender equity

for 650 police recruits and staff of the Federal Preventive Police Training Centre.³

115. It should be stressed that the Ministry of Public Security (SSP) installed the equipment for the telephone hot line of the National System for Guidance and Telephone Orientation for Women and Girls Facing Violence, of INMUJERES, at the facilities of the Federal Preventive Police.⁴

116. The Gender Awareness-raising Programme was conducted by INMUJERES and by the Ministry of Public Security for 15 middle and upper managers of the General Directorate on Prevention and the Treatment of Minors of the Detached Administrative Offices of Social Prevention and Rehabilitation.⁵

117. With a view to preventing, punishing and eradicating violence against women, the following were conducted:⁶

- (a) Five courses on "Family Violence" at the Women's Centre for Diagnosis and Treatment⁷, attended by a total of 96 female youthful offenders;
- (b) Two workshops on "Sexuality and Family Violence" at the Women's Centre for Diagnosis and Treatment⁸, attended by a total of 62 minors under treatment at the centre.

118. With a view to preventing, punishing and eradicating violence against women, awareness-raising courses of the Sub-programme on Gender Equity were given for civil servants of the Federal Ministry of Public Security:⁹

- (a) *Workshop course: "Building a world of Equity without Violence"* for 35 staff members of the Federal Preventive Police at the Federal Police Training Institute.
- (b) *Workshop: "A Meeting with Me: Time for Reflection"* for 44 civil servants of the National Public Security System.
- (c) *Workshop: "Violence and Sexual Abuse"* for 34 civil servants of the Council on Minors.
- (d) *Workshop: "Family Violence"* for 17 members of the Ministry of Public Security's General Coordinating Bureau for Citizen Participation and Human Rights.
- (e) *Talk: "Men in Police Work"* for 50 civil servants of the Federal Preventive Police.
- (f) *Talk: "Family Violence"* for 60 civil servants of the General Coordinating Bureau for Citizen Participation and Human Rights.
- (g) *Workshop: "A Meeting with Me: Time for Reflection"* for 22 women of the then General Coordinating Bureau for Citizen Participation and Human Rights.

119. With a view to preventing, punishing and eradicating violence against women, a programme of talks was conducted under the title **Programme on crime prevention and women in high-risk environments in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua (preventive talks).**¹⁰

120. Preventive talks on "Family Violence" for:

- 62 women of the SUNRICE company, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.
- 38 women of the TATUNG company, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.
- 40 women of the municipality of Guachochi, Chihuahua.
- 40 women of the TATUNG company, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.
- 185 women of the TORO PLANTA II company, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.
- 90 women of the ITESA SIEMENS CD1 company, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.
- 40 people of the town Fronteriza Baja, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.
- 61 women of the NICH company, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.
- 55 women of the NICH company, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.
- 1100 women of the HONEYWELL company, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.
- 23 women of the MONARCH LITHO company, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.
- 246 women of the district Estrella del Poniente, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.
- 97 women inmates at the Centre for Social Rehabilitation (CERESO) of Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.
- 58 women of the ROPER-MEX-TEAM company, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.
- 32 women of the BLUEBERRY HILL FOODS company, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.
- 80 women of the ADC BROADBAND company, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.
- 172 women of the ADC BROADBAND company, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.
- 60 women of the ADC BROADBAND company, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.
- 83 women of the ADC BROADBAND company, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.

121. Further, an information briefing was recorded on the work of the Ministry of Public Security at the Talks on Prevention of Family Violence in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.

122. With a view to preventing, punishing and eradicating violence against women, *training of trainers courses were held as part of the Subprogramme on Gender Equity for civil servants in various states of the Republic.*¹¹

123. Training of Trainers Course on "Prevention of Family Violence" for:

- a) 13 civil servants of the Directorate for Crime Prevention of the Ministry of Public Security in Chihuahua.
- b) 42 civil servants of the Regional Area of the Federal Preventive Police and the Prevention Area of the Ministry of Public Security of Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.

124. The first Training of Trainers Course at the national level was conducted in the Federal District as part of the Subprogramme on Gender Equity and Application of the Gender Equity Manual on the themes "Human Rights of Women and Self-esteem", "Masculinity and Self-esteem", and "Family Violence and Assertiveness" for 35 civil servants of the state Secretariats of Public Security, the state Offices of the Attorney-General, the state Executive Secretary of the Council on Public Security, the state Institute for Women, and the Office for Defence of Minors and the Family of the states of Tabasco, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Yucatán, Puebla, Veracruz, Querétaro and Tlaxcala.

125. Course on Training of Trainers and Application of the Gender Equity Manual under the Subprogramme of Gender Equity on "Women's Rights and Self-esteem" for 73 civil servants, professors and general population in Tehuacan, Puebla.

126. Course on Training of Trainers and Application of the Gender Equity Manual under the Subprogramme of Gender Equity on "Masculinity and Self-esteem" for:

- a) 36 civil servants, professors and general population in Tehuacan, Puebla.
- b) 73 civil servants, professors and general population in Tehuacan, Puebla.

127. With a view to preventing, punishing and eradicating violence against women, **Impact of training of trainers on the Subprogramme of Gender Equity in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua** through the Directorate for Crime Prevention of the Ministry of Public Security of the state of Chihuahua reported an impact of 4,238 for talks on "Prevention of Family Violence" for women maquiladora employees of ADC, TRAJUSA, PROCORSA, VALMEX, ITESA SIEMENS (R ó Bravo). TORO PLANTA I, SYLVANIA, S-MART, CAPCOM, FOAMEX, FLUTEC, PARQUE CENTRAL, COOPER LITHING, AAMSA, SCIENTIFIC ATLANTA, PHILIPS ATLANTA, ARCHWAY, SMART, FMC, WOODBURN, OPERACIONES DE MAQUILA and GREGORIO TORRES Q.¹²

128. With a view to preventing, punishing and eradicating violence against women, talks were given on "*Preventing Family Violence*" and "*Gender Equity*" under the Subprogramme on

Gender Equity for the general public of various states of the Republic.¹³

- a) Lecture: "Raising awareness of gender equity" under the Gender Equity Subprogramme, for 200 students in Tulancingo, Hidalgo.
- b) Lecture: "Family Violence" under the Gender Equity Subprogramme, for 200 students in Tulancingo, Hidalgo.
- c) As part of the state Prevention Tour for Baja California, the talk "Prevention of Family Violence and Assertiveness" under the Gender Equity Subprogramme was given to:
 - (i) 86 students at Centre for Technological, Industrial and Service Studies No. 56 in Tijuana, Baja California.
 - (ii) 170 students at Centre for Technological, Industrial and Service Studies No. 156 in Tijuana, Baja California.
 - (iii) 37 students at the Centre for Scientific, Technological and Computer Studies of Mexicali, Baja California.
 - (iv) 46 students at State Secondary Technical School No. 4 in Mexicali, Baja California.

129. A "Talk on Gender Equity" and a "Talk on Prevention of Family Violence and Assertiveness" under the Subprogramme for Gender Equity were given as part of the "Prevention Caravan" of the state of Querétaro to 66 civil servants of the Secretariat for Citizen Security of Querétaro on 20 October 2005.

130. A "Talk on Prevention of Family Violence" under the Subprogramme for Gender Equity was given to:

- a) 57 mothers and fathers, students of the Municipal DIF (System of Integrated Family Development) and general population of the CECAM (Women's Training Centre) of the DIF in Tehuacán, Puebla.
- b) 42 mothers and fathers of the La Purísima C.A.I.C. (Community Child Services Centre) of Tehuacán, Puebla.
- c) 13 mothers of the de Leyes de Reforma district of Tehuacán, Puebla.
- d) 57 mothers and fathers of the 3rd C.A.I.C. (Community Child Services Centre) De Agustín de A. Cacho of Tehuacán, Puebla.
- e) 87 mothers and fathers of the Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez C.A.I.C. (Community Child Services Centre) of Tehuacán, Puebla
- f) 82 mothers and fathers of the San Pedro C.A.I.C. (Community Child Services

Centre) of Tehuacán, Puebla

- g) 16 mothers and fathers of the Aquiles Serdán C.A.I.C. (Community Child Services Centre) of Tehuacán, Puebla
- h) 46 mothers and fathers of the Serdán C.A.I.C. (Community Child Services Centre) of Tehuacán, Puebla

131. With a view to preventing, combating and eradicating discrimination in our country, the Ministry conducted the following activities:

- a) **Diploma programme: "Women, Human Rights and Detention"**, jointly with the Office of the Attorney-General for the Federal District, AMDH, INCAPE and the Continuing Education Division of the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), from 6 October 2001 to 22 June 2002.¹⁴
- b) **Diploma programme: "Human Rights of Women in Detention"**, in coordination with the National Institute for Women (INMUJERES), the National Council for Culture and the Arts, and the Continuing Education Division of the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), from 15 August to 6 December 2003.¹⁵
- c) **Diploma programme: "Human Rights of Women in Detention", 3rd Generation**, in coordination with the National Institute for Women, the National Council for Culture and the Arts, the Continuing Education Centre of the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences of the National Autonomous University of Mexico and Vereda THEMIS A.C.¹⁶
- d) **Continuing Programme on Human Rights for Women and Children in Detention**, which addressed grievances with regard to health, intra-family violence, support for girls, transfers and furlough requests that inmates had submitted to the SSP.¹⁷
- e) **National Programme of Medical Care in wards for women with HIV in the Centres for Social Rehabilitation (CERESOs) of southeast Mexico**, in coordination with the Secretariat of Health, National Human Rights Commission, Mexican Association of Malta, A.C. and prisons in the country. In 2003, responses were received from 19 states of the Republic, of which Baja California, Colima, the Federal District, the state of México, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Nuevo León, Oaxaca and Veracruz reported women inmates with HIV.¹⁸
- f) The Programme of Human Rights Petitions focuses on programmes specifically for women inmates with a view to their social reintegration, to preventing corruption and recidivism, and to reducing crimes under federal law. Through this programme, requests were taken up regarding transfers to other correctional

facilities, petitions for early release, and other requests.¹⁹

- g) **Support for women living with their children in federal social rehabilitation centres**²⁰
- (i) The Detached Administrative Offices of Social Prevention and Rehabilitation at the Islas Marías Penal Colony, **in support of women living with their children in federal social rehabilitation centres**, with a view to their social re-adaptation and seeking to contribute to family unification, working through the Directorate for Social Reintegration by Employment, provides assistance to these women by providing comprehensive care and education alternatives for their children. For this purpose, facilities are made available to them by the "Protection of Children of Inmates" Foundation at its shelter located in the city of Guadalajara, Jalisco.
 - (ii) Schooling at all levels is provided free of charge, together with medical and psychological care, room and board, providing for their full development.
 - (iii) It also processes necessary permissions from the Islas Marías Penal Colony authorities so that children can be admitted to spend time with their parents during vacations; it uses its own personnel for transportation from Guadalajara to Mazatlán and back.
- h) **Booklet on Intra-family Violence:** 5,000 copies were printed of the booklet "**Intra-family Violence**"; 4,790 were distributed to personnel of the Federal Preventive Police and 200 were distributed to newly-recruited police officers and officers assigned to the Federal Preventive Police Training Centre. The content of the booklet was published in the Ministry of Public Security Bulletin (*Boletín Año 2/ número 7/bimestre mayo-junio 2004 de la SSP*), thus reaching a readership of 10,000 men and women employed by that Ministry.²¹
- i) Basic and specialized training on human rights in the areas of public and prison security was provided to the following personnel of the Ministry: 3,565 officers of the Federal Preventive Police; 3,418 members of the directive, administrative, technical, legal, security, custodial and guard staff of all the correctional centres belonging to the Detached Administrative Organ for Prevention and Social Re-adaptation; 1,697 state and municipal police officers; 25 internal instructors; and 22 staff members of the then General Coordinating Bureau for Human Rights and Citizen Participation.²²

132. In 2005, the General Coordinating Bureau for Human Rights and Citizen Participation of the Ministry of Public Security (SSP) conducted research in order to prepare a publication on the situation of women in women's prisons in the states of Oaxaca, Querétaro, Puebla, Hidalgo, Sinaloa, Chiapas, Veracruz y Nuevo León, Quintana Roo and the Federal District. The Bureau

likewise held the First Painting Contest for women prisoners and subsequently held expositions and sales of the paintings at five offices in the Federal District.²³

133. With a view to preventing, combating and eradicating discrimination against women in detention, the SSP conducted 4 expositions and sales of paintings done by women in detention, with participation by a total of 621 women inmates.

134. As part of the Commission on Government Policy regarding Human Rights, the SSP participates in the Sub-commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women in Ciudad Juárez, which is presided over by the Secretariat of the Interior.

135. The Sub-commission being composed of various agencies and civil society organizations, it too may seek support from the Secretariat in deploying activities for the protection of women victims of violence, to whom services are provided by this entity in accordance with the scope of its functions.

136. The Ministry of Public Security, following the motto "Serve and Protect", is committed to respecting, promoting and defending human rights and devotes particular attention to protecting the physical integrity of persons, their rights and property, safeguarding freedoms, public order and peace.

137. The SSP likewise pursues various activities in the area of human rights and response to victims of crime and abuse of power. With regard to violence against women, the following are especially noteworthy:

- a) A National Registry of Missing Persons has been operational since 7 June 2007.
- b) Design and instrumentation of Model Guides and Protocols for Care of Victims by type of crime, with a view to introducing uniformity in the models of service in use, and with a view to enshrining concepts that afford protection for legal values recognized within the Mexican legal order in each case, as well as protecting the fundamental rights of all persons. Noteworthy among these is the protocol for the care of victims of family violence, rape and abduction.
- c) Training of self-help groups designed to attend to people who have been victims of crime, with the aim of reintegrating the person into society, as well as training facilitators and trainers of trainers in public and/or private institutions in order to constitute community self-help groups nationwide to provide attention and support to the crime victim population.

138. The aim is to constitute community self-help groups by type of crime:

- a) Family violence
- b) Sexual violence

- c) Re-education of perpetrators
- d) Abduction
- e) Telephone extortion
- f) Robbery (to be defined)
- g) Destructive relationships and conflicts

139. Prompted by a report which appeared in the newspaper *La Jornada* on 8 April 2008 indicating that trans-sexuals, trans-gender individuals, lesbians, gays and sex workers who live and carry out their activities in the central area of Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, had been the object of discriminatory acts by federal police officers, the National Council to Prevent Discrimination requested the Ministry of Public Security to take appropriate interim measures.

140. The Ministry of Public Security asked to meet with the National Council to Prevent Discrimination and with the alleged victims in order to determine the interim measures necessary to protect and defend their rights, in coordination with the governmental authorities of Chihuahua.

141. The measures are aimed at protecting the life and personal integrity of transsexual, transgender and homosexual individuals and sex workers who live and carry out their activities in the central area of Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, as well as their right freely to express their ideas.

(b) Investigate and properly punish public servants who are reported for using methods of torture in order to obtain evidence

143. Since the year 2004, concrete measures have been taken to investigate irregularities committed in investigations of killings of women in Ciudad Juárez, resulting in sanctions being imposed on public servants found responsible.

143. The following actions have been taken:

- a) Review of participation by public servants in the cases of 255 killings of women in Ciudad Juárez and determination of appropriate sanctions.
- b) The review was carried out in four stages, determining at the end of each stage the responsibilities of particular public servants.
- c) Immediate purging as from October 2004 of public servants involved in such investigations in the Office of the Attorney-General of the state of Chihuahua.
- d) At every stage of the process, which began in 2004, dialogue with relatives of the victims has played a fundamental role.

- e) A further measure ordered with immediate effect was that, if the performance of these public servants did not meet a basic minimum in terms of training in the handling of victims, they would be immediately discharged.
- f) It was ordered that the posts rendered vacant as a result of this review would be filled with personnel who had demonstrable professional qualifications and training in two basic areas: prevention, investigation and punishment of violence against women, and efficiency of action in the handling of relatives of victims.
- g) As a result of this overall process of identifying responsibilities of public servants assigned to the Special Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women in Ciudad Juárez, the Office of the Attorney-General of Chihuahua and the Office of Internal Oversight of the institution determined that 255 cases deserved initial administrative action. The results were as follows:
 - (i) Immediate suspension of 16 public servants (ranging from one to four years);
 - (ii) Administrative proceedings in 29 cases, still pending;
 - (iii) Follow-up of cases by penal proceedings: 14 preliminary investigations were conducted by judicial authorities, which were ultimately resolved by jurisdictional authorities.
 - (iv) 4 cases are being investigated by local state's attorneys.
 - (v) Review of the 255 cases was carried out in four stages starting in October of 2004.

First stage

144. The Office of Internal Oversight of the Office of the Attorney-General of Chihuahua reviewed 50 cases involving action or participation by public servants that were part of the overall review of responsibilities of public servants assigned to the Attorney-General's Office. It should be noted that 21 cases dealt with criminal proceedings and 29 with preliminary investigations.

145. In 10 of the cases, facts were found which were indicative of administrative responsibility. Therefore, during August and September of 2004, administrative proceedings were initiated before the Secretariat of the Office of Internal Oversight of the Government of the state of Chihuahua against 12 public servants: 2 heads of the office of preliminary investigations; 6 agents of the office of the state's attorney; 1 member of the Specialized Services; and 3 judicial police officers.

146. Criminal proceedings were initiated in those cases in which facts were found warranting

a preliminary investigation. Nine investigations were begun under the judicial authorities (criminal courts of the judicial district of Bravos, Chihuahua), and warrants of arrest were issued for the crime of abuse of authority under article 134 (III) of the local Penal Code against 2 heads of the office of preliminary investigations, 3 agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office, 1 member of the Specialized Services; and 3 Judicial Police officers.

Second Stage

147. At this stage, 105 cases were reviewed, of which 55 related to public servants assigned to the Office of the Attorney-General of Chihuahua in criminal proceedings and 50 related to preliminary investigations.

148. Administrative proceedings were initiated against 8 agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office and 7 members of Specialized Services.

149. Criminal proceedings were also initiated against 5 civil servants: 2 officers of the Office of the Attorney-General of Chihuahua, 2 agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office and 1 subordinate agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office for alleged commission of the crime of abuse of authority. The proceeding was aimed at ascertaining possible liability for conduct contrary to the discharge of their duties, such as unjustified delay in performing the tasks assigned.

150. The cases were filed with the judicial authority in December, 2004; two arrest warrants were issued and orders of detention were issued accordingly.

Third stage

151. This stage encompassed the review of 50 cases which had involved participation by various civil servants of the Office of the Prosecutor for Homicides of Women of the Office of the Attorney-General of Chihuahua. It should be noted that those public servants participated in 23 criminal proceedings beginning in 1996 and to the year 2003; 22 preliminary investigations processed from 1994 to 2003, and 5 proceedings against minors processed from 1995 to 2001.

152. As a result of this analysis, criminal proceedings were initiated in 2 cases in which the judicial authority refused an arrest warrant; in 23 cases of civil servants the Secretariat for the Office of Internal Oversight was asked to initiate a proceeding for determination of administrative responsibilities.

Fourth stage

153. This stage encompassed the review of 50 cases which involved participation by various civil servants assigned to the Office of the Attorney-General of Chihuahua.

154. These cases included 36 criminal proceedings begun during the year 2003, 13 cases of preliminary investigation and 1 special proceeding.

155. As a result, there are now 4 case files being prepared in which possible criminal liability has been identified regarding public servants involved in the investigations; a proceeding has

also begun to ascertain administrative responsibilities in 7 more cases, which relate to public servants who are already being proceeded against in other cases.

156. It is important to note that the Government of Mexico has punished all public servants that it has found responsible for irregularities or acts of negligence committed as part of their duties relating to the investigations of the murders under discussion.

157. The Government of Mexico wishes to stress that, in parallel with the above-described measures and since October of 2004, it assigned a group of professionals to carry out a comprehensive study of the cases of killings of women in Ciudad Juárez, with the aim of reviewing the performance of the institution, objectively evaluating it, and defining new directives for action.

158. As a result of that study, since October of 2004, structural changes have been effected both in the Office of the Attorney-General of the State of Chihuahua and, in particular, in the Office of the Prosecutor for Homicides of Women of the Office of the Attorney-General.

(c) Step up its efforts to fully comply with the recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women following its inquiry undertaken under article 8 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

159. One of the measures taken by the Mexican Government to implement the recommendations made to our country by the *Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* was that the Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women in Ciudad Juárez reviewed the Programme of 40 Actions by the Federal Government, leading to evaluation, discussion and achievement of consensus by the principal stakeholders in Ciudad Juárez on a broad-based dialogue to gather and examine comments on the proposal for federal action and replace the previous programme of 40 actions.

160. Criteria were incorporated under each heading to indicate fulfilment of each action, with a view to having greater impact on the population in carrying out the task of eradicating violence against women.

161. Of the first 40 actions, more than 50% were retained, and new ones were designed, with the aim of arriving at new approaches to resolution and clarification of the situation.

162. Actions were defined in terms of three lines of operation:

- a) administration of justice and promotion of respect for human rights of women;
- b) care of victims; and
- c) strengthening of the social fabric.

163. In 2005 a workshop entitled "Men and Women Together for a Life Free of Violence" was given to police officers in Ciudad Juárez. The personnel of the Ministry of Public Security of

Ciudad Juárez who are to participate in the "Programme on security and vigilance for women" took part in the workshop. This programme involved teams of one man and one woman patrolling high-risk areas 24 hours a day and 365 days a year, responding to emergency calls from women in situations of violence and escorting them to participating organizations and agencies.

164. Care centres and shelters were strengthened or created for women who were victims of violence and the creation of centres for violent men was promoted, expanding its coverage. Services and centres attending to the needs of women victims in Ciudad Juárez were improved. A programme to promote responsible parenthood was designed and carried out. The shelters established in Ciudad Juárez are: "Casa Amiga, centro de crisis"; and "De mujer a mujer A.C."

- a) During 2005, the Media Observatory of the National Institute for Women (INMUJERES) was launched to monitor and report via the internet sexist messages transmitted over the media. The Observatory works in coordination with the Office of the Under-Secretary for Media of Secretariat of the Interior.
- b) In March of 2006, the Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women in Ciudad Juárez carried out a series of meetings with the Director General and the project officer of UNIFEM, Teresa Rodríguez and Celia Aguilar Septién respectively, to examine the situation of family violence and acts of assault and discrimination committed against women both in the domestic setting and in the workplace, based on the regional experience of this United Nations office.

In accordance with article 14 of the Convention against Torture, the State party should guarantee to every victim of an act of torture, both in legislation and in practice, redress and the right to fair and adequate compensation, including the means for as full a rehabilitation as possible.

165. The right to compensation is governed by the Federal Law on Patrimonial Liabilities of the State (Ley Federal de Responsabilidad Patrimonial del Estado (LFRPE)), specifically by articles 11 to 16, which lay down modalities for adequate payment. It likewise provides that compensation will correspond to complete reparation of the damage and, as applicable, personal and moral damages.

166. It is also possible to obtain compensation of damages through civil proceedings.²⁴

167. It should also be noted that in recent reforms of the Financial Code of the Federal District, articles 389 to 391 provide for reparations by public institutions and civil servants when violations of human rights have been committed.

168. Similarly, the Public Prosecutor's Office may request that the jurisdictional authority require persons tried to make reparations for damage done as part of their sentence.²⁵

169. The Federal Act to Prevent and Punish Torture provides in the last paragraph of article 10

that the State shall be obligated to make reparations for damages under the terms of articles 1917 and 1928 of the Federal Civil Code. A distinction is made in those articles between the joint and several liability of the State and the accessory liability of the State, since an obligation is laid down to assume responsibility for the payment of damages caused by its civil servants in the performance of the duties assigned to them. That liability will be joint and several with regard to unlawful harmful acts such as torture, and it will be accessory in other cases.

170. Moreover, article 26 of the General Law on Access by Women to a Life Free of Violence provides as follows:

"In dealing with violent femicide, the Mexican State shall compensate damage in accordance with the parameters laid down in International Human Rights Law and shall consider as reparations:

- I) *The right to speedy, expeditious and impartial justice: violations of women's rights must be investigated and those responsible must be punished;*
- II) *Rehabilitation: Legal, medical and psychological services must be provided free of charge for the recovery of direct or indirect victims;*
- III) *Satisfaction: these measures seek redress geared to the prevention of violations. Among the measures to be adopted are the following:*
 - a) *Acceptance by the State of its responsibility for the harm caused and commitment to provide redress;*
 - b) *Investigation and punishment of negligent acts or omissions by authorities which led to failure to punish violations of human rights of the victims;*
 - c) *Design and instrumentation of public policies which prevent the commission of crimes against women, and*
 - d) *Fact-finding and public disclosure of the truth."*

The State party should ensure that any statement which is established to have been obtained as a result of torture shall not be invoked, either directly or indirectly, as evidence in any proceeding, in accordance with article 15 of the Convention, except against a person accused of torture as evidence that the statement has been made.

171. At present, the case law on this matter indicates that the right of an accused not to testify includes the right not to be subjected to torture. That right applies throughout the entire criminal proceeding, including the preliminary investigation. The doctrine on this matter is as follows:

RIGHT AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION. SCOPE OF ITS CONTENT IN ARTICLE 20 (A) (II) OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

Article 20, section A, paragraph II of the Constitution of the United Mexican States lays down as a specific guarantee the right of an accused not to testify against himself, which presupposes his freedom to testify or not and that his oral or written silence cannot lead to an inference of guilt; in other words, his right to remain silent may not be used as an indication of liability for the unlawful acts with which he is charged; therefore, the right against self-incrimination should be understood as the right that any accused person has not to be obliged to testify, either by confessing or denying the facts charged against him, for which reason incommunicado detention, intimidation and torture are prohibited, and even a confession given before any authority other than the Public Prosecutor's Office (Ministerio Público) or the Judge, or before them without the presence of defence counsel, lacks any evidentiary value. This guarantee does not mean that the accused is entitled to give false testimony before the authority, but only that he is not obliged to testify, since the recitals underlying said constitutional article indicate that the intention of the framers of the Constitution was that the accused should not confess, for reasons of convenience, to a crime that he did not commit or have a confession wrung from him through torture by the authorities, thus safeguarding the veracity of confessions as evidence or, as the case may be, entitling the accused to remain silent. Moreover, this guarantee governs the entire criminal proceeding, including the preliminary investigation, and the secondary law does not impose any limitations in this regard, in accordance with the last paragraph of section A of article 20.²⁶

* In accordance with the information transmitted to States parties regarding the processing of their reports, the present document was not formally edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

1/ Detached Administrative Offices of Social Prevention and Rehabilitation of the Ministry of Public Security (OADPRS).

2/ <http://www.bodetech.com/index.html>

3/ Report of PROEQUIDAD SSP, December-January 2004, page 15

4/ Sixth Report of Mexico to CEDAW, page 12

5/ Report of PROEQUIDAD SSP, December-January 2004, page 15.

6/ Report of PROEQUIDAD/PRONAVI SSP, December-January 2005.

7/ The courses took place on the following dates: 30/04/05, 14/06/05, 16/06/05, 21/06/05 and 24/06/05, respectively.

8/ The workshops took place on the following dates: 7/06/05 and 9/06/05, respectively.

- 9/ Report of PROEQUIDAD/PRONAVI SSP, December-January 2005.
- 10/ Report of PROEQUIDAD/PRONAVI SSP December-January 2005.
- 11/ Report of PROEQUIDAD/PRONAVI SSP December-January 2005.
- 12/ Report of PROEQUIDAD/PRONAVI SSP December-January 2005.
- 13/ Report of PROEQUIDAD/PRONAVI SSP December-January 2005.
- 14/ Report of PROEQUIDAD SSP December-January 2002.
- 15/ Report of PROEQUIDAD SSP December-January 2003.
- 16/ Report of PROEQUIDAD SSP December-January 2004/2005.
- 17/ Report of PROEQUIDAD SSP December-January 2005.
- 18/ Report of PRONAVI SSP December-January 2004.
- 19/ Report of PROEQUIDAD SSP December-January 2004.
- 20/ Report of PROEQUIDAD SSP December-January 2004.
- 21/ Report of PROEQUIDAD SSP December-January 2004.
- 22/ Report of PRONAVI SSP October-December 2003, page 1.
- 23/ Sixth Report of Mexico to CEDAW, Compliance with contents of the Convention, Articles 1 and 2 page. 58.
- 24/ Article 1915 of the Federal Civil Code clearly defines damages. It provides:
"Reparation of the damage must consist, at the election of the aggrieved party, of being restored to his prior position, when possible, or of payment of damages.
When injury is caused to persons and results in death, total permanent disability, partial permanent disability, total temporary disability or partial temporary disability, the measure of reparation shall be determined in accordance with the Federal Labour Law. To calculate the appropriate compensation, the basis shall be four times the highest minimum daily wage prevailing in the area, and it shall extend to the number of days indicated in the Federal Labour Law for each of the aforementioned forms of disability. In case of death, the damages shall accrue to the victim's heirs.
When the victim is a salaried employee, the damages are not transferable and will preferably be paid in a single sum, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.
The foregoing provisions shall apply in the case of article 2647 of this Code."
To the same effect is article 1916 of the Federal Civil Code, which provides:
"Moral damages shall mean the effect which a person suffers in his feelings, sympathies,

beliefs, dignity, honour, reputation, private life, physical appearance and demeanour, or the consideration in which he is held by others. Moral damages shall be presumed when the freedom or physical or psychological integrity of persons is unjustifiably impaired or diminished.

When an unlawful act or omission causes moral damages, the person responsible shall have the obligation to make reparation in money, independently of whether material damage has been caused, both under contractual and extra-contractual liability. The same obligation of reparations shall accrue to one who incurs objective responsibility according to article 1913 of this Code, as well as the state and its civil servants in accordance with articles 1927 and 1928 of this Code."

25/ Article 20 (B) (IV) and article 21 of the Constitution; article 43 of the Penal Code for the Federal District; article 2 (I) and (III) and article 9 (XV) of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the Federal District.

26/ Conflicting holdings 29/2004-PS between the First Collegiate Court of the Second Circuit, now the First Criminal court of the same circuit, and the Second Collegiate Criminal Court of the Third Circuit. 22 September 2004. Unanimity of four votes. Proponent: Olga Sánchez Cordero de García Villegas. Clerk: Carlos Mena Adame

Isolated excerpt

Subject(s): Constitutional, Criminal

Ninth Term

Forum: First Chamber

Source: Judicial Weekly of the Federation and its Journal
XXI, January, 2005

Holding: 1st CXXIII/2004

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See annex 14.

CAT, CAT/C/CO/4/Add.1 (2009) [Unedited , Spanish]

Información complementaria sobre el seguimiento de las recomendaciones del Comité contra la Tortura, derivadas de la sustentación del IV informe periódico de México sobre tortura

Diciembre de 2009

(CAT/C/MEX/CO/4¹ Párrafo 14)

Informar sobre las medidas adoptadas para garantizar que las cortes militares y su personal, quienes se reportan directamente a la Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional, ejerzan la independencia necesaria para los juicios justos.

Para mantener una impartición de justicia apegada a derecho, las funciones de los juzgados militares se ajustan a lo que dispone la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, el Código de Justicia Militar y demás leyes reglamentarias del marco jurídico nacional, por lo que actúan con imparcialidad en sus decisiones judiciales.

La jurisdicción militar garantiza los principios de independencia e imparcialidad que exigen los estándares internacionales, pues el mecanismo de procuración e impartición de justicia militar está delimitado por las mismas bases constitucionales de legalidad y certeza jurídica que rigen a los tribunales civiles; toda vez que los cargos de quienes desempeñan las funciones de procuración e impartición de justicia son incompatibles con cualquier otro cargo dentro del Ejército y del Ejecutivo, su carrera queda excluida del resto de las actividades militares, lo que garantiza su objetividad.

En México el sistema jurídico civil prevalece sobre el proceso jurídico militar. Ello, toda vez que las resoluciones de los juzgados militares y del Supremo Tribunal Militar pueden ser recurridas ante la justicia civil mediante el juicio de amparo, con lo cual los tribunales del Poder Judicial de la Federación, determinan en última instancia la legalidad de los actos de autoridad emanados de la aplicación del Código de Justicia Militar, y en su caso, la constitucionalidad de dicho Código.

Entre 2001 y 2008, se conocieron 558 demandas de amparo indirecto en los Juzgados de Distrito y 400 demandas de amparo directo en los Tribunales Colegiados de Circuito, en contra de resoluciones de los juzgados militares y del Supremo Tribunal Militar. Se concedió el amparo en 152 y 209 casos, respectivamente.

Informar sobre el número de quejas civiles de violaciones de la Convención cometidas por personal militar en 2008.

En el año 2008, la Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos (CNDH) registró 21 expedientes de queja con motivo de tortura. En 19 de esas quejas se señaló a la Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional (SEDENA) como autoridad presuntamente responsable.

Informar cómo se investigan y atienden las quejas y los resultados de los juicios.

De conformidad con lo dispuesto en los artículos 102, apartado 'B'; de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y 6 fracciones I y II de la Ley de la Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos, dicho organismo nacional, está facultado para recibir quejas, así como para conocer e investigar a petición de parte, o de oficio, las quejas por presuntas violaciones de derechos humanos.

De conformidad con la Ley de la Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos y con su Reglamento Interno, la CNDH tiene competencia en todo el territorio nacional para recibir, conocer e investigar quejas sobre presuntas violaciones de derechos humanos, imputadas a servidores públicos de carácter federal. Cabe señalar que, cuando en un mismo hecho se encuentran involucrados tanto servidores públicos de la Federación, como de las entidades federativas o municipios, la competencia se surte en favor de la CNDH. Las tareas de investigación de las quejas son llevadas a cabo por las Visitadoras Generales, a las que corresponde la atención del expediente de queja hasta su conclusión.

Una vez concluida la investigación, si se comprueban las violaciones a derechos humanos imputadas a los servidores públicos, se elabora una Recomendación, en la que se analizan los hechos, los argumentos y las pruebas, así como los elementos de convicción y las diligencias practicadas, a fin de determinar si los servidores públicos han violado los derechos humanos de los afectados, al haber incurrido en actos y omisiones ilegales, irrazonables, injustas, inadecuadas o erróneas. En la Recomendación, se señalan las medidas para la efectiva restitución de los afectados en sus derechos fundamentales y, si procede en su caso, para la reparación de los daños y perjuicios ocasionados. El Presidente de la Comisión Nacional aprueba y emite la Recomendación elaborada por los visitadores.

Independientemente de lo anterior, ante la probable participación en los hechos por parte de personal militar, el Ministerio Público Militar inicia una averiguación previa a efecto de determinar si los hechos denunciados constituyen un delito.

En caso de acreditarse la comisión de un delito, el Ministerio Público Militar ejercita acción penal ante un juez militar, quien analizada la acusación ministerial, resuelve sobre la procedencia o improcedencia de sujetar a proceso al probable responsable.

En caso de considerar que existen elementos de juicio suficientes para tener por acreditada la probable responsabilidad del acusado, éste es sujeto a proceso por el Juez Militar que le instruye la causa, observando las reglas del debido proceso, aceptando las pruebas que en su defensa se ofrezcan y dando intervención al fiscal acusador.

Una vez desahogadas las pruebas ofertadas y agotadas las etapas del proceso, el Juez o el Consejo de Guerra, según sea el caso, resuelven sobre la culpabilidad o inocencia del procesado.

En el caso de las 19 quejas señaladas en el apartado anterior, se desglosa que 2 se encuentran en trámite y 17 han sido concluidas. De estas últimas, en 3 casos fueron acreditados presuntos actos

de tortura por lo que la CNDH emitió las recomendaciones respectivas. A continuación se detalla el estatus de dichas recomendaciones.

No. de expediente	Recomendación	Estado que guarda la Recomendación
2008/98-2	18/2009	Aceptada con pruebas de cumplimiento parcial.
2008/887-2	13/2009	Aceptada con pruebas de cumplimiento parcial.
2008/1270-1	67/2008	Aceptada con pruebas de cumplimiento parcial.

Informar sobre la compensación a las víctimas.

Cuando una Recomendación formulada por la Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos, es aceptada por la SEDENA y se comprueba la violación de derechos humanos por personal militar, la Secretaría de la Defensa procede a dar intervención al órgano interno de control, dependiente de la Secretaría de la Función Pública y/o al Ministerio Público Militar. En dichos casos se ha procedido a la reparación del daño a las víctimas de conformidad con lo previsto en la Ley Federal de Responsabilidad Patrimonial del Estado.

Por su parte, la SEDENA antes y durante el procedimiento de una queja presentada ante la CNDH, en muchos de los casos se anticipa a realizar indemnizaciones por concepto de reparación del daño con fundamento en, según sea el caso, los artículos 502 de la Ley Federal del Trabajo; 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916 y 1917 del Código Civil Federal; y 30 y 32 fracción VI del Código Penal Federal, así como proporcionar la asistencia psicológica y médica a las víctimas y ofendidos relacionados con los hechos materia de la queja.

Cómo se ha reformado el Código de Justicia Militar para incluir el crimen de la tortura.

No ha sido reformado, pero se aplica por competencia atrayente la legislación federal, de conformidad con el artículo 57, fracción II, inciso a), del Código de Justicia Militar, que en la especie resulta ser la Ley Federal para Prevenir y Sancionar la Tortura.

(CAT/C/MEX/CO/4 Párrafo 16)

Informar sobre el examen médico realizado bajo el Dictamen Médico/Psicológico para casos de posible tortura y/o maltrato, en particular si los empleados médicos de la Procuraduría General de la República son empleados del Estado o expertos independientes, si existe un proceso para determinar que este procedimiento es seguido.

La Procuraduría General de la República, cuenta con peritos oficiales, pero también el Acuerdo A/057/2003, expedido por el Procurador General de la República en agosto de 2003, prevé la intervención de expertos independientes, conforme lo establece el punto Quinto inciso e), que establece:

“... QUINTO.- Para dar cumplimiento al artículo anterior, a la persona que alegue haber sido objeto de tortura y/o maltrato, a efecto de que otorgue su consentimiento expreso e informado al

inicio del examen médico/psicológico, se le hará saber lo siguiente:

e) Del derecho a ser reconocido por un perito médico legista y/o forense y, a falta de éste o si lo requiere además, por un facultativo de su elección en los términos del artículo 7 de la Ley Federal para Prevenir y Sancionar la Tortura. Dichos facultativos deberán contar con los conocimientos necesarios para la aplicación del Dictamen Médico/Psicológico Especializado para Casos de Posible Tortura y/o Maltrato...”

Informar sobre la implementación del procedimiento sistemático para aplicar el examen inicial a individuos detenidos por personal militar, cómo se inicia dicho procedimiento.

El acuerdo A/057/2003, establece las directrices que deberán seguir los agentes del Ministerio Público de la Federación, los peritos médicos legistas y/o forenses y demás personal de la Institución para la aplicación del Dictamen Médico Psicológico Especializado para casos de posible Tortura y/o Maltrato, (Protocolo de Estambul), es por ello que cuando la víctima, su representante legal o cualquier otra persona denuncien un acto de tortura, el Ministerio Público tiene la obligación de iniciar una averiguación previa por el delito de tortura e inmediatamente solicitará la práctica del Dictamen Médico antes referido, en donde el presunto torturado será examinado médica y psicológicamente bajo las normas del Protocolo de Estambul.

Respecto del procedimiento utilizado por la SEDENA encontramos que, una vez que se realiza la detención de una persona, su integridad física es revisada por un médico militar. Cabe destacar que el personal médico militar, además de sus conocimientos en la ciencia médica, se encuentra instruido sobre el procedimiento de aplicación del Protocolo de Estambul.

En los casos caso en que el médico militar encuentre huellas de posibles actos de tortura y malos tratos informa de inmediato al fiscal investigador sobre los hechos.

Por lo que se refiere a la metodología utilizada por la CNDH para la tramitación de quejas sobre tortura, se destaca que, una vez que se presenta una queja ante dicha Comisión en la que se señala a la tortura como motivo de violación de derechos humanos, el visitador adjunto (responsable de la investigación de la queja), solicita la intervención de la Coordinación de Servicios Periciales de la Visitaduría General, a fin de que un equipo especializado y multidisciplinario le acompañe a entrevistar y revisar a la persona agraviada, aplicando los principios del Protocolo de Estambul.

Al llegar al lugar donde se encuentra la persona agraviada, los miembros del equipo multidisciplinario (por lo general, un(a) médico(a), un(a) psicólogo(a) y un(a) abogado(a)) se presentan; se informa de la queja al agraviado y se le pregunta si conoce a la persona que interpuso la queja o bien, si él mismo la presentó, se le pide reconozca su firma y ratifique. Posteriormente, se le explica el motivo de la visita del equipo multidisciplinario, así como los alcances y el objetivo de la aplicación del Protocolo de Estambul. De estas actuaciones se elabora el acta circunstanciada correspondiente, misma que firma el agraviado, aceptando o no, la aplicación del Protocolo de Estambul. Cabe señalar que en el caso de menores de edad, el acta es firmada por sus padres o tutores. Finalmente, se solicita autorización para fotografiar y videograbar las entrevistas.

Cabe señalar que los integrantes del equipo multidisciplinario deciden, de acuerdo con las circunstancias de cada caso, el tiempo que se dispone para la entrevista y revisión de la persona agraviada.

De esta manera, la CNDH cuenta con las actas circunstanciadas elaboradas por el equipo especializado y multidisciplinario con motivo de las entrevistas realizadas a la persona agraviada y finalmente, el equipo analiza los resultados obtenidos y las evidencias recabadas, emitiendo un reporte en el que se expresan las opiniones médicas y psicológicas sobre la atención a posibles víctimas de maltrato y/o tortura, en aplicación del *Manual para la Investigación y Documentación Eficaces de la Tortura y otros Tratos o Penas Cruelles, Inhumanos o Degradantes* (Protocolo de Estambul). Las opiniones médicas y psicológicas son tomadas en consideración por el visitador adjunto quien, finalmente, integra y concluye el expediente.

Informar sobre los talleres y cursos de capacitación desarrollados para mejorar la implementación del Protocolo de Estambul.

La Procuraduría General de la República se encuentra trabajando en la implementación del Protocolo de Estambul en todo el país, capacitando a los servidores públicos adscritos a las Procuradurías Generales de Justicia de las entidades del país, faltando únicamente el estado de Jalisco, en donde se espera que la capacitación se lleve a cabo próximamente.

Referente al Programa Nacional de Derechos Humanos 2008-2012, se está cumpliendo a través del fomento a la cultura y defensa de los derechos humanos, mediante la capacitación a los servidores públicos de la Policía Federal Ministerial (PFM). Actualmente, se cuenta con 266 servidores públicos de la PFM capacitados en derechos humanos, 151 por cursos institucionales y 115 por cursos internos, sumando un total de 523 servidores públicos.

La Secretaría de Seguridad Pública (SSP) a través de la Dirección General de Derechos Humanos lleva a cabo talleres y cursos de capacitación desarrollados para prevenir la tortura en el ejercicio de las funciones propias de seguridad pública y mejorar la implementación del Protocolo de Estambul. La capacitación en materia de derechos humanos se realiza mediante: el Programa Nacional de Promoción de los Derechos Humanos (PNDH), en coordinación con la CNDH; el Taller de Derechos Humanos y Principios Humanitarios aplicables en la función policial en coordinación con el Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja, y mediante cursos, talleres, seminarios internacionales y videoconferencias, principalmente.

Entre los contenidos temáticos que se imparten se encuentran: uso legítimo de la fuerza y las armas de fuego; mantenimiento del orden público, arresto y detención; asistencia a víctimas del delito; prevención de la tortura y aplicación del Protocolo de Estambul; derecho internacional de los derechos humanos; y principios de derechos humanos para la protección de todas las personas sometidas a cualquier forma de detención o prisión, principalmente.

Del 1 de enero de 2006 a diciembre de 2008 la SSP efectuó 1227 cursos y talleres de capacitación con los cuales capacitó a 55,632 funcionarios públicos, incluyendo aquellos adscritos sus órganos administrativos desconcentrados (Policía Federal, Secretariado Ejecutivo

del Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Pública y Prevención y Readaptación Social). De enero a mayo de 2009 la SSP realizó 56 cursos y talleres con los cuales capacitó a 7,980 servidores públicos.

A fin de dar cumplimiento al PNDH, la SEDENA implementó el *Programa Sectorial de Derechos Humanos SDN 2008-2012*, el cual contempla dentro de sus líneas de acción:

Corresponde a la SEDENA de Justicia Militar *elaborar y aplicar un programa de capacitación dirigido al personal que abordan diversos temas relacionados con la prevención de la tortura:*

Corresponde a la Procuraduría General de Justicia Militar *elaborar y aplicar un programa de capacitación, dirigido al personal autorizado para efectuar detenciones y a los que laboren en los lugares de detención, en la observancia, respeto y aplicación del Protocolo de Estambul, Protocolo Facultativo de la Convención contra la Tortura y otros tratos o penas crueles, inhumanos o degradantes y demás instrumentos internacionales de derechos humanos con el fin de prevenir y erradicar la tortura.*

Por otra parte, la SEDENA actualmente implementa el Programa de Promoción y Fortalecimiento de los Derechos Humanos y del Derecho Internacional Humanitario SDN 2009 ; mismo que abordan diversos temas relacionados con la prevención de la tortura.

En el año 2008 la CNDH participó como docente en el curso "Formación inicial para agente federal, perfil investigador, generación 2008"; impartido por el Instituto de Capacitación y Profesionalización en Procuración de Justicia de la Procuraduría General de la República (PGR). Entre los temas que se abordaron se incluyó el de prevención de la Tortura.

Dentro de las actividades realizadas por la CNDH en coordinación con la PGR, en el marco del Seminario de Atención a Víctimas del Delito, capacitadores de dicha Comisión impartieron diversas conferencias sobre temas de derechos humanos, entre ellos el de la prevención de la tortura, la dirigidas a Agentes del Ministerio Público Federal, Agentes Federales de Investigación y personal adscrito a la Subprocuraduría de Derechos Humanos, Atención a Víctimas y Servicios a la Comunidad.

La CNDH realizó actividades en coordinación con los organismos públicos de protección y defensa de los derechos humanos e instituciones de educación superior de distintos estados de la República, concluyéndose 16 diplomados en derechos humanos, incluidos en el rubro de educación continua. Cabe destacar que, entre los módulos que se imparten se encuentra el de "tortura y Protocolo de Estambul". En dichos diplomados se contó con la participación de servidores públicos de las áreas de procuración de justicia, seguridad pública, fuerzas armadas y de la educación de los tres niveles de gobierno, diputados y personal del Poder Legislativo, académicos, investigadores, estudiantes, profesionales e integrantes de organizaciones no gubernamentales.

Durante el año 2008 y lo que va del 2009, la CNDH continuó distribuyendo la cartilla *Protocolo de Estambul*, elaborada por dicho organismo nacional, entre miembros de las fuerzas armadas, servidores públicos de la administración y procuración de justicia, así como entre los participantes en los diversos eventos de capacitación organizados por dicha Comisión.

Clarificación sobre los requerimientos y criterios para decidir si los resultados del Dictamen Médico/Psicológico sean tomados como evidencia así como para garantizar que esta evidencia pueda ser evaluada por un juez. Cómo se trata esa evidencia en la corte.

A nivel federal y en todas las entidades federativas el delito de tortura está tipificado como delito grave; ello quiere decir, que el presunto responsable al momento de ser procesado no obtiene el beneficio de la libertad provisional bajo caución, por lo tanto enfrenta el juicio privado de su libertad. Todo acto de tortura es debidamente juzgado y sancionado por la autoridad jurisdiccional competente.

Ahora bien, por lo que hace al resultado obtenido del Dictamen Médico/Psicológico para casos de posible tortura y/o maltrato, éste forma parte de la averiguación previa de que se trate y en caso de que la persona sea consignada, dicha averiguación será valorada por el juez junto con el resto de las pruebas que constan en el mismo.

El examen con dictamen médico/psicológico para casos de posible tortura, en nuestro sistema de justicia penal tiene el carácter de prueba indiciaria, por lo que para su valoración, la autoridad judicial deberá analizarla y ponderarla a la luz y en el contexto del resto del acervo probatorio que obre en el expediente. Cabe mencionar que de conformidad con el artículo 599 y siguientes del Código de Justicia Militar, es competencia de los Jueces Militares la valoración de las pruebas confesionales, documentales, periciales, testimoniales, de presunción y de inspección judicial.

Informar sobre el número de quejas de tortura recibidas en 2008 así como la forma en que fueron investigadas, llevadas a juicio y resultado en sentencias, y detalles sobre la compensación a las víctimas.

La Procuraduría General de la República registró en 2008 un total de 13 casos, de los cuales 8 fueron concluidos y 5 se encuentran en etapa de integración.

La CNDH remitió a la Dirección General de Derechos Humanos de la SSP, 11 quejas por presuntas violaciones a los derechos humanos consistentes en tortura; de las cuales la CNDH emitió 2 Recomendaciones Particulares y 2 Propuestas de Conciliación, mismas que se encuentran en vía de cumplimiento; las 7 quejas restantes han sido consideradas como concluidas por la propia Comisión.

En el año 2008, la CNDH registró 21 expedientes de queja con motivo de tortura. En 19 de esas quejas se señaló a la Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional como autoridad presuntamente responsable y en las 2 quejas restantes, se indicó como presuntamente responsables a la Procuraduría General de la República, a la Procuraduría General de Justicia del Estado de Guanajuato y al H. Ayuntamiento de Morelia, Michoacán.

Con relación a las 19 quejas presentadas en contra de la SEDENA, 2 quejas se encuentran en trámite y 17 han sido concluidas (ocho de éstas por Recomendación, por casos en los que se acreditaron presuntos actos de tortura). En dichos pronunciamientos la CNDH solicitó que la reparación del daño, se lleve a cabo a través del apoyo psicológico, médico y de rehabilitación necesario que permita a los agraviados, el restablecimiento de la condición física y psicológica en que se encontraban antes de la violación a sus derechos humanos. Los casos de mérito, actualmente son del conocimiento de la Procuraduría General de Justicia Militar, la se encuentra integrando las averiguaciones previas correspondientes.

Informar sobre el estatus del proyecto de ley modelo para castigar la tortura.

El Programa de Derechos Humanos de la Universidad Iberoamericana de México, actualmente se encuentra trabajando en la elaboración de dicho proyecto, el cual pretende ser presentado en el año 2010.

(CAT/C/MEX/CO/4 Párrafo 19)

Clarificar si los 9 oficiales de la Agencia de Seguridad del Estado (ASE), quienes fueron removidos o suspendidos, fueron juzgados por su papel como comandantes en los incidentes de San Salvador Atenco.

Por lo que respecta a este punto, en la averiguación previa integrada para el caso Atenco, se determinó no ejercitar acción penal en contra de comandantes por los incidentes ocurridos los días 3 y 4 de mayo de 2006, en virtud de que las remociones o suspensiones fueron consecuencia de procedimientos administrativos iniciados por el órgano de control interno de la ASE, dado que los 9 elementos de referencia toleraron *tratos violentos por parte de sus compañeros a las personas con las cuales tuvieron contacto para su traslado y no velaron su integridad física.*

Informar sobre el número de miembros de la ASE que fueron encontrados responsables por su participación en los crímenes cometidos, incluyendo el abuso de autoridad y el asalto sexual.

Debido a que sólo un elemento de la ASE fue reconocido por la víctima como probable responsable del delito de *actos libidinosos*, se determinó ejercitar acción en su contra mediante la causa penal número 79/2006, radicada en el Juzgado Primero Penal de Primera Instancia con sede en Tenango del Valle, Estado de México.

A la fecha cinco elementos se encuentran en proceso de instrucción por el delito de *abuso de autoridad*, bajo el número de causa 59/2006, en el Juzgado Primero Penal de Primera Instancia de Tenango del Valle, México, de los cuales cuatro (Roberto Hernández Romero, Sergio Guillermo González Espinoza, Gustavo Salinas Pizano y Margarita Juana Bernal Nuñez) son elementos de la Policía Municipal de Texcoco de Mora, Estado de México y uno (José Martínez Galicia) es elemento de la ASE.

Informar sobre los resultados de los juicios, incluyendo el castigo aplicado a quienes fueron encontrados culpables.

La Procuraduría General de Justicia del Estado de México señaló que actualmente se encuentra en trámite el proceso número 59/2006, radicado en el Juzgado Primero Penal de Primera Instancia del Distrito Judicial de Tenango del Valle, México, que se instruye en contra de cinco elementos por el delito de *abuso de autoridad*.

Por lo que hace al proceso número 79/2006, mediante auto de fecha 20 de febrero de 2009, se notificó que en acatamiento a la ejecutoria de amparo dictada en el toca de apelación número 411/2008, se dicta nueva resolución en la que se revoca la sentencia condenatoria dictada por el Juez Primero Penal de Primera Instancia del Distrito Judicial de Tenango de Valle, México a Doroteo Blas Marcelo por el delito de *actos libidinosos*, en agravio de Ana María Velasco Rodríguez, para quedar de la siguiente manera: "... Doroteo Blas Marcelo no es penalmente responsable en la comisión del delito de *actos libidinosos*,... por lo que se dicta sentencia absolutoria a su favor, quedando en absoluta libertad."

Informar sobre la compensación ofrecida a las víctimas, así como la accesibilidad de los mecanismos para asegurar una compensación justa y efectiva.

El gobierno del estado de México el 21 de diciembre de 2006, proporcionó apoyo económico y en especie al señor Felipe de Cortés Sánchez, para mitigar la pérdida de su hijo menor Javier Cortés Santiago, así como una beca para su hijo Juan Cortés Santiago, que durará el tiempo que realice sus estudios hasta obtener una licenciatura. En ese mismo tenor, se otorgó apoyo económico a la familia del occiso Ollín Alexis Benhumea Hernández.

Para la atención de víctimas del delito, la Procuraduría General de Justicia del Estado de México cuenta con el Instituto de Atención a las Víctimas del Delito, el cual está integrado por una red de 42 Unidades de Atención a Víctimas del Delito, que se encuentran adscritas a las Agencias del Ministerio Público Especializadas en Violencia Intrafamiliar y Sexual, así como en los Centros y Agencias del Ministerio Público en Turno, distribuidas en forma estratégica en el territorio mexiquense.

Clarificar las cifras de servicios físicos y psicológicos a mujeres víctimas de violencia sexual (el Estado de México informó haber brindado 40,324 servicios a víctimas de violencia intrafamiliar y 20,216 servicios a víctimas de asalto sexual, pero sólo 679 diagnósticos psicológicos tuvieron lugar y sólo 1,376 valoraciones psicológicas fueron preparadas.

Las cifras referidas, son el conjunto de servicios de asesoría jurídica, psicológica y apoyo social proporcionados a una víctima del delito con el fin de restaurar al grado máximo posible su salud física y emocional a través de tratamientos específicos o su remisión a instancias especializadas.

Es en función de lo anterior que una víctima del delito puede recibir diversos tipos de atención, por lo tanto, las cifras referidas representan en números globales los servicios brindados por las áreas jurídica, psicológica y social, verbigracia: sesiones de psicoterapia, acompañamientos a instituciones de asistencia social, asesorías jurídicas y acompañamientos a la Agencia del Ministerio Público y/o Juzgado en donde se esté desahogando el proceso, por lo que cada intervención por parte del personal del Instituto de Atención a las Víctimas del Delito (IAVD) es

cuantificada como una atención.

En relación a la atención brindada a las víctimas de los incidentes ocurridos en San Salvador Atenco, el IAVD de la Procuraduría General de Justicia del Estado de México recibió solicitud por parte del Agente del Ministerio Público adscrito al Juzgado Primero Penal de Primera Instancia en Tenango del Valle, México, para realizar un estudio psicodiagnóstico de la Sra. Ana María Velasco Rodríguez relacionada con la causa penal 79/2006, persona a la que se le realizaron visitas domiciliarias con la finalidad de que acudiera a la Unidad de Atención a Víctimas del Delito de Texcoco para recibir la atención psicológica y emitir el estudio, sin embargo la Sra. Velasco no se presentó a la misma.

No obstante, es importante mencionar que en el 2006, personal del Centro Integral de Atención contra la Violencia a las Mujeres de la Fiscalía Especial para la Atención de Delitos Relacionados con Actos de Violencia contra las Mujeres en el País (antecedente institucional de la Fiscalía Especial para los delitos de Violencia contra las Mujeres y Trata de personas) así como peritas en medicina, asistieron a las instalaciones del Centro Preventivo y de Readaptación Social denominado Santiaguito, en Almoloya de Juárez, Toluca, Estado de México, a fin de brindar atención psicológica y médica a las posibles víctimas del operativo de seguridad pública llevado a cabo en San Salvador Atenco, Estado de México, internas en dicho centro de reclusión.

En el 2008, la Fiscalía Especial para los delitos de Violencia contra las Mujeres y Trata de personas (FEVIMTRA) otorgó 12 sesiones de apoyo emocional y una revisión médica a una mujer recluida en el Centro de Readaptación Social "Alfonso Quiróz Cuarón". Ese mismo año, se otorgaron 5 sesiones de apoyo psicológico a una mujer residente en el municipio de San Salvador Atenco.

De julio a septiembre de 2008, la FEVIMTRA realizó tareas para la localización de 46 mujeres residentes del municipio de San Salvador Atenco y circundantes, a efecto de brindarles información sobre los servicios que esta instancia ofrece y ponerlos a su disposición, no obstante, las mujeres localizadas no aceptaron los apoyos de esta Fiscalía Especial.

Clarificación acerca del alcance de la legislación para actos de violencia contra las mujeres y si se planea extender el mandato de la fiscalía Especial para incluir los crímenes establecidos en la Ley de Acceso a las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia u otra legislación relativa específicamente a la violencia contra las mujeres.

El 4 de septiembre de 2006, se publicó en la Gaceta de Gobierno del Estado de México, el Acuerdo número 24/2006, a través del cual se crea la Fiscalía Especializada para la atención de homicidios dolosos cometidos contra las mujeres y delitos relacionados con violencia familiar y sexual; la cual es responsable de coordinar, supervisar y dar seguimiento a las averiguaciones previas iniciadas por los delitos mencionados.

Por su parte, el artículo 51 de la Ley de Acceso de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencia del Estado de México, se encuentra clarificada la competencia que le corresponde a la Procuraduría General de Justicia del Estado de México en materia de prevención, atención, sanción y erradicación de la violencia contra las mujeres y las niñas.

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Informar sobre el número de casos de violencia contra las mujeres en Ciudad Juárez que han sido investigadas, llevadas a juicio, los resultados de los juicios, incluyendo información acerca de las sentencias y la compensación ofrecida a las v íctimas.

Sobre los casos de violencia contra las mujeres en Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, la CNDH presentó en el 2008 el Segundo Informe de Evaluación Integral de las Acciones Realizadas por los Tres Ámbitos de Gobierno en Relación a los Femicidios en el Municipio de Juárez, Chihuahua, en el que dio a conocer el seguimiento a la continuidad de las acciones y trabajos que se llevan a cabo en cumplimiento de las propuestas que se les formularon en el Informe Especial del 25 de noviembre de 2003. El texto del Informe puede ser consultado en la siguiente dirección:

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/lacndh/informes/2infseguarez.pdf>

En las directrices del Fondo de Auxilio Económico a Familiares de Mujeres Víctimas de Homicidio en el Municipio de Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, se establece que el Estado mexicano otorgará este auxilio económico a los familiares de mujeres víctimas, mediante el cual no se pretende sustituir la obligación del presunto responsable de indemnizar o reparar el daño, sino que, atendiendo al concepto de asistencia pública inspirada en el principio de solidaridad social, otorga a dichos familiares el apoyo económico.

El número de casos de solicitudes de familiares de mujeres víctimas de homicidio en Ciudad Juárez autorizados por el Consejo de Aplicación del Fondo de Auxilio Económico a la fecha de la XII Sesión Ordinaria celebra el 24 de enero de 2009 es de 179. El número de personas, víctimas indirectas, beneficiadas a esta fecha son 424, cifra que incluye a hijos, hijas, esposos, padres y madres de las mujeres víctimas. Al 5 de julio de 2008 se han entregado en concepto de auxilio económico más de 32 millones de pesos.

Clarificar el alcance de las medidas tomadas para cumplir cabalmente las recomendaciones formuladas por el Comité para la Eliminación de Todas las Formas de Discriminación contra la Mujer y cómo dichas medidas han afectado el nivel de violencia contra las mujeres en Ciudad Juárez.

La SSP, a través de la Dirección General de Vinculación y Participación Ciudadana realiza diversas actividades para prevenir la violencia de género. En el 2009, ha realizado las siguientes acciones:

- 38 talleres de Prevención de Violencia de Género en Aguascalientes, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Distrito Federal, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla,

Quintana Roo, Sinaloa, Tabasco, Veracruz y Yucatán.

- 16 talleres de capacitación en materia de Perspectiva de Género en el Nuevo Modelo Policial en Guerrero, Michoacán, Morelos, Nuevo León, San Luis Potosí y Sinaloa.

Como medidas para prevenir la discriminación contra la mujer se llevaron a cabo en Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, talleres y pláticas para la Prevención de la Violencia contra la Mujer, los cuales fueron dirigidos a trabajadoras de las maquiladoras CEPIA (Centro Profesional de Ingenieros y Arquitectos, A.C.), EES ETHICON, S.A. de C.V., Saturn Electrónica de Ciudad Juárez, S.A. de C.V.

Asimismo, la Dirección General de Derechos Humanos de la SSP cuenta con el Sistema Integral de Atención a Víctimas del Delito, el cual busca proporcionar asistencia especializada y multidisciplinaria a las víctimas del delito, del abuso del poder y violencia, para procurar el resarcimiento del daño, el empoderamiento y resiliencia de la víctima, así como prevenir la revictimización.

Del 1 de enero al 14 julio de 2009, el sistema atendió a 4794 mujeres en el área legal, psicológica y primeros auxilios paramédicos, de los cuales 145 casos son de mujeres víctimas de violencia familiar y 285 casos relativos a prevención de grupos en situación de vulnerabilidad. Los servicios de orientación legal a las víctimas se ampliaron en todo el proceso jurisdiccional tratándose de delitos sexuales y violencia familiar, con lo cual se acompaña a la víctima en todo el procedimiento jurisdiccional en materia penal y civil.

Particularmente, el Módulo de Atención a Víctimas ubicado en las instalaciones de la Cruz Roja Mexicana del mencionado Sistema Integral, cuenta con un grupo de autoayuda a través del cual se brindaron 1,021 servicios en 18 sesiones y 1 taller, para los hijos de las víctimas atendidas, sobre los Derechos Humanos de los Niños, en 10 sesiones y 87 servicios.

El 30 de septiembre de 2008 la SSP integró el Banco Nacional de Datos e Información sobre Casos de Violencia contra las Mujeres (BANAVIM):

- El BANAVIM se encuentra en etapa de prueba. Para la etapa de prueba y familiarizar a los integrantes del Sistema Nacional para Prevenir, Atender, Sancionar y Erradicar la Violencia contra las Mujeres con el BANAVIM, la Secretaría otorgó claves de usuario provisionales.
- Los lineamientos para determinar e integrar la información del BANAVIM emitidos por la SSP fueron publicados en el Diario Oficial de la Federación, el 16 de abril de 2009.
- El 4 de junio de 2009, la Coordinación General de la Plataforma México y la Dirección General de Vinculación y Participación Ciudadana capacitaron al personal del Sistema Integral de Atención a Víctimas de la Dirección General de Derechos Humanos, para el uso del software del BANAVIM (requisitos técnicos del sistema, políticas de acceso, recepción, captura, uso y manejo de la información necesaria para los diferentes criterios de búsqueda y los reportes emitidos a través de la ventanilla única).

Finalmente, se anexa un cuadro informativo elaborado por la Comisionada Nacional para Prevenir y Erradicar la Violencia contra las Mujeres, a fin de clarificar el alcance de las medidas tomadas por el Estado mexicano para cumplir con las recomendaciones formuladas por el Comité para la Eliminación de Todas las Formas de Discriminación contra la Mujer.

¹ Para consultar el documento completo véase el siguiente sitio electrónico <http://daccessdds.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G07/403/34/PDF/G0740334.pdf?OpenElement>