

ADVANCE QUESTIONS TO MEXICO

CZECH REPUBLIC

- Does Mexico have any guidelines on placement of children in prison with their parent?
- How are the international obligations implemented in practice, especially on states' and local levels? How does legislative harmonization between these levels work?
- What is the situation of indigenous population in Mexico?
- What are the recent developments in the area of the constitutional reform and what impact is it expected to have in the area of human rights?

LIECHTENSTEIN

- In 2006, the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC) expressed concern at the still high number of street children in Mexico, at the absence of comparative research, and at the insufficient measures taken to prevent this phenomenon and to protect these children. In particular, the Committee regretted the violence to which these children are subjected by the police and others. CRC recommended that Mexico strengthen its efforts to provide assistance to street children, including health care; reintegration services for victims of physical, sexual and substance abuse and those with mental health problems; services for reconciliation with families; as well as education, including vocational and life-skills training. CRC also recommended that the State party take measures to prevent violence against street children and to protect their rights. What measures have been taken to address these concerns?
- Also in 2006, the United Nations Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW) was concerned by reports confirming the use of ill-treatment, extortion and theft by State officials and private security personnel against migrant workers. CMW recommended that Mexico continue to take appropriate measures to protect women domestic workers, including access to regular migration status and greater and more systematic involvement of the labour authorities in monitoring their working conditions. The Committee also recommended that Mexico take the necessary steps to improve the working conditions of seasonal agricultural workers. How did the Mexican authorities follow up on these recommendations?

NETHERLANDS

- In line with the framework established by the General Law for Women's Access to a Life Free from Violence (LGAMVLV), by when does the Mexican State plan to bring its state laws, as well as federal legislation, into line with this Law?

- What concrete advances has the Mexican State made in the design of the Integral Program to prevent, attend to, sanction and eradicate violence against women, the National Data Bank of Cases of Violence against Women and the National Diagnostic, contemplated under the LGAMVLV?
- Considering that, in order to fulfil recommendations from the CEDAW Committee and the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women, Mexico created a Special Prosecutor for cases of Violence against Women (FEVIM, now FEVIMTRA): how many charges have been laid as a result of investigations, and how many convictions have resulted from said charges?
- Given that femicide is a reality throughout the entire country, what strategies does the federal government propose in order to work together with state governments to investigate and convict those responsible for crimes that have already been registered, and to put an end to femicides throughout the country?
- Upon its entry into the Human Rights Council, Mexico made the promise to strengthen general standards on freedom of expression.

Given that existing legislation in Mexico does not comply with international standards in this area, in what way will these standards be incorporated into Mexican legislation?

- Given that journalists continue to be victims of abuses and grave violations of their human rights despite the existence of a Special Prosecutor for Crimes against Journalists, how many investigations of these crimes have resulted in charges being brought before courts and how many sentences have been obtained by said charges?

SWEDEN

- Mexico is a state party to CEDAW and its optional protocol and Sweden welcomes important national initiatives to promote gender equality and women's rights. At the same time, concerns have been raised in relation to persistence of widespread and systematic violence against women, including cases of disappearances and domestic violence. What further measures will the Government of Mexico take to combat impunity and tackle the problem of violence against women?
- In its report of 16 December 2008, the Mexican national human rights commission estimated that 99 percent of all crimes in Mexico are not resolved. There have been reports that the number of unresolved killings and abuses of journalists is still high in Mexico and that these violations perpetuate a climate of impunity and restriction on the freedom of expression. In its national report to the 2009 Universal Periodic Review, the government of Mexico stated its commitment to combat impunity. Could the government of Mexico further elaborate on the measures it foresees to work to overcome the problem of impunity, with regard to crimes against journalists as well as at large?

- In its general comment no. 8 (2006), the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommended all states to prohibit all forms of corporal punishment against children, stating that the punishment “directly conflicts with the equal and inalienable rights of children to respect for their human dignity and physical integrity,” in contravention of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The committee has expressed concern that corporal punishment is still widely used in Mexico within the domestic realm, in schools and in other institutions. How is the government of Mexico working to prohibit and prevent violence against children?
