**México**

**Proceso de examen sobre el estado del sistema de órganos creados en virtud de tratados de derechos humanos. Cuestionario.**

1. **The functioning of the treaty body system: its efficiency, effectiveness, strengths and weaknesses; suggestions for its further improvement;**

The Committee of Experts on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee) is considered to have functioned effectively since its creation, as it has issued important recommendations to the State parties, which has contributed significantly to compliance with the CEDAW.

However, it is considered that during the reviews the time given to the State to expose the actions that have been implemented to comply with the Convention is not enough. In this sense, the rewiews could be streamlined to provide more opportunities for responses, beyond the actions informed in the reports or lists of issues.

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) often duplicates recommendations with regards to other treaty bodies and human rights mechanisms, although it is established that human rights are interdependent, often such duplications are consequence of a broad perspective adopted by the committee. In contrast, it is highly steemed the contributions made by the CESCR to the advance a development of human rights through its general comments.

1. **Implementation of UNGA resolution 68/268 and views on biennial report of the UN Secretary-General on the status of the treaty body system;**

Periodic questionnaires to assess the human rights treaty body system are an efficient way of implementing the resolution. However, the true impact of States’ comments and suggestions to strengthen treaty bodies is unknown, as there is no follow-up mechanism.

1. **Good practices and methodologies in relation to working methods and procedural matters, including harmonization and alignment of working methods;**

Good practices regarding working methods include the dialogues that take place between the Committees and civil society organizations in the framework of the periodic review processes, as well as those that emerge from the “shadow reports” submitted by the organizations.

Furthermore, those meetings feed back is valuable to the States for their implementation of the Convention.

1. **Coordination and predictability in review cycles and reporting;**

In the case of Mexico, due to the strenuous work that is carried out to consult all the competent institutions regarding the recommendations and final observations, at the federal and state level, we suggest to have more flexibility in review cycles and reporting.

1. **Current reporting system, including common core document, and ways to further improve and simplify reporting for States parties whilst ensuring the substantive quality of the national reports;**

In Mexico, the processes related to CEDAW are carried out with the expanded procedure which has been implemented effectively and efficiently since it is considered that in this way information from the competent institutions at the national and local levels can be compiled and integrated exhaustively.

In regards to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Mexico considers that the simplified procedure could be a desirable and legitimate option, also in terms of making reporting an easier process, without compromising its substantive quality.

1. **Dialogue between States and treaty bodies both in preparation for and during States reviews as well as in follow-up to the review;**

Communication between the Mexican State and the CEDAW Committee has always been fluid and cordial during the preparation of the periodic and mid-term reports, as well as during the briefings.

Notwithstanding, taking into account the economic and human resources invested in these dialogues, it is considered that the time to carry it out could be extended. In this way, the implemented resources would be used more efficiently.

1. **Assessment of the concluding observations and recommendations;**

The CEDAW Committee has always followed up on the concluding observations and recommendations that has issued to the Mexican State. Proof of this are the recognitions made to Mexico due to the actions that have been implemented in favor of the human rights of women and girls, as well as reminders of the importance of complying with the international obligations derived from CEDAW.

The Committee has welcomed the progress made in various areas, including the preparation of legislative reforms, the programmatic actions implemented, the efforts to overcome the general climate of violence within the country and the promotion of women's rights. Further, recognized the support given to the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals and to the process of implementing the 2030 Agenda.

Likewise, in 2018 the Follow-up Commission for the Observations of the CEDAW Committee was established in order to help monitor progress in complying with the observations issued by the Committee to the Mexican State, giving priority to those published in July 2018 derived of the review of the IX Periodic Report of Mexico. This Commission is made up of six thematic tables that address the main issues of concern.

In regards to the rest of the Treaty Bodies, it can be said that recommendations are sometimes general, which makes it difficult to generate accurate information on compliance.

1. **Strengthening the engagement with civil society and other relevant stakeholders;**

Civil society organizations have consistently participated in all processes arising from CEDAW. Furthermore, their participation has been essential for the work of the CEDAW Committee, since they provide important information on the implementation of the Convention in the States Parties.

The contributions of civil society in the processes of presentation and / or support of reports are of great value to the Government of Mexico, therefore, prior to these exercises, meetings are held with civil society in order to take into account their opinions and suggestions.

However, it is suggested that the participation of civil society organizations be expanded so that these alliances contribute more effectively to the achievement of internationally agreed objectives on gender equality.

1. **The capacity-building programme, experiences and impact, in terms of reporting and in terms of national implementation of recommendations;**

In the framework of the OHCHR Treaty Bodies Capacity Building Program that has been established by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 68/268, it could be desirable to extend training for States. During the COVID-19 emergency, this trainings could be virtual.

Additionally, the Mexican State considers that the treaty bodies should consider as a possibility that reports consideration dialogues be carried out remotely using communication technologies, taking into consideration situations such as the one derived by Covid-19 or even, in order that the Governments can effectively exercise their austerity measures.

1. **Use of new information and communications technologies and its potential to further increase efficiency and accessibility;**

Communication with all Treaty Bodies has been facilitated through the electronic media. In addition, the websites of the Conventions have been very useful to know the work carried out by the Committees and the follow-up given to the implementation of the Conventions in the different States parties.

1. **Opportunity of reviews in countries or in regions;**

Regional reviews are not part of the work of the CEDAW Committee. However, it is estimated that the feasibility of carrying them out should be consulted with the countries involved. In addition, it would be required to know the criteria that would be established to carry out such reviews, since these processes would involve human and financial resources and due to the pandemic this type of processes could not be carried out. It could be useful to engage regional bodies, such as Organization fo American States, and in the case of gender equality issues, the Follow-up Mechanism of Belem do Pará Convention and the Interamerican Commission of Women.

1. **Preserve and strengthen the independence and impartiality of treaty body members and ensure diversity in terms of gender, geography, background, expertise, representation of different forms of civilization and principal legal systems, as well as the participation of persons with disabilities;**

The selection process for the people who will make up the CEDAW Committee is totally impartial and taking into account the geographical distribution and representation of the different forms of civilization, as well as the main legal systems. in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the Convention.

In regards to the rest of the Treaty Bodies, there are no further comments.

1. **Enhancement of the coordinating role of treaty bodies Chairpersons**
2. **Overall coherence of the treaty body system and the collaboration among treaty bodies as well as within the UN system and with regional monitoring bodies;**

It is considered that the general coherence of the treaty body system needs to be reinforced, especially in collaboration with the regional monitoring bodies,in particular between the CEDAW Committee and the Committee of Experts of the Follow-up Mechanism of the Belém do Pará Convention (MESECVI) of the Organization of American States.

This type of coordination could help guarantee gender equality and the rights of women and girls; as well as ensuring a life free of violence and discrimination.

1. **Funding of the treaty body system and ensuring that treaty bodies have an adequate allocation of financial and human resources for all their mandated activities;**

Expecting additional funding from the State Parties for the treaty body system could become a heavy burden for governments, specially amidst the ongoing sanitary crisis and its adverse economic aftermath, therefore we suggest the implementation of efficiency measures to save and wisely spend available funding. A central strategy for such efficiency measures must be enhancing communication between treaty bodies to reduce duplications.

1. **Current system of processing individual communications, inter-State communications and urgent actions: its efficiency, effectiveness, strengths and weaknesses; suggestions for its further improvement;**

The CEDAW Committee follows up on individual requests in accordance with the provisions of the Optional Protocol. However, it is estimated that efforts could be repeated within other CEDAW Committee processes, duplicating the efforts in that specific cases.

In regards to the rest of the Treaty Bodies, there are no further comments.

1. **Accessibility for persons with disabilities and wider accessibility and visibility of the work of the treaty bodies;**

Although all the documents that emanate from the CEDAW Committee of Experts are accessible and translated in different languages, it is suggested that these may also be accessible to people with disabilities so that they also know their rights and the efforts the Committee has carried out to promote the rights of women and girls and the actios that States have made to comply with their obligations derived from CEDAW.

1. **Efficient and effective use of the meetings of States parties.**

In line with questions 1 and 6, it is considered that during the meeting the time given to the State to expose the actions that have been implemented to comply with the Convention is not enough.

Therefore, to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the meetings, it is suggested to increase the time given to the States to present the actions and measures that they have implemented in compliance with their international organizations.