

Joint Committees on Justice; Finance and Public Credit; and Legislative Studies of the Senate of the Republic.

This document is presented based on the Agreement of the Political Coordination Board, which determines the holding of public hearings to analyze the draft decree that reforms and adds various provisions to the Amparo Law, Regulating Articles 103 and 107 of the Constitution, the Federal Tax Code, and the Organic Law of the Federal Court of Administrative Justice, hereinafter referred to as the initiative, referred to said Committees for their ruling. The undersigned respectfully request registration and are honored to share this letter with the Congress of the Union. This letter is submitted by the Mexican Bar Association, A.C., and the Rule of Law Lab at New York University School of Law.

It is presented with the intention of respectfully sharing international standards on access to justice and guarantees of effective judicial remedy for consideration in the discussion and deliberation of the initiative, with the aim of ensuring that these proposals are fully compatible with Mexico's international obligations

We maintain that restricting legitimate interest as the basis for standing contravenes the Mexican State's obligation to guarantee real access to an effective judicial remedy, especially in the face of diffuse or collective harm. We argue that an open and functional architecture of standing is a condition for the amparo to fulfill its function of constitutional control and protection of human rights. Likewise, we maintain that limiting the suspension of the contested act—in its origin, scope, or enforceability—distorts the effectiveness of the amparo by depriving it of precautionary protection capable of preventing irreparable harm and preserving the subject matter of the trial until a final decision is reached.

The Mexican Bar Association and the Rule of Law Lab (NYU Law) appear as organizations with a track record in defending the rule of law and in the technical analysis of judicial reforms. Our participation seeks to contribute to the legislative work with rigorous, neutral, and solution-oriented inputs, in line with the purpose of the public hearings to inform the ruling through a technical and pluralistic debate.

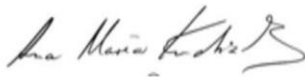
Authorizations: The publication of the stenographic version and supporting materials on the hearings microsite is authorized.

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Appendix II. Institutional profiles of the signatory organizations.

Respectfully,



Ana María Kudisch
Presidenta de la Barra Mexicana,
Colegio de Abogados, A.C.



Amrit Singh Directora Ejecutiva del
Rule of Law Lab de la Facultad de
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Comments on the Initiative with draft decree reforming and adding various provisions to the Amparo Law, regulating Articles 103 and 107 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, the Federal Tax Code, and the Organic Law of the Federal Court of Administrative Justice.

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I. Facts

1. The amparo proceeding, as a means of constitutional control aimed at ensuring the protection and guarantee of human rights in Mexico, has been recognized both by legal doctrine and by various international institutions as an effective judicial remedy and a pillar of the protection of rights.

2. At the international level, the UN Human Rights Office in Mexico has emphasized—in welcoming decisions that confirm amparo remedies—the important role of the judiciary as guarantor of victims' rights.³ This recognition is in line with the standard of the Court

² Ver Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación [SCJN], 2024, Apuntes procesales – Juicio de amparo, <https://www.scjn.gob.mx/derechos-humanos/sites/default/files/Publicaciones/archivos/2024-02/apuntes-procesales-juicio-amparo.pdf>; SCJN, Primera Sala. (2020). Amparo directo en revisión 5098/2019. https://www.scjn.gob.mx/sites/default/files/listas/documento_dos/2020-09/ADR-5098-2019-200928.pdf — “El juicio de amparo es la materialización del derecho humano a un recurso judicial efectivo...”; Oficina en México del ACNUDH. (2022, 11 agosto). ONU-DH saluda decisión de la Primera Sala de la SCJN... <https://mexico.un.org/es/194399-onu-dh-saluda-decision-de-la-primera-sala-de-la-scn-que-confirma-el-amparo-otorgado-dos> — Resalta el rol garante de derechos al confirmar un amparo en desaparición forzada; Martínez Ramírez, F. (2017). El juicio de amparo mexicano como recurso judicial efectivo. UNAM-IIIJ. <https://archivos.juridicas.unam.mx/www/bjv/libros/9/4337/8.pdf> — “Durante mucho tiempo el juicio de amparo... ha representado la garantía procesal idónea...”; Brewer-Carías, A. R. (2007). Leyes de amparo de América Latina. Guadalajara: Porrúa. <https://allanbrewercarias.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/07/Brewer.-Leyes-de-Amparo-de-America-Latina.-Edicion-Guadalajara.pdf> — El amparo mexicano es una “institución única y compleja” que asegura la protección de garantías; Revista Hechos y Derechos (UNAM). (2019). Medios de control constitucional. <https://revistas.juridicas.unam.mx/index.php/hechos-y-derechos/article/view/13194/14672> — “El juicio de amparo es el principal instrumento de defensa de los derechos...”; Cámara de Diputados. (2024). Principios de control constitucional en México. Revista Pluralidad y Consenso. <https://comunicacionsocial.diputados.gob.mx/revista/index.php/pluralidad/principios-de-control-constitucional-en-mexico> — “El juicio de amparo es el principal medio de control constitucional... protege los derechos humanos.”; UNESCO – Memory of the World. (s. f.). Judicial files... the Mexican writ of amparo and the UDHR. <https://www.unesco.org/en/memory-world/judicial-files-concerning-birth-right-effective-remedy-contribution-mexican-writ-amparo-universal> — Los expedientes de amparo (1869-1935) atestiguan la protección de libertades y el derecho a un recurso efectivo; Fix-Zamudio, H. (1992). El amparo mexicano como instrumento protector de los derechos humanos. UNAM-IIIJ. Registro: <https://repositorio.unam.mx/contenidos/ficha/el-amparo-mexicano-como-instrumento-protector-de-los-derechos-humanos-5039498> — Obra clásica que conceptualiza el amparo como instrumento protector de derechos; Fix-Zamudio, H. (1998). Justicia constitucional, ombudsman y derechos humanos

(Cap. “El amparo mexicano como instrumento protector...”). CNDH.

https://appweb.cndh.org.mx/biblioteca/archivos/pdfs/HFZ_JusticiaConstitucional.pdf — Desarrollo doctrinal del amparo como instrumento protector.

3 Oficina en México del Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos, 2022,

<https://mexico.un.org/es/194399-onu-dh-saluda-decisión-de-la-primera-sala-de-la-scjn-que-confirma-el-amparo-otorgado-dos>.

Inter-American Court of Human Rights, which requires that effective remedies not only exist in law, but also be suitable and capable of remedying the violation.⁴

3. Two of the elements that explain why amparo is a cornerstone refer, first, to its precautionary suspension capacity, which prevents irreparable damage and allows for “preserving the subject matter of the amparo.”⁵ In this regard, the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation has characterized suspension as a precautionary measure that paralyzes the authority's actions while the trial lasts. ⁶ The second element that explains the effectiveness of amparo is its accessibility through the concept of legitimate interest, which requires fewer requirements than legal interest and recognizes both individual and collective interest.⁷

4. On September 15, 2025, the Head of the Federal Executive, through the Ministry of the Interior, presented to the Board of Directors of the Senate the Initiative with a draft decree reforming and adding various provisions to the Amparo Law, Regulating Articles 103 and 107 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, the Federal Tax Code, and the Organic Law of the Federal Court of Administrative Justice (hereinafter the initiative). ⁸

5. The initiative contemplates various changes related to the amparo trial, including: i. limiting the admissibility and scope of the suspension of the contested act.

⁴ Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, 2021, Cuadernillo de Jurisprudencia No. 13: Protección judicial, https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo13_2021.pdf.

⁵ CPEUM, art. 107, fr. X, SCJN, <https://www.scjn.gob.mx/sites/default/files/cpeum/documento/2017-03/CPEUM-107.pdf>; Ley de Amparo, art. 147, Cámara de Diputados, 2025, <https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LAmp.pdf>.

⁶ SCJN, 2016, La suspensión del acto reclamado en el amparo, https://www.scjn.gob.mx/sites/default/files/publicaciones_scjn/publicacion/2016-10/59132_1_0.pdf.

⁷ Ley de Amparo, art. 5, Cámara de Diputados, 2025, <https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LAmp.pdf>.

⁸ Senado de la República. (2025, 15 de septiembre). Iniciativa con proyecto de decreto por el que se reforman y adicionan diversas disposiciones de la Ley de Amparo. Gaceta del Senado, LXVI Legislatura. Recuperado de https://infosen.senado.gob.mx/sqsp/gaceta/66/2/2025-09-15-1/assets/documentos/EJ_Ini_Ley_Amparo.pdf; Gamboa, V. (2025, 15 de septiembre). Senado recibe reforma de Sheinbaum a Ley de Amparo para “promover el acceso a la justicia”. El Universal. Recuperado de <https://www.eluniversal.com.mx/nacion/senado-recibe-reforma-de-sheinbaum-sobre-ley-de-amparo-para-promover-el-acceso-a-la-justicia/>; Animal Político. (2025, 16 de septiembre). Sheinbaum propone reformar la Ley de Amparo para limitar suspensiones en juicios. Animal Político. Recuperado de

<https://animalpolitico.com/politica/sheinbaum-reforma-ley-amparo-suspensiones-juicios>; El País. (2025, 18 de septiembre). Sheinbaum propone una reforma al amparo que enciende la alarma entre la oposición y los expertos en Derecho. El País. Recuperado de <https://elpais.com/mexico/2025-09-18/sheinbaum-propone-una-reforma-al-amparo-que-enciende-la-alarma-entre-la-oposicion-y-los-expertos-en-derecho.html>; Infobae. (2025, 17 de septiembre). ¿En qué consisten las iniciativas para la Ley de Amparo y la Ley de Protección Industrial? Sheinbaum lo explica. Infobae. Recuperado de <https://www.infobae.com/mexico/2025/09/17/en-que-consisten-iniciativas-para-ley-de-amparo-y-ley-de-proteccion-industrial-sheinbaum-lo-explica/>. establishing its inadmissibility when it is deemed that its granting contravenes the “social interest” or provisions of “public order,” as well as ii. limiting the standing to file an amparo by limiting “legitimate interest.”

6. On September 17, the Political Coordination Board of the Senate of the Republic issued a call for public hearings for interested persons in general, academics, litigators, bar associations, institutions of higher education, research centers, civil society organizations, public entities and specialists in the subjects or topics under discussion, with the aim of “identifying areas of opportunity and highlighting possible risks, always from an informed and technical perspective, on an issue as sensitive as amparo, a pillar of the constitutional justice system in Mexico.” 7. The call divides the topics to be discussed into two sessions. The first relates to

7. This call divides the topics to be discussed into two sessions. The first relates to the analysis of the modifications to the amparo trial, specifically legitimate interest and suspension, deadlines and consequences for non-compliance, and the digital amparo trial. The second relates to the expansion of the lawsuit, and compliance and enforcement of judgments and harmonization with the Federal Tax Code and the Organic Law of the Federal Court of Administrative Justice.

8. With the aim of contributing elements to the discussion of the first topic to be deliberated, specifically that related to modifications to legitimate interest and suspension the following is set forth.

II. International standards

9. In accordance with the provisions of Article 1 of the Constitution, all persons enjoy the recognized human rights and guarantees for their protection contained not only in the Constitution, but also in the international treaties to which the Mexican State is a party. Likewise, this article provides for the pro-persona principle, favoring at all times the broadest protection of the person.⁹ Finally, this provision imposes an obligation on all state authorities to promote, respect, protect, and guarantee human rights, under the principles of universality, interdependence, indivisibility, and progressiveness.¹⁰

9 Sala Primera de la Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación (México), Octubre 2012. Precedente vinculante, Tesis: 1a./J. 107/2012 (10a.) "Principio Pro-Persona. Selección de la norma de derecho fundamental aplicable", en <https://vlex.com.mx/vid/-471662782>. Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación (México), Febrero, 2012. Precedente no vinculante, Tesis: 1a. XXVI/2012 (10a.), "Principio Pro Persona. El contenido y alcance de los derechos humanos deben analizarse a partir de tal principio", en <https://vlex.com.mx/vid/tesis-aisladas-471689022>.
10 Tribunal Colegiado de la Federación (México), Oct. 2014. Precedente no vinculante, Tesis XXVII.3o.2 CS (10a.), "Derechos humanos. Obligación de garantizarlos conforme al artículo 1o., párrafo tercero, de la Constitución Política

10. In this regard, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights has affirmed that the existence of a democratic government alone does not guarantee respect for human rights. According to the Inter-American Court, "the democratic legitimacy of certain acts or actions in a society is limited by international norms and obligations for the protection of human rights recognized in treaties such as the American Convention." 11 The Court has emphasized that "the protection of human rights constitutes an insurmountable limit to the rule of the majority, that is, to the sphere of what 'can be decided' by the majority in democratic instances, in which 'conventionality control' must also prevail." 12
11. For these reasons, we request that these legislative authorities consider the following obligations when analyzing the initiative.

i. The obligation to guarantee access to an effective judicial remedy

12. The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, adopted by the Organization of American States in 1948, recognized that "Every person may have recourse to the courts to assert his rights. Likewise, he must have a simple and brief procedure by which justice protects him against acts of authority that violate, to his detriment, any of the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution." 13
13. The Court has also affirmed that "the existence of an effective judicial remedy is an essential element in preventing situations of arbitrariness and ensuring the rule of law." 14
14. At the universal level, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights establishes that "Everyone has the right to an effective remedy before the competent national tribunals,
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de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos". Tribunal Colegiado de la Federación (México), Oct. 2014. Precedente no vinculante, Tesis: XXVII.3o.4 CS (10a.), "Derechos humanos. Obligación de promoverlos conforme al artículo 1o., párrafo tercero, de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos". Tribunal Colegiado de la Federación (México), Oct. 2014. Precedente no vinculante, Tesis: XXVII.3o.1 CS (10a.), "Derechos humanos. Obligación de respetarlos conforme al artículo 1o., párrafo tercero de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos".

11 Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos. Caso Gelman vs. Uruguay. Fondo y Reparaciones. Sentencia de 24 de febrero de 2011. Serie C No. 221, párr. 239.

12 Ibid.

13 Organización de los Estados Americanos. (1948). Declaración Americana de los Derechos y Deberes del Hombre. Artículo XVIII.
<https://www.oas.org/es/cidh/mandato/Basicos/declaracion.asp>

14 Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos. (1986). Garantías judiciales en Estados de emergencia (Arts. 27.2, 25 y 8 Convención Americana sobre Derechos Humanos). Opinión Consultiva OC-9/87 (Serie A No. 9).
https://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/opiniones/seriea_09_esp.pdf, párr. 24.

that protects them against acts that violate their fundamental rights recognized by the constitution or by law."¹⁵

15. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in Article 2.3, obliges States to guarantee that "(a) Any person whose rights or freedoms recognized in the present Covenant have been violated shall have an effective remedy, even if such violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity; ... (c) The competent authorities shall enforce any decision in which the remedy has been granted."

16. The American Convention on Human Rights reinforces this principle in Article 25.1, which establishes that "Everyone has the right to a simple and prompt remedy or to any other effective remedy before the competent tribunals for the protection of his rights against acts that violate his fundamental rights recognized by the Constitution, the law, or this Convention." ¹⁷ This provision also imposes a state obligation to guarantee the existence and effectiveness of such remedies and to enforce the corresponding decisions.¹⁸

17. According to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, "for such a remedy to exist, it is not enough that it be provided for by the Constitution or the law or that it be formally admissible, but it must also be truly capable of establishing whether a human rights violation has occurred and providing the necessary means to remedy it."¹⁹

18. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights has clarified that "the right to effective judicial protection provided for in Article 25 is not exhausted by free access to and the exercise of judicial remedies. It is necessary for the intervening body to produce a conclusion.

15 Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas (1948). Declaración Universal de Derechos Humanos. Artículo 8. <https://www.un.org/es/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

16 Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas. (1966). Pacto Internacional de Derechos Civiles y Políticos. Adoptado y abierto a la firma, ratificación y adhesión por la Asamblea General en su resolución 2200 A (XXI), de 16 de diciembre de 1966. <https://www.ohchr.org/es/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights>

17 Organización de los Estados Americanos (1969). Convención Americana sobre Derechos Humanos (Pacto de San José). Artículo 25.1. https://www.oas.org/dil/esp/tratados_B-32_Convencion_Americana_sobre_Derechos_Humanos.htm

18 Organización de los Estados Americanos (1969). Convención Americana sobre Derechos Humanos (Pacto de San José). Artículo 25.2. https://www.oas.org/dil/esp/tratados_B-32_Convencion_Americana_sobre_Derechos_Humanos.htm

19 Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos. (1986). Garantías judiciales en Estados de emergencia (Arts. 27.2, 25 y 8 Convención Americana sobre Derechos Humanos). Opinión Consultiva OC-9/87 (Serie A No. 9). https://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/opiniones/seriea_09_esp.pdf, párr. 24.

reasoned decision on the merits of the claim, establishing the admissibility or inadmissibility of the legal claim that gives rise to the judicial remedy."²⁰

ii. Standing to sue as an essential element of access to justice

19. The effectiveness of the right to judicial protection also requires that individuals have real standing to sue in order to activate the remedy. The Inter-American Court of Human Rights has specified that the meaning of Article 25 of the Convention is the "real possibility of accessing a judicial remedy capable of deciding whether there has been a violation and of restoring the right."²¹ And, in fulfilling their duty to establish effective remedies, States "must promote remedies accessible to all persons [...] every person who is entitled to that right must have the real possibility of invoking it."²²

20. For its part, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights has added that access to justice also requires adequate standing mechanisms to protect collective interests: "an essential component [...] is the possibility of having [...] actions representing public or collective interests." ²³ In this context, the Commission emphasizes that "it is necessary for someone to be in a position to claim a remedy of a collective nature [...] Otherwise, the remedy cannot be considered effective."²⁴

iii. Precautionary measures as part of an effective judicial remedy

21. In the Inter-American Human Rights System, precautionary and provisional measures are essential components of the effectiveness of remedies, as they prevent irreparable damage and preserve the usefulness of the final judgment. The Inter-American Court has explained that these measures "are intended and designed to preserve the rights at risk [...] and ensure the integrity and effectiveness of the decision of

20 Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos. (1997). Informe N° 30/97. Caso 10.087, Gustavo Carranza vs. Argentina.

<https://www.cidh.oas.org/annualrep/97span/Argentina10.087.htm>

21 Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos. (2008). Caso Castañeda Gutman vs. México. Excepciones preliminares, fondo, reparaciones y costas. Serie C No. 184, párr. 100. https://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/casos/articulos/seriec_184_esp.pdf.

22 Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos. (2008). Caso Castañeda Gutman vs. México. Serie C No. 184, párr. 106. https://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/casos/articulos/seriec_184_esp.pdf.

23 Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos. (2007). El acceso a la justicia como garantía de los derechos económicos, sociales y culturales. OEA/Ser.L/V/II.129, párr. 269. <https://cidh.oas.org/pdf%20files/acceso%20a%20la%20justicia%20desc.pdf>.

24 Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos. (2007). El acceso a la justicia como garantía de los derechos económicos, sociales y culturales. OEA/Ser.L/V/II.129, párr. 271. <https://cidh.oas.org/pdf%20files/acceso%20a%20la%20justicia%20desc.pdf>.

fundamental.”²⁵ Likewise, the Court itself has indicated that these precautionary measures “become a true jurisdictional guarantee of a preventive nature.”²⁶ In the same vein, when analyzing the precautionary injunction in Venezuela, the Court emphasized that its nature “demands temporary, but immediate, protection” to restore the legal situation while the final judgment is being issued.²⁷ same vein, when analyzing the precautionary amparo in Venezuela, the Court emphasized that its nature “demands temporary but immediate protection” to restore the legal situation while the final judgment is being handed down.²⁷

22. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, for its part, has expressly recognized that “a particular dimension of the right to judicial protection consists of the right to access effective precautionary protection,” and specifies that States must provide suitable and expeditious remedies for the immediate protection of rights.²⁸

III. Considerations

23. In accordance with the foregoing, a reform that restricts access to amparo proceedings through restrictions on legitimate interest or limitations on the suspension of the contested act would be incompatible with Mexico's international obligations to guarantee effective access to an effective judicial remedy.

24. The Mexican Amparo Law recognizes “legitimate interest” as the basis for standing to sue and, under its current regime, clearly distinguishes that interest from simple interest. Any reform that reverses this openness—for example, by eliminating or restricting the legitimate interest of affected individuals or groups—would contravene the obligation under Article 2 of the American Convention on Human Rights to maintain and improve domestic mechanisms that give effect to protected rights, rather than restricting them.³⁰

25. Limiting legitimate interest, especially in matters of diffuse or collective impact, unduly discriminates against persons who are currently entitled to

25 Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos. (2011). Asunto L.M., Medidas Provisionales respecto de Paraguay.

Resolución de 1 de julio de 2011, párr. 5. https://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/medidas/lm_se_01.pdf.

26 Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos. (2011). Asunto L.M., Medidas Provisionales respecto de Paraguay.

Resolución de 1 de julio de 2011, párr. 5. https://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/medidas/lm_se_01.pdf.

27 Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos. (2008). Caso Apitz Barbera y otros (“Corte Primera de lo Contencioso Administrativo”) vs. Venezuela. Excepción preliminar, fondo, reparaciones y costas. Serie C No. 182, página 72, párr. 169. <https://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/cuadernillo13.pdf>.

28 Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos. (2007). El acceso a la justicia como garantía de los derechos económicos, sociales y culturales. OEA/Ser.L/V/II.129, párr. 266.

<https://cidh.oas.org/pdf%20files/acceso%20a%20la%20justicia%20desc.pdf>.

29 Cámara de Diputados. (2025). Ley de Amparo, Reglamentaria de los artículos 103 y 107 de la Constitución, art. 5

(última reforma DOF 13-03-2025). <https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LAmp.pdf>.

30 Organización de los Estados Americanos. (1969). Convención Americana sobre Derechos Humanos, art. 2.

<https://www.refworld.org/es/leg/trat/oea/1969/es/20081>.

access to that judicial remedy and, therefore, frustrates the “real possibility” required by Article 25 of the American Convention on Human Rights.

26. Limiting the suspension of the contested act distorts the effectiveness of the amparo, leaving the critical period before the judgment unprotected and rendering the amparo meaningless, in violation of Article 25 of the American Convention on Human Rights.

IV. Request

27. Based on the foregoing considerations, we respectfully request that the analysis and opinion 27. Based on the foregoing considerations, we respectfully request that the analysis and ruling on the initiative expressly assess the compatibility of each proposal—including those relating to suspensive effects and the notion of legitimate interest—with the aforementioned international standards and obligations, in particular those relating to the right to an effective judicial remedy and equal access to justice. In this regard, we request that, before any decision is made, its conformity with the American Convention on Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the interpretation of their

specialized bodies be verified in order to ensure that the reforms do not contravene these parameters.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Ana María Kudisch".

Ana María Kudisch
Presidenta de la Barra Mexicana,
Colegio de Abogados, A.C.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Amrit Singh".

Amrit Singh Directora Ejecutiva del
Rule of Law Lab de la Facultad de
Derecho de la Universidad de Nueva
York

V. Annex I. Curriculum vitae of the respondent Luis Pereda

Doctor of Law from the Institute for Legal Research at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), Master of Law from the University of California, and lawyer graduated from the Mexican Institute of Technology and Arts (ITAM) with more than 25 years of professional experience.

I have successfully participated in the public and private sectors, as well as in teaching. I have solid experience in public law issues and their relationship with citizens and the protection of their rights, as well as in state theory, regulatory design, accountability, and institutional management.

Since 2005, I have collaborated as a professor of law at CIDE, Anahuac University, LaSalle, UP, and ITAM. In the Federal Public Administration, I have collaborated with DIF, SEDESOL, Public Service, and SAT.

I have published texts through the Center for Constitutional Studies of the SCJN, INACIPE, and the Tirant Lo Blanch publishing house. I am regularly invited to speak at various forums and conferences, in addition to frequently publishing in magazines, newspapers, and digital portals. For almost five years, I have hosted Mexico's first legal news program, “La Semana en 10,” produced by the BMA

In 2024, I was appointed to the Federal Judicial Branch Evaluation Committee for Judicial Reform. I am currently a member of the Board of Directors of the Mexican Bar Association.

VI. Annex II. Institutional profiles of the signatory organizations

About the Mexican Bar Association

The Mexican Bar Association, Colegio de Abogados, A.C., is a civil association duly constituted under Mexican law, whose corporate purpose is to promote among its members and in society in general, the spirit of equity and the struggle for the full realization of security, justice, and the defense of all principles of law, as well as to seek the improvement of the administration of justice and the correct application of the law. More information:

<https://www.bma.org.mx>

About the Rule of Law Lab

The Rule of Law Lab at New York University School of Law studies and deploys legal tools—litigation and legal research, documentation, and advocacy—in close collaboration with local professionals and academics to combat democratic decline around the world, including in the United States of America. More information: <https://www.law.nyu.edu/rule-law-lab>

This statement was prepared by the Rule of Law Lab at New York University School of Law and does not, in any way, represent the institutional position—if any—of New York University School of Law.