

MEXICO
SWOT Analysis

<p>STRENGTHS</p>	<p>The approval and implementation of laws in two Mexican jurisdictions (State of Mexico and Mexico City) that in the mid and long term could expand and strengthen protection for journalists at risk. The succeeding reforms to the judiciary system seeking to fight corruption, nepotism, impunity, and sexual harassment inside the institutions responsible for the administration of justice in the country. This new regulation establishes the creation of a Federal Training School of the Judiciary (Escuela Federal de Formación Judicial) and will implement a judicial career through competitive examinations.</p>
<p>WEAKNESSES</p>	<p>Mexico appears in the 60th position among 69 countries reviewed by the Global Impunity Index 2020 (GII, 2020) because the country's judicial environment structures are weak and do not guarantee security and access to justice for most Mexicans. The discussion and passing of the Law on Printing Offenses (Ley sobre Delitos de Imprenta), in force since 1917, remains a pending issue at the Senate, as well as introduction of a draft General Law on Social Communication (Ley General de Comunicación Social), which has been used to legalize discretion on matters related to the allocation of official advertising by government institutions.</p>
<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p>	<p>The progressive implementation of the aforementioned reforms in the judicial system. The Executive's promise to allow 50 thousand kilometers of fiber optic network to allow connecting "the whole national territory" using Internet by 2023. Such action could provide infrastructure to marginalized and rural areas while guaranteeing full coverage in the country. This would expand and improve information flow and open the possibility for a greater number of people to access public and private services available via the Internet.</p>
<p>THREATS</p>	<p>There exist: a spiral of violence against and a lack of personal safety for journalists and reporters, mainly at local level; also, the high levels of impunity on cases of journalists murdered due to the lack of reinforcement of the Special Prosecutor's Office for Crimes against Freedom of Expression (Fiscalía Especial para la Atención de Delitos cometidos contra la Libertad de Expresión, FEADLE), and the absence of protection laws and mechanisms for journalists in most of the country's states; the infringement of freedom of expression and Mexicans' privacy resulting from the approval of amendments to the Federal Law of Telecommunications and Broadcasting (Ley Federal de Telecomunicaciones y Radiodifusión, LFTR), establishing the creation of the National Registry of Mobile Phone Users (Padrón Nacional de Usuarios de Telefonía Móvil, PANAUT).</p>

