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Report Name: Mexico Enacts the General Law on Appropriate and Sustainable Food

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Report Category: Biotechnology - Plants and Animals, Policy and Program Announcements, National Plan, Agricultural Situation

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Report Highlights:

On April 17, 2024, the Government of Mexico published a law in the Official Gazette to establish mandatory warning labeling for products containing genetically engineered ingredients and to enshrine socioeconomic considerations into national food policy. The law also establishes state sponsored granaries and the use of the precautionary principle. The formulation of the law was led by a broad coalition of social movements, senators, and activists within the Government of Mexico.

Disclaimer: This summary is based on a cursory review of the Law approved and therefore should not, under any circumstances, be viewed as a definitive reading of the regulation in question, or of its implications for U.S. agricultural export trade interests. In the event of a discrepancy or discrepancies between this summary and the complete proposal as published in Spanish, the latter shall prevail.

General Information

On April 17, 2024, the Government of Mexico published [the General Law on Appropriate and Sustainable Food](#) (LGAAS by its Spanish acronym). The law was co-drafted by the Interagency Group of Health, Food, Environment, and Competitiveness (GISAMAC by its Spanish acronym), which helped draft the previous front-of-pack warning labeling law and the [2023 Corn Decree](#), in collaboration with various non-governmental organizations.

The broad law provides a legal instrument to modify or add to current Mexican laws and national food policy. LGAAS entered into force on April 18, 2024. The implementation rules will be established within 180 days after the entry into force of the law. During the 180-day period following the law's entry into force, Congress should make all necessary modifications and additions to existing laws and regulations that would allow the implementation, including offering a comment period for potentially impacted trading partners.

Key elements on domestic food policy include:

- Mandatory warning label requirements for products which contain genetically engineered (GE) ingredients and state obligation to promote the precautionary principle.
- Enshrines non-nutritional values such as socioeconomic considerations into national food policy.
- Emphasis on food sovereignty and consumption of domestically produced agricultural products.
- Physical state-sponsored granaries managed by the Secretary of Agriculture (SADER).
- A national free school lunch program.
- Creates the National Interagency System of Health, Food, Environment, and Competitiveness (SINSAMAC, by its Spanish acronym) with a mandate to define national food policy under the framework of this law and to be headed by the President of Mexico.

The law creates a legal mechanism for the State to ensure that all Mexicans are provided with 'culturally appropriate food' via various policies (government social programs, restaurant and school regulations, and state-sponsored grain reserves).

The approved bill is structured into nine sections:

1. General Articles
2. Promotion and Consumption of Healthy Foods
3. Supply and Distribution of Food
4. Food Production
5. National Interagency System of Health, Food, Environment, and Competitiveness
6. Social Participation
7. Planning and Public Financing
8. Food Emergencies
9. Offences and Penalties

Each section includes several chapters and articles. The key themes in the law are listed below.

Precautionary Principle and Warning label for GE ingredients

Article 5 obligates State authorities to promote, respect and protect the exercise of the right to appropriate food through precaution.

Article 21 involves mandatory warning label requirements for products that contain GE ingredients: “Producers and distributors of processed foods must warn, in addition to the elements required in article 212 of the General Health Law, if its products contain ingredients that directly derive from using genetically modified organisms in terms of the Law.” The Article does not specify to which law “...in terms of the Law” refers.

Article 22 mandates that food producers and distributors provide information requested by any individual regarding the inputs or processes used to generate their products or services: “Food producers and distributors must provide, in the terms established by the bylaw of this Law, the information requested regarding the inputs or processes used to generate their products or services without prejudice to the Articles of the applicable Articles on industrial property. When an individual requests this information, this right will be protected and guaranteed by the Federal Consumer Attorney, the Secretariat of Health, the Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development, and any other competent authority observing the Articles of the Federal Law of Industrial Property Protection.”

Article 36 describes that special legislation on health and environmental protection will establish a list of harmful substances based on the current regulatory and legal framework taking into consideration the principles of precaution, prevention, and sustainability. The use of substances deemed harmful to health and the environment in the production, transportation, storage, or packaging of food of any kind is prohibited.

Socioeconomic Requirements

The articles include socioeconomic considerations associated with the FAO right to food provisions.

Article 5 obligates the state to fulfill the terms provided in the law with international treaties on human rights to which Mexico is a party, and in the other applicable provisions to be interpreted to favor people, in their broadest protection.

Article 92 describes the food system will be based on a human rights approach guided by the principles referred to in Article 5 of the Law.

Oblige Domestic Consumption

According to the bill, the Secretariat of Health (SALUD) will establish food baskets by region, and the Secretariat of Economy (ECONOMIA) will set maximum food prices. Regional

normative baskets should include corn and its byproducts, fruits, vegetables, and animal products made locally and regionally.

Article 4 describes that the right to food includes biocultural wealth, emphasizing gastronomic diversity and agrobiodiversity, as well as the link between food and culture.

Article 24 describes that the Secretariat of Health (SALUD) will suggest the content of food staple baskets in the states to include cultural relevance.

Article 25 describes that SALUD will determine regional food staple baskets with a priority on food that is produced locally or regionally, according to season, derived from sustainable production, and that are part of the diets in a specific region by culture and tradition.

Article 28 gives preference to state purchases of food from local or regional producers of small and medium scale, including farmers in home or backyard gardens.

Article 37 describes that the government, within the scope of its power, will incorporate at least 30 percent of purchases of food and primary supplies directly from small and medium-scale producers within budgetary limits.

Article 44 states that the guiding principles of the national food policies, programs, and actions which guide food production much include assurance of self-sufficiency, biodiversity, and agrobiodiversity in production.

State-Sponsored Granaries

The state must establish strategic reserves of basic grains and seeds through public purchases and storage infrastructure.

Article 40 gives SADER the responsibility for a program for the storage of strategic reserves of basic grains and planting seeds.

Article 41 obligates SADER to ensure basic grains and seed warehouses have necessary infrastructure and apply the best techniques for their preservation.

Article 50 describes that the State and the state agencies shall jointly decide on the location of these warehouses, considering the necessary criteria for the security of the reserves and the efficient transport of food to the population affected.

Free School Lunch Programs

Government policies must ensure proper nutrition education and government subsidies of culturally, ecologically, economically, and socially relevant local foods at schools and other social institutions – at no cost. Also, the state must promote and establish permanent educational campaigns that promote healthy eating and culturally appropriate food and a free lunch program.

Article 16 describes that students enrolled in elementary schools have the right to receive adequate food in school establishments, free of charge or at affordable prices for their families, according to their conditions of vulnerability and considering the economic situation of the geographical area in which they are located.

SINSAMAC

Articles 56 through 63 describe the powers of SINSAMAC, an agency that will develop national food policy. The bill stipulates that the declaration of action for food and nutritional security in emergencies be coordinated by SINSAMAC and during an emergency food in stores should be rationed in the short and medium term.

BEGIN UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

[Emblem: United Mexican States]
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE LXV (65TH) LEGISLATURE

RURAL, AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION COMMISSION.
MINUTES WITH THE DRAFT DECREE ENACTING THE GENERAL LAW ON APPROPRIATE AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD.

[Emblem: United Mexican States]

Parliamentary Gazette

Year XXVII	Legislative Palace of San Lázaro, Wednesday, March 6, 2024	Number 6479-V-2
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Opinions for discussion

- 2. On the Rural, Agricultural and Food Self-Sufficiency Development and Conservation Commission, with a draft decree issuing the General Law on Adequate Appropriate and Sustainable Food

- 129. On the Commission on Climate Change and Sustainability, with a draft decree by which a Paragraph h) is added to Section II of Article 34 of the General Law on Climate Change, regarding hybrid and electric vehicles

- 147. On the Gender Equality Commission, with a draft decree that added Article 27 of the General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence

- 163. On the Environment and Natural Resources Commission, with a draft decree that added a fifth paragraph to Article 127 of the General Law on Sustainable Forest Development

Wednesday, March 6

HONORABLE ASSEMBLY

The Rural, Agricultural and Food Self-Sufficiency Development and Conservation Commission was assigned to study and prepare the opinion corresponding to the **Minutes with the Draft Decree by which the General Law on Appropriate and Sustainable Food is issued**. Sent by the **H. Chamber of Senators of the Honorable Congress of the Union**.

Based on the Articles of Article 72, Section e) of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States; 39, Numeral 1, Section XV, 43, 44, and 45 Numeral 6 Paragraphs e) and f) of the Organic Law on the General Congress of the United Mexican States; and 80, Numeral 1, Section I, 81, 82, 84, 85, 95 Numeral 1, Sections I and II, 157 Numeral 1 Section 1, 158 Numeral 1 Section IV and 167 of the Regulations on the House of Representatives of the Honorable Congress of the Union, submits this opinion to the consideration of the Assembly, based on the following:

METHODOLOGY

In compliance with Article 176, Paragraph 1, Numeral 1 of the Regulations of the House of Representatives, the legislators entrusted with the analysis and assessment of the aforementioned initiative carry out the work in accordance with the procedure described below:

BACKGROUND. This section explains the procedural path of the Legislative Process of the Initiative, from its presentation in Parliament to the Commission or Commissions and its formal reception in the corresponding Ruling Commission.

CONTENTS OF THE MINUTES. This section reproduces in general terms the reasons and scope of the proposal under study.

CONSIDERATIONS. This section expresses the Technical and Legal reasoning that gives viability to the Legislative Proposal under study, and substantiates the arguments that support the resolution of this Ruling Commission.

AGREEMENT AND/OR ARTICULATION. In this section, the legal scope of the Opinion is established in the form of a resolution or in articles.

BACKGROUND

Initiative signed by Mrs. Ana Lilia Rivera Rivera (MORENA), on **November 3, 2021**.

Initiative signed by Mrs. Nancy de la Sierra Arámburo (GP), on **December 7, 2021**.

Opinion for discussion in the Senate on **September 19, 2023**. Approved in general and in particular the non-reserved articles by 101 votes in favor.

It passes to the House of Representatives for its constitutional effects.

On **September 20, 2023**, the Presidency of the Board of Directors of the **House of Representatives, through Official Letter No. 65-II-7-2730 DGPL- EXP. 8638** issued the following procedure **“Return to the Rural, Agricultural, and Food Self-Sufficiency Development and Conservation Commission, for an Opinion”**

By virtue of the aforementioned background, the Representatives who are members of this Commission, dedicate ourselves to analyzing the reasoning presented by the petitioner.

CONTENTS OF THE MINUTES

Our Political Constitution, arising from the greatest social situation in our modern history, was the first in the world to have an eminently social character, thus breaking with the trajectory of liberal constitutionalism, prevailing until then, to give rise to a new model of the Social State. However, the progressive nature of our fundamental law experienced a lethargy during the last decades of the 20th century, as a result of the rise of the free market that globally permeated its ideology in the economy, politics, law and societies, promoting the withdrawal of the State in favor of capital, and to the detriment of development and the guarantee of social rights.

Paradoxically, the same phenomenon of globalization, which allowed the consolidation of the free market in the world, was the same one that allowed the development of the International Human Rights Law, so that it permeated national constitutions, which, together with the revitalization of the democracies in much of the Western world, gave rise to a new constitutionalism, focused on the guarantee and effectiveness of human rights.

In the case of our country, this new constitutionalism was formally adopted through the constitutional reforms of June 6 and 10, 2011, by virtue of which the way of conceiving human rights in the legal system was modified, and explicitly established new methods for its interpretation and application, through the imposition of certain generic and specific duties in the charge of all the authorities of the country, all with the explicit objective that the Mexican State would evolve into a Constitutional State of Law.

Thus, currently the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States establishes in the first, second, and third paragraphs of its first article, that the State has the inexcusable obligation to promote, respect, protect, and guarantee the human rights that have been recognized, both in the Constitution itself, as well as in international treaties on the matter, to which Mexico is a party.

The above is what is doctrinally known as the constitutionality block, which, in a broader way, we can define, following Cesar Astudillo, as: "the inseparable and permanent unity of fundamental rights of constitutional and international source, recognized by the Mexican legal system, characterized by being elevated to the highest normative rank, and as a consequence,

sharing the same constitutional value, without any of them having formal preeminence over the others."

Likewise, the aforementioned constitutional precept predicates, in its third paragraph, that all authorities, within the scope of their powers, have the obligation to interpret the norms related to human rights in accordance with the constitutionality block, favoring, at all times, the broader protection to people, and in accordance with the principles of universality, interdependence, progressivity and indivisibility.

COMMISSION CONSIDERATIONS

FIRST. The Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, in the third paragraph of Article 4 establishes that:

“Article 4.-...

...

Every person has the right to nutritious, sufficient, and quality food. The State will guarantee it.“

SECOND. That the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) defines Healthy Eating as the possibility of “choosing a diet that provides the essential nutrients and energy that each person needs to stay healthy, defining the essential nutrients such as proteins, carbohydrates, lipids, vitamins, minerals and water. This is because a good diet prevents diseases such as obesity, hypertension, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, anemia, osteoporosis, and some types of cancer.

THIRD. That the National Health and Nutrition Survey (ENSANUT) carried out by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) identified that the number of people in rural areas living with insecurity, due to access to drinking water increased by 2%, going from 15.2% in 2021 to 2022 at 17.2%; that the national prevalence of childhood obesity and overweight status is 37.3%, and obesity in adults increased by 24% between 2006 and 2022.

FOURTH: That there is an undeniable relationship between promoting healthy eating among the population and reducing the cost of social security to address health problems in the long term.

FIFTH: That there is an increase in the market prices of healthy products, which prevents a percentage of the population from being able to access them, in addition to the urgent need to inform and raise awareness, in the general public, about better consumption practices.

RESOLUTIVE

Due to the above, and for the purposes of the Articles of **Article 72 Section e)**, of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, the members of the Rural, Agricultural, and Food Self-Sufficiency Development and Conservation Commission of the LXV (65th) Legislature, based In the considerations expressed, the Minutes sent by the Senate of the Republic are approved with modifications, and the following is submitted for the consideration of this Honorable Assembly:

GENERAL LAW ON APPROPRIATE AND SUSTAINABLE FOOD INCREASE

FIRST TITLE GENERAL DISPOSITION

Chapter I Object and scope of application of the Law

Article 1. This Law regulates the right to appropriate food, in the terms established in Article 4, third paragraph; 27, Section XX, second paragraph and Article 73, Section XXIX-E, of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States. Its Articles are of public order, social interest, and general observance in the Mexican Republic. Having as an object to:

- I.** Establish the principles and bases for the promotion, protection, respect, and to guarantee the effective exercise of the right to appropriate food and the human rights with which it is interdependent;
- II.** Prioritize the right to health, the right to the environment, the right to water, and the best interests of children, in policies related to appropriate food by the Mexican State;
- III.** Establish planning, coordination, and competition mechanisms, between the authorities of the federation, the federal entities, the municipalities and the territorial demarcations, in actions aimed at guaranteeing the full exercise of the right to appropriate food;
- IV.** Promote the production, supply, fair and equitable distribution and consumption of nutritious, sufficient, quality, safe and culturally appropriate foods, to promote the protection and exercise of the right to appropriate food, avoiding food waste to every extent;
- V.** Strengthen the self-sufficiency, sovereignty and food security of the country;
- VI.** Establish the bases for social participation in actions aimed at achieving the full exercise of the right to appropriate food, and
- VII.** Promote the generation of sustainable food environments that encourage the informed consumption of healthy and nutritious foods.

Article 2. For the purposes of this Law, it will be understood as:

- I. Appropriate food:** consumption of nutritious, sufficient and quality food, which meets the physiological needs of a person at each stage of their life cycle; appropriate to their cultural context and that enables their integral development, optimal nutrition and a dignified life;
- II. Complementary nutrition: the process of gradual and progressive introduction of foods other than human milk, to satisfy the nutritional needs of children; recommended after 6 months of age;**
- III. Supply:** the transfer of food from the place of production to where it is necessary according to demand;
- IV. Food self-sufficiency:** the country's capacity to ensure the production and supply of most of the food required by the population to satisfy its minimum food needs;

- V. Agroecosystem:** the reference framework for food production systems in their entirety, based on the ecological principles of natural ecosystems and contemplating various forms of organization and human work in their economic, social and biocultural aspects;
- VI. Normative basket:** recommendations for adequate food consumption for a general population;
- VII. Regional basket:** group of everyday, culturally appropriate, seasonal or occasional foods in a given region;
- VIII. Minimum amount of food:** that which is intended to cover the minimum food requirements, which allow the person to live with dignity, protected against hunger and poor nutrition. It must be established based on the age, health condition, occupation of the person and discriminated group;
- IX. Conflict of interest:** the possible impact on the impartial and objective performance of the functions of public servants, due to work, personal, family or business interests;
- X. Territorial demarcation:** the territorial demarcations of Mexico City;
- XI. Malnutrition:** pathological state resulting from a diet deficient in one or more essential nutrients or from poor assimilation of food;
- XII. Food waste:** a set of foods discarded from the chain, which are still edible and suitable for human consumption and that, in the absence of possible alternative uses, end up eliminated as waste;
- XIII. Food environment:** the determinant of people's diet that involves physical, economic, political and sociocultural aspects. It is made up of aspects such as the availability, accessibility, affordability and acceptability of food, as well as its convenience;
- XIV. Priority attention groups:** girls, boys and adolescents, pregnant and lactating women, older adults, refugees or refugee seekers, internally displaced people, people with disabilities, people with chronic and communicable diseases, victims of armed conflicts, populations living in conditions of economic precariousness, groups at risk of social marginalization and discrimination, including rural, indigenous and Afro-descendant girls and women; among others, which may be considered socially vulnerable, as well as those considered in other regulatory Articles;
- XV. Food insecurity:** insufficient food intake, which may be transitory, seasonal or chronic;
- XVI. Poor nutrition:** deficiencies, excesses and imbalances in a person's caloric and nutrient intake. It includes: malnutrition, micronutrient deficiency, overweight and non-communicable diseases related to diet, such as obesity;
- XVII. Critical nutrients:** those components of the diet that may be a risk factor for chronic non-communicable diseases, which will be determined by the Ministry of Health;
- XVIII. Food loss:** decrease in the mass of edible food in the part of the supply chain that specifically leads to food for human consumption. Food losses occur in the production, post-harvest, processing and distribution stages of the food supply chain;
- XIX. Strategic reserve:** the storage of food from the normative baskets, which corresponds to the statistical estimate of the needs that the national or migrant population has had, in case of a food emergency, according to information provided by the National Civil Protection System, as well as the seeds that allow us to overcome shortages and provide continuity for productive activity;
- XX. Food security:** the timely, sufficient and inclusive supply of healthy and quality food provided to the population;

- XXI. SINSAMAC:** the National Interagency System of Health, Food, Environment and Competitiveness;
- XXII. Mexican agri-food system:** the set of agri-food systems characteristic of each region, population or community in Mexico, in which activities related to the production, processing, transportation and consumption of food are carried out, and
- XXIII. Food sovereignty:** the ability of the people of Mexico to freely establish the country's priorities, in terms of production, supply and access to appropriate food for the entire population, based on national production and including the choice of optimal techniques and technologies, to guarantee the well-being of people.

Chapter II

Content of the Right to Appropriate Food

Article 3. All people, individually or collectively, have the right to appropriate food at all times, and to have food for daily consumption, as well as physical and economic access to safe food, of nutritional quality and in a quantity that is sufficient to satisfy their physiological needs at all stages of their life cycle, that enable their integral development and a dignified life, in accordance with their cultural context and their specific needs, without jeopardizing the satisfaction of other basic needs and without this making it difficult to enjoy other human rights.

All discrimination is prohibited – based on ethnic or national origin, gender, age, disabilities, social condition, health conditions, religion, opinions, sexual preferences, marital status or any other that violates human dignity and that has the purpose or effect of preventing, nullifying or impairing the exercise of this right of individuals or groups in which they are organized.

Likewise, it is prohibited to condition the supply of food for any purpose that is not expressly justified by law, in which case the sanctions, determined by the corresponding legislation, will be applicable.

Article 4. The right to food includes:

- I.** The ability to satisfy dietary needs, such as the combination of nutritional products for physical and mental growth, development and maintenance, and physical activity, which is sufficient to satisfy human physiological needs at all stages of the life cycle, according to sex and occupation;
- II.** The availability of food, which is the possibility of every person to eat adequately, either directly by working the land, by the sustainable management of biodiversity, water and knowledge, or through efficient and affordable systems of supply;
- III.** Physical access to food, which is the possibility that every person can have food or the means to obtain it materially within their reach, especially sectors of the population that are in a vulnerable situation;
- IV.** Economic access to food, which consists of the income of people or their families and the cost of food or the means to obtain it, having an adequate balance, so that they can acquire it, or their necessary means of production in the supply systems, without putting at risk the satisfaction of other basic needs;

- V. The acceptability and cultural relevance of foods, which consists of considering the non-nutritional values associated with food and food consumption, as well as the informed concerns of consumers about the nature of the available foods;
- VI. Sustainability, consisting of food production having a reduced environmental impact, with respect for biodiversity and ecosystems, in order to enable access to food for present and future generations;
- VII. The free distribution of the inputs necessary to produce adequate food, as well as the free distribution of seeds from the country's agrobiodiversity
- VIII. Biocultural wealth, emphasizing gastronomic diversity and agrobiodiversity, as well as the link between food and culture, and
- IX. Access, disposal, and sanitation of water for personal and domestic consumption in a sufficient, healthy, acceptable and affordable manner, in the terms of the sixth paragraph of Article 4. of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, and its regulatory legislation.

Article 5. All State authorities, within the scope of their respective powers and subject to the resources expressly approved for these purposes, in their respective expenditure budgets, have the obligation to promote, respect and protect the exercise of the right to appropriate food, in accordance with the principles of universality, interdependence, indivisibility, progressivity, subsidiarity, environmental sustainability, precaution, social participation, gender and age equality, best interests of children, cultural diversity, efficiency, free competition, transparency and accountability. This includes taking measures to prevent individuals from depriving people of access to appropriate food.

The obligations of the State, referred to in the previous paragraph, will be fulfilled in the terms provided in this Law, the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, in the International Treaties on human rights to which Mexico is a party, and in the other applicable Articles, which will be interpreted to favor people, in their broadest protection, at all times.

Article 6. The authorities of the three levels of government, concurrently and within the scope of their respective competencies and subject to the resources expressly approved for such purposes in their respective budgets, shall prioritize and protect the best interests of children, through the necessary policies and actions, and shall establish immediate special attention measures where there are high levels of poverty, malnutrition, marginalization, malnutrition or food insecurity.

Article 7. Any person, without the possibility of accessing food on their own or who is at imminent risk of suffering from hunger, malnutrition or food deficiency, has the right to receive a minimum amount of adequate and necessary food, according to their age, sex, health condition, and occupation.

Article 8. The authorities of the three levels of government, within the scope of their respective powers and subject to the resources expressly approved for these purposes in their respective expenditure budgets, must carry out all affirmative and compensatory actions necessary to promote, respect and protect people or groups of priority attention, established in the corresponding legislation, the exercise of the right to appropriate food.

Article 9. The State will establish measures for the supply of appropriate food for people who are in social reintegration or rehabilitation centers; users of public social assistance establishments that provide residential care services to older adults, people with disabilities, girls, boys and adolescents, as well as other priority attention groups; as well as in public establishments analogous to the previous ones, in the terms of this Law, its Regulations and other applicable Articles.

Article 10. To make effective the right of people and groups in situations of social vulnerability to access appropriate food, free or at affordable prices, the authorities of the three levels of government, within the scope of their respective powers and subject to the resources expressly approved for these purposes in their respective expenditure budgets, will promote initiatives for the establishment and adequate operation of physically accessible community kitchens.

Article 11. It is prohibited for public servants, in the performance of the functions referred to in this Law, to act partially, due to their personal, family or business interests. Any of these actions will be sanctioned in terms of the General Law on Administrative Responsibilities.

Article 12. The authorities of the three levels of government, in order to comply with the obligations referred to in Article 5 of this Law, may, within their respective spheres of competence, adopt measures that allow for coordination and administrative, technical, financial, and other required collaboration, through the signing of institutional agreements. Likewise, they may promote these types of instruments with the social and private sectors, as well as with international organizations and institutions.

Article 13. Access to safe water will be promoted for small and medium scale agricultural producers, whose obligation of surveillance will be for the federation, the federal entities, municipalities and territorial districts, in their respective areas of competence.

It is the obligation of municipal governments and mayors, with the support of the governments of the corresponding federal entities, to build and maintain an adequate and sustainable infrastructure for the collection, storage and conduction of water useful for food production.

SECOND TITLE
PROMOTION AND CONSUMPTION OF APPROPRIATE NUTRITION INCREASES

Chapter I

Breastfeeding and adequate complementary nutrition

Article 14. The governments of the federation, the federative entities, the municipalities, and the territorial districts, in their respective areas of competence, will develop comprehensive policies to ensure appropriate food for children and pregnant and breastfeeding women, with immediate and priority attention in situations and areas of high and very high marginalization.

The policies referred to in the previous paragraph will include, but are not limited to, the following actions:

- I.** Promote that all health services protect, promote, and support exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of life, and timely and appropriate complementary feeding with continued breastfeeding;
- II.** Implement measures to prevent discrimination against women who breastfeed in public spaces;
- III.** Adequately implement the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes;
- IV.** Promote monitoring systems that track policies, programs and economic resources to meet the objectives of this law; and
- V.** Train administration personnel of health and healthcare services to avoid actions that may undermine the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of life and timely complementary feeding.

Article 15. The Secretariats of Health and Public Education; and the National System for the Comprehensive Development of the Family, as well as its counterparts in the federal entities, will develop dissemination activities that stimulate the practice of exclusive breastfeeding for six months, and continued up to two years, with full respect for freedom for the mother to decide.

Those in charge of workplaces must create favorable environments for breastfeeding.

Chapter II

Appropriate food and school nutritional education

Article 16. Girls, boys and adolescents, who attend basic education, have the right to receive adequate food in the school establishments, free of charge or at affordable prices for their families, according to their conditions of vulnerability and taking into account the economic situation of the geographical area in which they are located.

In order to comply with the above, the Mexican State, through the competent authorities, must promote the right to adequate food for students in schools in which there are high levels of poverty, marginalization, malnutrition or food insecurity. Initial and basic education schools,

which provide food or rations within the educational institutions, must adhere to the general guidelines for the sale or distribution of food and beverages in establishments for school consumption in basic education schools, and criteria issued for such purposes by the competent authorities. To determine the index of poverty, marginalization, malnutrition or food insecurity, the reports and publications issued by the National Council for the Evaluation of the Policy on Social Development will be used.

Article 17. The governments of the federation, the federative entities, the municipalities, and territorial districts, in their respective areas of competence, will promote efficient schemes for the supply, distribution, and acquisition of adequate food, preferably fresh, and drinking water for human consumption of students, coordination mechanisms with other sectors of the population focused on sustainable food production, such as agroecology, social sector organizations, cooperatives, parents' associations, the combination of any of these or any other means to ensure sufficient consumption for children and adolescents.

In addition, they will promote before the corresponding authorities, the prohibition of the sale, distribution, donation, advertising, and sponsorship of pre-packaged food and beverages when these exceed the maximum limits of energy content, added sugars, saturated fats, sodium, and other critical nutrients and ingredients set by the competent health regulatory Articles, both inside and in the vicinity of basic school sites.

Institutions of secondary and higher education will promote the consumption of adequate food, preferably those prepared with local products and at accessible prices.

Public and private institutions of basic, middle, high school and higher education shall promote compliance, with full respect to higher education institutions to which the law grants autonomy, of the general guidelines for the sale or distribution of food and beverages in establishments for school consumption in basic education schools, as well as other regulations related to the promotion of healthy lifestyles issued by the authorities on the subject, in accordance with this Law and its regulations.

Article 18. The Secretariat of Public Education, in coordination with the Secretariat of Health, the National System for Integral Family Development and its counterparts in the states, will promote programs, actions, and permanent campaigns, of easy comprehension, on nutritional information and education and on production systems such as the agroecological one, as well as on healthy environments and lifestyles. The programs should include the following minimum contents:

- I. The meaning of appropriate food;
- II. The cultural, ecological, economic, and social relevance of regular consumption of local food;
- III. Encouragement of local food consumption and production, through the promotion of

- community gardens;
- IV.** How to read and interpret product labels and nutritional information;
 - V.** The types of food and beverages, their contents and amounts that can affect health, as well as the practical consequences of such damage to the individual and the community;
 - VI.** Nutritional guidance for the preparation of nutritious, sufficient, sustainable and quality diets according to the context and requirements of the person;
 - VII.** The promotion of the consumption of natural products, and
 - VIII.** The importance of education and physical activation for the achievement of a healthy life.

Chapter III

The right to healthy nutritional information

Article 19. All people have the right to have access to culturally relevant, accurate, timely, understandable, accessible and quality nutritional information to make healthy food decisions that promote their healthy development and prevent diseases at every stage of life.

The State, through the Secretariat of Health and the educational authorities, within the scope of their attributions and other sectors of society, should promote permanent educational campaigns for the general population; in terms of healthy and quality nutritional information, which promotes proper nutrition and take into account the age, gender and intercultural perspective.

Likewise, it shall seek to ensure that people have access to specialized consultations on nutrition.

Article 20. The information on pre-packaged food, both on their labels and back labels, must be truthful, clear, and understandable regarding their origin, energy content, added sugars, saturated fats, sodium and critical nutrients, ingredients and other elements determined by the Secretariat of Health, under the terms of the General Health Law.

The competent authorities will use the mechanisms that provide information to consumers, including labeling and advertising regulations, to inform of any ingredient, substance, or production or distribution technique, which is relevant and may imply a health risk derived from the consumption of food, under the terms of the General Health Law.

Article 21. Producers and distributors of processed food must warn, in addition to the elements required by section 212 of the General Health Law, when their products have ingredients that directly come from the use of genetically modified organisms, under the terms of the Law.

Article 22. Food producers and distributors must provide, under the Regulations of this Law, the information requested regarding the supplies or processes they use to generate their products or services, without prejudice to the Articles of the applicable Articles on industrial property. When this information is requested by an individual, this right will be protected and guaranteed by the Federal Consumer Protection Agency, the Secretariat of Health, the Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development, and any other competent authority, observing the Articles of the Federal

Law for the Protection of Industrial Property.

Chapter IV

Normative baskets

Article 23. All persons have the right to a daily and sufficient consumption of the food that constitutes the regional normative baskets.

Article 24. The Secretariat of Health will suggest the content of the normative baskets in the states according to nutritional and environmental criteria, accessibility, affordability and cultural relevance, stipulated in the applicable regulations and will contain at least one whole cereal, preferably corn and its derivatives, and one legume, with priority given to beans, fruits, vegetables, and food of animal origin.

The normative baskets will favor food without excessive calories, added sugars, saturated fats, sodium and critical nutrients, ingredients, and others determined by the Secretariat of Health.

Article 25. The health authorities of the states will determine the regional normative baskets. These should consider whole grains, preferably corn and its derivatives, legumes, with priority given to beans, fruits, vegetables, animal products and other food that are produced locally or regionally, according to the time of the year and derived from sustainable production, as well as those that, by culture and traditions, are part of the diets in a specific region and adhere to the criteria for content definition of the normative baskets.

Article 26. In no case may the supply, availability or distribution of the components of the normative basket be conditioned based on ethnic or national origin, gender, age, disabilities, social condition, health conditions, religion, opinions, sexual preferences, marital status or any other that violates human dignity.

Chapter V

Actions to guarantee adequate food consumption

Article 27. The governments of the Federation, of the states, as well as of the municipalities and territorial districts, shall establish coordinated or individual programs to promote the consumption of simple drinking water, and fresh and healthy local food.

Article 28. The municipalities and territorial districts will procure the establishment and maintenance of community kitchens in the localities that require it, as well as the implementation of other strategies for the Article of food, according to the poverty, social vulnerability or food insecurity indicators of their inhabitants. To comply with this obligation, they will coordinate with the Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Secretariat of Welfare, as well as with the state agency responsible for the food security of the population of the appropriate federal entity, social assistance institutions and the National, State and Municipal Systems for

Integral Family Development.

To comply with the Articles of the preceding paragraph, preference shall be given, to the greatest extent possible, to the acquisition of nutritious food from local or regional producers of small and medium scale, including farmers in home or backyard gardens. They may authorize the operation of these community kitchens to community cooperatives or members of the social sector.

The competent authorities of the municipalities and territorial districts will be jointly responsible for the nutritional quality, safety, and sufficiency of the food and beverages distributed.

The Federation, the states, as well as the municipalities and territorial districts in Mexico City, will carry out food assistance actions for priority groups, in terms of the applicable Articles.

Article 29. To promote the consumption of healthy food, the health authorities must verify that the establishments that provide food or beverage services:

- I.** A minimum standard of food safety must be guaranteed;
- II.** Natural, non-bottled water, suitable for human consumption, at no cost, must be offered to consumers;
- III.** Messages promoting healthy eating must be placed in a visible place, and on menus;
- IV.** The reuse of oils or other fats in frying must be limited, in accordance with the regulatory Article
- V.** The availability of salt must be limited, except at the request of users; and
- VI.** Healthy, nutritious and appropriate food options and preparations must be offered on their menu.

THIRD TITLE

FOOD SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

Chapter I

Food distribution

Article 30. The State shall establish the necessary measures to ensure the sufficient and timely supply of the components of the normative baskets, as well as any other adequate, healthy, safe and nutritious food that does not contradict the normative basket and is based on the regional basket.

Article 31. The governments of the federation, the states, the municipalities and the territorial districts, within the scope of their respective competencies, will promote, respect and guarantee the efficient distribution of the food that constitutes the normative and regional baskets among the population.

Article 32. Public policies and programs regarding food distribution will have the following objectives:

- I.** The priority transfer and supply of the goods that constitute the normative baskets, as well as any other adequate, healthy, safe and nutritious food that does not contradict the normative basket and is supported by the regional basket;
- II.** The preservation of consumers' health;
- III.** Environmental sustainability;
- IV.** The effective social participation in the processes and the improvement of the conditions in which producers trade supplies with distributors;
- V.** Improving the infrastructure necessary for socially vulnerable populations to have access to food resources, especially when they do not have the means to produce or procure their food;
- VI.** The storage of basic grains and seeds to serve as a strategic reserve for the food security of the population in conditions of food, health or humanitarian emergency;
- VII.** The reduction of food loss and waste, through the promotion of short marketing chains, direct sales by producers, the organization of consumers for direct purchases in common and all means to reduce intermediation; and
- VIII.** Promote the right and duty to denounce the above practices to the appropriate authorities.

Article 33. Any conduct that diminishes, damages, impedes or conditions in any way free competition or economic competition in the production, processing, distribution or commercialization of adequate, healthy, safe and nutritious food, whether it is part of the regulatory or regional basket, will be made known to the Federal Economic Competition Commission, in accordance with the Federal Economic Competition Law, for the effects that may arise.

For the purposes of the Articles of the preceding paragraph, SINSAMAC will cooperate, within the scope of its powers, with the Federal Antitrust Commission, in accordance with the Articles of the Federal Antitrust Law.

Article 34. Workplaces with food or beverage distribution areas must have at least the option of acquiring nutritious, safe and quality food, and ensure access to free drinking water.

If the supply of food or beverages is delegated to an external supplier, the supplier shall comply with the Articles of this section, and it shall be jointly and severally liable in the event of non-compliance with the Articles of this Law.

The companies or businesses in whose facilities food or beverages are distributed to their workers must also comply with the Articles set forth in the two preceding paragraphs.

Article 35. Any agreement, procedure or combined action between two or more agents of one or more production or distribution chains whose purpose or direct effect is to prevent the free competition of new producers or distributors to the detriment of the right of the population to adequate food will be declared illegal and therefore null and void.

Article 36. The use of substances harmful to health and the environment in the production, transportation, storage, or packaging of food of any kind is prohibited. Special legislation on health and environmental protection will establish the list of harmful substances based on the current regulatory and legal framework established by the competent authorities and the appropriate sanctions, taking into consideration the principles of precaution, prevention, and sustainability.

Chapter II

Public procurement

Article 37. The agencies that constitute the Federal Public Administration, the states, as well as the municipalities and territorial districts, within the scope of their competencies, shall incorporate at least 15% of their government purchases of food and primary supplies, directly from small and medium-scale producers, in the agricultural, livestock, forestry, aquaculture, and fishing sectors; that comply with the conditions and requirements for the supply of adequate food, and within the budgetary limits for government purchases that each agency or entity has.

To comply with the Articles of the preceding paragraph, the governments of the federation, states, municipalities and territorial districts, in their respective areas of competence, must have the necessary public policies and rules of operation.

Article 38. The agencies and entities that constitute the Federal Public Administration, states, municipalities and territorial districts will promote, as a priority and within the scope of their competencies, special policies in favor of small and medium-sized producers and their social

sector organizations, food suppliers whose purpose is to integrate the supply of food and its raw materials and supplies into the distribution chains, to meet the conditions of safety and quality for adequate food.

Article 39. The SINSAMAC and local agencies will promote the development and continuous strengthening of short-chain distribution schemes and mechanisms, seeking the greatest possible participation of small and medium-sized direct local producers in them, through the promotion of a supplier development program in which the agencies provide facilities for the producer to have access and the ability to sell in their purchasing program.

Chapter III

Strategic reserves

Article 40. The Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development will be the responsible authority for a program for the storage of strategic reserves of basic grains and seeds, which will make it possible to overcome shortages and give continuity to productive activity, under the terms of the Regulations of this Law, and in accordance with the resources expressly approved for such purposes in its budget of expenditures.

Article 41. The responsible authorities for the management of basic grains and seeds warehouses must ensure that they have the necessary infrastructure and apply the best techniques for their preservation, under the terms of the Regulations of this Law, and in accordance with the resources expressly approved for such purposes in their expenditure budget.

FOURTH TITLE

FOOD PRODUCTION

Chapter I

Principles of food production

Article 42. All people have the right to have the appropriate conditions for the production of food and to participate in integral and sustainable rural development in the communities, in accordance with the Articles of the Law of Sustainable Rural Development.

Article 43. The programs and actions that are designed and executed, under the terms of the applicable Articles on food production, must seek self-sufficiency in each locality and region of the country, especially considering the biocultural diversity and agroecosystems for local production and self-consumption of adequate food.

Article 44. The guiding principles of the policies, programs, and actions of the State in the area of food production will be the assurance of self-sufficiency in the production of those components that integrate the regional normative baskets, the sustainability, and care of the environment, biodiversity and agrobiodiversity in production, as well as the search for the highest possible degree of self-determination of the producers regarding supplies and seed management.

Article 45. Family or community food production for self-consumption will be considered a priority. The Federal Executive branch, and the executive branches of the states, municipalities and territorial districts, will include in their food policies support for small and medium-scale producers, taking into account their economic, cultural and social dimensions, with a gender perspective, promoting an equal workload between women and men in such production.

Article 46. In all cases, the maintenance of the ecological balance, as well as the conservation and regeneration of natural resources, will be a fundamental factor in decision-making regarding production methods and to ensure the sustainable use of these resources.

Organic residues are recognized as essential elements for soil regeneration. The authorities of the three branches of government, in their respective areas of competence, will establish, in terms of the applicable Articles, the mechanisms for the management and use of these resources for the production of sustainable food.

Chapter II

General Articles for food production

Article 47. The policies of the three branches of government, in matters of food production, shall have as main objectives the following:

- I. Food self-sufficiency and sovereignty;
- II. Priority access to the goods that constitute the normative baskets, as well as any other adequate food that does not contradict the normative basket and is supported by the regional basket, based on the principle of food self-sufficiency;The preservation of the health of all people involved in food chains from production to consumption;
- III. Environmental sustainability and care for the biodiversity and agrobiodiversity of the different regions of the country;
- IV. The effective participation and incorporation, as well as respect for the rights of farmers and other rural workers, indigenous and Afro-Mexican people, rural and fishing communities in national development, especially considering the inclusion and participation of women and young people under decent working conditions;
- V. The development of the productive capacities of the rural and urban populations that, due to their vulnerabilities, most need it;
- VI. The pursuit of equitable conditions for access to markets, especially for the promotion of small and medium-scale production, including family agriculture; and
- VII. Preserving the use of traditional techniques and ancestral knowledge of food production.

Article 48. The governments of the federation, the states, the municipalities and the territorial districts, within the scope of their respective competencies, will promote, under the model of self-consumption, the production of local crops and small and medium-scale agricultural production, both at the family level and in schools.

The authorities must take care that in the spaces granted for this purpose there are conditions for the production of adequate food for those who consume it.

Article 49. The programs of access to spaces for food production may be accompanied, according to the corresponding Articles, by the granting of accessible credits destined for productive investment, support for the recovery of seeds and original vegetative material and support for overcoming environmental disasters, support for technical assistance and training services for the interested population, as well as the linkage between local producers for the exchange of products and productive experiences. The corresponding intersectoral councils referred to in this Act shall be notified of all actions that are to be planned, under the terms of this article.

Article 50. Food production programs, where implemented, shall include a plan for the generation of surpluses, so that these can be concentrated in the warehouses that, to such effect, are located in the territory of the Republic in order to diversify the risk of losses and ensure the existence of nearby distributable reserves in the event of a food emergency.

The State and the state agencies shall jointly decide on the location of these warehouses, considering the necessary criteria for the security of the reserves and the efficient transport of food to the population affected.

Article 51. The municipal and territorial district governments, within the scope of their respective competencies, shall endeavor to build and maintain an adequate and sustainable infrastructure for the collection, storage and conduction of water that is useful for the production of food, especially the food that make up the regional regulatory food basket. To such effect, they shall have the support of the competent bodies from the corresponding state entities and of the State in terms of the applicable legal Articles and in accordance with the resources expressly approved for such purposes in their expenditure budgets.

The corresponding intersectoral councils shall be notified of any actions that are programmed for the compliance of the obligation established in the previous paragraph, so that they may participate in such actions within the framework of the powers granted to them by this Law.

Chapter III

Loss and waste of food

Article 52. The governments of the federative entities, in coordination with the municipalities and territorial district governments, will promote policies and actions in order to reduce food losses and waste in their territories.

Article 53. The governments of the federative entities will develop programs to improve the infrastructure for food storage and transport, in order to reduce losses. These programs will include support for small and medium scale producers, in accordance with the resources expressly approved for such purposes in their expenditure budgets.

Article 54. The federal government, through the Federal Agency of Consumer Affairs (Procuraduría Federal del Consumidor, PROFECO), as well as the state governments, through their competent bodies, will establish promotion programs for consumers to encourage them to follow habits that prevent the waste of food.

Article 55. It is ban for business entities to waste food that is fit for human consumption, in accordance with the Articles set forth by the Regulations of this Law.

TITLE FIFTH
NATIONAL INTERSECTORAL SYSTEM OF HEALTH, FOOD, ENVIRONMENT
AND COMPETITIVENESS

Chapter I

System Structure

Article 56. The National Interagency System of Health, Food, Environment and Competitiveness (SINSAMAC, by its Spanish acronym) is created. This will be the collaboration organization between the three government levels, the citizens, and the food committees, in order to promote policies and measures aimed at promoting, respecting, protecting and guaranteeing the right to adequate food, under the terms of this Law.

The Federation, the federal entities, the municipalities and the territorial district governments, within their respective scopes of competence, shall establish the coordination bases for the integration and operation of the SINSAMAC.

Article 57. The SINSAMAC shall aim to:

- I.** Act as a permanent mechanism for the concurrence, communication, collaboration, coordination and agreement on the National Food Policy;
- II.** Promote the application of the national and international legal framework in terms of the right to adequate food, and the human rights that are interdependent with it;
- III.** Integrate the participation of public, social and private sectors in the preparation and implementation of policies for the promotion, respect, protection and guarantee of the right to food;
- IV.** Coordinate the efforts of the Federation, the federal entities, the municipalities and the territorial district governments, as well as of the citizens and the social sector, for the implementation of actions aimed at promoting, respecting, protecting and guaranteeing the right to food, through the policy instruments provided for in this Law and others derived from it; and
- V.** Promote the concurrence, consistency and coherence of the programs, actions and policies implemented by the federal government, the federative entities and the municipalities, in relation to the National Food Strategy.

Article 58. The SINSAMAC shall have the following powers:

- I.** Analyze, monitor, and provide feedback on the implementation process of the National Food Strategy and the Special Program of the Agrifood System;
- II.** Analyze the National Food Policy and the creation of food programs from a national, cross-cutting and intersectoral perspective;
- III.** Provide feedback on the prices set for nutritional and quality foods, especially those that are listed in the regional regulatory food baskets, in order to promote sufficient daily

- consumption;
- IV.** Generate action plans and protocols, in coordination with the National Civil Protection System, in the event of a declaration of action in emergency situations affecting more than one federative entity;
 - V.** Guarantee the objective and impartial assessment of the agrifood system; and
 - VI.** Any other powers conferred to it by this Law, its regulations and other Articles derived from it.

Article 59. The SINSAMAC will be organized at the three government levels, creating and strengthening agencies for the coordination, articulation, agreement and social and private participation, so as to guarantee the right to adequate food within the framework of food sovereignty and security. It will be formed by:

- I.** A head individual, who will be the head official of the State Executive Branch;
- II.** A Directorate, which will be exercised by the head of the Secretariat of Health;
- III.** A National Interagency Council;
- IV.** State Interagency Councils and the Council of the City of Mexico;
- V.** Interagency Municipal and Territorial District Councils; Food Committees, and
- VI.** Other entities and organizations of social and private participation whose purpose is compatible with the purpose of the SINSAMAC and which are free of any conflict of interest.

All those institutions that wish to contribute to the creation of a healthy, fair, sustainable, and competitive agrifood system may be able to participate in the SINSAMAC, upon request to the Technical Secretariat, which will review and process the requests in accordance with the Articles set forth by the Regulations of this Law.

The participation in any of the bodies corresponding to the SINSAMAC, including the Technical Secretariat, is honorary; thus, their members shall not be entitled to any remuneration whatsoever for the roles they may perform in such system.

Chapter II

National Interagency Council

Article 60. The National Interagency Council will be chaired directly by the head official of the Federal Executive Branch, who may delegate the role to the SINSAMAC's Management. Such Council will be created with the aim of ensuring cross-cutting discussion and attention of public policies in the matter. The positions of the individuals that make up the Council are honorary; thus, its members shall not be entitled to any remuneration whatsoever for the tasks they may perform in such Council.

Article 61. The National Interagency Council shall be formed by:

- I.** Secretariat of Health;
- II.** Mexican Social Security Institute;

- III.** Institute for the Safety and Social Services of State Employees;
- IV.** National System for the Integral Development of Families;
- V.** Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development;
- VI.** Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources;
- VII.** Secretariat of Public Education;
- VIII.** Secretariat of Economy;
- IX.** Secretariat of Rural, Territorial and Urban Development;
- X.** Secretariat of Welfare;
- XI.** Government Secretariat;
- XII.** Secretariat of Treasury and Public Credit;
- XIII.** Secretariat of Foreign Affairs;
- XIV.** National Council for the Assessment of the Social Development Policy; and
- XV.** National Council on Humanities, Sciences and Technologies.

Each participating secretariat shall appoint one of its administrative units, at least at a general management level, to be in charge of coordinating and permanently monitoring the work of the Council. In addition, they will have, on a permanent basis, representatives from the social sector, including the civil society, the academy and individuals who are experts in the field. The positions of these representatives shall be honorary and they may appoint substitutes of an immediately lower hierarchical level.

The National Interagency Council may call for the participation of other governmental agencies and entities; legislative and judicial branches; constitutionally autonomous bodies; state entities; municipalities and territorial district governments; as well as representatives of the social and private sectors; so that these may participate in its work when issues related to the scope of its competence are considered.

Article 62. The National Interagency Council shall have the following powers:

- I.** Integrate the participation of public, social and private sectors in the preparation and implementation of policies for the promotion, respect, protection, and guarantee of the right to food;
- II.** Develop the policy of the Mexican agrifood system, as well as its dissemination and promotion;
- III.** Appoint a Board of Directors to act as the body responsible for the implementation and follow-up of the agreements executed by the National Interagency Council;
- IV.** Analyze, define, and agree on the National Food Policy and on the creation of food programs from a cross-cutting and intersectoral perspective;
- V.** Coordinate the efforts of the Federation, the federative entities, the municipalities and the territorial district governments, for the implementation of actions aimed at promoting, respecting, protecting and guaranteeing the right to food, through the policy instruments provided for in this Law and others derived from it;
- VI.** Establish the necessary guidelines and agreements to comply with the Articles of the previous paragraph;
- VII.** Design mechanisms for the functioning, operation, and monitoring of the agrifood system, same that will be established in the Regulations to be issued for such effect;

- VIII.** Establish the bases and mechanisms for the concurrence, coordination, and consistency of the programs, actions, and investments of the federal government, of the state entities, of the municipalities and territorial district governments, in accordance with the National Food Strategy and the Special Program of the Agrifood System;
- IX.** Generate action plans and protocols, in coordination with the National Civil Protection System, in the event of a declaration of action in emergency situations affecting more than one state;
- X.** Promote quality technical support to local, municipal, and territorial district governments, as well as to the population in general that is interested in participating in the food production chain, especially those that make up the regulatory food baskets, as well as any other appropriate food that does not contradict the regulatory food basket and is based on the regional food basket;
- XI.** Guarantee the objective assessment of the food system;
- XII.** Analyze, monitor, and recommend the necessary adjustments to the implementation process of the National Food Strategy and the Special Program of the Agrifood System;
- XIII.** Participate in the national positioning before international forums and organizations on food; and
- XIV.** Any other powers conferred to it by this Law, its regulations and any other legal Articles derived from it.

Article 63. The SINSAMAC's Management shall be responsible for the overall coordination of the National Interagency Council and for providing its working regulations.

For its operation, the National Interagency Council shall be made up of a Board of Directors, a Technical Secretariat, and the Work Commissions and Technical Committees.

The SINSAMAC's Management may delegate the general coordination of the National Interagency Council should the following situations arise:

- I.** The Board of Directors requests the change, and
- II.** Another State Secretariat accepts to assume the general coordination of the Council.

Article 64. The National Interagency Council shall meet on an ordinary basis at least twice a year at the call of the head of the SINSAMAC or the head of its Management, who may also call the Council for extraordinary meetings when deemed necessary.

The National Interagency Council shall meet and make the necessary agreements under the terms of its internal regulations.

Section First

Board of Directors of the National Interagency Council

Article 65. The Board of Directors is the body of the National Interagency Council responsible for establishing coordination mechanisms among the members of SINSAMAC, including the

intersectoral councils of the federative entities, of the municipalities, and of the territorial district governments.

The Board of Directors will be chaired by the person in charge of managing the SINSAMAC, who will propose its regulations or working guidelines. The Board of Directors shall, at least, include the participation of a representative of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development and a representative of the Secretariat of Health. In any case, the representatives of the participating secretariats shall have at least the level of general managers or equivalent, of the administrative units in charge of coordinating and permanently following-up the work of the National Interagency Council.

Each of the members of the Board of Directors may extraordinarily appoint substitutes to replace them in case of any temporary absence.

Article 66. The Board of Directors shall have the following powers:

- I.** Follow-up and monitor the policy of the agrifood system;
- II.** Coordinate, lead, and monitor the work of the National Interagency Council, and represent it at events related to its activities;
- III.** Call to sessions through the Technical Secretariat;
- IV.** Follow up on the agreements of the National Interagency Council and notify its members accordingly;
- V.** Approve the creation, dissolution, or merging of Work Commissions and Technical Committees necessary for its operation;
- VI.** Propose the drafting and implementation of any policies, strategies, and actions necessary for the fulfillment of the purposes of the National Interagency Council;
- VII.** Propose the annual work program of the National Interagency Council and produce the annual activity report;
- VIII.** Acknowledge members from the social and private sector for their participation in the National Interagency Council;
- IX.** Sign memorandums of understanding and other documents that may contribute to a better performance of the duties of the National Interagency Council; and
- X.** Any others as may be determined in the internal regulations of the National Interagency Council.

Section Second

Technical Secretariat of the National Interagency Council

Article 67. The National Interagency Council shall have a Technical Secretariat, which shall be the body that will serve as an intersectoral connection with the different public agencies and entities, as well as with the representatives from the social and private sectors.

The Technical Secretariat shall have the following powers:

- I.** Support the general coordination of the National Interagency Council for the creation of the

- regulations for the operation of the Council and of the Board of Directors;
- II.** Serve as a connection point between the Board of Directors, the Work Commissions, the Technical Committees, the National Interagency Council and all other interested parties for the articulation of the Mexican agrifood system;
 - III.** Organize the meetings of the National Interagency Council, prior agreement of the Board of Directors;
 - IV.** Propose or receive proposals for new Work Commissions and Technical Committees, to be submitted to the consideration of the Board of Directors;
 - V.** Issue the calls for the meetings of the National Interagency Council, prior agreement of its Board of Directors;
 - VI.** Keep record and control of all deeds, agreements, and any other documentation related to the operation of the National Interagency Council;
 - VII.** Prepare the annual report of results and accountability of the National Interagency Council, submit it to the Board of Directors and support the general organization of the Council in the publication of said report;
 - VIII.** Coordinate the work of the different work organizations; and
 - IX.** Any others as may be stated in the internal regulations of the National Interagency Council.

Section Third

Work Commissions and Technical Committees

Article 68. The Work Commissions will be the working groups of the National Interagency Council in charge of carrying out research and proposal tasks with specific objectives that contribute to achieving a healthy, fair, sustainable, and competitive agrifood system. The Commissions shall have a coordinator and may be made up of representatives from the public and social sectors.

Article 69. The National Interagency Council shall include, at least, the following work commissions:

- I.** Work Commission for the National Food Strategy;
- II.** Work Commission for the Regulation of the Agrifood System; and the Board of Directors and approved by the same.

Article 70. The Technical Committees will be made up by groups of specialists and experts in various fields, who will assist both the National Interagency Council and the bodies comprising it in the fulfillment of specific goals. At least, the Committee for the Prevention of Conflict of Interest must be created.

Chapter III

State Interagency Councils and the Council of the City of Mexico

Article 71. State Interagency Councils or a Council of the City of Mexico shall be created in every state. All decisions on the food system policy in the states will be agreed upon, implemented, monitored, and assessed within these Councils.

The positions of these representatives will be honorary.

Article 72. The laws of the different federative entities shall determine the integration, attributions and operation of the State Interagency Councils or Council of the City of Mexico, in accordance with the following terms:

- I.** They shall have integration and attributions equivalent to those granted by this Law to the National Interagency Council, according to their competence;
- II.** They shall guarantee to include in their integration members from the social sector and from the Food Committees; and
- III.** All recommendations, public policies and reports they may issue must be submitted to the Technical Secretariat of the National Interagency Council for their follow-up.

Chapter IV

Interagency Municipal and Territorial District Councils

Article 73. For each municipality or territorial district, there will be a Municipal or Territorial District Food Council. These will be the instances of public discussion in which any person shall be able to make proposals, give their opinion, ask questions, or participate in the decisions to be taken for the benefit of improving the exercise of the Right to Adequate Food in the locality.

These Councils will be formed by officials of the Municipalities or City Halls, as well as by individuals, legal entities, and organizations of social participation, within the guidelines determined by the SINSAMAC that are free of conflict of interest. In case there are Food Committees within the corresponding municipality or territorial district, the chairs of such Committees shall be part of the Interagency Municipal and Territorial District Councils.

The rules for their internal organization and operation will be determined by the agreement of the Councils themselves.

Article 74. The Interagency Municipal and Territorial District Councils shall be obliged to:

- I.** Provide information within the scope of their competence, which nourishes SINSAMAC's electronic portals for its consultation, diagnosis and evaluation;
- II.** Make public the results aimed at the fulfillment of the objectives of this Law, in their

respective scopes of competence;

- III.** Analyze the corresponding information of the municipality or territorial district in the SINSAMAC platform in order to improve the process of decision making;
- IV.** Represent the legitimate interests of the population in the municipality or territorial district before the State Interagency Councils, before the National Interagency Council, or before any State authority;
- V.** Monitor, within the scope of their competencies, the fulfillment of the objectives of the National Food Strategy and the Special Program of the Agrifood System; and
- VI.** All other obligations established in this Law, its regulations, or the respective state laws.

TITLE SIXTH
SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

Chapter 1

General Articles

Article 75. All persons have the right to participate in supporting the actions of the State to guarantee the right to adequate food.

The authorities of the three government levels shall take the necessary measures within the scope of their respective competences, in order to promote and ensure the participation of communities, civil society organizations and private individuals who are interested in public actions to guarantee the right to adequate food.

The foregoing is to be achieved through the design, implementation, and monitoring of the institutionalized mechanisms for citizen participation called Food Committees.

Article 76. Food Committees may be created for the purpose of promoting the production, the distribution, or the final consumption of food or any other element of the food chains.

Chapter II

Food Committees

Article 77. Food Committees are acknowledged as one of the key means of social participation at a local level. These shall be honorary and endorsed by the Committee for the Prevention of Conflict of Interest of the National Interagency Council. The number of committees in each locality shall not be restricted.

Article 78. To create a Food Committee, at least one of its members must undergo training on food systems, food practices and nutrition, either in person or virtually, and under the terms established by the SINSAMAC's Management.

Article 79. The creation of a Food Committee will take place through a public general meeting held by the interested parties, in which a chairman will be democratically appointed under the specific mechanisms determined by its own members.

Article 80. The chairmanship of the Food Committee shall request the Interagency Municipal or Territorial District Council to register the Committee, which shall do so on the platform to this end. The chair of the Food Committee shall provide, preferably, an email address to receive the registration notice from the Committee.

Article 81. The Technical Secretariat of the National Interagency Council will verify any possible inconsistencies in the registration of the Food Committees and will notify the Municipal or Territorial District Interagency Councils of the same.

Article 82. The Food Committees shall be empowered to:

- I.** Identify any problems and opportunities, plan and execute organized actions, as well as carry out the monitoring and assessment of these for the continuous improvement of the exercise of the right to adequate food of its members or third parties. Within this task, they may work in collaboration with other Committees, with the Municipal or Territorial District Interagency Councils, with the State or National Interagency Councils, as well as with the civil society in general, or with the various municipal, state, or federal authorities;
- II.** Monitor the actions or omissions of the municipal or territorial district authorities, which may affect the exercise of the right to adequate food of its members or third parties, and
- III.** The others established in this Act.

Article 83. The dissolution of the Food Committee shall be reported by any of the members who have been part of it, to the corresponding Municipal or Territorial Demarcation Interagency Council for the appropriate purposes.

TITLE SEVEN

PLANNING

Chapter I

National Food Policy

Article 84. The Executive and Legislative Powers of the Federation, under the terms of the Planning Law, shall establish, within the National Development Plan, the general lines of the National Food Policy that will lay the foundations for the Special Program of the Agri-Food System in line with the National Food Strategy, to achieve the objective that the agri-food system, from production to consumption, contributes to the realization of the exercise of the Right to Adequate Food, in all its dimensions, including production, distribution, and consumption.

Article 85. The National Food Policy shall have a human rights approach and shall be based on the principles of congruence, consistency, and social and intergovernmental coordination, in addition to those set forth in Article 5 of this Law.

The actions established in accordance with the principles referred to in the previous paragraph must be adequate to meet the established objectives and make progress in solving the problems identified in the different parts of the country, considering their particularities with a short-, medium-, and long-term approach.

Article 86. The following objectives shall be considered when formulating the National Food Policy:

- I.** Access to adequate food consumption;
- II.** The effectiveness of food distribution systems;
- III.** The sustainable strengthening of the food production base;
- IV.** Food reserves in the event of emergency situations;
- V.** Sectoral and inter-institutional coordination and collaboration mechanisms, as well as monitoring and evaluation;
- VI.** Attention to persons or groups of priority attention, with a gender perspective and intercultural approach;
- VII.** Promotion and support to social participation; and

VIII. The interrelation of programs, mechanisms, and actions for the fulfillment of the objectives of this Law

Article 87. The National Food Policy will also include the following actions:

I. To systematize policies, plans, programs or actions, aimed at making the right to adequate food effective at the federal level;

II. To permanently research and disseminate issues related to the right to adequate food, from an objective, multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary approach; and

III. To carry out a permanent, timely, internal and external evaluation of its impact.

For the purposes of section I of this article, the SINSAMAC Directorate may request from the executive powers of the federal entities the information it deems necessary on their respective policies, plans, programs, or actions, whether present or past.

The interested population may also register, on the SINSAMAC platform, the initiatives they have implemented in their location or region, describing their strengths, implementation challenges and weaknesses.

Article 88. The National Interagency Council will establish, with the support of specialized academic or public institutions, impact, result and process indicators of food policies at the national and local levels, in order to detect systematic problems or success stories in the implementation of these policies, based on the National Development Plan and the National Food Strategy.

Chapter II

National Food Strategy and Special Program for the Agrifood System

Article 89. The National Food Strategy is the guiding framework of the National Food Policy in the medium and long term to move towards a healthy, fair, sustainable and competitive agrifood system.

Article 90. The Special Program of the Agri-Food System will establish the objectives, strategies, actions and short-term goals, in line with the National Food Strategy, to achieve a healthy, fair, sustainable, and competitive agri-food system by defining priorities in the areas of food promotion and consumption, food distribution, food production and food emergencies, as well as the assignment of responsibilities, execution times, coordination of actions and results and cost estimates, all in accordance with the National Development Plan and subject to the resources specifically approved for such purposes in the respective expenditure budgets of the responsible authorities.

Article 91. The Ministry of Health, jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, will design and propose to SINSAMAC the National Food Strategy and the Special Program of the Food System. In order to achieve this objective, the participation and collaboration of the governments of the federal entities, municipalities and territorial districts will be promoted, as well as the intersectoral councils of the three levels of government, and other representatives of the social and private sectors.

Article 92. The Special Program of the Agrifood System will be based on a human rights approach guided by the principles referred to in Article 5 of this Law and its drafting must provide for coordination mechanisms between the different levels of government and the social and private sectors. It will also consider the peculiarities of the different regions of the country.

Chapter III

Interstate coordination

Article 93. The head of SINSAMAC and its Directorate shall meet at least once a year with the heads of the local Executive Powers, at the request of any of them, to discuss food problems, as well as for the development, execution, supervision, and evaluation of national and regional agrifood policies. The regulations of this Law shall determine the way and conditions in which these meetings shall be convened and held.

In these meetings, the progress made in the enjoyment of the right to adequate food, the challenges to be overcome, the problems detected and the possible solutions to generate interstate cooperation agreements that are convenient to improve the exercise of the right to adequate food of the population in general will be discussed.

Article 94. The federative entities will develop the relevant legislation to guarantee the Right to Adequate Food, in all its dimensions, including production, distribution, and consumption.

The heads of the Executive Power of the federative entities shall determine, in their State Development Plans or similar plans, and within the scope of the responsibilities of their Interagency Commissions, the general lines of state food policies from which the bases will be established to achieve the objective of making effective the right adequate food for the people in the entity. These lines of action shall not contradict those set out in the Special Program of the Agrifood System and shall have short-, medium-, and long-term objectives. For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the federative entities will have the assistance of the corresponding State or Mexico City Interagency Council, as well as independent experts, officials of national or international organizations specialized in the subject, and other participants from civil society that are considered appropriate for the achievement of the objectives in terms of adequate food.

Article 95. The agrifood policies of the federative entities will be based on respect for the proposals and actions of the communities and, particularly, of the social participation bodies

established for this purpose, if they are not contrary to human rights.

Article 96. The governments of the municipalities and territorial districts will specify in their respective municipal development plans or similar plans, the general lines of the food policies of the municipality or territorial district, from which the bases will be established to achieve the objective of implementing the right to adequate food. These lines of action shall not contradict the National Food Strategy and the Special Program of the Agrifood System, as well as that of their respective federal entity, and shall have short-, medium-, and long-term goals.

For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the municipalities or districts shall have the assistance of the corresponding Municipal or Territorial District Interagency Council and other participants from civil society, independent experts, or officials from national or international organizations specialized in the topics that are deemed appropriate.

TITLE EIGHT
FOOD EMERGENCIES

Chapter I

Declaration of action for food security in emergency situations

Article 97. For the purposes of this Law, a food emergency is considered when, in one or more municipalities, territorial districts or federal entities, the population is prevented from exercising the right to adequate food because of natural or anthropogenic phenomena that affect in a generalized manner the access, production or regular supply of food or cause increases or strong instabilities in the prices of the products that make up the normative baskets and other essential adequate foods of the regional basket.

Article 98. An emergency in production is considered when, in one or more municipalities, territorial demarcations or federal entities, there is a shortage of seeds or producers are unable to obtain them sufficiently to sow the usual area of the crops in the regulatory basket. The Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development, through the competent area, shall make the declaration when there is a serious shortage of this input.

Article 99. The Executive Branch, at the three levels of government, will issue the declaration of action for food security in emergency situations in coordination with SINSAMAC and the National Civil Protection System, as the case may be, and will establish in coordination with these bodies, the actions, mechanisms and strategies to be adopted to contain, mitigate and immediately face an emergency situation, tending to promote the recovery and development of local capacity to meet current and future food needs within the scope of their respective competencies and in accordance with the applicable regulatory Articles. The disbursements to be made, if any, will be subject to the resources approved in the respective expenditure budgets of the responsible authorities of the three levels of government.

The members of the National Interagency Council or the State or Mexico City Interagency Councils may request the SINSAMAC Board of Directors, in a well-founded and reasoned manner, to issue a declaration of food emergency in a specific territorial area. Once this request has been analyzed, it will be forwarded to the corresponding Executive Branch for its resolution.

Article 100. The Municipal and Territorial Demarcation Interagency Councils are empowered to request, through the Interagency Council, that the Executive Branch issue the corresponding declaration of food emergency.

Article 101. The declaration of action shall be issued by means of a decree, which shall be published by the respective bodies of official dissemination. The declaration of food emergency shall specify, at least, the following:

- I. The description of the phenomenon or phenomena that motivate the declaration;
- II. The manner and extent to which such phenomena affect the exercise of the right to adequate food;
- III. The estimate and characterization of the affected population with data disaggregated by sex, age, and ethnicity;
- IV. Initial estimate of the food needs of the affected population, taking into consideration demographic characteristics;
- V. The bodies responsible for responding to the emergency by type of territorial scope;
- VI. The validity of the declaration of action for food security in emergency situations according to the work plan and subsequent actions;
- VII. The work route to address food insecurity during and after the emergency;
- VIII. The specific goals of each action taken;
- IX. The territorial scope, specifying the name of the territorial demarcations or municipalities affected and the temporary validity of the declaration of action for food security in emergency situations, in each of them;
- X. The collaboration mechanisms specifying the governmental agencies or actors involved, as well as their degree of responsibility during the protocols of action for food security in emergency situations;
- XI. The resources, if any, allocated to address the food security emergency, which will be subject to the resources approved in the respective budgets of the responsible authorities of the three levels of government, as well as determining the support required from other authorities or members of civil society based on the food needs and characteristics of the population;
- XII. The goals and indicators that allow monitoring the results of the actions for the food and nutritional safety of the population served in a sustained manner during the emergency, and
- XIII. The actions to be taken to deal with the seed shortage and renewal of the reserve, as well as the support required from other authorities or members of civil society, with the aim of recovering productive activities as soon as possible, will be specified in the decree of declaration of action.

Article 102. During the declaration of an emergency situation, the authority declaring the emergency must, within the scope of its competence, establish at least the following actions:

- I. To develop a plan for immediate response and attention to the emergency;
- II. To carry out inventories of the food resources available in the warehouses of the corresponding location, periodically and systematically, and ensure their renewal, in order to calculate the way in which their consumption should be rationed in the short and medium term, among the affected population, making sure that under no circumstances the products of the strategic reserves decompose;
- III. To carry out the actions referred to in section IV of Article 104 of this Law, strictly adhering to the Articles of the declaration of action;
- IV. To summon, when they are not already assembled, the food councils to support and intervene as necessary, within the framework of their functions;
- V. To request, if necessary, the subsidiary support of other authorities, international organizations and civil society in general, the necessary inputs in accordance with the plan of care and response;
- VI. To establish and coordinate, with the support of the food councils, food distribution points

for immediate consumption;

- VII.** To promote and protect breastfeeding and adequate food for children and nursing mothers, with a special focus on the feeding of children between 6 and 24 months, as well as to warn about the consumption of sugary drinks and infant milk formulas;
- VIII.** In the food emergency, priority will be given to girls and boys, as well as other priority attention groups that require special protection to ensure food security according to their physiological needs, and
- VIII.** In the event of creating temporary shelters for the care of the affected population, safe spaces for breastfeeding and community kitchens will be guaranteed in coordination with the National Civil Protection System.

In case the plans referred to in section I of this article have had to be modified with respect to what was originally established in the declaration of action, a public and written record shall be made of all the modifications made and the reasons for them, immediately notifying the corresponding higher instances.

Article 103. The authority declaring the food emergency shall be responsible for the administration and accountability of the resources allocated for its attention during the term of the declaration. All the above, while respecting the principle of transparency and maximum publicity.

Chapter II

Conclusion of the emergency and its prevention

Article 104. Once the food emergency has ended, the authority that declared it will prepare a detailed public report on the problems faced, the actions carried out, the results, the recommendations, the resources used, and the people attended to.

This report shall be submitted no later than sixty calendar days after the end of the emergency. The report shall be submitted to the oversight bodies, to the respective institutes of transparency and access to public information and to the corresponding food councils.

Where appropriate, the information must be included in the Budget Transparency Portal of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

Article 105. The municipal, territorial district, federal and state governments must prepare, individually or in a coordinated manner and with the support of the National Civil Protection System, food emergency prevention programs, based on the foreseeable risks in their respective territories, as well as action protocols that will be in operation at the time of decreeing a state of food emergency.

People who have special knowledge and information that can be used to prevent or deal with food emergencies will have the citizen's duty to communicate them to the corresponding authorities. Said authorities have the obligation to attend and value them.

TITLE NINE

VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

Sole chapter

Administrative offenses and penalties

Article 106. Acts or omissions that infringe the obligations set forth in this Law are considered violations of this Law.

Article 107. The administrative offenses referred to in this title or any other resulting from non-compliance with the obligations set forth in this Law and committed by public servants shall be sanctioned before the competent authority in terms of the General Law of Administrative Responsibilities and similar applicable local laws.

Article 108. Administrative infractions made by individuals or legal entities that are not public servants will be sanctioned by the competent authorities in accordance with the applicable regulations.

Article 109. The competent authority may establish the following penalties:

- A)** The infractions referred to in Articles 3, paragraphs two and three; 9; 11; 13, paragraph two; 21,27, 38 and 107 will be sanctioned with a fine of 50 to 20,000 times the daily value of the Unit of Measurement and Updating, and;
- B)** The violations referred to in articles 22, 24, 29 and 35 will be sanctioned with a fine of 22,000 to 50,000 times the daily value of the Mexican Unit of Measurement and Updating, as well as temporary or definitive, total or partial closure.

The competent authority will individualize the sanctions considering the following criteria:

- I.** The seriousness of the conduct constituting the infraction;
- II.** The damages or harm caused by the conduct constituting the infraction, and
- III.** The recurrence, as the case may be, of the conduct constituting the infringement. In case of recurrence, the fines may be doubled, depending on the seriousness of the infraction committed.

A repeat offender shall be considered to be a person who, having committed an infraction that has been sanctioned under the precepts and parameters set forth in this Law, commits another of the same type or nature.

Article 110. The administrative sanctions set forth in this Law, both for public servants and individuals, are applicable without prejudice to the civil or criminal liability of those who commit them.

In the event that there are facts that could constitute a crime, the authorities will be required to file the corresponding criminal complaint, cooperating in the investigation and providing all the evidentiary elements at their disposal.

Article 111. The local legislatures shall issue the Articles they deem convenient to determine the appropriate Articles about the infringements, procedures, and competent bodies that will hear the non-compliance with this Law.

Transitory articles

ONE.- This Decree shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the Official Journal of the Federation.

TWO. - Within 180 calendar days after the entry into force of this Decree, the head of the Federal Executive Branch shall issue the Regulations of the Law being issued.

The Regulations shall include, at least, the Articles necessary to:

- I. The integration, installation and operation of SINSAMAC;
- II. The adequate performance of the competencies conferred to SINSAMAC by this Law;
- III. Allowing the competent authority to determine the content of the regulatory food baskets;
- IV. The integration of the bodies and mechanisms of control, transparency and accountability that SINSAMAC will have;
- V. To allow the creation of strategic reserves and the establishment of programs for their operation, and
- VI. The adequate implementation of the public procurement mechanisms and the supplier development program referred to in Article 37 of the Law being enacted.

THREE. - Within 90 calendar days after the entry into force of the Regulation referred to in the preceding article, the National Interagency Council shall be installed.

FOUR. - Within 180 calendar days after the entry into force of this Decree, the Ministry of Health shall publish the Regulatory Food Baskets referred to in the Law being issued and notify the corresponding institutions of the existence of the same.

FIVE. - Within 360 calendar days after the entry into force of this Decree, the legislatures of the federal entities shall make the necessary legislative adjustments to regulate and develop the exercise of the right to Adequate Food in their respective areas of competence, in accordance with the Articles of this Decree.

SIX. - Within 360 calendar days after the entry into force of this Decree, the Congress of the Union shall make the necessary amendments to harmonize federal legislation with the Articles of this decree.

SEVEN. - The obligations and expenditures generated as a result of the entry into force of this Decree will be subject to the resources expressly approved for such purposes in the respective budgets of the responsible authorities of the three levels of government, for which reason no extensions to their budgets will be authorized for the current and subsequent fiscal year.

Issued in San Lázaro Legislative Palace, December 13, 2023

END UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

Attachments:

No Attachments.