



JUDICIAL BRANCH OF THE FEDERATION

Indirect

Habeas corpus

██████████/2025

On August 26, 2025, a copy of the amparo lawsuit filed against acts of the Control Judge on duty of the Judicial Branch [REDACTED] of the State of Baja California based in this city and other authorities is hereby reported.

Tijuana, Baja California, August 26, 2025.

As ordered in the ruling of this date, issued in the main file, in accordance with the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 128 of the Amparo Law, the suspension incident related to the amparo trial filed against acts of the Control Judge on duty of the Judicial Branch of the State [REDACTED] of Baja [REDACTED], California based in this city and other authorities is hereby filed separately.

Incidental Hearing

Based on the provisions of Article 138, Section II, of the Amparo Law, the hearing in this incident is set at nine thirty-two hours on September 2, 2025, for the verification of the preliminary report.

Preliminary Reports

In accordance with the provisions of Sections 138, Section III, and 140 of the aforementioned legislation, the responsible authorities are requested to submit their preliminary report, which they must submit within a period of forty-eight hours. In this report, they must state whether or not the claimed act attributed to them is true, and may state the reasons they deem pertinent regarding the admissibility or inadmissibility of the suspension.

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Likewise, they must provide the data at their disposal, which allows this constitutional control body to establish the amount of the corresponding guarantees; likewise, as indicated in the legal provision cited first, a simple copy of the amparo claim must be sent to them.

With the warning that if they do not submit their report within the granted term, they will be individually imposed a fine of two hundred thirty times the daily value of the unit of measurement and update, in accordance with the provisions of article 260, section I, of the Amparo Law, in relation to the various section 237, section I, of the invoked legislation.

Provisional Suspension

The suspension of the aforementioned challenged act is hereby granted, in accordance with the provisions of articles 125 and 128 of the Amparo Law.

In the present case, in the written complaint, the complainant indicates the following acts as challenged:

"IV.- CLAIMED ACT:

- a) From all the ordering authorities, I request the possible issuance of an arrest warrant or appearance warrant against me, as the case may be.
- b) From all the executing authorities, I request the attempt to execute the arrest warrant or appearance warrant against me, as the case may be.

Acts for which the complainant requested the provisional and definitive suspension.

Now, first of all, with regard to the appearance warrant, which the complainant refers to as the act subject to the claim, the requested provisional suspension is denied; the foregoing, since it does not constitute an act that deprives liberty, but rather its purpose is to carry out the search and proceedings to integrate some investigation or inquiry file; hence, there is no act by



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In addition, if the suspension is decreed, in order to prevent the complainant from being located, summoned, or presented to a hearing, as well as to prevent the ministerial authority from prosecuting the investigation file, it would result in difficulty in the integration of an investigation, or as in the case claimed, so that an arrest warrant is not requested, given the impediment of the Public Prosecutor's Office to gather the evidence and elements necessary to clarify the facts, which would contravene provisions of public order and social interest, in addition to implying the paralysis of the new accusatory criminal procedure, since society is interested in criminal proceedings being conducted with integrity, avoiding dilatory approaches of a

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Formal or abuse in the exercise of the powers or rights granted to them by the National Code of Criminal Procedure.

Illustratively supporting the above is the thesis¹ PC.I.P. J/51 P, of the Plenary Session on Criminal Matters of the First Circuit, which states:

" SUSPENSION OF THE AMPARO TRIAL . IT IS INAPPROPRIATE TO GRANT IT SO THAT THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE DOES NOT JUDICIALIZE THE INVESTIGATION FILE. From the systematic interpretation of articles 20, section B, sections III and VI, of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, 113, section VIII, 216, 218, first and third paragraphs, 219, 307, first paragraph, 310, 311, 314, 315, 333 and 337 of the National Code of Criminal Procedure, it is noted that in the accusatory criminal procedural system, the accused may have access to the records of the investigation file and exercise his constitutional rights before the Public Prosecutor's Office or before the Control Judge, at the following times: 1) when he is detained; 2) when his statement is received or he is the subject of an act of harassment and an interview is requested; and 3) before their first appearance before the Judge, with due opportunity to prepare their defense. In this context, it is inappropriate to grant the suspension for the purpose of preventing the Public Prosecutor's Office from prosecuting the investigation file, since if granted, it would contravene public order provisions, as this would imply paralyzing the new accusatory criminal procedure in its first stage, preventing the transition from the initial investigation to the complementary investigation; the public interest would also be affected, since the constitutional power of the Public Prosecutor's Office to investigate crimes cannot be paralyzed, and society is interested in seeing that power fully and without delay exercised; and, the fundamental rights of the victims would eventually be violated, since they would not be able to obtain reparation for the harm caused by the crime, preventing them from accessing prompt justice. Furthermore, the continuation of the procedure does not cause irreparable harm to the accused's right to defense, since he may fully exercise his right before the Control Judge, specifically during the complementary investigation.

As well as, for the reasons that inform it, thesis² III.2°.P.259 P, which says the following:

"SUSPENSION. WHEN PUBLIC OFFICE AND INDISTINCTLY THE ORDERS OF PRESENTATION OR APPEARANCE CLAIMED ARE CLAIMED BY THE A JUDICIAL AUTHORITY, IT MUST BE MADE

¹ Book 63, February 2019, volume II, Tenth Period, page 2041, record 2019329

Volume XXXIII, March 2011, page 2464, Ninth Period, record 162458



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THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN BOTH LEGAL FIGURES, IN ORDER TO BE IN A POSITION TO DECIDE ON THE PROVENABILITY OF THE REQUESTED SUSPENSION MEASURE In accordance with the ruling of the First Chamber of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, when resolving the contradictions of theses 80/2003-PS and 104/2006-PS, which gave rise respectively to the jurisprudences entitled: "ORDER TO SEARCH, LOCATE AND PRESENT THE INDICATED PERSON TO TESTIFY WITHIN THE PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION. IT DOES NOT RESTRICTIVE OF FREEDOM, THEREFORE IT DOES NOT TRANSLATE INTO AN ARREST WARRANT." and "ORDER TO APPEAR. SINCE IT TEMPORARILY AFFECTS THE COMPLAINANT'S PERSONAL FREEDOM, ITS EXECUTION MUST BE SUSPENDED WITHIN THE GUARANTEES TRIAL, FOR THE PURPOSES ESTABLISHED IN ARTICLES 124 BIS, 130, 136 AND 138 OF THE AMPARO LAW."; it is noted that the orders to appear and the orders to appear have different characteristics, which must be taken into account when deciding on the suspension; On the one hand, the order for the defendant to appear to testify in the preliminary investigation is issued by the Public Prosecutor's Office agent, and its purpose is not to restrict his freedom, but only to secure his presence in this procedural phase so that he may testify if he deems it appropriate, since he may even refuse to do so, and once the proceedings for which he was summoned have concluded, he may return to his daily activities, and therefore it cannot be considered that he is being deprived of his freedom; consequently, the suspension of the aforementioned order of appearance is not applicable; However, the summons is issued by a Judge in all cases where the crime does not give rise to apprehension, but rather, at the request of the Public Prosecutor's Office, said order will be issued against the accused, in order for him to give his preparatory statement, provided that the corpus delicti and his probable responsibility are proven, therefore, its execution does imply a material and temporary affectation of the fundamental right to personal liberty, although to a lesser degree than the arrest warrant, based on the "effects" it causes in the criminal process, that is, subjecting the accused to the jurisdiction of the criminal Judge who is handling the corresponding process; therefore, in the latter case, the requirements of Article 124 of the Amparo Law are met, since it constitutes an act that may cause damages that are difficult to repair to the complainant, against whom, it is appropriate to grant a suspension for the purposes established in Articles 124 bis, 130, 136 and 138 of the Amparo Law."

On the other hand, it is considered that the requirements demanded by article 128 of the Amparo Law have been met, in accordance with the provisions of the various numeral 163 of the aforementioned regulations, therefore, the complainant is granted the provisional suspension of the claimed acts so that things remain in the

USACO 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-2025, 2025-2026, 2026-2027, 2027-2028, 2028-2029, 2029-2030, 2030-2031, 2031-2032, 2032-2033, 2033-2034, 2034-2035, 2035-2036, 2036-2037, 2037-2038, 2038-2039, 2039-2040, 2040-2041, 2041-2042, 2042-2043, 2043-2044, 2044-2045, 2045-2046, 2046-2047, 2047-2048, 2048-2049, 2049-2050, 2050-2051, 2051-2052, 2052-2053, 2053-2054, 2054-2055, 2055-2056, 2056-2057, 2057-2058, 2058-2059, 2059-2060, 2060-2061, 2061-2062, 2062-2063, 2063-2064, 2064-2065, 2065-2066, 2066-2067, 2067-2068, 2068-2069, 2069-2070, 2070-2071, 2071-2072, 2072-2073, 2073-2074, 2074-2075, 2075-2076, 2076-2077, 2077-2078, 2078-2079, 2079-2080, 2080-2081, 2081-2082, 2082-2083, 2083-2084, 2084-2085, 2085-2086, 2086-2087, 2087-2088, 2088-2089, 2089-2090, 2090-2091, 2091-2092, 2092-2093, 2093-2094, 2094-2095, 2095-2096, 2096-2097, 2097-2098, 2098-2099, 2099-2100, 2100-2101, 2101-2102, 2102-2103, 2103-2104, 2104-2105, 2105-2106, 2106-2107, 2107-2108, 2108-2109, 2109-2110, 2110-2111, 2111-2112, 2112-2113, 2113-2114, 2114-2115, 2115-2116, 2116-2117, 2117-2118, 2118-2119, 2119-2120, 2120-2121, 2121-2122, 2122-2123, 2123-2124, 2124-2125, 2125-2126, 2126-2127, 2127-2128, 2128-2129, 2129-2130, 2130-2131, 2131-2132, 2132-2133, 2133-2134, 2134-2135, 2135-2136, 2136-2137, 2137-2138, 2138-2139, 2139-2140, 2140-2141, 2141-2142, 2142-2143, 2143-2144, 2144-2145, 2145-2146, 2146-2147, 2147-2148, 2148-2149, 2149-2150, 2150-2151, 2151-2152, 2152-2153, 2153-2154, 2154-2155, 2155-2156, 2156-2157, 2157-2158, 2158-2159, 2159-2160, 2160-2161, 2161-2162, 2162-2163, 2163-2164, 2164-2165, 2165-2166, 2166-2167, 2167-2168, 2168-2169, 2169-2170, 2170-2171, 2171-2172, 2172-2173, 2173-2174, 2174-2175, 2175-2176, 2176-2177, 2177-2178, 2178-2179, 2179-2180, 2180-2181, 2181-2182, 2182-2183, 2183-2184, 2184-2185, 2185-2186, 2186-2187, 2187-2188, 2188-2189, 2189-2190, 2190-2191, 2191-2192, 2192-2193, 2193-2194, 2194-2195, 2195-2196, 2196-2197, 2197-2198, 2198-2199, 2199-2200, 2200-2201, 2201-2202, 2202-2203, 2203-2204, 2204-2205, 2205-2206, 2206-2207, 2207-2208, 2208-2209, 2209-2210, 2210-2211, 2211-2212, 2212-2213, 2213-2214, 2214-2215, 2215-2216, 2216-2217, 2217-2218, 2218-2219, 2219-2220, 2220-2221, 2221-2222, 2222-2223, 2223-2224, 2224-2225, 2225-2226, 2226-2227, 2227-2228, 2228-2229, 2229-2230, 2230-2231, 2231-2232, 2232-2233, 2233-2234, 2234-2235, 2235-2236, 2236-2237, 2237-2238, 2238-2239, 2239-2240, 2240-2241, 2241-2242, 2242-2243, 2243-2244, 2244-2245, 2245-2246, 2246-2247, 2247-2248, 2248-2249, 2249-2250, 2250-2251, 2251-2252, 2252-2253, 2253-2254, 2254-2255, 2255-2256, 2256-2257, 2257-2258, 2258-2259, 2259-2260, 2260-2261, 2261-2262, 2262-2263, 2263-2264, 2264-2265, 2265-2266, 2266-2267, 2267-2268, 2268-2269, 2269-2270, 2270-2271, 2271-2272, 2272-2273, 2273-2274, 2274-2275, 2275-2276, 2276-2277, 2277-2278, 2278-2279, 2279-2280, 2280-2281, 2281-2282, 2282-2283, 2283-2284, 2284-2285, 2285-2286, 2286-2287, 2287-2288, 2288-2289, 2289-2290, 2290-2291, 2291-2292, 2292-2293, 2293-2294, 2294-2295, 2295-2296, 2296-2297, 2297-2298, 2298-2299, 2299-2300, 2300-2301, 2301-2302, 2302-2303, 2303-2304, 2304-2305, 2305-2306, 2306-2307, 2307-2308, 2308-2309, 2309-2310, 2310-2311, 2311-2312, 2312-2313, 2313-2314, 2314-2315, 2315-2316, 2316-2317, 2317-2318, 2318-2319, 2319-2320, 2320-2321, 2321-2322, 2322-2323, 2323-2324, 2324-2325, 2325-2326, 2326-2327, 2327-2328, 2328-2329, 2329-2330, 2330-2331, 2331-2332, 2332-2333, 2333-2334, 2334-2335, 2335-2336, 2336-2337, 2337-2338, 2338-2339, 2339-2340, 2340-2341, 2341-2342, 2342-2343, 2343-2344, 2344-2345, 2345-2346, 2346-2347, 2347-2348, 2348-2349, 2349-2350, 2350-2351, 2351-2352, 2352-2353, 2353-2354, 2354-2355, 2355-2356, 2356-2357, 2357-2358, 2358-2359, 2359-2360, 2360-2361, 2361-2362, 2362-2363, 2363-2364, 2364-2365, 2365-2366, 2366-2367, 2367-2368, 2368-2369, 2369-2370, 2370-2371, 2371-2372, 2372-2373, 2373-2374, 2374-2375, 2375-2376, 2376-2377, 2377-2378, 2378-2379, 2379-2380, 2380-2381, 2381-2382, 2382-2383, 2383-2384,

Likewise, if the arrest warrant refers to crimes that involve ex officio preventive detention, the suspension will have the effect that the complainant will not be detained regardless of the offense charged, as well as that he or she will remain at the disposal of this district court with regard to his or her personal liberty, remaining at the disposal of the authority responsible for hearing the criminal proceedings.

The foregoing, since it is the obligation of the person who decides to adopt a pro persona interpretive approach that seeks to maximize the protection of human rights



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when it comes to crimes that merit ex officio preventive detention, in accordance with the general rules of suspension, the appearance of good law, and the danger of delay.

It is neither constitutional nor conventional that this determination be limited exclusively to the effect mentioned in Section I of Article 166 cited, since it does not benefit the complainant nor effectively protect his human right to personal liberty while the case is resolved

The above, regardless of the obligation to comply with the security measures established by this constitutional oversight body (which will be detailed below), and as long as this suspension is in force ; it is emphasized that the complaining party may not be deprived of his or her liberty, even when he or she appears before the judge of the case for the continuation of the criminal proceedings and the latter imposes a precautionary measure of preventive detention, since this measure cannot be executed since the petitioner is at the disposal of this judge regarding his or her personal liberty.

The foregoing is supported by the jurisprudence of the Regional Plenary on criminal and labor matters of the Central-North region, based in Mexico City, which reads as follows:

"PROVISIONAL SUSPENSION IN INDIRECT AMPARO. MUST BE GRANTED SO THAT THE COMPLAINANT IS NOT DETAINED WHEN CLAIMING THE ARREST WARRANT FOR CRIMES THAT WARRANT EX OFFICIAL PREVENTIVE DETENTION.

Facts: The opposing Circuit Collegiate Courts upheld contradictory criteria when resolving appeals filed against incidental determinations in relation to the effects of the provisional suspension requested against arrest warrants for crimes

3 Digital registry: 2028568, Instance: Regional Plenary Sessions, Eleventh Period, Common Matter, Criminal, Thesis: PR.P.T.CN. J/3 P (11th), Official Gazette of the Judicial Weekly of the Federation, Book 36, April 2024, Volume IV, page 4031

that merit ex officio preventive detention. While one considered ex officio preventive detention to be unconstitutional and failed to apply Article 166, Section I, of the Amparo Law, and based on Section II of the same provision, granted provisional suspension so that the complainant would not be detained until those responsible were notified of the final resolution; the other considered that the special rules of the aforementioned Article 166 are applicable, since the judgments of the Inter-American Court in the cases of Tzompaxtle Tecpile et al. v. Mexico and García Rodríguez et al. v. Mexico, only impact the figure of ex officio preventive detention and not the arrest warrant or the regulation on suspension in the relevant law

Legal Criterion: The Regional Plenary on Criminal and Labor Matters of the Central-North Region, based in Mexico City, determines that when an arrest warrant for a crime that warrants ex officio preventive detention is claimed under indirect protection, provisional suspension must be granted so that, during its validity, the complaining party is not detained.

Justification: It is necessary to adopt a pro persona interpretive approach, which seeks to maximize the protection of human rights when it comes to crimes that warrant ex officio preventive detention. In accordance with the general rules of suspension, the appearance of good law, and the danger of delay, constitutional adjudicators should not limit themselves to the effect mentioned in Section I of Article 166, since it does not benefit the complaining party nor does it effectively protect their human right to personal liberty while the case is resolved

The foregoing does not imply paralyzing the criminal proceedings, since the Amparo Judge may grant a provisional suspension to avoid the detention of the complainant and, at the same time, take the necessary measures to ensure his appearance while the merits of the matter are resolved. That is, when the complainant appears at the initial hearing, the natural judge may issue the pertinent precautionary measures, such as preventive detention justified at the request of the Public Prosecutor's Office. However, due to the suspension granted, this measure will not be enforceable, since the applicant will be under the jurisdiction of the District Judge with regard to his personal liberty, as long as the suspension remains in effect.

The foregoing implies compliance with the constitutional mandate to apply and enforce at all times the pro persona principle contained in Article 10 of the Federal Constitution. This is not an obstacle to the foregoing, since the ruling on the unconstitutionality of the challenged act and the effects and impact that international judgments should have on the corresponding executions will be addressed when resolving the merits of the matter

Criterion that is currently applicable, according to thesis PR.P.T.CN.J/31 P (11a.)⁴, whose content cites the following:



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"PROVISIONAL SUSPENSION AGAINST THE ARREST WARRANT FOR CRIMES THAT WARRANT EX OFFICIO PREVENTIVE DETENTION. THE JURISPRUDENCE PR.P.T.CN. J/3 P (11a.) IS APPLICABLE EVEN WITH THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE REFORM OF DECEMBER 31, 2024, TO ARTICLE 19, SECOND PARAGRAPH, OF THE CONSTITUTION

Facts: The opposing Circuit Collegiate Courts supported contradictory criteria when analyzing whether, in light of Article 19, second paragraph, final part, of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, amended by decree published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on December 31, 2024, the jurisprudence PR.P.T.CN. J/3 P (11a.) continues to be applicable to establish the effects of the suspension of the act claimed in indirect protection when an arrest warrant is claimed regarding a crime that warrants ex officio preventive detention

Legal Criterion: The Regional Plenary on Criminal and Labor Matters of the Central-North Region, based in Mexico City, determines that the aforementioned reform to the second paragraph of Article 19 of the Constitution, regarding ex officio preventive detention, does not invalidate the jurisprudence PR.P.T.CN. J/3 P (11a.), so it continues to be applicable when, in indirect protection, an arrest warrant is requested regarding a crime that merits ex officio preventive detention.

Justification: The provisions of the aforementioned article constitute a mandate specifically directed to the Public Prosecutor's Office in cases of justified preventive detention, and to the Control Judge in cases of ex officio preventive detention, so they are obligated to interpret the rules contained therein literally

The constitutional reform that expanded the catalog of crimes that merit ex officio preventive detention and established a heuristic limit on the interpretive powers of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Control Judge bears no relation to the content of the jurisprudence PR.P.T.CN. J/3 P (11a.). This criterion governs the Amparo Judges when they hear the request to suspend the arrest warrant for a crime that merits ex officio preventive detention, and the Amparo courts are not bound by the obligation provided for in said normative portion, but rather by the duties imposed on them, among others, by Articles 10, 16, 17, 20, 103, 107, 128, and 133 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States

The hermeneutical exercise carried out by the amparo judge is to interpret the Constitution in a harmonious and systematic manner with respect to all of its postulates, without rendering the content of the Supreme Norm and international treaties inoperative, since the principle of unity of the Constitution establishes that one of its articles cannot be interpreted in isolation, but rather in conjunction with its various norms. The activity of the amparo judge is governed by these provisions, so that in light of the aforementioned jurisprudence, the examination of the appropriateness of the suspension when an arrest warrant is requested regarding a crime that merits ex officio preventive detention, cannot be done with attention to the final part of the second paragraph of the aforementioned article 19, which contains a mandate that is not applicable.

Furthermore, the aforementioned jurisprudential criterion is mandatory for all jurisdictional authorities of the Federation and

of the federal entities of the Central-North region, in accordance with Article 217 of the Amparo Law. The opposite would be inconsistent with the principle of non-regression of human rights, given that there are no circumstances that justify a regression, and rather, Articles 10, 16, 17, 20, 103, 107, 128, and 133 mentioned above continue to guide the work of the Amparo Judges toward respect for non-regression.

It is understood that protection orders or measures issued in accordance with the applicable legislation by an administrative or jurisdictional authority, which aim to safeguard the security or integrity of a person, as well as the execution of an investigative technique or precautionary measure granted by a judicial authority, will not be subject to suspension

The aforementioned precautionary measure will take effect, but will cease to do so, in accordance with Articles 162 and 168 of the relevant law, if the complainant does not comply within the established timeframes with the security measures set for this purpose in the following terms:

a) To this end, the complainant must provide a guarantee in the amount of \$20,000.00 (twenty thousand pesos 00/100 national currency), within three days in any of the forms established by law, which must be submitted to this court

b) Likewise, within a period of three business days, the person must appear before the responsible judicial authority; this period will begin to be computed from the moment he or she is presented with the corresponding report in which, where appropriate, the existence of the claimed act is accepted, so that he or she is qualified to appear before the judge of the case in question; taking into account the nature of the crime for which the claimed arrest warrant was issued, in accordance with the provisions of Article 166, third paragraph of the Law on the Matter.

of the federal entities of the Central-North region, in accordance with Article 217 of the Amparo Law. The opposite would be inconsistent with the principle of non-regression of human rights, given that there are no circumstances that justify a regression, and rather, Articles 10, 16, 17, 20, 103, 107, 128, and 133 mentioned above continue to guide the work of the Amparo Judges toward respect for non-regression.

It is understood that protection orders or measures issued in accordance with the applicable legislation by an administrative or jurisdictional authority, which aim to safeguard the security or integrity of a person, as well as the execution of an investigative technique or precautionary measure granted by a judicial authority, will not be subject to suspension

The aforementioned precautionary measure will take effect, but will cease to do so, in accordance with Articles 162 and 168 of the relevant law, if the complainant does not comply within the established timeframes with the security measures set for this purpose in the following terms:

a) To this end, the complainant must provide a guarantee in the amount of \$20,000.00 (twenty thousand pesos 00/100 national currency), within three days in any of the forms established by law, which must be submitted to this court

b) Likewise, within a period of three business days, the person must appear before the responsible judicial authority; this period will begin to be computed from the moment he or she is presented with the corresponding report in which, where appropriate, the existence of the claimed act is accepted, so that he or she is qualified to appear before the judge of the case in question; taking into account the nature of the crime for which the claimed arrest warrant was issued, in accordance with the provisions of Article 166, third paragraph of the Law on the Matter.



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The suspension granted under the terms set forth will take effect immediately and until those responsible receive notification of the definitive suspension that is issued

The amount indicated in section a) is set at the discretion of the authorities designated as responsible who may order the arrest warrant or other form of deprivation of liberty of which the petitioner complains, their address and the claim, the approximate period of one month in which the definitive suspension is resolved; in addition to the absence of further elements for its establishment, such as the complainant's employment, address, dependents, properties in their name, among others.

The foregoing is subject to the isolated thesis number II.A.1 K5, under the following heading:

"PROVISIONAL SUSPENSION. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF THE GUARANTEE. ARTICLE 125 OF THE AMPARO LAW."

Said guarantee may be exhibited in any of the forms established by the Law, and must contain the following requirements: the federal authority to whom it is addressed, the file number to which it corresponds, and the concept of exhibition

Likewise, you must request that the institution that issues the document in which the guarantee is recorded, record the following legend: "The depositor expressly authorizes the Technical Secretary of the Fund to Support the Administration of Justice to request and receive from the depository credit institution the information that allows him to control this deposit"; this in accordance

⁵ Supported by the Collegiate Court on Administrative Matters of the Second Circuit, available on page 829, volume VII, March 1998, Ninth Period, of the Judicial Weekly of the Federation and its Gazette.

with the provisions of Article 883 of the General Agreement of the Plenary Session of the Federal Judiciary Council, which establishes the provisions regarding the administrative activity of the Council itself, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on January 2, 2015.

Likewise, in accordance with the provisions of Article 879 of the aforementioned General Agreement, the complainant must ensure that the depository institution that issues the document records the amount of the deposited amount, and that the aforementioned deposit does not generate interest, yield, or any consideration in favor of the depositor.

If the complainant chooses to display the surety bond, it must contain, in addition to the previous requirements, the express waiver by the surety company of the provisions of the Federal Law on Surety Institutions, in the event that the collection of the bonded amount is made effective.

Address and authorized

Consider Germán Jalil Terriquez Córdova authorized under the requested terms, as he has a duly registered professional license, and the rest of those named only to hear and receive notifications, as they do not have a registered license.

Likewise, his procedural address is indicated for this purpose in the complaint.

Non-working days and hours are enabled

In order to maintain the principle of practicality in the matters of this constitutional control body, based on the third paragraph of article 21 of the Amparo Law, non-working days and hours are enabled for the practice of all personal notifications in this amparo trial.

Application of the Federal Code of Procedure

civil.



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SEAL OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH OF THE FEDERATION
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It is specified that in terms of article 2 of the Amparo Law, the Federal Code of Civil Procedure will apply subsidiarily, due to the fact that, at this time, the National Code of Civil and Family Procedure has not entered into force, in accordance with its second transitory article.

It is urged to promote the processing of the trial in
line

Now, in accordance with articles 52 bis and 251 of the General Agreement of the Plenary Session of the Federal Judiciary Council , which repeals the contingency agreements for COVID-19 and reforms, adds and repeals various provisions related to the use of electronic means and digital solutions as guiding axes of the new work scheme in the administrative areas and jurisdictional bodies of the council itself, effective as of November 7, 2022, the parties are urged to, if possible, access the technological tools to continue with the processing of this matter, through the "online trial" scheme, until its conclusion and filing.

Transparency

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 16 , second paragraph, of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States , and Article 73 of the General Law on Transparency and Access to Public Information, the parties are hereby informed of the right of the general public to request information related to this case, once the resolution issued in this matter becomes final.

Electronic file Finally, in

accordance with General Agreements 21/2007 of the Plenary Session of the Federal Judiciary Council, and 1/2009 of the Plenary Sessions of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation and of the Council itself, as well as Article 3 of the Law

of Amparo, it is ordered that this matter be fully digitized.

Notify.

This was provided and electronically signed by the judge

[REDACTED] Head of the Court

Eleventh District in the State of Baja California,

assisted by the secretary who [REDACTED]

authorizes and attests.

AYRR/MAAH/Carriv