GGIA 360° in Mexico: February 2026 Update

Territorial Roundtables for Labour Formalization

A Multi-Stakeholder Coordination Framework to Advance Decent Work in Mexico

National Context and Structural Challenges

Mexico holds a strategic position on the international stage as the second-largest economy and population in Latin America and the Caribbean, with active participation in the main global economic governance forums. Its membership in the G20 and the OECD, together with its role as a bridge between North America and Latin America and the Caribbean, consolidates it as a key node for trade, investment, and international cooperation. In this context, the launch of the *Mexico Plan* represents a national commitment to investment in infrastructure, energy, and industry aimed at strengthening competitiveness and mitigating the effects of an international economic environment marked by growing uncertainty.

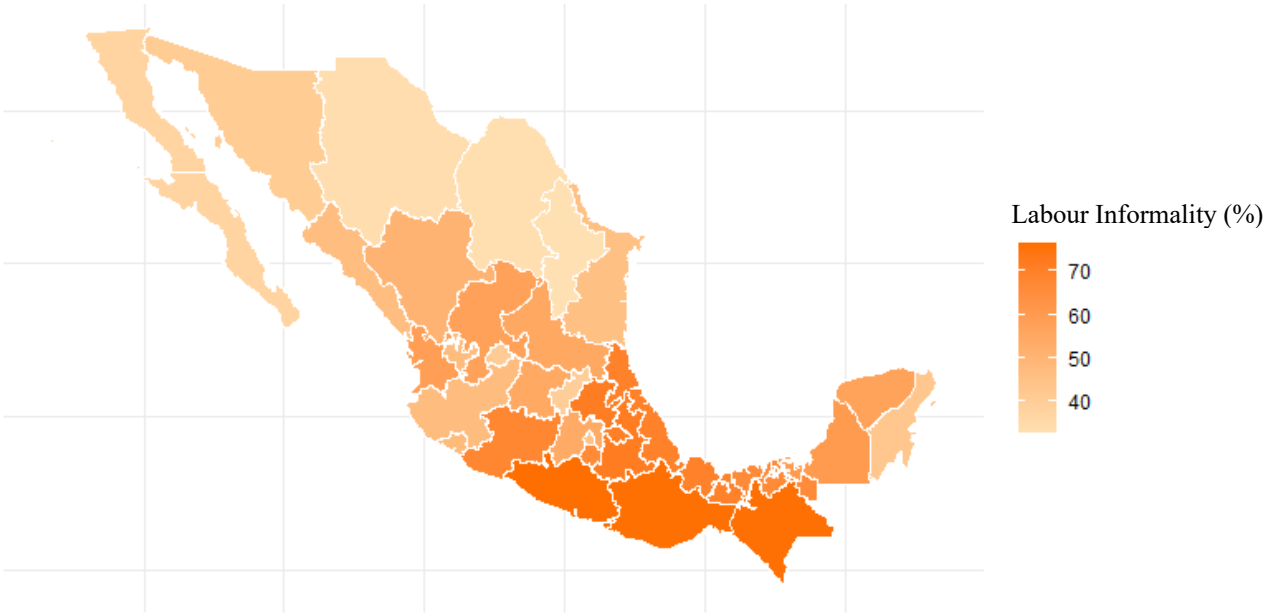
However, this global integration coexists with structural challenges in the labour market, particularly regarding labour informality. More than 30 million people work under informal conditions, representing half of the employed population, and the reduction of this rate has been limited over the past two decades, declining from 59% to 54%. Low economic growth rates have restricted the capacity to generate formal employment, and deeper integration into international trade has not translated into a sustained reduction in informality. In some cases, segments of informal employment are even linked to dynamics within global value chains. Overall, economic and labour informality constitute a structural and multi-causal phenomenon, deeply rooted in longstanding weaknesses in the country's economic, social, and institutional development[1].

In response to this scenario, the current administration of the Government of Mexico has defined, through the National Development Plan 2025–2030, a clear labour policy roadmap. Objective 3.2 aims to promote decent work for all persons of working age, with particular emphasis on addressing regional disparities and advancing labour formalization. To assess progress, the labour informality rate has been established as the central indicator, with a baseline of 54.4% and a target reduction to 48.9% by 2030, which implies a target reduction of one percentage point per year.

In summary, the National Development Plan outlines a strategic commitment by the Government of Mexico to promote decent work, strengthen formal employment, enhance the labour inclusion of vulnerable groups, and achieve a measurable reduction in informality as a key condition for advancing more equitable, productive, and sustainable development.

[1] Bensusán Areous, G. y Florez Vaquiro, N. (Lépore, E., coord. gral) (2024), Informalidad laboral en México: Diagnóstico y agenda de política pública, CDMX: FLACSO. Prepared within the framework of the EU4DecentWork Project.

Figure 1: Labour Informality by Federal Entity. Mexico. First Quarter of 2025



EU4DecentWork Project

Strategic Approach

The EU4DecentWork Project is part of a strategic contribution of European cooperation aimed at consolidating a platform for dialogue and interinstitutional engagement to sustainably advance the decent work and labour formalization agenda in Mexico. Through this approach, the Project mobilizes the expertise of EU Member States to provide specialized technical assistance tailored to the needs of Mexican counterparts, promoting contextualized and sustainable solutions. It also fosters synergies between federal and local public institutions, strengthening collaboration with the private sector and civil society organizations as a prerequisite for more coordinated and effective labour governance.

Recognizing that economic informality is a structural and multi-causal phenomenon, the Project promotes comprehensive, territorially differentiated strategies based on the participation of public and private actors. In this framework, it contributes to strengthening labour and social security systems, as well as to the creation of interinstitutional coordination spaces aligned with the objectives of promoting decent work established in the National Development Plan 2025–2030.

Operationally, the Project provides technical assistance to federal and state governments — notably the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the Mexican Social Security Institute, the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, and state-level Ministries of Labour, Economy, and Finance — while fostering multisectoral partnerships with business actors, trade unions, civil society organizations, academia, and international cooperation bodies. Supported by specialized European institutions and the economic, labour, and cooperation services of EU Member States, this comprehensive multi-stakeholder approach promotes coordinated action and helps establish a collaborative governance aimed at advancing decent work and enabling the structural transformation of the labour market.

Under this approach, the intervention is structured around four strategic pillars:

- the development of strategic analysis for labour formalization to inform and strengthen public policy design;
- the strengthening of technical and institutional capacities of labour and economic authorities to improve implementation and coordination;
- the implementation of multilevel and context-specific interventions tailored to territorial realities and sectoral dynamics; and
- the promotion of innovative, replicable, and scalable pilot projects conceived as demonstrative experiences with potential expansion to other regions and productive sectors.

Alignment with National and EU Agendas

The Project directly contributes to the priorities established in the National Development Plan 2025–2030, particularly to Objective 3.2 referred to above. It is also aligned with the Labour and Social Welfare Sectoral Programme 2025–2030, which derives from the Plan and defines the strategic lines of action of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in areas such as labour inspection, employment intermediation, and the formalization of critical segments of the labour market. Likewise, it supports the achievement of the objectives of the Institutional Programme of the Mexican Social Security Institute 2025–2030, which is aimed at expanding social security coverage and ensuring equitable access to economic and social benefits through strategies that promote the inclusion of workers and employers within its schemes. Finally, in line with the Special Programme for Productivity and Competitiveness 2025–2030, the Project contributes to strengthening economic development policy coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, particularly in the area focused on improving the quality of workforce training and increasing productivity.

At the same time, the Project makes a substantive contribution to the European Union's Global Gateway Investment Agenda by fostering an enabling environment for investment, productivity growth, and enhanced business competitiveness within a framework of sustainable development and social inclusion. In doing so, it promotes the creation of formal and quality employment, supports the alignment of vocational training with the needs of strategic productive sectors, strengthens labour inspection systems and employment intermediation services as pillars of a more transparent and efficient labour market, and contributes to improving the coverage and quality of care and social protection systems to enable greater labour market participation. Complementarily, it promotes due diligence and responsible business conduct across value chains, fostering labour standards aligned with international sustainability commitments. Through these actions, the EU4DecentWork Project advances more inclusive and balanced economic integration while positioning the European Union and its Member States as strategic partners in Mexico's development and in the promotion of a more equitable, resilient, and competitive labour market.

Technical Cooperation and Capacity Building

Strengthening institutional capacities constitutes a central pillar of the Project, through the provision of technical assistance to federal and state institutions with competencies in tax policy, employment, and social protection, supported by specialized European bodies. This effort is framed within a comprehensive approach that integrates the strengthening of employment and labour intermediation

services, labour inspection, vocational training and skills development, care and social protection systems, as well as administrative simplification and incentives for formalization.

In the field of employment services, cooperation with France Travail is aimed at reinforcing the Mexican National Employment Service. This includes prioritizing coordination mechanisms with local services, strategies for engagement with companies, support protocols for vulnerable populations, territorial diagnostic methodologies, information and monitoring systems, and the training of employment counsellors.

In the area of labour inspection, collaboration with the Spanish Labour and Social Security Inspectorate (ITSS) is developed alongside the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Mexican Social Security Institute. This cooperation focuses on the design of sector-specific inspection protocols, the implementation of inspection campaigns targeting informal employment, the review of digital verification tools, and the training of federal and local labour inspectors.

With respect to vocational training, cooperation with the Agence nationale pour la formation professionnelle des adultes (AFPA) is carried out in collaboration with the state-level Institutes for Labour Training. Priorities include consolidating sectoral training councils, updating occupational frameworks, aligning training provision with labour market demands, and promoting skills certification as a mechanism to improve employability and productivity.

Regarding social security collection and affiliation, the Project works closely with the Mexican Social Security Institute, particularly through technical assistance from the Spanish General Treasury of Social Security, to strengthen affiliation mechanisms for domestic workers, self-employed individuals, and agricultural workers. It also supports the optimization of social contribution collection processes and the design of awareness campaigns on the benefits of social security.

In the area of care systems and social protection, the Project promotes technical exchange with France's Caisse nationale des allocations familiales (CNAF) to improve economic benefits linked to care systems, including family allowances, as well as with the École nationale supérieure de Sécurité sociale (EN3S) to strengthen the management capacities of the Mexican Social Security Institute leadership, thereby improving the institutional administration of social protection.

Complementarily, the Project promotes administrative and tax simplification for labour formalization through the exchange of adaptable Latin American experiences. These draw on regional best practices such as income tax deductions for domestic workers in Argentina, the Monotributo and Monotributo Social regimes in Uruguay, sectoral co-responsibility agreements for agricultural workers in Argentina, and the SIMPLES Nacional regime for micro and small enterprises in Brazil.

Building on this comprehensive approach, the Project promotes a strategic and intersectoral analytical pillar to strengthen the technical foundations of labour formalization policies. In this context, the Working Group on Labour Formalization Policies was established, bringing together technical officials from the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the Mexican Social Security Institute, and the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.

This effort was complemented by the development and publication of the study Labour Informality in Mexico: Diagnosis and Policy Agenda, as well as by three high-level technical meetings held in collaboration with the Inter-American Conference on Social Security (CISS) and the Latin American

Faculty of Social Sciences, Mexico (FLACSO Mexico), with the participation of specialists from the public, private, academic, and civil society sectors[2].

Territorial Roundtables for Labour Formalization

Labour informality is a complex and multi-causal phenomenon that requires a comprehensive approach, adapted to the social, economic, and institutional specificities of each territory and productive sector, and grounded in context-specific interventions that actively involve public and private stakeholders. From this perspective, the EU4DecentWork promotes the creation of dialogue and institutional coordination spaces as instruments to generate environments conducive to investment and the development of economic activities, fostering shared commitments and the application of sectoral and territorial approaches.

The Territorial Roundtables for Labour Formalization constitute interinstitutional coordination platforms designed to agree on concrete actions to address the challenges associated with promoting decent work, employment formalization, and improving employability. Their implementation prioritizes regions with specialized productive vocations, integration into global value chains, a significant presence of European companies, and developed institutional capacities, as well as territories that host strategic investment projects in infrastructure, energy, and industry.

Based on shared territorial diagnostics, these Roundtables promote practical and contextualized solutions, including skills development aligned with productive demands, strengthening of employment and labour intermediation services, optimization of labour inspection systems, improvement of occupational safety and health conditions, enhancement of social benefits, and administrative and tax simplification. Complementarily, they promote economic incentives for the hiring of registered workers, with the aim of creating an enabling environment for the transition towards formality and sustained productivity growth.

The methodology is structured in two complementary and sequential phases. The first phase, Shared Identification and Prioritization, is implemented over six months through six monthly meetings, each focused on a specific thematic area. Its purpose is to build a common diagnosis, identify key challenges, and agree on the most relevant solutions, with the active participation of key territorial stakeholders. These meetings are designed as spaces for reflection and informed deliberation, supported by technical presentations and objective evidence, aimed at facilitating dialogue, consensus-building, and joint decision-making. The second phase, Implementation of Priority Proposals, focuses on supporting and facilitating the rollout of the agreed solutions through specialized technical assistance, allocation of complementary resources, and monitoring and follow-up mechanisms to ensure effective, sustainable implementation with scaling potential.

The process of dialogue and territorial coordination incorporates several innovative elements that enhance its effectiveness and sustainability. First, it is grounded in explicit political and institutional commitment, with the active participation of state governments and the support of the European Union, thereby consolidating a territorial governance framework based on shared responsibility,

[2] First High-Level Technical Meeting "The Challenge of Employment Formalization in Mexico," CISS, Mexico City, 21 May 2024; Symposium "Labour Informality in Mexico: Diagnosis and Public Policy Agenda," FLACSO Mexico, Mexico City, 29 October 2024; International Seminar "Labour Formalization in Latin America: Comparative Experiences and Agenda for Mexico," FLACSO Mexico, Mexico City, 4 June 2025.

interinstitutional coordination, and the convergence of public and private interests. Second, the Territorial Roundtables function as structured spaces for public-private articulation, aimed at generating favourable conditions for investment and productive development by meaningfully integrating the business sector into the design and implementation of solutions. In addition, the territorial and sectoral approach enables the identification of specific challenges and their translation into concrete commitments with a direct impact on the creation of decent employment and labour formalization. This is complemented by a two-phase methodology that links diagnosis with action, combining an initial stage of evidence-based prioritization and informed dialogue with a subsequent phase of supported implementation. Finally, the operational flexibility and temporary nature of the Roundtables facilitate regulatory and administrative adjustments, reduce the complexity of interventions, and allow solutions to be piloted before potential scaling.

Bajío Corridor Territorial Roundtable

Scope and Institutional Participation

The Bajío Corridor Territorial Roundtable was implemented in coordination with the states of Querétaro and Guanajuato and focused on the automotive, auto parts, and distribution sectors, which are considered strategic for both the Bajío region and national economic development. Since its launch on 19 May 2025 in the city of Querétaro, a structured cycle of five monthly technical meetings and three complementary sessions was held, with venues alternating between the two states in the cities of Querétaro, Silao, Guanajuato, and León.

Between May and September 2025, the process progressively addressed the key dimensions of labour formalization in the automotive corridor. The first session focused on interinstitutional coordination and territorial diagnosis; subsequent discussions addressed sectoral governance and vocational training planning; further sessions deepened efforts on skills development and labour market integration, with emphasis on aligning training supply with productive demand; labour inspection and regularization within value chains were also examined; and finally, administrative simplification and incentives for formalization were addressed, concluding the diagnostic and prioritization phase. In addition, complementary technical meetings were held on sectoral governance and vocational training, including a workshop on talent attraction and retention.

Throughout the process, nearly 60 institutions from the public, private, academic, trade union, and civil society sectors participated, reflecting a high level of territorial and sectoral representation. The main institutional counterparts were the Ministries of Economy and Finance of Guanajuato, as well as the Ministries of Labour and Finance of Querétaro.

During this first phase, key challenges and lines of action related to job creation, labour formalization, and employability were identified from a multi-stakeholder perspective, laying the groundwork for the implementation phase. The closing event was held on 10 December 2025 in the city of Guanajuato, where the conclusions and work plan for the next stage were presented. On that occasion, the Letter of Intent on Territorial Commitments for the Promotion of Formal Employment and Labour Development in the Bajío was signed by the relevant state authorities, with the Delegation of the European Union in Mexico acting as witness of honour.

Priority Actions

In the area of training programmes and skills certification, an integrated sectoral approach was adopted to strengthen human capital in the automotive sector. This includes the development of a regional foresight study on the demand for STEM-related jobs in the automotive, aerospace, and information technology sectors in both states; the establishment of a sectoral vocational training council; the development of an occupational reference framework; the implementation of a pilot programme of qualifying work placements for vulnerable youth in leading companies such as Michelin and Pirelli; and the creation of a public-private training and skills development centre to strengthen the alignment between training supply and productive demand.

In terms of comprehensive labour control and regularization strategies, the strengthening of the inspection system was defined through the professionalization of federal and state inspectors via a specialized diploma programme, complemented by the implementation of a pilot labour inspection initiative focused on the automotive supply chain. This aims to promote regulatory compliance and formalization across different stages of production.

Finally, under the pillar of administrative simplification and incentives for formalization, priority was given to modernizing and streamlining administrative processes to support the transition to formality. Key actions include scaling up the state-level tax simplification programme for small taxpayers and designing and implementing a support programme for MSMEs to facilitate their sustainable integration into the formal economy, including information and training activities for micro-employers.

Mayan Corridor Territorial Roundtable

Scope and Institutional Participation

The Mayan Corridor Territorial Roundtable was implemented in coordination with the states of Yucatán and Quintana Roo and focused on the tourism, hospitality, and related infrastructure sectors. Since its launch on 17 and 19 June 2025, seven monthly technical meetings were held during an initial phase aimed at identifying, from a multi-stakeholder perspective, key challenges and potential solutions related to job creation, labour formalization, and employability.

Between June and October 2025, a structured cycle of meetings took place in Mérida, Cancún, Playa del Carmen, and Valladolid, allowing for a sequential examination of the different dimensions of labour formalization within the tourism sector. The process began with a session focused on defining objectives and methodology; it continued with a meeting dedicated to labour market foresight and skills analysis in strategic sectors; and progressed with sessions centred on vocational training and employment intermediation in tourism, strengthening the alignment between training supply and labour market demand. Subsequently, discussions incorporated labour inspection and the formalization of actors within the tourism value chain, adopting a preventive and interinstitutional approach, as well as productive strengthening of community tourism with the active participation of cooperatives and local stakeholders. The cycle concluded with a session dedicated to administrative simplification and incentives for formalization, closing the diagnostic phase with an agenda focused on regulatory improvement and facilitating the transition towards formality.

Throughout the process, 135 institutions from the public, private, academic, trade union, and civil society sectors participated, reflecting broad territorial representation in Yucatán and Quintana Roo. The main state counterparts included, on the part of Quintana Roo, the Ministry of Finance and Planning, the Ministry of Economic Development, the Ministry of Tourism, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; and on the part of Yucatán, the Ministry of Administration and Finance, the Ministry of Economy and Labour, the Ministry of Tourism Development, and the Ministry of Planning and Evaluation.

The presentation of conclusions and the work plan was held in two sessions on 16 and 18 February 2026 in Mérida and Cancún, respectively. The event held in Mérida was attended by the Governor of Yucatán, Joaquín Díaz Mena, and concluded with the signing of the Territorial Commitments by the heads of the Ministries of Administration and Finance; Economy and Labour; Tourism Development; as well as the State Institute for Labour Training of Yucatán, thereby institutionally consolidating the agreed roadmap and integrating it into the State Development Plan of Yucatán.

Priority Actions

As a result of the consensus reached within the Territorial Roundtable, a set of strategic lines of action was defined for its second phase. These will be implemented in a decentralized manner in each state, while ensuring an interstate coordination mechanism that guarantees coherence in execution, knowledge-sharing, and effective alignment of efforts.

In the area of vocational training and employment intermediation, it was agreed to develop and certify competencies in the tourism sector. To this end, a Labour Competency Standard will be developed and accredited, aimed at professionalizing customer service in hotel and restaurant establishments, incorporating the cultural heritage of the Yucatán Peninsula. Based on this standard, a training, assessment, and certification programme will be implemented for informal workers in the sector, while also promoting compliance with employer training obligations.

In the field of community tourism development, priority was given to strengthening groups and cooperatives through a comprehensive technical support programme aimed at their formalization, consolidation, and scaling. This will include assistance in obtaining the Community Tourism Distinction awarded by the Ministry of Tourism, commercial linkage strategies with actors in the formal tourism sector, and first-aid training activities in collaboration with the Mexican Red Cross.

Regarding labour control and regularization, a comprehensive economic and labour formalization campaign will be implemented in the tourism sector, targeting self-employed workers, cooperatives, and micro and small enterprises in both states. The strategy will include coordinated actions for information, training, and awareness-raising; strengthening preventive labour inspection; promoting collective enrolment in the Mexican Social Security Institute; and disseminating labour rights, fiscal incentives, and social security benefits under a territorial and interinstitutional approach.

Finally, under the pillar of administrative simplification and incentives for formalization, a regulatory improvement agenda will be promoted to simplify municipal procedures related to the establishment and operation of micro and small tourism enterprises. Technical assistance will be provided to support the adoption of administrative simplification tools in priority municipalities, strengthen institutional capacities, promote the harmonization of criteria, and establish intergovernmental coordination and monitoring mechanisms to ensure effective implementation and continuous improvement.

Metropolitan Corridor Territorial Roundtable

Scope and Institutional Participation

The Metropolitan Corridor Territorial Roundtable of Mexico City focused on the construction sector, given its strategic importance for job creation and its high levels of informality. Over the course of six technical meetings, more than 40 local and federal public institutions, trade unions, private sector representatives, academic entities, civil society organizations, and international bodies participated, creating a metropolitan and multilevel dialogue platform. Overall coordination was led by the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion of the Government of Mexico City, in collaboration with the Ministry of Metropolis.

Between September 2025 and February 2026, a structured cycle of six technical meetings was held at venues including the Senate of the Republic, the Mexican Chamber of the Construction Industry (CMIC), the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the Coordination of International Affairs, the Ministry of Metropolis of the Government of Mexico City, and the National Autonomous University of Mexico. The process began with a session dedicated to interinstitutional coordination and territorial diagnosis, establishing the roadmap for metropolitan work. It continued with meetings focused on vocational training and employment intermediation in the construction sector; progressed to strengthening labour inspection and regulatory compliance; incorporated occupational health and safety from a preventive and regulatory improvement perspective; and addressed the labour inclusion of temporary workers and workers in mobility contexts from a rights-based approach. The cycle concluded with a session dedicated to administrative and tax simplification for formalization, consolidating a comprehensive agenda aimed at reducing regulatory barriers and strengthening labour governance at the metropolitan level.

The presentation of conclusions and the agreed work plan is scheduled for 30 April 2026 at the Assembly of the Government of Mexico City. On that occasion, a Commitment Letter for implementation will be signed by the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion of Mexico City, the Ministry of Metropolis, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, and the Mexican Social Security Institute, with the Delegation of the European Union in Mexico acting as witness of honour.

Priority Actions

Under the thematic area of vocational training and employment intermediation, it was agreed to strengthen linkages between educational institutions and companies through dual training schemes; consolidate programmes aimed at the professionalization of trades such as bricklayers and site supervisors; promote efficient mechanisms for the registration of construction projects and workers; expand training opportunities in occupational health management; and coordinate intermediation actions to improve the dissemination of job vacancies in Mexico City and its metropolitan area.

In the area of labour inspection and regulatory compliance, it was agreed to develop a comprehensive sectoral inspection campaign promoting the use of complaint systems and digital compliance tools; organize workshops for companies on labour and social security obligations; develop a guide for the simplification of administrative procedures for employers, particularly MSMEs; implement awareness-raising actions targeting workers on their rights; and design a sector-specific inspection protocol accompanied by a compliance guide.

Under the pillar of occupational safety and health, it was agreed to design and implement specialized training in risk prevention; promote the adoption of preventive programmes addressing workplace accidents and occupational diseases; strengthen the dissemination of certifications and training courses in safety and health; and support the establishment and effective operation of joint safety and hygiene committees with sectoral technical assistance.

With regard to the labour inclusion of temporary workers and workers in mobility contexts, it is planned to develop a diagnosis of migratory and intra-urban mobility patterns to inform public policy lines; establish coordination mechanisms to share information on vacancies, procedures, and training opportunities; develop guidelines and protocols for employers and employment agencies to facilitate the formal hiring of workers in mobility; and design materials and training programmes for migrant workers on requirements, rights, and labour regularization procedures.

Finally, under the theme of administrative and tax simplification for formalization, it was agreed to expand the construction one-stop shop to include labour affiliation procedures; integrate sectoral affiliation and formalization campaigns; and develop a digital platform centralizing regulatory information and administrative procedures.

Conclusion and Forward Perspective

The experience of the Territorial Roundtables demonstrates that advancing labour formalization in Mexico requires not only regulatory reforms, but also sustained institutional coordination, active private sector engagement, and solutions grounded in territorial realities. By creating structured spaces for dialogue and joint decision-making, the EU4DecentWork Project, together with nearly 250 participating entities from the public, private, and social sectors, has helped translate shared diagnoses into concrete commitments and pilot actions capable of addressing structural barriers to formality in key productive sectors, thereby contributing directly to the achievement of the objectives set out in the National Development Plan 2025–2030, particularly those related to the promotion of decent work and the reduction of labour informality.

Looking ahead, the consolidation and scaling of this territorial approach offer a pathway to strengthen policy coherence across levels of government and foster more inclusive labour markets aligned with regional economic dynamics. As implementation progresses, the Roundtables have the potential to evolve from pilot coordination mechanisms into permanent platforms for policy innovation, contributing to a more resilient institutional architecture for employment and social protection. In doing so, they can support Mexico's transition towards higher productivity, improved working conditions, and greater economic inclusion, while also contributing to the objectives of the European Union's Global Gateway Investment Agenda by promoting enabling environments for sustainable investment and reinforcing the role of the European Union and its Member States as strategic partners in advancing decent work and inclusive economic development.

Annex: Main Participating Actors by Territorial Roundtable and Institutional Sector

	Bajío Corridor Territorial Roundtable	Mayan Corridor Territorial Roundtable	Metropolitan Corridor Territorial Roundtable
Public Sector	Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social (STPS); Servicio Nacional de Empleo (SNE); Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social (IMSS); Secretaría de Economía de Guanajuato; Secretaría de Finanzas de Guanajuato; Subsecretaría de Trabajo de Guanajuato; Subsecretaría de Empleo y Formación Laboral de Guanajuato; Secretaría de Trabajo de Querétaro; Secretaría de Finanzas de Querétaro; Secretaría de Desarrollo Sustentable de Querétaro; Subsecretaría de Tecnologías de Querétaro; Subsecretaría de Ingresos de Querétaro; Instituto Estatal de Capacitación (IECA) de Guanajuato; Instituto de Capacitación para el Trabajo del Estado de Querétaro (ICATEQ).	Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social (STPS); Servicio Nacional de Empleo (SNE); Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social (IMSS); Secretaría de Administración y Finanzas de Yucatán; Secretaría de Economía y Trabajo de Yucatán; Secretaría de Fomento Turístico de Yucatán; Secretaría Técnica de Planeación y Evaluación de Yucatán; Subsecretaría de Trabajo de Yucatán; Instituto de Capacitación para el Trabajo de Yucatán; Secretaría de Finanzas y Planeación de Quintana Roo; Secretaría de Desarrollo Económico de Quintana Roo; Secretaría de Turismo de Quintana Roo; Secretaría de Trabajo y Previsión Social de Quintana Roo; Instituto de Capacitación para el Trabajo de Quintana Roo; Agencia de Transformación Digital del Estado de Quintana Roo; Ayuntamientos de Benito Juárez, Playa del Carmen, Tulum, Cozumel, Bacalar, Valladolid, Felipe Carrillo Puerto y Puerto Morelos.	Secretaría de Trabajo y Previsión Social (STPS); Servicio Nacional de Empleo (SNE); Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social (IMSS); Dirección General de Centros de Formación para el Trabajo; Comisión Federal de Competencia Económica; Secretaría del Trabajo y Fomento al Empleo; Secretaría de Planeación, Ordenamiento Territorial y Coordinación Metropolitana; Secretaría de Obras y Servicios; Secretaría de Educación, Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación; Consejo para Prevenir y Eliminar la Discriminación de la Ciudad de México; Coordinación General de Atención a la Movilidad Humana; Agencia Digital de Innovación Pública; Secretaría de Gestión Integral del Agua.

Private Sector	Clúster Automotriz de Guanajuato; Clúster Automotriz de Querétaro; Cámara Nacional de la Industria Hulera; centros empresariales de la Confederación Patronal de la República Mexicana (COPARMEX) en Querétaro, Celaya, Salamanca, Irapuato y León; delegaciones de la Cámara Nacional de la Industria de Transformación (CANACINTRA) y de la Cámara Nacional de Comercio (CANACO) en Querétaro y León; Asociación de Mipymes Industriales de Querétaro; Cámara Mexicano-Alemana de Comercio e Industria; Cámara de Comercio e Industria Franco Mexicana; Cámara Española de Comercio; Cámara de Comercio Italiana en México; Holland House; Irish Mexican Chamber; Michelin; Pirelli; Bosch.	Consejo Coordinador Empresarial del Caribe; Confederación Patronal de la República Mexicana (COPARMEX) Península de Yucatán y centros empresariales en Mérida, Valladolid, Riviera Maya, Cozumel, Cancún y Chetumal; delegaciones de la Confederación de Cámaras Nacionales de Comercio, Servicios y Turismo (CONCANACO SERVYTUR) en Mérida, Progreso, José María Morelos, Cancún, Tulum, Bacalar y Chetumal; delegaciones de la Cámara Nacional de la Industria de Transformación (CANACINTRA) y de la Cámara Nacional de la Industria de Restaurantes y Alimentos Condimentados (CANIRAC) en Mérida y Cancún; Cámara Española de Comercio; Cámara de Comercio e Industria Franco Mexicana; Consejo Empresarial Turístico; Asociación Mexicana de la Industria Turística en Yucatán; Asociación Hotelera de Cancún, Puerto Morelos e Isla Mujeres; Asociación Hotelera de la Riviera Maya; Asociación Hotelera en Yucatán; Asociación de Pequeños Hoteles de Playa del Carmen; Asociación de Proveedores de Quintana Roo; Asociación de Agencias Promotoras de Turismo de Yucatán; Grupo Aeroportuario Del Sureste (ASUR); Mobility ADO; Ultramar	Cámara Mexicana de la Industria de la Construcción (CMIC); Consejo Coordinador Empresarial (CCE); Confederación Patronal de la República Mexicana (COPARMEX); Unión de Instituciones Financieras Mexicanas (UNIFIMEX); Cámara Mexicano-Alemana de Comercio e Industria; Cámara de Comercio e Industria Franco Mexicana; Cámara Nórdica de Comercio en México; Cámara de Comercio Italiana en México; Cimentaciones Mexicanas S.A. de C.V. (CIMESA).

		Ferry; Grupo Xcaret; Hilton Hotels & Resorts; Hyatt Hotels Corporation; Holiday Inn.	
Trade Union and Civil Society Actors	Confederación de Trabajadores de México (CTM); Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Industria Metal Mecánica (SITIMM); Federación Regional Fernando Amilpa; Sindicato de Transporte; AVSI México; Fundación Avina; Pan American Development Foundation (PADF); Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung.	Alianza Peninsular para el Turismo Comunitario; Red de Turismo Indígena de Quintana Roo; Co'ox Mayab; diversas cooperativas de turismo comunitario de la península de Yucatán; Fundación Haciendas del Mundo Maya; Fundación ADO; AVSI México; Jade Sociales; Asociación Mexicana en Dirección de Recursos Humanos.	Confederación Revolucionaria de Obreros y Campesinos (CROC); Confederación de Trabajadores de México (CTM); Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana (CROM); AVSI México; Pan American Development Foundation (PADF); GOYN México; Global Refuge; Oxfam México; Intrare.
Academic and International Cooperation Partners	Colegio Nacional de Educación Profesional Técnica (CONALEP); Colegio de Estudios Científicos y Tecnológicos del Estado de Querétaro (CECyTEQ); Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro (UAQ); Universidad de Guanajuato; Universidad Politécnica de Santa Rosa Jáuregui; Universidad Tecnológica de Querétaro (UTEQ); Agencia Francesa de Desarrollo (AFD); Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID).	Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán; Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Quintana Roo; Instituto Tecnológico de Cancún; Instituto Tecnológico de Mérida; Universidad Latinoamericana del Caribe; Vatel México; Agencia Francesa de Desarrollo (AFD); Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID).	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM); Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey; Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO); Colegio de Arquitectos de la Ciudad de México; Conferencia Interamericana de Seguridad Social (CISS); Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM); Agencia Francesa de Desarrollo (AFD); Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID); Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).