# Ley Federal de Protección de Datos Personales en Posesión de los Particulares (LFPDPPP), new law published in the DOF on March 20, 2025

Mexico's 2025 LFPDPPP governs private-sector personal data processing, abrogates the 2010 law and is supervised by the Secretaría Anticorrupción y Buen Gobierno.




## What it is

The Ley Federal de Protección de Datos Personales en Posesión de los Particulares (LFPDPPP) of 2025 is Mexico's federal data protection law for private individuals and private legal entities that process personal data. The Congreso de la Unión issued it as Article Third of the decree published in the Diario Oficial de la Federación (DOF) on March 20, 2025; it entered into force the next day, March 21, 2025 (transitorio Primero), and it abrogates the 2010 law of the same name published on July 5, 2010 (transitorio Segundo, section I).

The new law moves supervision from the Instituto Nacional de Transparencia, Acceso a la Información y Protección de Datos Personales (INAI) to the Secretaría Anticorrupción y Buen Gobierno (article 2, section XV). The constitutional reform on organic simplification published on December 20, 2024 ended the INAI commissioners' terms when the secondary laws took effect, and transitorios Quinto to Décimo Tercero move its staff, resources, systems and files to the Secretaría, with its pending data protection proceedings (transitorio Décimo). The same decree issued the Ley General de Protección de Datos Personales en Posesión de Sujetos Obligados for public bodies. The only reform so far is the decree of November 14, 2025, which amended article 4 on supplementary law.

## At a glance

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PUBLISHER<br>Congreso de la Unión (Estados Unidos Mexicanos) | TYPE<br>Regulation | VERSION<br>Nueva Ley, DOF March 20, 2025 (abrogates the 2010 law); last reform DOF November 14, 2025 (article 4) |
| EFFECTIVE<br>March 21, 2025 | DOMAIN<br>Privacy | FAMILY<br>Global Privacy Regulations |
| REGION<br>Mexico | ADOPTION MODEL<br>Regulatory Compliance | IMPLEMENTATION COMPLEXITY<br>High |

Source: diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/ref/lfpdppp.htm

## Why it matters

- **Eight named principles** Article 5 requires lawfulness, purpose, loyalty, consent, quality, proportionality, information and accountability, and articles 6 to 14 define them.
- **A privacy notice with required content** Article 15 lists six items: the controller's identity and address, the data processed, the purposes, options to limit use, the ARCO procedure, and how changes are communicated.
- **Consent rules by data type** Consent may be express or tacit and tacit is valid as a general rule (article 7); financial or asset data needs express consent, and sensitive data needs express written consent (article 8).
- **Statutory ARCO deadlines** The controller answers within 20 business days and acts within 15 more (article 31), and the first response can be extended once for an equal period.

© 2026 SmartSuite Inc. All rights reserved.

## How SmartSuite supports LFPDPPP

### Privacy Notice Register

Hold each aviso de privacidad, integral and simplified, with the six article 15 elements and its change history.

### Consent and Data Type Records

Record consent by data type: tacit, express for financial data, express written for sensitive data under articles 7 and 8.

### ARCO Request Tracking

Log requests with the 20-day response and 15-day implementation deadlines of article 31 and any extension.

### Protection and Verification Cases

Track a request before the Secretaría under article 40, the 15-day reply, hearings, resolution and compliance within ten days.

### Breach Register

Record security breaches, the assessment of significant effect on rights and the immediate notice to data subjects under article 19.

### Processors and Transfers

Track processors, article 35 transfer clauses and the article 36 basis for transfers made without consent.

## Common framework mappings

APEC PF | LGPD | CCPA/CPRA | GDPR | ISO 27001:2022 | ISO 27701 | NIST Privacy Framework v1.0 | OECD Privacy Guidelines

## Official resources

### LFPDPPP consolidated text (Chamber of Deputies)

The current text of the 2025 law as published by the Cámara de Diputados.

diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LFPDPPP.pdf

### Secretaría Anticorrupción y Buen Gobierno

The federal ministry that took over personal data protection oversight, verifications and sanctions from the dissolved INAI in 2025.

gob.mx/buengobierno

### Reglamento de la LFPDPPP

The regulation that details privacy notices, consent, security measures and breach handling under the LFPDPPP, applied insofar as it does not conflict with the 2025 law.

diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/regley/Reg_LFPDPPP.pdf

### Ley General de Protección de Datos Personales en Posesión de Sujetos Obligados

The companion general law of March 20, 2025 that governs personal data held by public bodies.

diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LGPDPPSO.pdf

## Frequently asked questions

### Which law governs personal data held by private parties in Mexico today?

The new LFPDPPP published in the DOF on March 20, 2025, in force since March 21, 2025 (transitorio Primero). Transitorio Segundo, section I, abrogates the 2010 law published on July 5, 2010. The decree of November 14, 2025 reformed only article 4, which sets the supplementary laws for procedure; that reform applies as the Código Nacional de Procedimientos Civiles y Familiares is phased in, and automatically from April 1, 2027 (decree transitorio Segundo).

### Who supervises the LFPDPPP now that the INAI is gone?

The Secretaría Anticorrupción y Buen Gobierno (article 2, section XV). Article 39 gives it the powers to verify compliance, resolve rights-protection and verification procedures and impose sanctions, and transitorios Quinto, Sexto, Octavo and Décimo Tercero transfer the INAI's staff, material resources, systems and files to it. Rulings can be challenged in amparo before specialized courts (article 51).

### What are the principles and consent rules in the 2025 law?

Article 5 lists eight principles: lawfulness, purpose, loyalty, consent, quality, proportionality, information and accountability. Under article 7 consent may be express or tacit, and tacit consent is valid as a general rule; financial or asset data requires express consent, and article 8 requires express written consent for sensitive data. Consent can be revoked at any time without retroactive effect.


Updated Oct 15, 2026 · © 2026 SmartSuite Inc. All rights reserved.

### How long do ARCO requests take under the LFPDPPP?

Article 31 gives the controller 20 business days from receipt to communicate its decision and 15 days after that to carry it out, and both periods can be extended once for an equal period. If the data subject disagrees, a request for protection must reach the Secretaría within 15 days of the response (article 40), and the Secretaría resolves it within 50 days (article 42).

### What are the penalties under the 2025 LFPDPPP?

Article 59 provides a warning and fines from 100 to 160,000 UMA for the infringements in article 58, sections II to VII, and from 200 to 320,000 UMA for sections VIII to XVIII, with an additional fine of 100 to 320,000 UMA for repeated infringements; for sensitive data the amounts can be doubled. Articles 62 to 64 add prison of three months to three years for causing a breach for profit and six months to five years for processing data by deceit, doubled for sensitive data.

License included / downloadable: Yes The law is published free in the Diario Oficial de la Federación, and the current text is available from the Chamber of Deputies (diputados.gob.mx); the platform links to the official text.

Full framework page and mappings: smartsuite.com/frameworks/mexico-federal-law-protection-personal-data-private-parties-lfpdppp