

MER 2024

INSTITUTO NACIONAL ELECTORAL

Mexican Electoral Regime

2024 FEDERAL AND LOCAL ELECTIONS

International Affairs Unit

Instituto Nacional Electoral

President Councillor

Guadalupe Taddei Zavala

Electoral Councillors

Mtro. Arturo Castillo Loza

C.E. Norma Irene De la Cruz Magaña

C.E. Uuc-kib Espadas Ancona

C.E. José Martín Fernando Faz Mora

C.E. Carla Astrid Humphrey Jordan

Mtra. Rita Bell López Vences

Mtro. Jorge Montaña Ventura

Mtra. Dania Paola Ravel Cuevas

C.E. Jaime Rivera Velázquez

Mtra. Beatriz Claudia Zavala Pérez

Acting Executive Secretary

Claudia Edith Suárez Ojeda

Internal Comptroller

Luis Oswaldo Peralta Rivera

Electoral Training and Civic Education Executive Officer

María Elena Cornejo Esparza

Head of the International Affairs Unit

Marisa Arlene Cabral Porchas

2024 Mexican Electoral Regime

2024 Edition

D.R. © 2024, Instituto Nacional Electoral
Viaducto Tlalpan núm. 100, esquina Periférico
Sur, Col. Arenal Tepepan, 14610, Ciudad de
México

Free distribution. Not for sale.



Mexican Electoral Regime

2024 FEDERAL AND LOCAL ELECTIONS

International Affairs Unit

Foreword

On Sunday 2 June federal elections will take place throughout Mexico, while its 32 states will also hold local elections.

The number of Mexican citizens authorized to exercise their right to vote will be around 99 million, which would represent an increase of almost 11 million compared to the last elections in 2018. Therefore, it is expected that around 170,000 polling stations will be installed throughout the national territory, a figure that would significantly exceed those installed in 2018.

More than 20,000 positions of popular election will be at stake, including the 500 seats in the House of Representatives, in addition to the ownership of the Executive Power in 9 states of the country, for which the constitutional principle of gender equality will be enforced. The figure also exceeds by more than 2,400 the positions disputed in 2018.

This is a large-scale logistical challenge faced by the National Electoral Institute (INE) and the 32 local electoral bodies.

This document —prepared by INE’s International Affairs Unit— provides an overview of the most important aspects that make up the Mexican electoral organization, as well as some of the substantive programs of the Institute, that will be operating for the 2024 Federal and local concurrent elections.

Instituto Nacional Electoral

INDEX

PART ONE

1	<u>2024 elections</u>	2
1.1	<u>The universe of the 2024 election and its main novelties</u>	2
1.2	<u>The National Election System</u>	3
1.3	<u>Characteristics of the system for the make-up of the national political representation</u>	3
1.4	<u>General characteristics of the systems for electing subnational officials</u>	8
2	<u>The Mexican Electoral System</u>	12
2.1	<u>Electoral Registration</u>	12
2.1.1	<u>Infographic summary of electoral districts</u>	13
2.1.2	<u>Electoral roll</u>	14
2.1.3	<u>Photo Voting Card</u>	14
2.1.4	<u>Types of voters' lists</u>	16
2.1.4.1	<u>Voters' lists</u>	16
2.1.4.2	<u>List of voters on remand</u>	16
2.1.4.3	<u>List of out-of-country voters</u>	17
2.1.5	<u>Maintenance</u>	17
3	<u>The political party system</u>	19
3.1	<u>INE's main powers in this area</u>	19
3.2	<u>Rules for the constitution and registration of political parties</u>	20
3.3	<u>National political parties</u>	20
3.4	<u>Local political parties</u>	21
3.5	<u>Rights, prerogatives, and obligations of political parties</u>	22
3.6	<u>Grounds for the loss of registration</u>	22
4	<u>Independent candidates</u>	24
4.1	<u>Relevant complementary information</u>	24
5	<u>Regulation of the parties and candidates' private funding</u>	28
5.1	<u>By their members</u>	28
5.2	<u>By Supporters</u>	28
5.3	<u>Self-financing</u>	29
5.4	<u>By financial returns</u>	29
5.5	<u>Prohibitions</u>	29
5.6	<u>2024 Maximum amounts of donations</u>	29
6	<u>Pre-campaigns and campaigns</u>	32
6.1	<u>Pre-campaigns</u>	32
6.2	<u>Inter-campaigns</u>	33
6.3	<u>Campaigns</u>	33
6.4	<u>Calendar 2024</u>	34



HOME



7	<u>Fair conditions in the competition</u>	36
7.1	<u>Public funding</u>	36
7.2	<u>Political parties</u>	36
7.3	<u>Independent candidates</u>	38
7.4	<u>Free access to radio and television</u>	38
7.5	<u>Allotment of over-the-air time</u>	38
7.5.1	<u>Ordinary or non-electoral periods</u>	38
7.5.2	<u>Electoral periods</u>	39
7.6	<u>Ceilings to campaign expenditures</u>	41
7.6.1	<u>2024 presidential election’s expenditure ceilings</u>	42
7.6.2	<u>2024 House of Representatives election’s expenditure ceilings</u>	42
7.6.3	<u>2024 Senate election’s expenditure ceilings</u>	42
7.7	<u>Forbiddance to broadcast government publicity during campaign periods</u>	48
8	<u>Regulation of surveys and opinion polls</u>	50
9	<u>Election Debates</u>	53
9.1	<u>Debates organised by electoral authorities</u>	53
9.2	<u>Debates organised by the media</u>	54
10	<u>Other voting methods</u>	56
10.1	<u>Out-of-country voting</u>	56
10.1.1	<u>Postal Voting</u>	57
10.1.2	<u>Online Voting</u>	57
10.1.3	<u>In-person voting</u>	57
10.2	<u>Vote of prisoners on remand</u>	58
10.3	<u>Early Voting</u>	58
11	<u>Electoral Observers and Foreign Visitors</u>	60
12	<u>Electoral organisation</u>	65
12.1	<u>Types, location, and composition of polling stations</u>	65
12.1.1	<u>Types of polling stations or casillas</u>	66
12.1.2	<u>Location</u>	67
12.1.3	<u>Composition</u>	68
13	<u>Election Day</u>	70
13.1	<u>Basic references</u>	70
13.2	<u>Installation and opening of polling stations</u>	72
13.3	<u>Commencement and development of the voting</u>	73



14	<u>Scrutiny and initial tally of the votes</u>	77
15	<u>Preliminary results</u>	79
15.1	<u>Information sources on voting results or trends</u>	80
15.2	<u>Institutional information sources</u>	80
15.3	<u>Preliminary Electoral Results Programme (Programa de Resultados Electorales Preliminares, PREP)</u>	81
15.4	<u>Quick counts</u>	82
15.5	<u>Non-institutional sources</u>	83
16	<u>Official tally and recount of the votes</u>	86
16.1	<u>District tallies</u>	88
16.1.1	<u>New scrutiny and tallying process of the votes of a polling station</u>	88
16.1.2	<u>Total recount of the district's votes</u>	89
16.1.3	<u>Additional information on district tallies</u>	89
16.2	<u>State tallies</u>	90
16.2.1	<u>Partial and automatic recount</u>	90
16.2.2	<u>Additional information on state tallies</u>	90
16.3	<u>Circumscription tally</u>	91
17	<u>Challenging the results of the counting sessions</u>	93
17.1	<u>At the presidential election</u>	93
17.2	<u>At the FPTP House members' election</u>	93
17.3	<u>At the PR House members' election</u>	93
17.4	<u>At the FPTP senators' election and allocation of the first minority (second most-voted formula)</u>	93
17.5	<u>At the PR senators' election</u>	93
17.6	<u>Deadlines and competence for their resolution</u>	94
18	<u>Annulment causes</u>	96
18.1	<u>Annulment of the votes received at the polling station</u>	96
18.2	<u>Annulment of an election</u>	97
18.3	<u>Annulment of the federal and local elections</u>	97
19	<u>Auditing of political and electoral funding</u>	99
19.1	<u>Accountability of those involved in the process</u>	100
19.2	<u>Comprehensive Auditing System (Sistema Integral de Fiscalización, SIF)</u>	103
19.2.1	<u>Internal sources</u>	104
19.2.2	<u>External sources</u>	105
19.2.3	<u>SIF's main components</u>	105
19.3	<u>Time frames for completing the auditing of campaigns</u>	107
20	<u>Declaration of validity of the elections</u>	110
I	<u>Annex Constituencies</u>	112



INDEX

SECOND PART

Innovation and Electoral Inclusion in Mexico

1	<u>Inclusion</u>	115
1.1	<u>Positive Actions</u>	116
1.1.1	<u>For members of the LGBTI+ community</u>	116
1.1.2	<u>For Indigenous Peoples</u>	116
1.1.3	<u>For Afro-Mexicans</u>	118
1.1.4	<u>For Persons with Disabilities</u>	119
1.1.5	<u>For Mexican migrants and residents abroad</u>	120
1.2	<u>Actions to curb violence against women in politics (VAWP)</u>	121
1.2.1	<u>Registry of persons penalised for VAWP</u>	121
1.3	<u>Actions for informed voting</u>	122
1.3.1	<u>Database: Get to know the candidates! [¡Candidatas y candidatos, conóceles!]</u>	122
1.3.2	<u>Website votoinformado.unam.mx</u>	122
1.4	<u>Electoral accessibility</u>	122
1.4.1	<u>Semi-fixed and mobile registration offices</u>	122
1.4.2	<u>Registration of disadvantaged persons</u>	122
1.4.3	<u>Inclusive website</u>	122
1.4.4	<u>Access to polling stations</u>	123
1.5	<u>Anti-Discrimination Actions</u>	123
1.5.1	<u>Protocol to guarantee the vote of Trans persons</u>	123
2	<u>Electoral Innovation</u>	125
2.1	<u>Electoral Training and Assistance Strategy (ECAE)</u>	125
2.1.1	<u>Online Recruitment</u>	125
2.1.2	<u>Online Exams</u>	125
2.2	<u>Other innovations</u>	125
2.2.1	<u>Electoral training innovations</u>	125
2.2.2	<u>Election Day Information System (SIJE) App</u>	126
2.2.3	<u>Electoral Package Tracking App</u>	126
2.2.4	<u>Application “Verify INE-QR” [Valida INE-QR]</u>	126
2.3	<u>Electronic ballot box</u>	127
2.4	<u>2024 Certeza Program against disinformation, infodemic and fake news carried out by the Electoral Media Centre</u>	127



PART ONE

MEXICAN ELECTORAL
REGIME
2024



[INDEX](#)





1



2024 ELECTIONS



[INDEX](#)



1 2024 ELECTIONS

1.1 The universe of the 2024 election and its main novelties

On **Sunday, 2 June 2024**, federal elections will be held across the country along with local elections in the 32 states that make up the country. It is the first time that federal elections will be held with the participation of all 32 states to elect 20,708 positions.

The **federal elections** include the renewal of the Presidency of the Republic, the 128 seats of the Senate, and the 500 seats of the House of Representatives.

Local Election

Renewal of:

- 21** **Legislative Branch and Municipal Authorities**
Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Colima, Chihuahua, Estado de México, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Michoacán, Nayarit, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala y Zacatecas
- 08** **Executive and Legislative Branches and Municipal Authorities**
Chiapas, Ciudad de México, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Morelos, Puebla, Tabasco y Yucatán
- 01** **Executive and Legislative Branches**
Veracruz
- 01** **Legislative Branch**
Durango
- 01** **Municipal Authorities**
Coahuila

20,708 positions



Federal Elections
629 cargos

Local Elections
20,079 cargos

Federal Elections

Presidency of the Republic



1

unipersonal

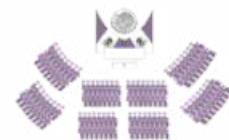
Senate



1 2 8

seats

House of Representatives



5 0 0

seats

* Data updated to 15 February, Numeralia del Proceso Electoral Federal y Local 2023-2024.
<https://repositoriodocumental.ine.mx/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/153578/Numeralia-PEF-2023-2024.pdf>

1.2 The National Election System

As of 2014, the Mexican Constitution redistributed the political and electoral competences between the federation and the 32 states, and laid out the foundations for the shaping of an articulated and coordinated system for the organisation of the country's elections.

- It is ruled by the General Law of Electoral Institutions and Procedures (LGIPE), which is the national law that establishes a set of common regulations and procedures for all elections. By the same token, it reserves regulatory spaces that must be covered by the electoral legislation of the states. ^[1]
- It is made up of the National Electoral Institute (INE), as the governing body, and the electoral management bodies of the 32 states (generally referred to as Local Public Electoral Bodies, OPLEs).

1.3 Characteristics of the system for the make-up of the national political representation

The Presidency of the Republic

- It has a unitary character, which not only means that it is vested in one single person, but also that in Mexico there is no vice-president. No formula is chosen for the position, only one person is voted for. The Constitution provides for the procedure for their replacement should they were permanently absent during their term in office.
- The president is elected by the First-Past-The-Post (FPTP) system to serve a single 6-year term.
- The Constitution expressly prohibits re-election to this office.
- Independent candidates can stand for this office.

The Senate

- With its particularities, this system can be considered a variation of the German model of personalised proportional representation.
- The 128 seats are elected by FPTP and Proportional Representation systems:
 - » 64 are elected by the First-Past-The-Post (FPTP) system (one formula of 2 candidates for each state).

[1] In addition, the following are regulatory laws on electoral matters: the General Law on the System of Impugnation Means on the Electoral Matter, the General Law on Electoral Crimes, the General Law on Political Parties, and the Federal Law on Direct Democracy.



- » 32 are allocated to the first minority (1 for the second most-voted party in each state).

To this end, each political party or coalition must register two candidate-formulas (candidate and alternate) in each state.

Independent candidates can stand for this position, but it is essential that two joint formulas (binomial slate) are registered jointly per state.

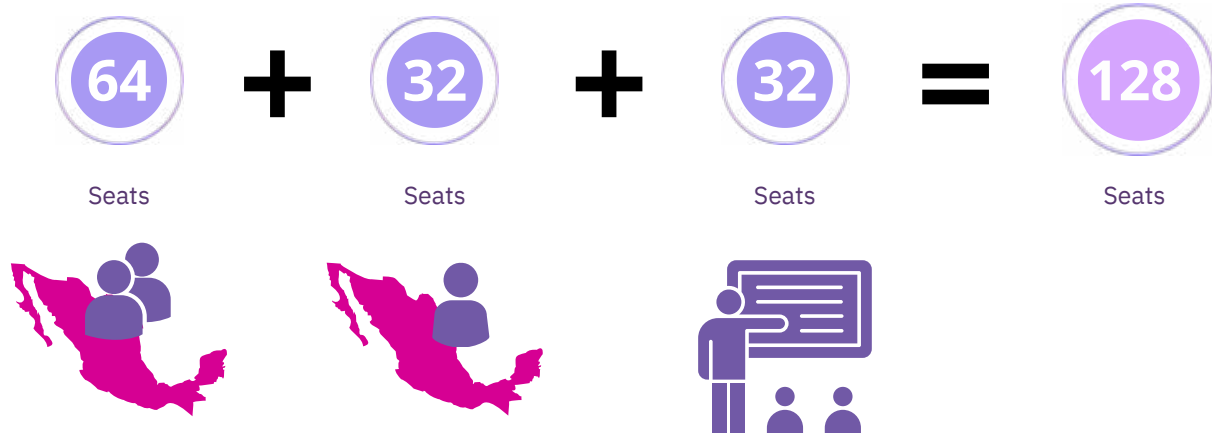
- » The remaining 32 are elected by List Proportional Representation through single national party lists. Only political parties can register lists for the allocation of these seats.
- » It is completely renewed every six years.
- » Senators may be elected for up to two consecutive terms.

First-Past-The-Post

Second most-voted

Proportional Representation

Members of the Senate



Additional provisions governing the system for making up the Senate:

- » A single ballot is used and only one vote is available.
- » On the front of the ballot paper are the formulas of FPTP candidates, while on the back are the single party lists.
- » Voters only mark their preference for one of the FPTP formula blocs. Each vote for one of the political party blocs has automatic effects for the list of the same party. If a bloc of independent candidates is voted for, it has no effect on proportional representation seats, since it does not count towards any party list.


[INDEX](#)


- » Proportional representation seats are only distributed among party lists, according to their national vote and regardless of the FPTP senators obtained.
- » Proportional representation seats serve no compensatory function, nor are there limits to the total number of seats a political party can hold.

The House of Representatives (Cámara de Diputados)

It is made up of 500 Representatives elected through a complementary mixed system, i.e., a system whose components are related: 300 FPTP seats and 200 PR seats.

Re-election is possible for up to four consecutive terms.

It is completely renewed every three years.

The 300 FPTP House members

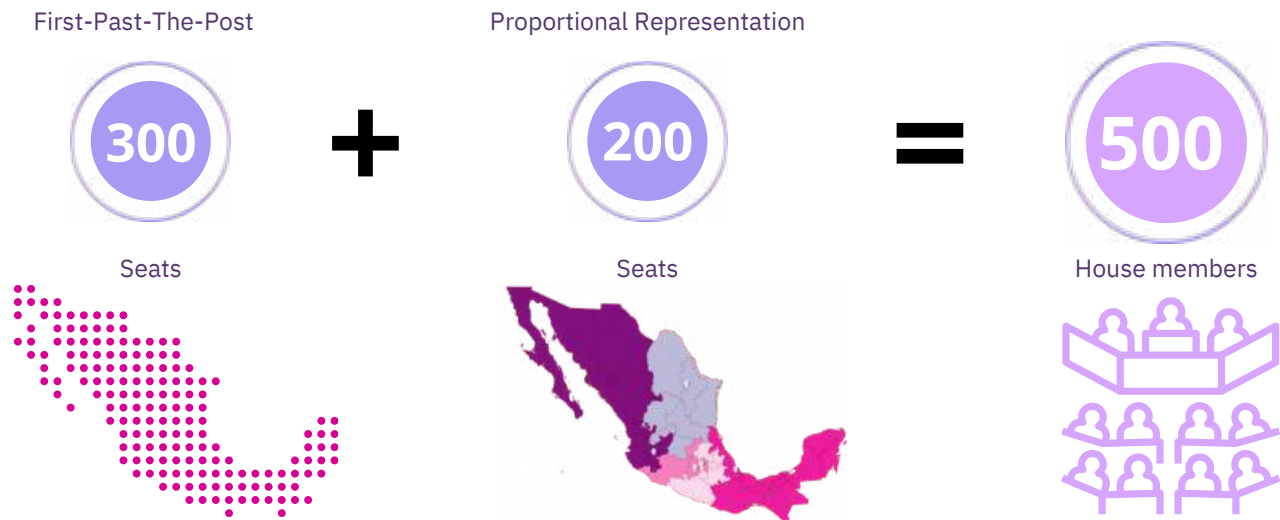
- » They are elected in an equal number of single-member districts.
- » The 300 single-member districts are distributed among the 32 states according to the size of their population in relation to the national, and are periodically reviewed and adjusted according to the population census to ensure the principle of equal voting.
- » By constitutional mandate, no state can have less than two single-member districts (seats in the House of Representatives).
- » The current distribution of the 300 districts among the 32 states is the result of a process to adjust the boundary delimitations that was concluded in 2020.
- » Independent candidates can stand for this position

The 200 Proportional Representation House members

- » They are elected through a system of regional party lists in five constituencies, each of which is comprised of 40 seats.
- » The five multi-member electoral districts are formed in accordance with the principle of equality, and are headed, alternately, by women and men in each elective period.
- » Each constituency comprises several states and is also periodically reviewed and adjusted to ensure a homogeneous electoral weight. The map of the current composition of the five constituencies can be found in Appendix I.



- Although the allocation of these seats is done per regional circumscription, it is based on the votes obtained by each party at the national level.
- Only political parties may submit lists for the allocation of these seats.



Additional provisions governing the voting and membership system of the Chamber of Deputies:

- One single ballot paper is used to cast one single vote to choose both the FPTP and List PR representatives.
- On the front of the ballot paper are the FPTP candidates, while the party lists are on the back.
- When voting, only the preference for an FPTP candidate is marked. Each vote for the candidate of a political party has automatic effects for the list of the same party. A vote for an independent candidate has no effect on proportional representation deputies; it does not count towards any party list.
- By constitutional mandate, no political party can hold more than 300 of the 500 seats, regardless of its share of voting. In this way, reforms to the Constitution which require a qualified majority —two-thirds of the representatives— can only be the result of agreements involving parliamentary groups of two or more parties to add up the necessary votes.
- Consequently, and as a general rule aimed to further high proportionality in the ratio between votes and seats, the number of seats a political party can hold ought not to surpass their share of votes by more than eight per cent.



- The procedure for the allocation of proportional representation representatives is based on this rule and, therefore, operates in the sense of correcting imbalances in the votes-seats ratio.
- With its particularities, this system can be considered a variation of the German model of personalised proportional representation.

Other rules applicable to the House and Senate elections

- ➔ **Gender equality:** political parties are obliged to observe the principle of gender equality in the nomination of both their FPTP- and PR-candidates. In FPTP elections, each formula –the candidate and their alternate– must be of the same gender. In the PR lists, the principle of sequence and alternation must be observed. In addition, three of the five lists must be headed by a woman.
- ➔ **Common candidates:** Political parties can form coalitions to nominate common candidates, but only for FPTP positions. Each colligated party must present its own separate PR list for the House and Senate elections.
- ➔ **Simultaneous candidates:** A political party may simultaneously include up to 40 of its FPTP House candidates in its PR House lists, as well as six of its FPTP Senate candidates in its national PR list.
- ➔ **Voting threshold:** For a political party to be eligible to participate in the allocation of proportional representation seats, it must obtain at least 3% of the total votes cast in the respective election.

Coalitions

- These are the agreements that are signed, and must be formalised before INE, by two or more political parties to nominate common candidates for FPTP positions (president, representatives and senators).
- A newly created political party must run alone in the first federal election after its registration. Consequently, it can only form part of a coalition at its second participation in a federal election.

The law distinguishes three types of coalitions:

- **Total:** includes all the First-Past-The-Post (FPTP) positions, that is, the 300 representatives and/or the 32 binomial slates of senators, but both options have binding effects on the candidate for the Presidency of the Republic. If two or more parties decide to form a coalition to nominate common candidates for all the FPTP House and/or Senate seats, the coalition must extend to include the presidential election.



- **Partial:** includes at least half of the positions in dispute, can have effects on 150 of the House candidates and/or 16 of the senatorial binomials.
- **Flexible:** it includes at least 25% of the FPTP positions in dispute, i.e., it can be limited to 75 FPTP House candidates and/or eight senatorial binomials.

Partial and flexible coalitions have no binding effect on the presidential election. In any case, within an electoral process, no political party may be part of more than one coalition.

2024 Coalitions

For the upcoming elections, six of the seven political parties that retained their registration after the 2021 federal elections, and are therefore entitled to colligate, have been involved in the formation of two partial coalitions:



- Coalition, through which they nominate a common candidate to stand for president
- 30 of the 32 binomial Senate formulas, and 253 House candidates



- Coalition, which nominates a common presidential candidate
- 24 binomial Senate formulas, and 255 House candidates.



- The only national political party that, although being enabled to form a coalition, will stand for all offices with its own candidates

1.4 General characteristics of the systems for electing subnational officials

The constitutions and electoral laws of the 32 states determine the characteristics and rules of the systems for electing their authorities at the state and municipal levels, so there are variations or differences between some of them. However, in general terms, the following common rules can be pointed out:

The state executives —governors in 31 states and a head of government in the case of Mexico City:

- Like the Presidency of the Republic, they have a unitary character.
- They are elected by the FPTP system to serve a 6-year term.
- In this case, there is an express and categorical prohibition of re-election to office for the person who has previously been voted for to hold it.



Local legislatures, called Congresses:

- The number of their members must be proportional to the number of each state's inhabitants, so it varies from one state to the other. Currently, the smallest legislature is that of Baja California Sur —with 21 members— and the largest is that of the State of Mexico —with 75.
- In any case, they are elected through a complementary mixed system similar to the one used for the House of Representatives, in which one segment —greater than half of the total number of seats is elected by the FPTP system— and the other —less than half— by Proportional Representation.
- Although there are variations in the procedure for the distribution of PR seats amongst the different states, the rule —as mandated by the General Constitution— is that the number of seats a party can hold must not surpass its share of votes by more than eight percentage points.
- They are fully renewed every three years, and the possibility of re-election is contemplated in all cases; in some of them for up to three additional terms, which is the limit imposed by the Political Constitution.

Municipal authorities:

- The Constitution provides that each municipality —the basic territorial unit into which the country's territory is divided for political and administrative purposes— shall be governed by a municipal council [ayuntamiento] composed of a municipal president and a group of council members, whose number determined by the legislation of each state in compliance with the principle of proportional representation.
- The country comprises 2,477 municipalities (including Mexico City's 16 so-called mayoralties). While most municipal authorities and council members are elected by direct and secret ballot, the Constitution also recognises the right of indigenous peoples and communities across the country to elect theirs in accordance with their traditional rules, procedures and practices —as in Oaxaca— meaning they do not necessarily take place on the same day as Election Day.
- In addition, the laws of some states lay out the election of authorities of smaller jurisdictions into which the municipalities are divided (for instance, Campeche's municipal boards, or Tlaxcala's presidencies of communities).
- In Mexico City, for each of its 16 mayoralties, a mayor and a council of, at least, 10 members are elected.
- In any case, the Constitution prescribes that state constitutions must guarantee the principle of consecutive re-election of single-term authorities if their tenure do not exceed three years.



Considering the particularities of each case, these regulations are applicable to coalitions for local elections, on the understanding that their scope and restrictions are restricted to the corresponding territorial jurisdiction and for the positions in competition.

Other rules applicable to state and municipal elections.

- Independent candidates: Allowed for all FPTP positions.
- Possibility of re-election: The provisions for each specific post establish that their nomination as political parties' candidates —whether federal or local— ought to be made by the same party —or any of the colligated parties— that originally nominated them, unless they resign or lose membership before half of their tenure passes.



[INDEX](#)



2



The Mexican Electoral System



[INDEX](#)



2 The Mexican Electoral System

2.1 Electoral Registration

In Mexico, the voter registry is of a federal nature, so INE is exclusively responsible for its formation, updating and filtering. Although all born and naturalised Mexicans who have reached 18 years of age and have an honest way of life have the right to vote, they must first be registered in the federal registry of voters and have their photo voting card issued by INE —free of charge within the national territory and abroad— to actually be able to vote.

The electoral registry in Mexico is of an active nature, which means it is the citizens who must personally see their registration process through before one of the offices — or mobile units— that INE has for that purpose across the national territory or, if applicable, before any of Mexico’s diplomatic missions abroad.

The federal voter registry is based on three fundamental instruments: The electoral roll, the photo voting card, and the voters’ lists.



VOTER REGISTRY IS OF A FEDERAL NATURE

- INE is exclusively responsible for its formation, updating and filtering



- The citizens must personally see to their registration process



FUNDAMENTAL INSTRUMENTS

1. The electoral roll
2. The photo voting card
3. The voters’ lists



2.1.1 Infographic summary of electoral districts

These are the states' capitals where the seats of the five multi-member federal electoral circumscriptions are located



CIRCUNSCRIPCIÓN 1

- Baja California
- Baja California Sur
- Chihuahua
- Durango
- Jalisco
- Nayarit
- Sinaloa
- Sonora

61 Distritos federales
25,697,376 habitantes

CIRCUNSCRIPCIÓN 2

- Aguascalientes
- Coahuila
- Guanajuato
- Nuevo León
- San Luis Potosí
- Tamaulipas
- Zacatecas

59 Distritos federales
24,495,882 habitantes

CIRCUNSCRIPCIÓN 5

- Colima
- México
- Michoacán
- Querétaro

59 Distritos federales
24,841,122 habitantes

CIRCUNSCRIPCIÓN 3

- Campeche
- Chiapas
- Oaxaca
- Quintana Roo
- Tabasco
- Veracruz
- Yucatán

60 Distritos federales
25,248,399 habitantes

CIRCUNSCRIPCIÓN 4

- Ciudad de México
- Guerrero
- Hidalgo
- Morelos
- Puebla
- Tlaxcala

61 Distritos federales
25,731,245 habitantes

TOTAL
126,014,024 HABITANTES
300 DISTRITOS FEDERALES



[INDEX](#)



2.1.2 Electoral roll

The electoral roll is a database that contains the name and basic information of all Mexican citizens who have formally, and individually, requested their registration for electoral purposes.

Registration in the electoral roll is geo-referenced, which means it is correlated with the place of residence of the voters. Across the country, the registries are linked with specific geographic areas called electoral sections within which the voters' abodes are located. The section is the basic geographical unit into which Mexico is divided for electoral purposes. The electoral legislation establishes that each section must group a minimum of 100 and a maximum of 3,000 voters according to the geographical contiguity of their domicile.

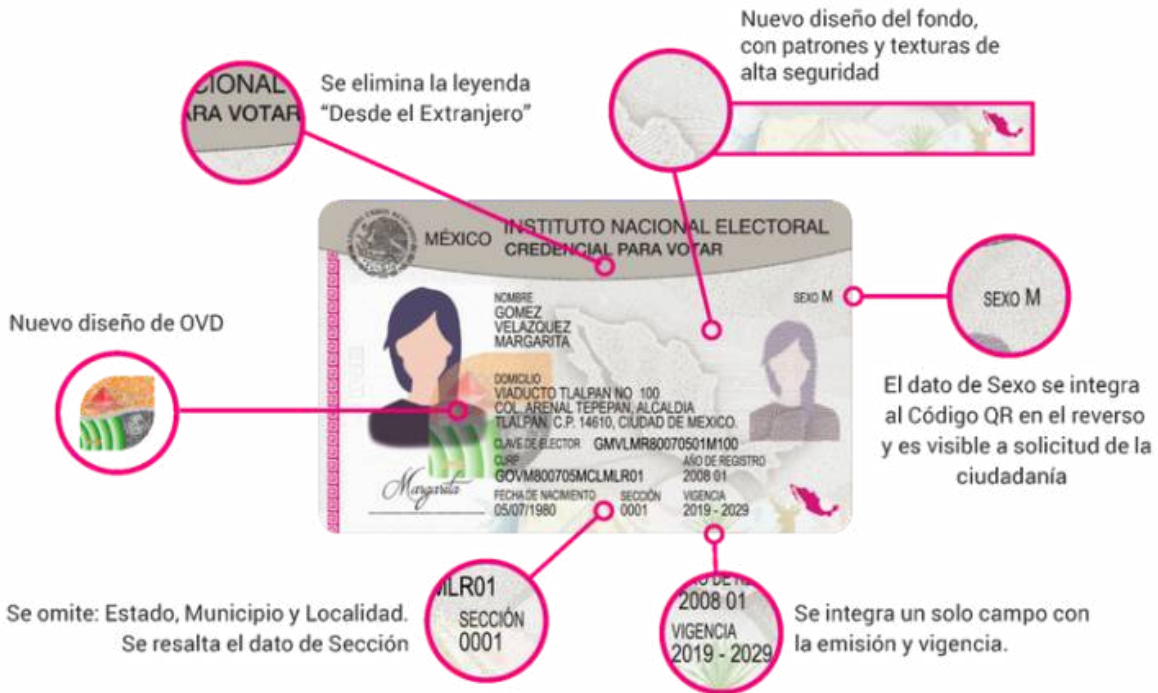
2.1.3 Photo Voting Card

The due validation of an electoral registration application is followed by the issuance of a photo voting card, which is the essential enfranchisement document that is valid for 10 years. Aside of the lawful exceptions, any citizen who fails to bring and provide their photo voting card on Election Day will be disqualified to vote.

It is important to note that it has not been possible to issue a national identification document in Mexico. Hence, while it was initially conceived solely for electoral purposes, the photo voting card has become, in practice, the main means of identification of Mexican citizens, as well as the one with the greatest coverage among those of voting age —over 18 years of age. This situation is explained not only by the many sophisticated security mechanisms embedded in the photo voting card —which guarantee its inviolability— but also by all the facilities granted along the process for obtaining it, as well as its high level of acceptance as a means of identification by multiple institutions and establishments.

It is also worth mentioning that, to guarantee the protection of the citizens' personal data, when they apply for their photo voting card, they can decide —as of January 2014 — whether they want their home address to remain visible or to be encrypted and hidden from view. In addition, the latest design of the photo voting card —issued since July 2014— places the photograph on the left side in accordance with international standards for identification documents.





Finally, to attend the needs of gender identity, and in compliance with the protocol INE established for that purpose, the following are highlighted for the processing of the photo voting card:

- Upon the need to update the name or gender identity in the photo voting card, the citizen must present the birth certificate with their current name and gender.
- The choice of the interested person between man, woman and non-binary suffices to fill in the gender data in the photo voting card.
- It is also possible to choose that an X be shown in the space for gender data or to have it included in the quick response (QR) code on the back of the photo voting card.



The voter can choose the GENDER data to be:

- a) Hidden
- b) Shown as H (man), M (woman) o X (Non-binary)

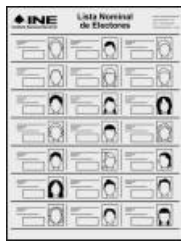
The **NAME** and gender in the **VOTER CODE**, can only be changed upon producing the birth certificate modified to acknowledge the voter's gender identity.

2.1.4 Types of voters' lists

These lists display the name and photograph of the citizens who were duly registered in the electoral roll and who have already retrieved their photo voting cards. The lists are, strictly speaking, the basis on which elections are held, for they are used at the polling stations to identify enfranchised voters.

The lists group voters by district and section and are arranged alphabetically. The photographs included in them are those of the valid photo voting card of each voter themselves. This provision constitutes an additional mechanism to ensure the security and trustworthiness of the ballot.

TYPES OF VOTERS' LISTS



Voters' lists



List of voters on remand



List of out-of-country voters

2.1.4.1 Voters' lists

These are printed on specially manufactured security paper to prevent their forgery. They are bound and delivered according to the polling station in which they will be used on Election Day. All the geographical data of the polling station is displayed on the cover of each booklet for their correct identification, as well as the number of citizens disaggregated by sex.

2.1.4.2 List of voters on remand

INE's General Council approved the "Guidelines for the conformation of the List of voters on remand " (LNEPP) to enfranchise inmates for the presidential election, as well as for the local elections of Chiapas and Mexico City —state chief executives, legislatures, and municipal councils— and of Hidalgo —legislature and municipal councils. These three entities have already regulated this enfranchisement.

The Guidelines establish that the federal and local public security agencies ought to turn in a database of persons on remand updated to 31 December 2023, over which a first verification of registration status must be carried out to identify those who are not registered in the Electoral Roll and/or in the Voters' Lists.



They also provided imprisonment and/or anthropometric records of the persons on remand at the prisons of their state, upon which the photograph and fingerprints will be duly verified.

In accordance with these Guidelines, prisoners interested in participating in the upcoming elections on 2 June must meet the following requirements: Be registered on the Voters' List and that their political and electoral rights are not suspended by a conviction.

2.1.4.3 List of out-of-country voters

The enfranchisement of Mexican citizens abroad is guaranteed by updating the list of out-of-country voters every electoral process. The regulations on the matter establish that this update must be carried out individually –whether electronically or by telephone– by the Mexicans abroad who hold a valid voting card (issued abroad or within the national territory).

It should be noted that, as voters update their registration, they also choose their preferred voting method.

From this election onward, should no voting method be selected, the voters will be automatically registered for in-person voting, which is similar to the one of the special polling stations throughout the country.^[2]

2.1.5 Maintenance

The legislation provides for a series of procedures and actions that have the express objective of maintaining, on a permanent basis, the three instruments that make up the electoral register so as to not only preserve their accuracy and trustworthiness, but improve them.



[2] Up to a maximum of 1,500 people may vote at each consular office without prior registration.



3



The political party system



[INDEX](#)



3 The political party system

General Law on Political Parties (LGPP)

- It was enacted in May 2014 as a result of, and in compliance with, the provisions of the constitutional reform adopted earlier that year.
- It lays down provisions relating to the conformation and legal registration of political parties and to their rights and obligations, which are applicable to both national and local parties. These provisions used to be prescribed by the legislation of each specific jurisdiction.

3.1 INE's main powers in this area

INE is responsible for:



- 1** The registration of national political parties and the recognition of their rights and access to their prerogatives.



- 2** The control and supervision of the income and expenditure of all political parties and all candidates for popularly elected positions, including those of a local nature.



- 3** Verify that the organisations seeking to constitute themselves as national or local parties have the number of affiliated persons required in each case and that they comply with the lawful requirements.



- 4** The organisation of political parties' leadership elections, upon an express request being tendered and at the expense of their own prerogatives.

Local Electoral Management Bodies (Organismos Públicos Locales Electorales, OPLEs) are responsible for:



The registration of local political parties and the recognition of their rights and access to their prerogatives, as well as those of the candidates for local elective office.



3.2 Rules for the constitution and registration of political parties:

- The competent federal or state authority ought to be notified of the intent during January of the corresponding year (the process is only opened every six years right after the presidential –or gubernatorial– election is held).
- Basic documents must be submitted (Declaration of Principles, Action Programme and Statutes).
- Provide proof that the law-required number and territorial distribution of their members –whether nationally or locally– is met (whose total must be of at least 0.26% of all the corresponding registered voters).
- Attestation that the law-required constitutive assemblies were held.

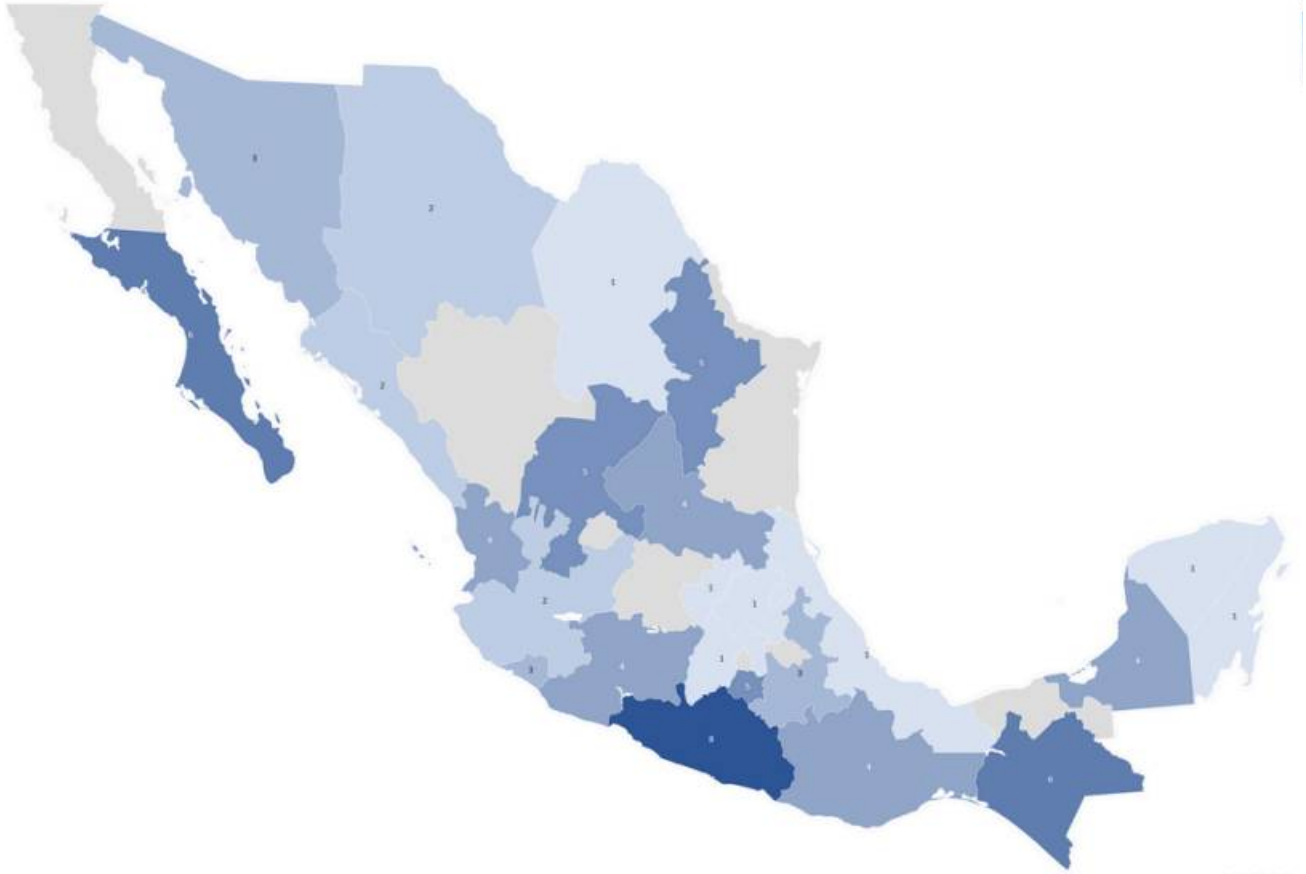
3.3 National political parties

- Currently, seven of the ten national political parties that took part in the 2021 elections are still enabled to compete at the 2 June 2024 elections.



3.4 Local political parties

There are 46 local political parties in 26 states.



State	Parties
Aguascalientes	1
Baja California	1
Baja California Sur	6
Campeche	4
Chiapas	6
Chihuahua	2
Ciudad de México CDMX	1
Coahuila	1
Colima	3
Durango	1
Edo de Mexico	1
Guanajuato	1
Guerrero	8
Hidalgo	1
Jalisco	2
Michoacán	4

State	Parties
Morelos	5
Nayarit	4
Nuevo León	5
Oaxaca	4
Puebla	3
Querétaro	1
Quintana Roo	1
San Luis Potosí	4
Sinaloa	2
Sonora	3
Tabasco	1
Tamaulipas	1
Tamaulipas	1
Veracruz	1
Yucatán	1
Zacatecas	5



3.5 Rights, prerogatives, and obligations of political parties

The following stand out amongst the political parties' main rights and prerogatives:

- Permanent and free access to radio and television
- Receiving public funding
- Appointing representatives before the electoral authorities
- Forming coalitions and fronts, as well as merging with each other
- Access to the electoral justice system for defending their legitimate interests

And the following amongst their obligations:

- Rejection of all contributions from law-forbidden sources
- Consent to INE's audits and verifications of their income and expenditures, and provision of whichever required documents
- Disbursement of public funding exclusively to the purposes for which it is provided
- Refraining from using any expression in their political or electoral propaganda that denigrates either the institutions or other political parties, or which slanders persons
- Refraining from using religious symbols in their propaganda
- Ensuring gender equality amongst their candidates for elective offices
- Compliance with their legal obligations on transparency and access to information

3.6 Grounds for the loss of registration

- Failure to take part in an ordinary electoral process
- Failure to obtain at least 3% of the votes cast in any of the regular elections
- Failure to comply with the requirements for registration
- Serious and systematic failure to comply with their lawful obligations



4



Independent candidates



[INDEX](#)



4 Independent candidates

In 2012, an amendment to the General Constitution acknowledged the figure of independent candidates for popularly elective positions at all levels of government. While the General Law on Electoral Institutions and Procedures (Ley General de Instituciones y Procedimientos Electorales, LGIPE) —adopted in 2014— establishes some basic rules for their regulation, it is the local legislations that specify their terms, rules and requirements, including:

- The number of endorsing signatures required to apply for registration for each position
- The time frame for collecting the endorsing signatures
- The rights and obligations of applicants
- The registration procedure
- The rights, prerogatives and obligations of registered candidates

As a general rule, the competent authority (INE in the case of federal posts and local electoral management bodies (EMBs) in their respective jurisdictions) must issue a notice at the beginning of each process to specify:

- The requirements that applicants must meet
- The required supporting documents
- The time frames for gathering public endorsement
- The expenditure ceilings

4.1 Relevant complementary information

To ease the candidate's collection of endorsing signatures and the necessary supporting documents, as well as the electoral authority's verification process, INE designed a mobile app to be used at the federal electoral process.

Since the material or technological circumstances of some communities hinder the collection of endorsing signatures through the app, INE's General Council agreed to exempt some municipalities from using the app to maximize the citizen's participation.

While it is local EMBs who determine the number of signatures required for each local position and the time frames for collecting them within their jurisdictions, INE is responsible for reviewing and validating the signatures.

Independent-candidate hopefuls have auditing and accountability obligations.

All actions to seek the public support for an independent candidacy in the 2024 elections must be financed with lawful private resources that are subject to an expenditure ceiling of 10% of that established for the immediately preceding campaigns of the corresponding election.

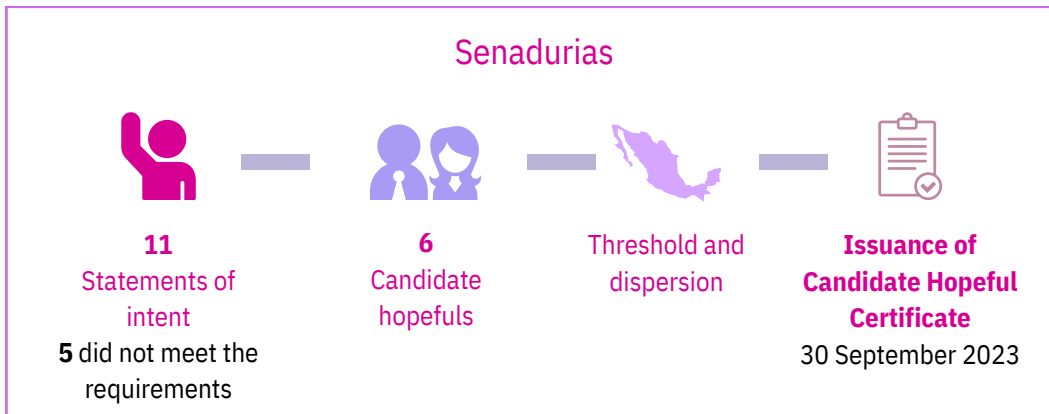
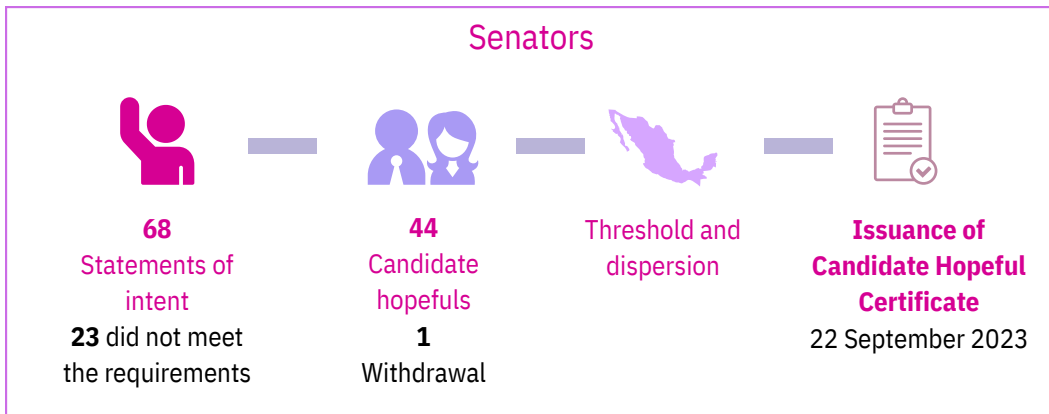
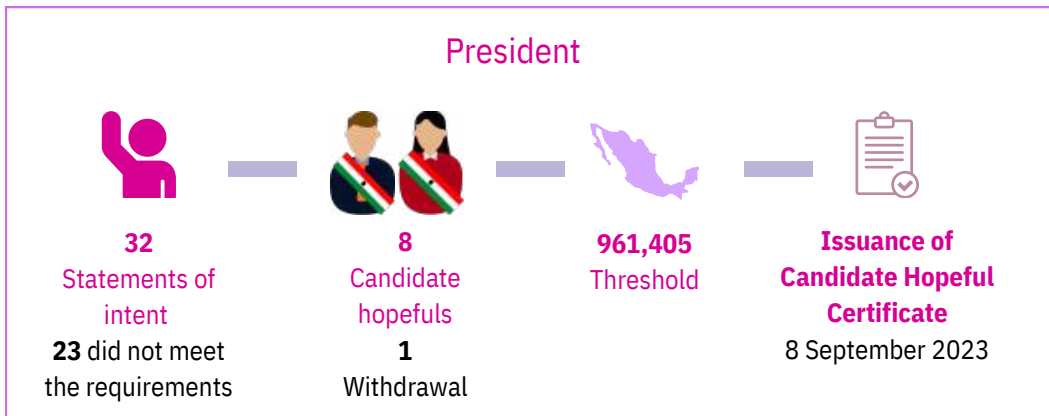


Independent-candidate hopefuls must submit income-and-expenditures reports within 30 days of the deadline to obtain the citizens’ endorsement. These are also reviewed and ruled by INE.

2024 Independent Candidates

In July 2023, INE approved the official call for the nomination of independent candidates –which establishes the terms and time frames to comply with the corresponding procedures and requirements– for the 2024 federal elections.

For this process, **111 statements of intent** were registered by people interested in standing as independent candidates for the positions of president of the Republic, senators and House members, as follows:



The independent-candidate hopefuls' actions for reaching the percentage of public support required by law can be launched the day after their applicant-certificate is issued, but cannot include airtime on radio or television.

Applicants must have the support of citizens equivalent to:

Office	Citizen support	Deadline for attracting support from citizens
President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of 1% of the country's enabled voters along, at least, 17 states —in each of which, the number of endorsing signatures must add up to no less than 1% of the corresponding voters' list. 	6 January 2024
Senators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of 2% of the respective state's enabled voters along, at least, half of the electoral districts that make up the state —in each of which, the number of endorsing signatures must add up to not less than 1% of the corresponding voters' list. 	21 December 2023
House members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of 2% of the enabled voters of the federal electoral district in question along, at least, half of the electoral sections it comprises —in each of which, the number of endorsing signatures must add up to not less than 1% of the corresponding voters' list. 	29 November 2023



5



Regulation of the parties and candidates' private funding



[INDEX](#)



5 Regulation of the parties and candidates' private funding

In the case of national political parties, the law recognises and regulates four sources of private funding:



5.1 By their members

It is composed of individual cash or in-kind contributions and compulsory fees —both ordinary and extraordinary— imposed by political parties to their members, as well as those that only pre-candidates or candidates can contribute to their own pre-campaigns or campaigns on a voluntary and personal basis.

The contributions that political parties can impose to their members are subject to a double annual limit. One, to each individual, of as much as 0.5% of the previous presidential election expenditure ceiling. The other is global, since the aggregation can only add up to 2% of the total amount of public funding provided to political parties for their ordinary activities.

Likewise, the candidates' campaign contributions are subject to a comprehensive limit of 10% of the expenditure ceiling set for the previous presidential election.

5.2 By Supporters

It includes donations by Mexican citizens residing in the country made freely, voluntarily and personally —whether in cash or in kind— during federal and local electoral processes.

Just like the candidates' campaign contributions, these are subject to a global limit of 10% of the expenditure ceiling set for the previous presidential election.



5.3 Self-financing

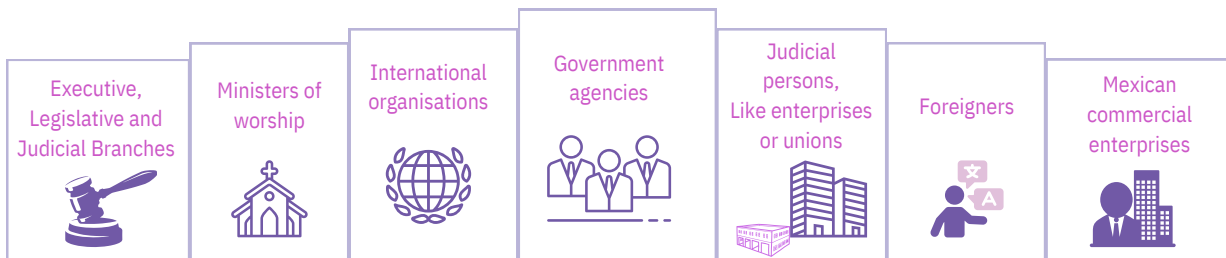
These resources are obtained by political parties through promotional activities, such as conferences, shows, games or raffles, cultural events, editorial sales and any other of the kind.

5.4 By financial returns

These are the profits from the accounts, funds or trusts that political parties can establish with financial institutions in Mexico for the investment of their liquid resources, which must be devoted to accomplish their objectives and are not protected by bank or fiduciary securities.

5.5 Prohibitions

The law bans any donation from the following sources for all, including independent candidates:



In the case of independent candidates, in addition to the forbiddance on accepting contributions or donations from the aforementioned sources, the law demands them to reject all kinds of economic —as well as political or propagandistic— support from any foreigner or religious minister, and also from religious associations and organisations and churches.

As for the independent candidates' funding, the law only recognises —and sets limits to— the donations made by their supporters and themselves throughout both the gathering of endorsing signatures and their campaigns.

5.6 2024 Maximum amounts of donations

For this federal electoral process, which includes the legislative and presidential elections, INE's General Council established the following lawful limits to donations:



Concept	Amount (MXN)	USD Equivalent*
Maximum overall amount of donations by members (only applicable to political parties)	132'195,744.54	7'864,113.29
Maximum overall amount of donations by supporters (only applicable to political parties)	42'963,332.50	2'555,819.98
Maximum amount an individual can donate (applicable to political parties)	2'148,166.62	127,790.99
Maximum overall amount of donations from all pre-candidates and candidates (applicable to partisan and independent candidates)	42'963,332.50	2'555,819.98

* Exchange Rate: \$16.81 Pesos per Dollar. Source: Banco de Mexico.
<https://www.banxico.org.mx/tipcamb/main.do?page=tip&idioma=sp>



6



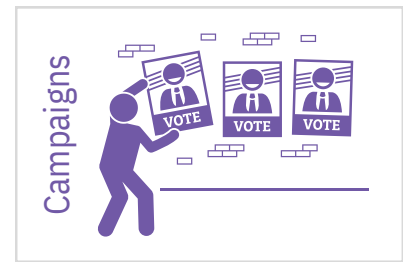
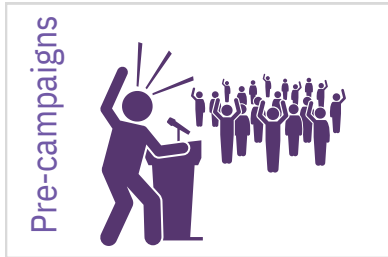
Pre-campaigns and campaigns



[INDEX](#)



6 Pre-campaigns and campaigns



6.1 Pre-campaigns

The pre-campaign stage or period is that during which political parties and their members —especially those aspiring to stand for popularly elective posts— celebrate public events or rallies to make their proposals known and obtain the necessary support for their nomination.

In any case, pre-campaign periods are related with the internal processes conducted by political parties to choose or select —according with their own internal rules and procedures, and the applicable legal provisions— their candidates to popularly elective posts.

While each state determines the duration of their local elections’ pre-campaign periods, there is a constitutional mandate that establishes they cannot last for more than two thirds of the period determined for their campaigns (which are, themselves, subject to a constitutional mandate that dictates the minimal and maximal periods for each kind of election).

In the case of federal elections, whenever the Presidency of the Republic and both Chambers of the Congress are renewed at the same time —as is the case in 2024— pre-campaigns cannot last for more than 60 days, and if only legislative mid-term elections take place, their maximum duration is of 45 days.

In any case, all political parties’ pre-campaigns must take place within the same time frame.

Neither aspirants, nor pre-candidates, can celebrate proselytical or propaganda activities prior to the date stated for the beginning of pre-campaigns. The breach of this provision is punished with the pre-candidate’s registration rejection.

Pre-campaign expenditures must respect the ceilings set in the electoral legislation of the corresponding jurisdiction.



6.2 Inter-campaigns

This is the period between the deadline for internal processes for selecting candidates —or pre-campaigns— and the formal commencement of electoral campaigns in their most conventional sense.

Early campaign acts —such as public meetings or rallies, or the dissemination of propaganda promoting candidates or calling people to vote— are prohibited during this period. Political parties are only allowed to disseminate general propaganda.

Within this period takes place the candidates' registration process —they can either be nominated by political parties or be independent-candidate hopefuls who fulfilled the requirements.

The legislation of each territorial jurisdiction (federal and state) must also establish the time frames and deadlines for the registry of candidates for each kind of election.

In the case of the 2024 federal elections, INE's General Council established the registration process of all candidates —whether for the presidential or legislative elections, and either partisan, of coalitions or independent— would take place from 15 to 22 February 2024.

6.3 Campaigns

Electoral campaign is the set of activities that political parties, coalitions and registered candidates can celebrate with the purpose of making their programmes, proposals and ideas known, and try convincing the electorate and get its vote.

Amongst those activities with which political parties, registered candidates and their sympathisers present and promote their candidates before the electorate, the law makes a distinction between conventional campaign acts (like public meetings, rallies or walks) and those of propaganda (which refer to writs, publications, images, recordings, projections and expressions).

While each state establishes the duration of their local campaign periods, a constitutional mandate dictates that they must last between 60 and 90 days for gubernatorial elections, and from 30 to 60 days for those of local congresspersons and municipalities.

In the case of federal elections, when the presidency of the Republic and both Chambers of the Congress are renewed at the same time —as will happen in 2024— campaigns last 90 days, while during intermediate legislative elections the duration is of 60 days.

In any case, campaign activities must conclude three days before Election Day. No electoral public meetings or campaign acts are allowed, nor is electoral or proselytistic propaganda disseminated, on E-Day and the three days prior.



The only restriction to the propaganda disseminated by political parties, coalitions or candidates during a campaign is the due respect to the private life of candidates, authorities, third parties, and the democratic institutions and values. Their propaganda must abstain from mud-slinging any person.

Expenditures disbursed by political parties, coalitions and candidates for campaign activities and electoral propaganda cannot surpass the ceilings set for each federal election by INE's General Council.

6.4 Calendar 2024

For federal elections (Presidency, Senate, and House of Representatives)

Activity	Time frame
Pre-campaign	5 November 2023 to 3 January 2024
Inter-Campaign	4 January to 29 February
Campaign	1 March to 29 May



7



Fair conditions in the competition



[INDEX](#)



7 Fair conditions in the competition

7.1 Public funding

All political parties —whether national or local— and independent candidates to all popularly elective posts have the right to receive direct public funding.

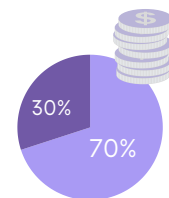
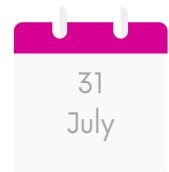
7.2 Political parties

In the case of political parties, by constitutional mandate, public funding must prevail over any other kind of funding, and is assigned under three distinct concepts:

► For their permanent ordinary activities

Esta modalidad tiene carácter permanente.

- The total amount is calculated every year. It is the result of multiplying the number of registered voters to 31 July of the previous year in the respective territorial jurisdiction by 65% of the valid minimum wage of that same circumscription. In the case of national political parties, the number of national voters and Mexico City's minimum wage are the values considered.
- From that sum, 30% is divided equally between the political parties and 70% proportionally to their share of votes in the preceding election for the House of Representatives —in the case of national political parties— or for the state Congress —in the case of local parties.
- Each political party ought to spend, annually, at least 3% of these resources in the training, encouragement and development of women's political leadership, and not less than 2% to carry out their specific activities as entities of public interest.



[INDEX](#)



► For campaign expenditures

This one is only available on electoral years.

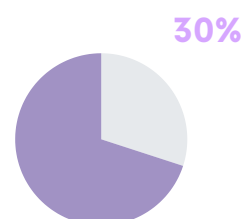
- ➔ At the federal or local level, in the election year in which the executive and legislative branches of government are renewed, each party is granted an additional amount equal to 50% of the public funding for ordinary permanent activities. When only mid-term legislative elections take place, the amount will be of 30% of such funding.



► For specific activities as public interest organisations

- ➔ This is also of a permanent nature. It is intended to support — directly and expressly— the political parties' political education and training activities and their social and economic research, as well as their editorial tasks.

An annual pool of resources —equal to 3% of the overall amount given to political parties for their ordinary activities— is distributed for this purpose, following the same proportionality: 30% equally and 70% according to their vote share in the most recent legislative election.



2024 Public Funding

In accordance with the formula stated in the Constitution, INE's General Council calculated the following overall amounts for national political parties:

Concept	Amount (MXN)	USD*
Permanent ordinary activities	6,609'787,227.00	393'205,664.90
Campaign expenditures	3,304'893,614.00	196'602,832.48
Specific activities	198'293,617.00	11'796,169.96
Postal franchise	198'293,618.25	11'796,170.03
Telegraphic franchise	693,490.00	41,254.61
Total	10,311'931,566.25	613'442,091.98

* Exchange Rate: \$16.81 Pesos per Dollar.

Source: Banco de Mexico. <https://www.banxico.org.mx/tipcamb/main.do?page=tip&idioma=sp>



INDEX



7.3 Independent candidates

The General Constitution recognises the independent candidates' prerogative to receive public funding for their campaign expenditures.

The terms for the materialisation of this prerogative are established in the LGIPE, in the case of independent candidates to federal elective offices, and the states' laws, for independent candidates to local posts.

For the former, the provision is to grant them, as a group, an amount equal to that given to a newly created political party, which is of 2% of the overall resources for the political parties' campaign expenditures.

One third of these resources is allotted to the independent candidates who will stand for the presidential elections, another third for those registered as senator candidates, and the last third for those competing to be House members. If only one candidate is registered for one kind of election, they cannot receive more than 50% of the corresponding funds.

2024 Funding for Independent Candidates

INE's General Council approved an amount of MXN 66'097,872.00 (USD 3'932,056.63),^[i] which will be distributed equally among the registered independent candidates that will stand for a seat in the House of Representatives.

7.4 Free access to radio and television

The free and exclusive access to over-the-air (OTA) radio and television (commercial, public or community) is the prerogative of political parties —whether national or local— and of independent candidates to all popularly elective posts.

Free access is through the State's official airtime in the media, that add up to a little over 2,302 radio and 1,437 television broadcasters along the country. Political parties have permanent access, while for candidates it is only during electoral periods.

INE is the only responsible for the management and allotment of the free official airtime meant for electoral purposes that is used by political parties, candidates, or electoral authorities —to whom the right is also applicable.

7.5 Allotment of over-the-air time

7.5.1 Ordinary or non-electoral periods

These are of just under six minutes in commercial television and a little under eight in commercial radio, while only three and a half minutes in public and community radio and television.

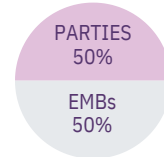
* Exchange Rate: \$16.81 Pesos per Dollar.

Source: Banco de Mexico. <https://www.banxico.org.mx/tipcamb/main.do?page=tip&idioma=sp>



Half of the total amount of airtime is equally distributed amongst political parties, and the other half amongst electoral authorities. The slots, which are of at least 30 seconds for political parties and 20 seconds for electoral authorities, are broadcasted from 6:00 to 24:00 hours.

While the messages' airing order is established through a raffle, there is a rotating schedule procedure used for their allotment so that they are all programmed during primetime.



7.5.2 Electoral periods

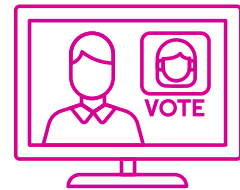
For both federal and local processes, these are considered to go from the beginning of pre-campaigns to Election Day.

They comprise 48 minutes of the daily schedule of all radio and television broadcasters.

Three hourly minutes of electoral messages from political parties (coalitions and –if that were the case– independent candidates) and electoral authorities are programmed daily between 6:00 and 12:00 hours and from 18:00 to 24:00 hours; as well as two hourly minutes from 12:00 to 18:00 hours.

The allotment of the 48 daily minutes amongst the various beneficiaries (parties, coalitions, candidates, and authorities) throughout the electoral period varies according to several factors, of which the kind of election –federal and/or local– and the stage of the process stand out, resulting in significant differences from one situation to the other.

In any case, the following table shows –merely for illustrative purposes – a general and typical allotment model of the 48 daily minutes per stage and actor.



* Exchange Rate: \$16.81 Pesos per Dollar.
Source: Banco de Mexico. <https://www.banxico.org.mx/tipcamb/main.do?page=tip&idioma=sp>



Institutions/Stage	Pre-campaign	Inter-campaign	Campaign	Blackout period and Election Day
Parties, coalitions and, in the case of campaigns only, candidates	30 minutes	24 minutes	41 minutes	-
Electoral Authorities	18 minutes	24 minutes	7 minutes	48 minutes
Total per day	48 minutes	48 minutes	48 minutes	48 minutes

In principle, the criteria for the airtime allotment to political parties depend on the stages of the election.

The 24 inter-campaign minutes are distributed equally amongst all the political parties. However, the 30 pre-campaign minutes and the 41 campaign minutes are both divided as follows: 30% equally and 70% according with their share of votes in the previous legislative election.

If two or more parties form a total coalition, each keep their share of the 70%-proportional time during the pre-campaign and campaign stages, although the 30%-equal share is consolidated and allotted as if they were one single political party. The original political parties' airtime allotment is not modified by partial and flexible coalitions.

Newly-created parties only take part in the allocation of the equally-distributed airtime of all three stages of the process.

The equivalent to the airtime of a newly-created party is reserved for independent candidates exclusively during the stage of campaigns, that is, one share of the 30% of the airtime which is equally distributed.

As with public funding for campaign expenditures, the free airtime available for independent federal candidates is first divided into thirds and then equally distributed amongst the registered candidates for each federal election.

The model for airtime allocation is more complex when federal and local electoral processes overlap, as is the case of the 2 June 2024 elections.



The following table is merely illustrative of the method used to allocate the airtime for political parties and, if that were the case, coalitions and independent candidates through the different stages of the concurrent federal and local elections.

Election/Stage	Pre-campaign	Inter-Campaign	Campaign	Percentage
Federal	19 minutes	15 minutes	26 minutes	63%
Local	11 minutes	9 minutes	15 minutes	37%
Total	30 minutes	24 minutes	41 minutes	100%

7.6 Ceilings to campaign expenditures

With the purpose of guaranteeing equal conditions in the competition —and to prevent that unequal access to, or availability of, resources can become a decisive factor in the likelihood of winning the citizens’ vote— Mexico’s Constitution provides that limits are to be set for the expenditures that political parties, coalitions, and candidates can disburse for every election and elective post.

The ceilings to the campaigns’ (and pre-campaigns’) expenditures of each kind of election must be established and enforced by the electoral authorities of each jurisdiction in accordance with the applicable laws.

INE’s General Council is responsible for determining the appropriate limits to each kind of federal elections according to the following bases:

- a) For the presidential election, the ceiling shall be of 20% of the overall public funding established for the campaign expenditures of all political parties on the year of the presidential election;
- b) For the House election, the limit is by district, and is the result of dividing the ceiling set for the presidential election into 300, which is the number of single-member FPTP districts of the national territory; and,
- c) For the Senate election, the ceiling is by state, and is determined by multiplying the House elections’ district ceiling by the number of districts of which the state is composed, although only until to a multiple of 20, regardless of the total of the state.



7.6.1 2024 **presidential** election's expenditure ceilings

- The **pre-campaign** expenditure ceiling per presidential-candidate hopeful amounted to MXN 85'926,665 (USD 5'111,639.80)*; and,
- The **campaign** ceiling is set at MXN 660'978,723 (USD 39'320,566.51)* per presidential candidate.

7.6.2 2024 **House of Representatives** election's expenditure ceilings

- The **pre-campaign** expenditure ceiling per candidate-hopeful was of MXN 329,638 (USD 19,609.64)*; and,
- The campaign ceiling per FPTP House candidate is of MXN 2'203,262 (USD 131,068.53)*.

7.6.3 2024 **Senate** election's expenditure ceilings

- The following are the state **pre-campaign** expenditure ceilings per candidate-hopeful

State	Pre-Campaign Expenditure ceiling (MXN)	Pre-Campaign expenditure ceiling (USD)*
Aguascalientes	859,267	51,116.42
Baja California	2'291,378	136,310.41
Baja California Sur	572,844	34,077.57
Campeche	572,844	34,077.57
Coahuila	2'004,955	119,271.56

* Exchange Rate: \$16.81 Pesos per Dollar.
 Source: Banco de Mexico. <https://www.banxico.org.mx/tipcamb/main.do?page=tip&idioma=sp>



State	Pre-Campaign Expenditure ceiling (MXN)	Pre-Campaign expenditure ceiling (USD)*
Colima	572,844	34,077.57
Chiapas	3'723,489	221,504.40
Chihuahua	2'577,800	153,349.20
Durango	1'145,689	68,155.21
Guanajuato	4'296,333	255,581.98
Guerrero	2'577,800	153,349.20
Hidalgo	2'004,955	119,271.56
Jalisco	5'728,444	340,775.97
Mexico City	5'728,444	340,775.97
Mexico, State of	5'728,444	340,775.97
Michoacán	3'437,066	204,465.56
Morelos	1'432,111	85,193.99
Nayarit	859,267	51,116.42

* Exchange Rate: \$16.81 Pesos per Dollar.
Source: Banco de Mexico. <https://www.banxico.org.mx/tipcamb/main.do?page=tip&idioma=sp>



[INDEX](#)



State	Pre-Campaign Expenditure ceiling (MXN)	Pre-Campaign expenditure ceiling (USD)*
Nuevo León	3'437,066	204,465.56
Oaxaca	2'864,222	170,387.98
Puebla	4'296,333	255,581.98
Querétaro	1'432,111	85,193.99
Quintana Roo	1'145,689	68,155.21
San Luis Potosí	2'004,955	119,271.56
Sinaloa	2'004,955	119,271.56
Sonora	2'004,955	119,271.56
Tabasco	1'718,533	102,232.78
Tamaulipas	2'577,800	153,349.20
Tlaxcala	859,267	51,116.42
Veracruz	5'728,444	340,775.97
Yucatán	1'432,111	85,193.99
Zacatecas	1'145,689	68,155.21

* Exchange Rate: \$16.81 Pesos per Dollar.

Source: Banco de Mexico. <https://www.banxico.org.mx/tipcomb/main.do?page=tip&idioma=sp>



INDEX



- b) The following are the state campaign expenditure ceilings per formula in the election of FPTP senators.

State	Pre-Campaign Expenditure ceiling (MXN)	Pre-Campaign expenditure ceiling (USD)*
Aguascalientes	6'609,787	393,205.65
Baja California	19'829,362	1'179,617.01
Baja California Sur	4'406,525	262,137.12
Campeche	4'406,525	262,137.12
Coahuila	17'626,099	1'048,548.42
Colima	4'406,525	262,137.12
Chiapas	28'642,411	1'703,891.19
Chihuahua	19'829,362	1'179,617.01
Durango	8'813,050	524,274.24
Guanajuato	33'048,936	1'966,028.32
Guerrero	17'626,099	1'048,548.42
Hidalgo	15'422,837	917,479.89

* Exchange Rate: \$16.81 Pesos per Dollar.

Source: Banco de Mexico. <https://www.banxico.org.mx/tipcamb/main.do?page=tip&idioma=sp>



[INDEX](#)



State	Pre-Campaign Expenditure ceiling (MXN)	Pre-Campaign expenditure ceiling (USD)*
Jalisco	44'065,248	2'621,371.09
Mexico City	44'065,248	2'621,371.09
Mexico, State of	44'065,248	2'621,371.09
Michoacán	24'235,887	1'441,754.13
Morelos	11'016,312	655,342.77
Nayarit	6'609,787	393,205.65
Nuevo León	30'845,674	1'834,959.78
Oaxaca	22'032,624	1'310,685.54
Puebla	35'252,199	2'097,096.91
Querétaro	13'219,574	786,411.30
Quintana Roo	8'813,050	524,274.24
San Luis Potosí	15'422,837	917,479.89
Sinaloa	15'422,837	917,479.89

* Exchange Rate: \$16.81 Pesos per Dollar.

Source: Banco de Mexico. <https://www.banxico.org.mx/tipcamb/main.do?page=tip&idioma=sp>



[INDEX](#)



State	Pre-Campaign Expenditure ceiling (MXN)	Pre-Campaign expenditure ceiling (USD)*
Sonora	15'422,837	917,479.89
Tabasco	13'219,574	786,411.30
Tamaulipas	17'626,099	1'048,548.42
Tlaxcala	6'609,787	393,205.65
Veracruz	41'861,986	2'490,302.56
Yucatán	13'219,574	786,411.30
Zacatecas	8'813,050	524,274.24

The ceiling applies to both partisan and independent candidates. However, it must be noted that setting and observing ceilings for independent candidates has implications on the regulations for public and private funding.

In principle, the constitutional provision that dictates public funding must prevail over the private one (designed around political parties' public funding) would only be relevant for independent candidates if the public funding they received were more than half the ceiling. Otherwise, they can only raise private resources—self-funding and from their sympathisers—for the difference between the ceiling for campaign expenditures and the sum granted as public funding. Consequently, the smaller the sum of public funding an independent candidate receives, the greater the amount of private resources they will be able to raise for campaign expenditures.

* Exchange Rate: \$16.81 Pesos per Dollar.

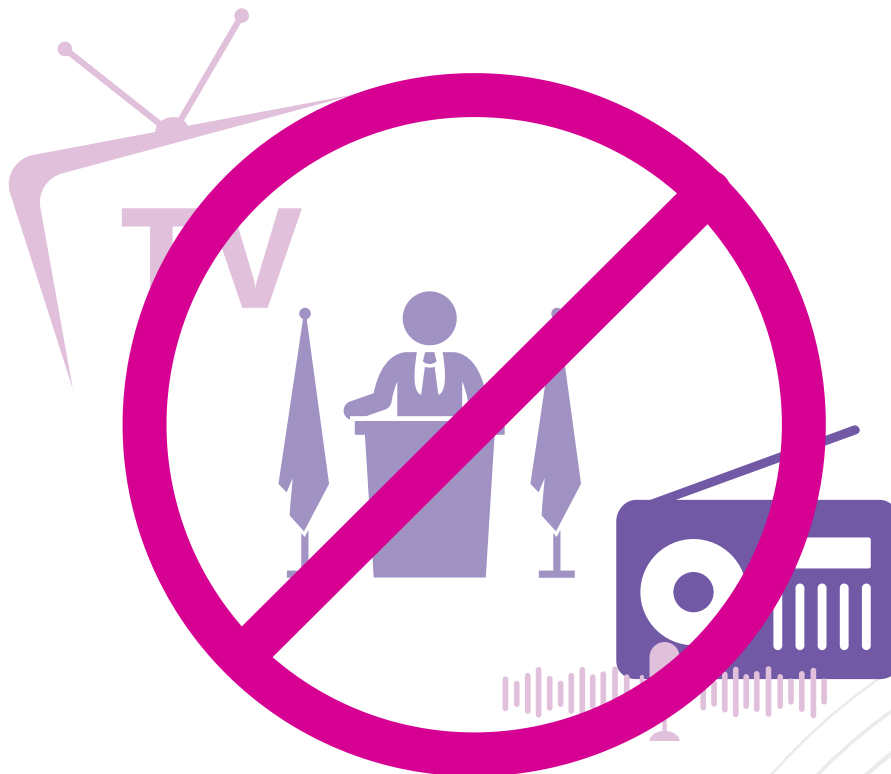
Source: Banco de Mexico. <https://www.banxico.org.mx/tipcamb/main.do?page=tip&idioma=sp>



7.7 Forbiddance to broadcast government publicity during campaign periods

All government publicity in radio and television is forbidden from the beginning of campaign periods –whether federal or local– and until the conclusion of Election Day, except for that related to health or education services or civil protection in emergency cases.

As a means of enforcing the above, on 28 September 2023, INE’s General Council adopted an agreement to order the suspension of government publicity throughout the campaigns and until the conclusion of Election Day in 2024 across all radio and television broadcasters in all 32 states.



8



Regulation of surveys and opinion polls



[INDEX](#)



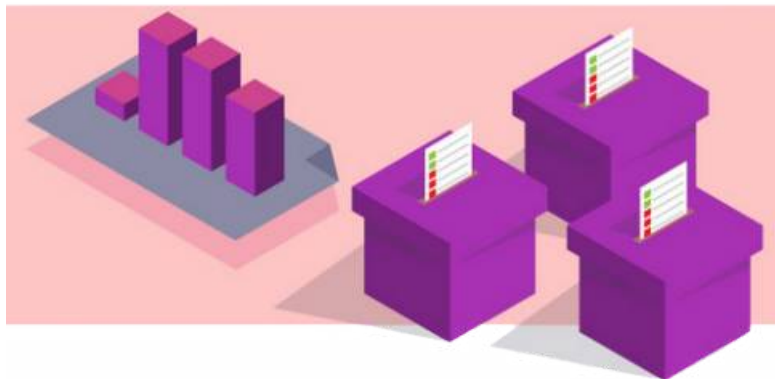
8 Regulation of surveys and opinion polls

INE's General Council has the attribution to issue rules, guidelines and criteria to be adopted by any natural or juridical person interested in conducting surveys or opinion polls during federal and local electoral processes, based on the following legal mandates:

- The publication, dissemination or release of the results of any survey or opinion poll on electoral preferences, through any means, is strictly forbidden in the three previous days to any Election Day —whether federal or local— and until the closing of the polling stations.



- Results from exit polls or quick counts conducted during Election Day can only be released after the official polling stations' closing time, which in the case of federal elections means waiting for the westernmost time zones of the national territory.



In all cases:

- Natural or juridical persons with the intention of conducting survey samplings on electoral preferences or voting trends shall integrally adopt the general scientific criteria issued by INE's General Council, which is previously consulted with professionals on the matter and with organisations to which they belong.

- Whoever requests or orders the publication of any federal or local electoral survey or opinion poll throughout the electoral process—from the beginning of the process and until the polling stations' closing time— ought to submit a copy of the whole study before INE's or the local EMB's executive secretary, respectively.

- Natural or juridical persons who disseminate surveys or opinion polls shall submit a report before the corresponding electoral authority—INE or local EMB—on the resources used for carrying them out.



9



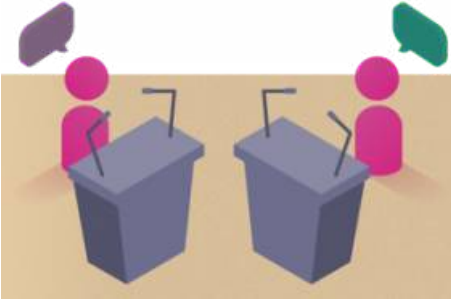
Election Debates



[INDEX](#)



9 Election Debates



The general law on the matter recognises, and establishes, some basic rules for the organisation and celebration of debates between candidates to all popularly elective posts. Debates can be organised either by the corresponding electoral authorities of the jurisdiction or by national or local means of communication.

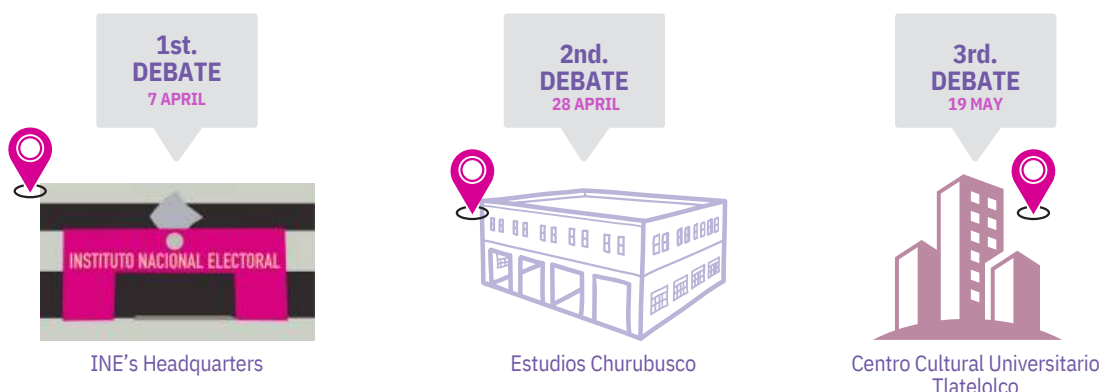
9.1 Debates organised by electoral authorities

► Federal posts

INE's General Council is responsible for organising, at least, two mandatory debates between all presidential candidates, and for encouraging —through its local and district collegiate directive bodies— the celebration of debates amongst congressional candidates.

The attributions for the organisation of the mandatory presidential debates include INE's General Council determination of the rules, dates and venues, while respecting the principle of equality between candidates. These debates —three for the 2024 elections, according with the decision of the General Council— ought to be aired by public radio and television broadcasters, although commercial operators whose coverage is of half, or more, of the national territory are also compelled to air it on, at least, one of their channels. The radio and television signals generated by INE for this purpose can be used, live and for free, by any interested telecommunications' operator who might also wish to broadcast them.

INE's General Council decided there would be three presidential debates for the 2024 elections.



[INDEX](#)



▶ Local posts

The general councils of the local electoral management bodies (OPLs) are authorised to organise —according with what is established by their respective laws— debates between candidates to the different popularly elective posts. Those of the candidates to the states’ executive branch —governors or, in the case of Mexico City, chief of government— ought to be broadcast by public radio and television stations of the corresponding state and INE must encourage its dissemination by other operators with local coverage.



9.2 Debates organised by the media

The national and local media are free to organise debates, so long as they comply with:

- Informing the respective electoral authority of their initiative.
- Participation of at least two candidates standing for the same office.
- Establishing equal conditions in the format.



In any case:

- The media’s broadcast of the debates’ content ought to be for free, in full and unaltered.
- Nonattendance by one or more of the invited candidates shall not result in the cancellation of the debate as scheduled.



10



Other voting methods



[INDEX](#)



10 Other voting methods

10.1 Out-of-country voting

The General Law on Electoral Institutions and Procedures (LGIPE) establishes the rules for Mexicans residing overseas to exercise their right to vote in the following elections:

- Federal elections: presidential and Senate elections.
- Local elections: for governors or Mexico City's head of government or local congresspersons, if the corresponding local Constitution such provides.

Currently, 23 states recognise out-of-country voting^[3]

For the 2024 federal and local electoral processes, voters from nine states will be able to vote from abroad:

Federal Elections	Local Elections
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidency of the Republic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 Governors (Chiapas, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Morelos, Puebla, Yucatán)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Head of Government (Mexico City)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Congress seats (Jalisco, Mexico City, Oaxaca, State of Mexico)

[3] Aguascalientes, Baja California Sur, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Colima, Durango, State of Mexico, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Jalisco, Mexico City, Michoacán, Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas, Yucatán and Zacatecas.



OUT-OF-COUNTRY VOTERS

10.1.1

Postal Voting

During the process to be included in the Overseas Voters' List [Lista Nominal de Electores Residentes en el Extranjero, LNERE] out-of-country voters can choose postal voting as their voting method, meaning INE sends an electoral postal package to their registered residence with the necessary documents and materials for them to cast their votes and send them back for free.

For the postal votes to be included in the tally, they must arrive in Mexico up to one day before Election Day.



10.1.2

Online Voting

In 2024, out-of-country voters will be able to vote electronically and securely using INE's Electronic Voting System over the Internet [Sistema de Voto Electrónico por Internet, SIVEI].

Duly registered out-of-country voters are sent their username and password to the email address they provided so that they can cast their vote, or votes, no later than Election Day.



10.1.3

In-person voting

INE, in conjunction with Mexico's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will implement in-person voting at consulates^[4] for the duly registered out-of-country voters who chose this voting method. There, voters will cast their votes using electronic ballot boxes.



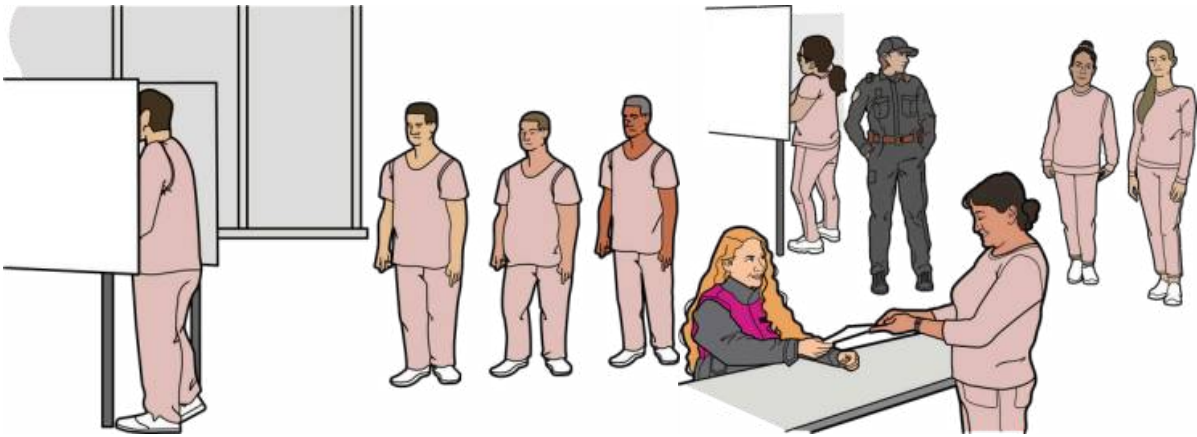
[4] A total of 23 consular offices were enabled for in-person voting. United States (Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Fresno, Houston, Los Angeles, New Brunswick, New York, Oklahoma, Orlando, Phoenix, Raleigh, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Ana, Seattle, and Washington, D.C.); Canada (Montreal); and Europe (Madrid and Paris).



10.2 Vote of prisoners on remand

This is an early voting method for prisoners on remand —as reported to INE by the relevant public security authorities— at facilities whose infrastructure allow for a security protocol to be carried out for the installation of polling stations. INE is in charge of informing those potentially eligible voters of the need for them to register for this voting method and of providing them with the application forms to request their inclusion in the Voters' List. For those deemed pertinent, the appropriate electoral documents and materials are put together so that they can cast their vote from May 6 to 20, 2024.

The scrutiny and counting of the votes will take place at the end of Election Day at the tables set for that purpose by INE's District Councils. INE and the local EMBs —OPLEs— will then incorporate the results into the corresponding counting systems.



10.3 Early Voting

IN 2024, INE will implement early voting for persons with disabilities or with reduced mobility who cannot go to their polling stations on Election Day so that they can cast their vote from their homes.

Those interested in this voting method applied to be included in the corresponding voters' list before 31 December 2023.



11



Electoral Observers and Foreign Visitors



[INDEX](#)



11

Electoral Observers and Foreign Visitors



According to the law, participation as electoral observers throughout the preparation and development of federal and local processes —as well as during any direct democracy process— is an exclusive right of Mexican citizens.

People from other countries interested in learning themselves about the development of electoral processes in Mexico are designated foreign visitors.

▶ Electoral observers

Mexican citizens must comply with the following requirements to participate as electoral observers:

- Timely authorisation by the appropriate electoral authority (INE in the case of federal electoral processes).
- Submit —either personally or through an organisation of which they are members— an individual registration request where, aside of providing or attaching the necessary documents, they commit themselves to abide by the principles of impartiality, objectivity, certainty, legality, and non- partisanship or political bias.



- Attend the training, preparation or information courses imparted by the appropriate electoral authority or by the observer organisation to which they belong.



They are forbidden from:

- Substituting the electoral authorities or hindering their activities.
- Proselytising in any way or favouring any political party or candidate.
- Expressing any kind of offense, defamation or calumny against institutions, electoral authorities, political parties or candidates.
- Declaring the victory of any political party or candidate.

Observers can:

- Carry out their activities in any part of the national territory.
- Request the information they need for the better development of their activities from the appropriate electoral authority.
- Submit, before the electoral authority, reports on their activities according to the terms and deadlines established by INE's General Council. Under no circumstances do their reports, discretion, opinions or conclusions have any legal effects on the electoral process or its results.

Observer organisations are compelled to declare, through a report before the General Council within 30 days of Election Day, the source, amount and destination of the funding obtained for carrying out their activities.



In the case of the **2024 elections**, the deadline to apply as observer is **7 May**.



► Foreign Visitors

The presence and authorisation of other countries' nationals interested in learning about the development of federal and/or local electoral processes is governed by a set of bases and criteria established in the Elections Regulations and is subject to the issuance of an official call from the appropriate electoral authority.

INE's General Council is responsible for establishing those bases and criteria—for inviting, attending, and informing, as well as to issue the official call and carry out the authorisation procedures, which are extended to concurrent local elections—for each federal process. In other words, the official call and authorisation by INE suffice to be present at, and learn about, local electoral processes taking place on the same date as federal elections.

For interested non-Mexican persons to obtain the authorisation, they ought to:

- Duly and timely complete the appropriate request format, which was available both on INE's website and at all its offices around the country, as well as at Mexico's diplomatic offices overseas.
- Seek no profit from the exercise associated to such authorisation.



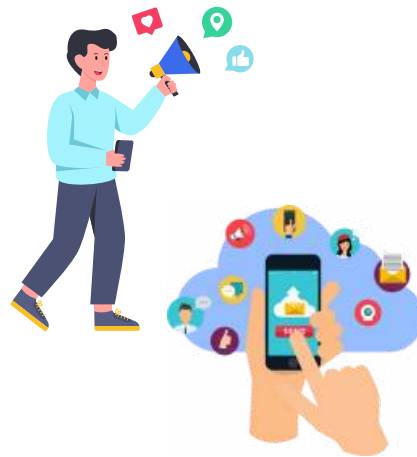
Authorised foreign visitors can:

- ▶ Attend, learn about, and enquire about the different phases and stages of the electoral process.
- ▶ Request interviews or briefings with the appropriate electoral authorities, of which they might obtain guidance or complementary information on the electoral rules, institutions, and procedures.
- ▶ Learn about the political parties, coalitions and candidates' plans for the electoral process and receive the documents they deem suitable.



In addition to the compliance, at all times, with Mexican laws, some of the things they must refrain from are:

- ▶ Substituting the electoral authorities or hindering their activities.
- ▶ Proselytising in any way, or favouring, any political party, coalition or candidate.
- ▶ Engaging in any activity that might disturb the fairness of the electoral competition.
- ▶ Expressing any kind of offense, defamation or slander against institutions, electoral authorities, political parties, coalitions or candidates.
- ▶ Declaring the victory or defeat of any political party, coalition or candidate.
- ▶ Wear emblems or badges related to any political party, coalition or candidate.



The time frame for foreign visitors to apply for authorisation for the 2 June elections began on 21 September 2023 and ended on 22 May 2024.



12



Electoral organisation



[INDEX](#)



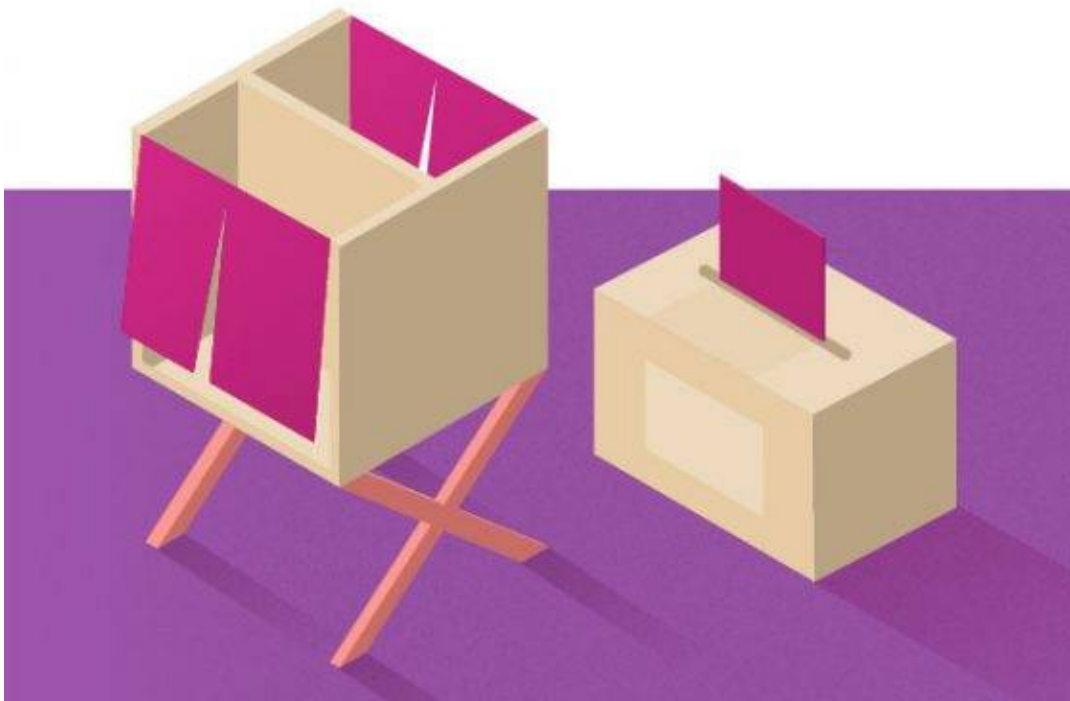
12 Electoral organisation

In Mexico, polling stations are commonly known as *casillas*.

The division of the national territory into electoral sections is key to establish the number and location of polling stations to be set up for each election. One electoral section is a geo-referenced territorial unit which encompasses a minimum of 100 and a maximum of 3,000 voters. Currently, the country is divided into 70,753 sections.

12.1 Types, location, and composition of polling stations

INE is the sole responsible —for both federal and local elections— for deciding everything related with the location of polling stations, as well as with the selection and training of polling officers. Therefore, the following rules and procedures are applicable, in essence, to all kinds of elections. However, it is worth keeping in mind that, whenever federal and local elections are held simultaneously in one state, a variation takes place in terms of the designation and composition of the polling stations. Such a variation is known as a **joint polling station**.



12.1.1 Types of polling stations or casillas

Conventionally, polling stations used in a regular election are referred to as follows:

- **Basic:** the first to be installed in a section.
- **Contiguous:** those additional to the basic one that is installed in a section — adjacent to the basic polling station according to the number of registered voters and in alphabetical order.

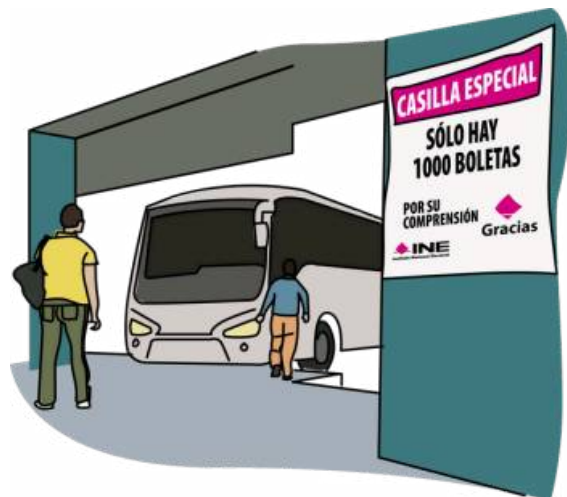


- **Extraordinary:** installed in a different place —although within the same section— when the geographical, infrastructural or socio-cultural conditions make it difficult for all voters to access the same place.

Although the general rule is for voters to cast their vote at one specific polling station according to their address, the law also considers —for federal and concurrent elections — the possibility that voters who are unable to do so on Election Day attend to the *special polling stations*. These are expressly installed to receive the votes of the so-called *voters-in-transit* (who need not provide any justification to access them), are limited in number —only a maximum of 10 special polling stations are allowed per electoral district— and are equipped for the rigorous verification of the voters' registration and identification before admitting them to vote.

This is the second time the General Council adopts an agreement to increase the number of ballots available in each polling station —from 750 to 1,000— to open the possibility that a greater number of voters who are outside their jurisdiction on Election Day can cast their vote.

It is important to clarify that joint polling stations —those installed for concurrent federal and local elections and where voters cast their vote for both at the same table— can, if needed, adopt any of the previously described types.



12.1.2 Location

By law, one polling station must be set up for every 750 voters, so it is common for one to four polling stations to be installed within one section. Whenever two or more polling stations are installed in one section, they must be placed next to each other and the voters' list must be divided alphabetically. Each registered voter in the country is assigned to a specific electoral section and, in general, must vote at one predetermined polling station located within that section.

The legislation establishes the precise procedure by which the number and location of polling stations is determined, stating that they are to be installed in places that meet the following requirements:

- The voters' free and easy access is allowed.
- The installation of the booths or modular equipment that ensure the secrecy when the vote is cast is guaranteed.
- The property is not inhabited by second-level public servants.
- The property is not inhabited or owned by political parties' leaders or registered candidates.
- The property must not be a factory, a temple or religious venue, or political offices.
- The location must not be a saloon, vice centre or the similar.



Additionally, it is recommended that the following considerations are factored in whenever possible:

- That security conditions are guaranteed.
- Easily identifiable by the citizenship.
- Well ventilated and well lighted spaces.
- Providing protection against unfavourable climate conditions.
- Without obstacles for the easy access and transit of persons with disabilities.

Under this logic, while the installation of polling stations take place in locations that comply with the mentioned requirements and criteria, the preference order is as follows: schools, public offices, public spaces and private residences.



12.1.3 Composition

One of the distinguishing features between any kind of ordinary polling station and joint polling stations is how many polling officers each have. While an ordinary polling station is made up of four polling officers (one president, one secretary and two scrutineers), joint polling sites —where federal and local votes are received and counted— are composed of, at least, six (one secretary and one scrutineer are added to take over the local election). In all cases, three general substitutes are designated to both kinds of polling stations.

Since both the federal and the local legal frameworks recognise, regulate, and —if that be the case— establish the simultaneous celebration of direct democracy mechanisms and their respective electoral processes, the electoral law provides for the possibility of increasing the number of polling officers should such circumstance arise as a means for the expedite and easy management of those instruments.

In all cases, the procedure by which the members of the so-called Polling Station Directive Boards (*mesas directivas de casilla*) are selected relies on an absolutely random double lottery with which the utmost impartiality and transparency is sought, and whose particularities are:

- They are citizens that ought to be registered voters of the corresponding electoral section, that is, they are neighbours of the vicinity; and is usual that voters are familiar to those in charge of receiving and counting the votes.
- Hence, the double lottery used for their selection is based on the voters' lists of each electoral section.
- At the first lottery, the criterion to draw a minimum of 50 voters from each electoral district voters' list is their birth month.
- Citizens selected in the first lottery receive a training course from INE.
- A relation of the suitable citizens who passed the training course and have no impediments to be polling officers is made by INE.
- It is through the second lottery —in which the criterion is the initial letter of their first surname [T/N: full names in Mexico are composed of two surnames] and where those of a higher level of education are preferred— that citizens are selected to be polling officers.
- INE notifies of the citizens' selection in person and administers an oath to them.

Representatives of political parties and independent candidates at the district level can observe the due development of this procedure and —if they deem it necessary— contest the selection of the citizens who might not comply with the lawful requirements to be polling officers.



13



Election Day



[INDEX](#)



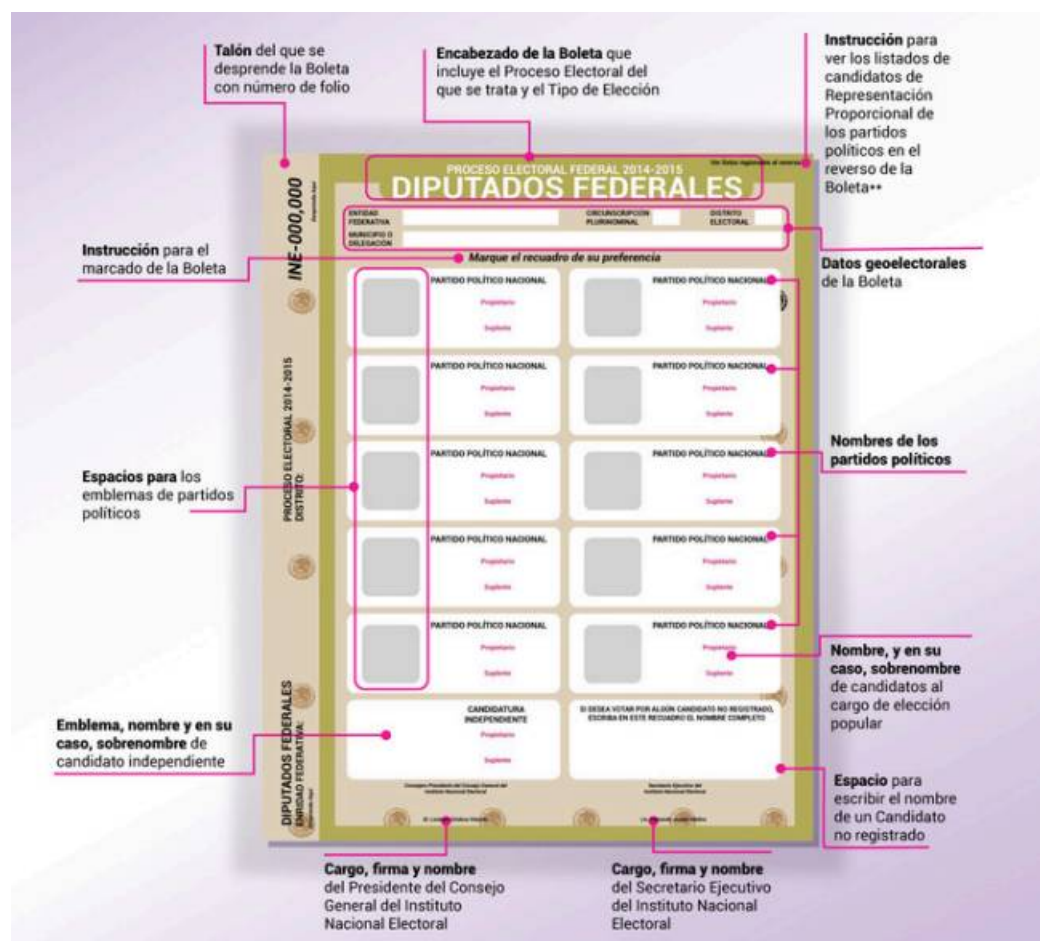
13 Election Day

13.1 Basic references

- There is one specific ballot paper with a distinct colour for each kind of election, which makes them clearly distinguishable.



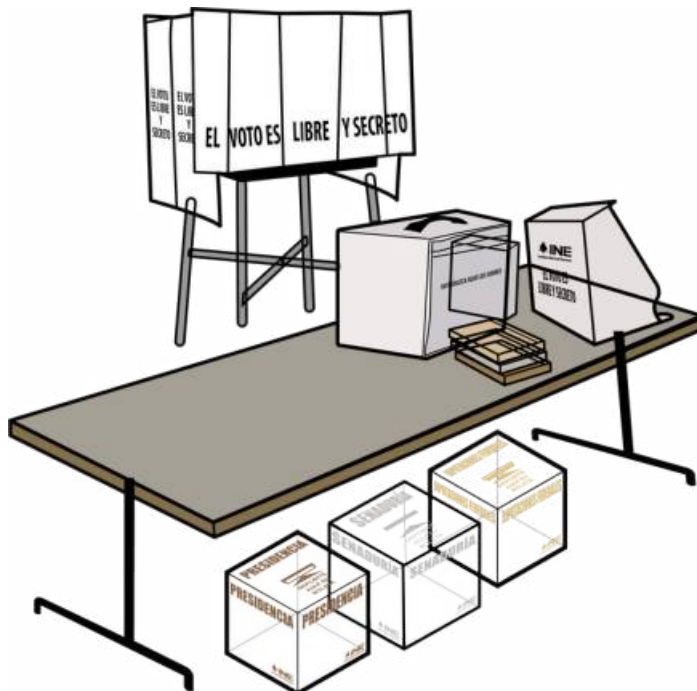
- Ballot papers —like other sensitive electoral documents— have multiple security measures that guarantee they cannot be forged.
- The order of political parties on the ballot follows their registration date. That very order is used for all institutional or formal purposes.



- In case of electoral coalition, each colligated political parties' name and emblem are preserved and appear separately on the ballot. Coalitions made by two or more political parties have no effect in the design and format of the ballot papers, except for the name of those registered as common candidates appearing under the emblem of each colligated party.
- Although the vote for all elections is categorical or unique—in the sense that it is only valid when the preference for a party or independent candidate is express—in the case of a common candidate, a vote is valid even if the preference for the different colligated parties is marked.
- There is also a specific ballot box where the votes for each election are placed. While the ballot boxes are transparent, they have a stripe with a clear indication—written and by colour—of the respective election.



INE must deliver the electoral documents and materials to be used on Election Day to the presidents of each polling station within the six days before the elections take place. A Braille ballot guide is included in the materials to ease that persons with visual impairment can vote.



Political parties and independent candidates have the right to appoint representatives at the polling stations. In case of a concurrent election (joint polling station), one federal and one local representatives —and their substitutes— can be appointed.



Throughout Election Day, the presidents of the polling stations are the maximum authority on site and must uphold order and secure the voters' free access and that votes are cast in secrecy. For those purposes, they can request the assistance of the security forces at any given time.



13.2 Installation and opening of polling stations

- Polling officers must arrive at the location of the polling stations by 7:30 hours, when they must begin the preparations for their installation before the already present representatives of political parties and independent candidates.
- The necessary formalities for the installation of the polling station and commencement of Election Day can only take place once all polling officers are present (four in the case of ordinary polling stations, and six for joint polling stations).



- Should the selected citizens be absent, the law provides alternative mechanisms that can be applied to guarantee that a polling station can be installed at 10:00 hours at the latest, for which, in the presence of a notary public, polling officers are designated from amongst the citizens already in line to vote who are included in the corresponding electoral section voters' list.
- Under no circumstance can the representatives of political parties or independent candidates carry out the activities of a polling officer.
- Polling stations can only be installed in a location different to the already approved for express lawful reasons. In any case—and to prevent it from being a cause for annulling the votes cast—the alternate site ought to be located within the boundaries of the same electoral section.

13.3 Commencement and development of the voting

- Once all polling officers are present, a certificate containing the data common to all elections must be filled in—along with information like the amount of ballot papers received for each election and their consecutive numbers, and that ballot boxes were unfold and assembled in the presence of polling officers and representatives to verify they were empty—and signed.



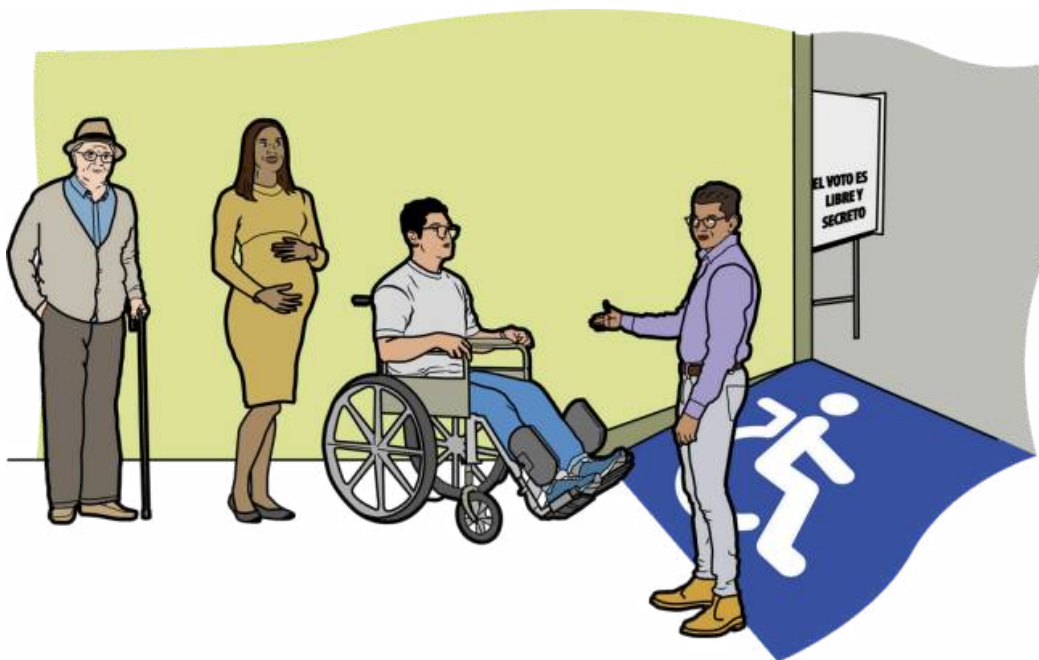
- Upon the filling of the certificate, the voting begins, although not before 8:00 hours.
- Voters cast their votes in the same order they arrive to the polling station, although priority is given to persons with disabilities, the elderly and pregnant women.



- Voters must produce their photo voting card, which is collated against the voters' list.



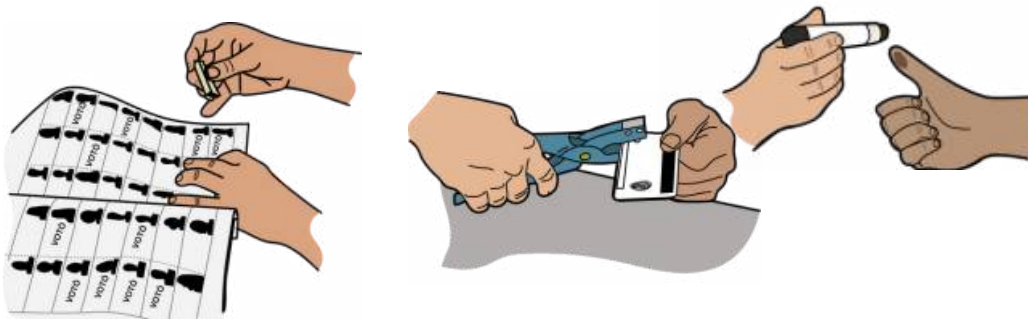
- Voters must receive a ballot paper for each kind of election, go to the booths to mark them in secrecy, and deposit each in the corresponding ballot box.



- Voters who cannot read or who are physically unable to mark their ballots, can be accompanied and assisted by someone they trust.
- A Braille ballot guide will be available for voters with visual impairment who can use it.



- As additional measures to prevent multiple voting, a mark is made to both the voters' list and the photo voting card before returning the latter to a voter, and the voter's right thumb is impregnated with indelible ink.



- The representatives of political parties and independent candidates can cast their vote at the polling station where they are appointed.
- Once the voting has begun, only a cause of force majeure can suspend it. The president of the polling station must immediately inform INE's District Council of the situation, since it is the only one that can decide whether the voting is resumed or not and to take any appropriate measures.
- Voting closes at 18:00 hours, although all voters still in line at that time must be allowed to vote.
- Voting can only be closed before that hour if all the citizens in the respective voters' list have cast their vote.



14



Scrutiny and initial tally of the votes

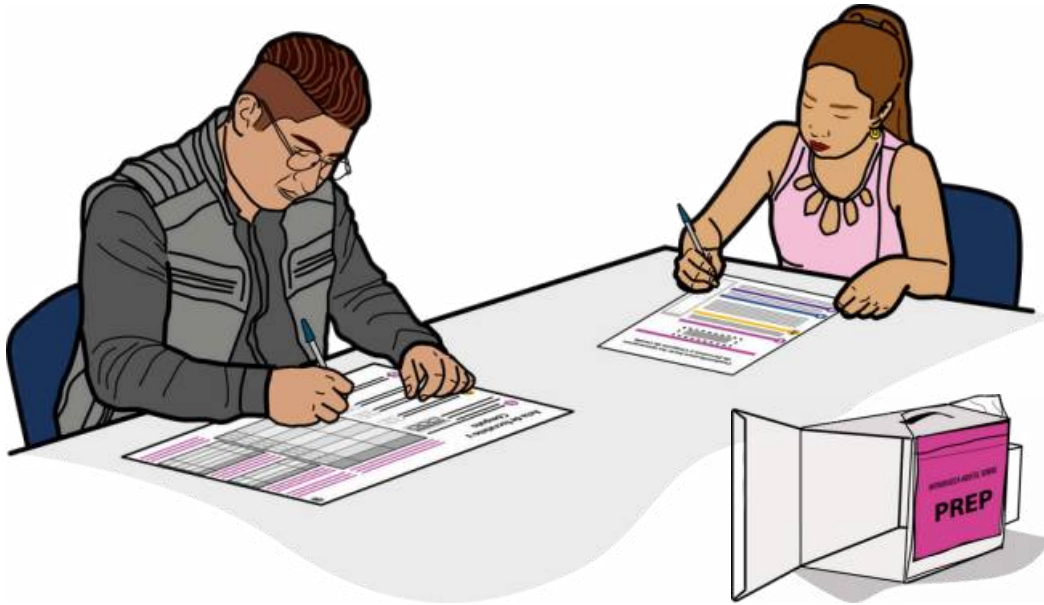


[INDEX](#)

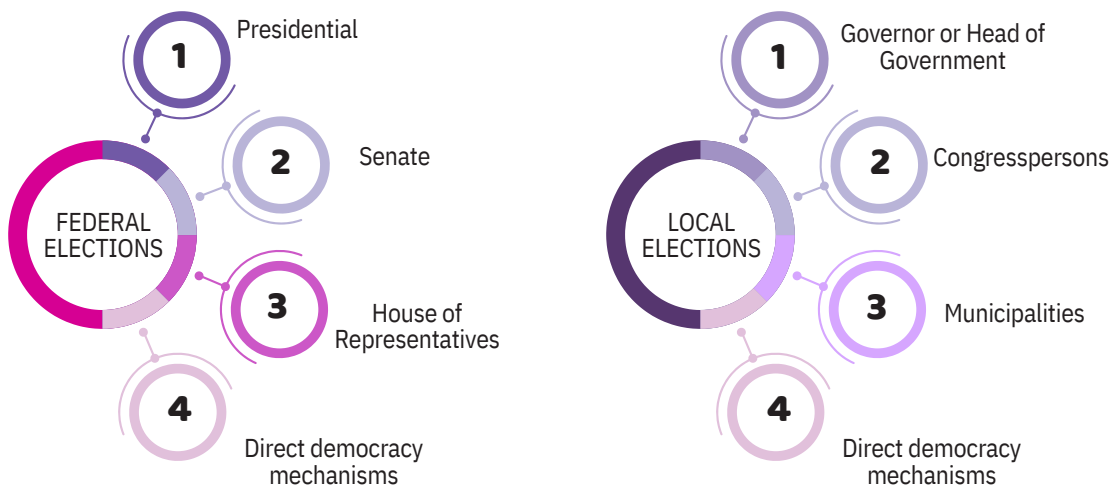


14 Scrutiny and initial tally of the votes

- As soon as the voting is closed, the polling officers must begin the scrutiny and tallying of the votes cast.



- At joint polling stations, the federal and local scrutiny and tallying procedures are made separately, although simultaneously, in the following order:



15



Preliminary results



[INDEX](#)



15 Preliminary results

From the moment polling stations are closed and Election Day concludes, several tools and mechanisms begin to operate for the crucial function of attending the natural and legitimate expectations of contenders and stakeholders —as well as of any interested person and the public opinion as a whole— of having information on the voting results and tendencies.

It is important to notice that, except for the posters and announcements —which the law establishes that must be displayed outside the polling stations after their closure— where the voting results at each polling station are published, the rest of the mechanisms to make the voting results (or tendencies) known, can only start the public dissemination of their information after the legal time (18:00 hours) for the closing of all the polling stations installed for the respective election.

This means that, since federal elections take place nationwide, any information on the voting results or tendencies obtained by any mechanism can only start to be disseminated once the polling stations installed at the westernmost time zone of the country —which has a two-hour delay from that of the Central Standard Time (CST)— have closed, and that happens at 20:00 CST of the country’s capital.

In the case of local elections’ information, the dissemination can begin at the time set for the closure of polling stations installed within their jurisdiction, that is, at 18:00 hours of their own time zone.



[INDEX](#)

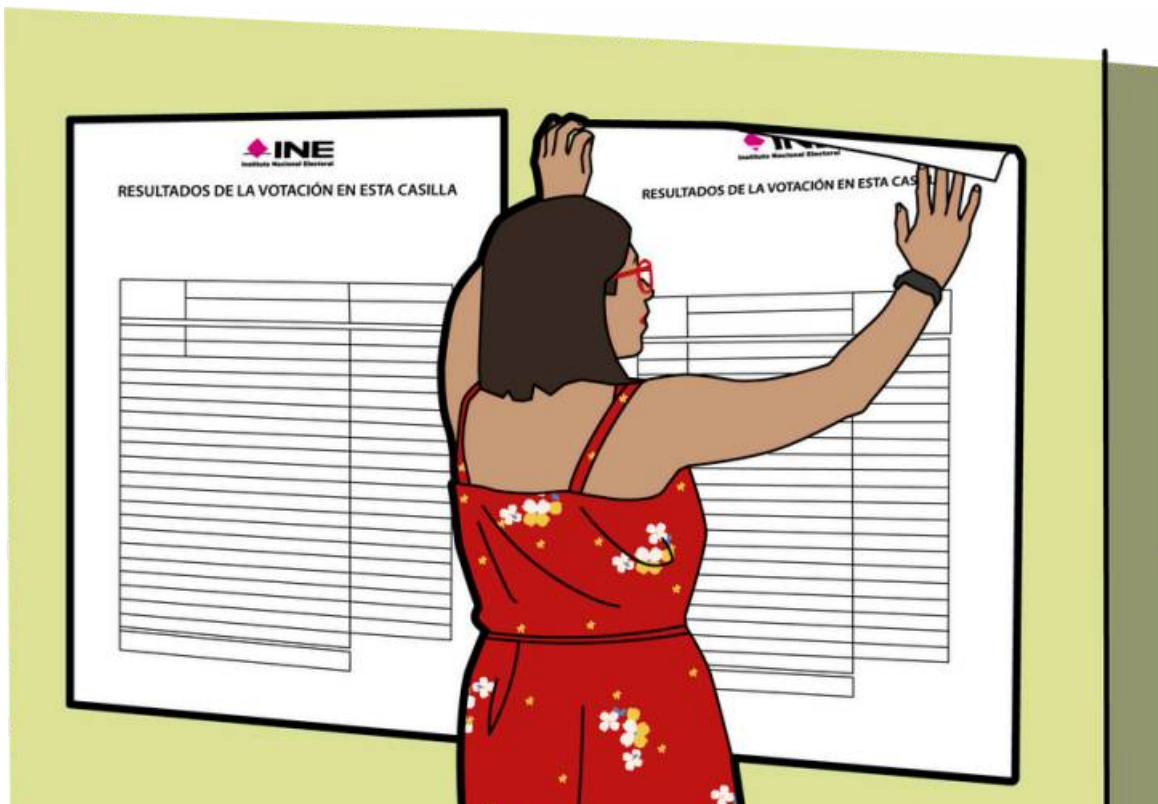


15.1 Information sources on voting results or trends

On the understanding that the only official and lawful information on the elections' aggregated results is the one from the scrutiny and tallying sessions conducted by the electoral authorities —which in the case of the federal elections begin at the district level on the Wednesday after Election Day— a distinction must be made between two unofficial and non-legally binding initial sources of information on voting results and tendencies.

15.2 Institutional information sources

In addition to the legal mandate by which the voting results of a polling station must be displayed —upon its closure— in a visible place outside the station by the presiding polling officer, the electoral authorities have the power to operate two distinct mechanisms to provide, on the one hand, preliminary electoral results and, on the other, voting tendencies according to the polling stations' scrutiny and tallying certificates.



15.3 Preliminary Electoral Results Programme (Programa de Resultados Electorales Preliminares, PREP)

PREP is an institutional information mechanism which —using a software and the most recent developments on information technologies— allows for the data on the scrutiny and tallying certificates of each polling station to be trustworthily captured, safely stored, instantly transmitted, accurately verified, and publicly disseminated to provide preliminary electoral results. As a matter of fact, since the first copy of the scrutiny and tallying certificate is exclusively dedicated to the PREP, it is expressly labelled as “Acta PREP” (PREP Certificate).

PREP’s current design and development —for it has been operating since 1994 and has undergone changes and innovations— considers the possibility of the direct capture and transmission of an image of the PREP certificates at the polling stations using a mobile application operated by the personnel INE hires and qualifies as electoral supporting and training staff (CAEs). Wherever feasible, it ought to significantly ease and speed up the operation of the subsequent phases of the programme.

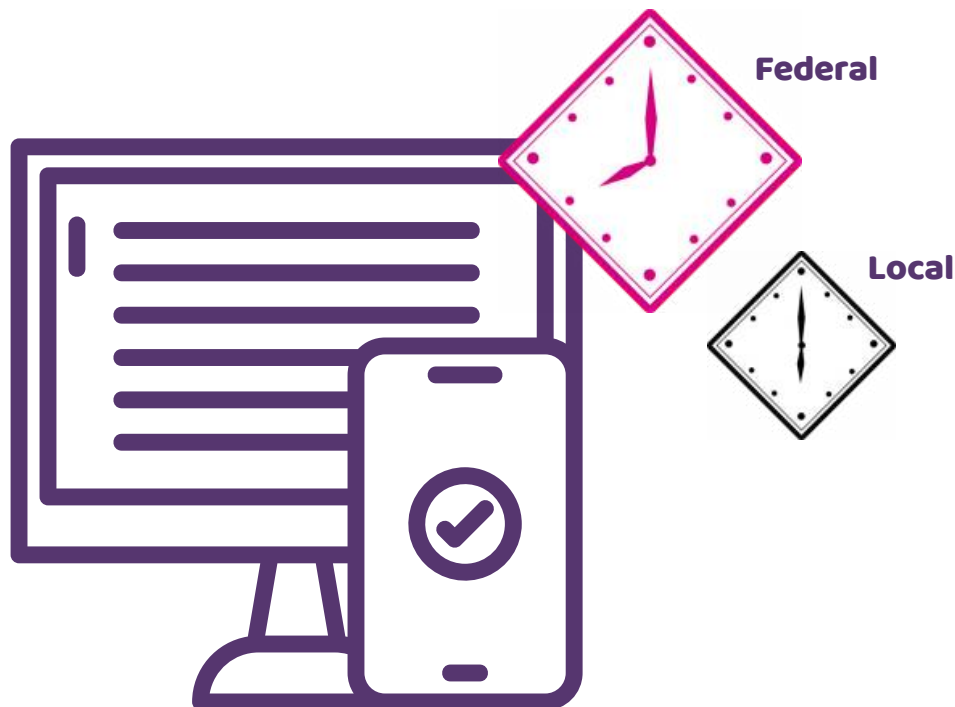
Alternatively, PREP certificates are received and digitalised at the so-called Centres for Data Collecting and Transmission (CATD, by their initialism in Spanish) upon the delivery of the polling stations’ files and packages at the venue of the appropriate electoral authority (District Councils in the case of federal elections). It is important to mention that, from the moment when polling stations are closed —and depending on their location with respect to that of the corresponding District Council— presiding polling officers ought to deliver the files and packages —where the PREP certificates are included inside a separate envelope— within a 24-hour period.



In any case, PREP certificates' data and images are primarily registered and reviewed at the respective collecting centres, they are then transmitted to a centre for the reception and recording of images and data —where they are readied for their publication and dissemination— so that the principles of security, transparency, trustworthiness, credibility and integrity are guaranteed.

For these purposes:

- PREP's dissemination of the federal elections' results —the data and images from the individual polling stations, and their aggregation at different levels up to the national— starts at 20:00 CST; and is systematically updated throughout the 24 hours that follow.
- In the case of local elections, PREP's operation begins at 18:00 hours, local time, and also through the subsequent 24 hours.



15.4 Quick counts

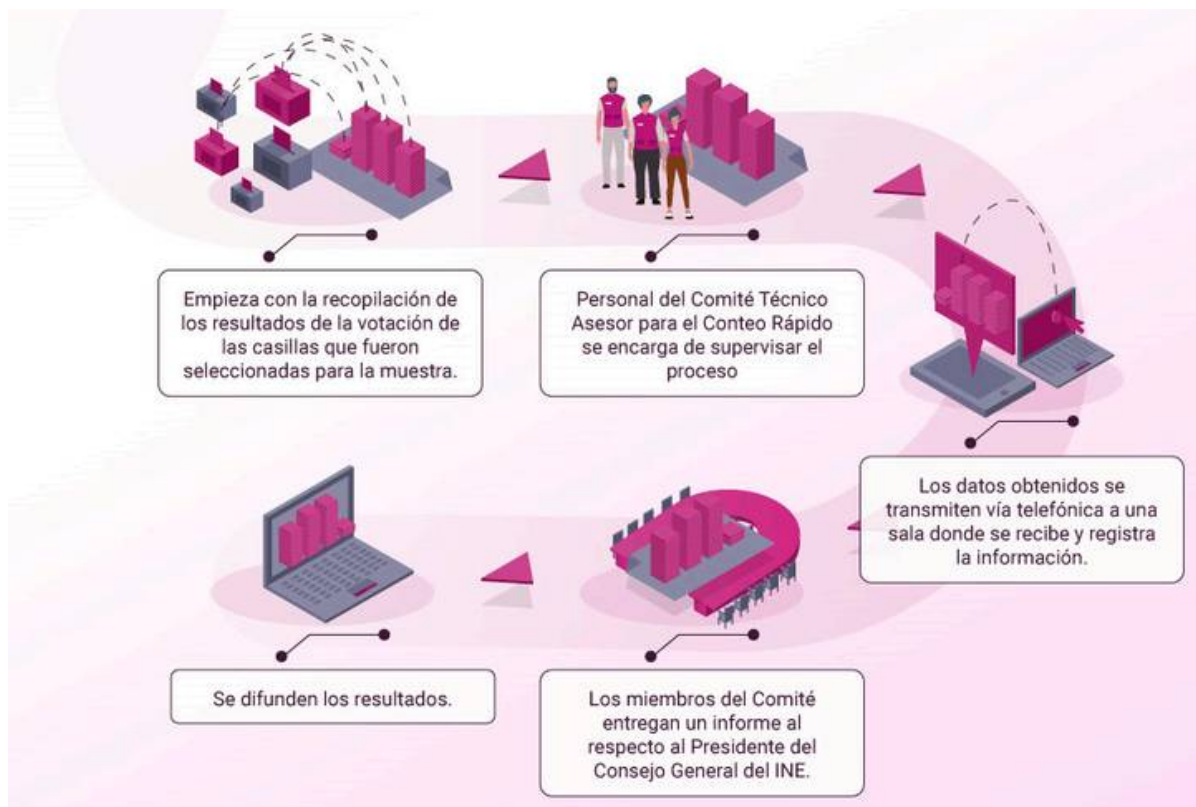
Even though quick counts are usually associated with mass media consortia, groups of observers, or other electoral stakeholders, in Mexico, the electoral authority has the lawful power to conduct, if deemed viable, its own quick counts.



At the 2024 elections, INE will conduct 12 quick counts:

- Three nationwide for the federal elections: Presidential, Senate and House elections.
- Nine for the local elections: Mexico City's head of government and governors in the states of Chiapas, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Morelos, Puebla, Tabasco, Veracruz and Yucatán.

Local quick counts will be carried out in compliance with INE's General Council Resolution adopted through its lawful power to attract functions —partially in this case— from local EMBs. It is expected they will all be disclosed on Election Night.

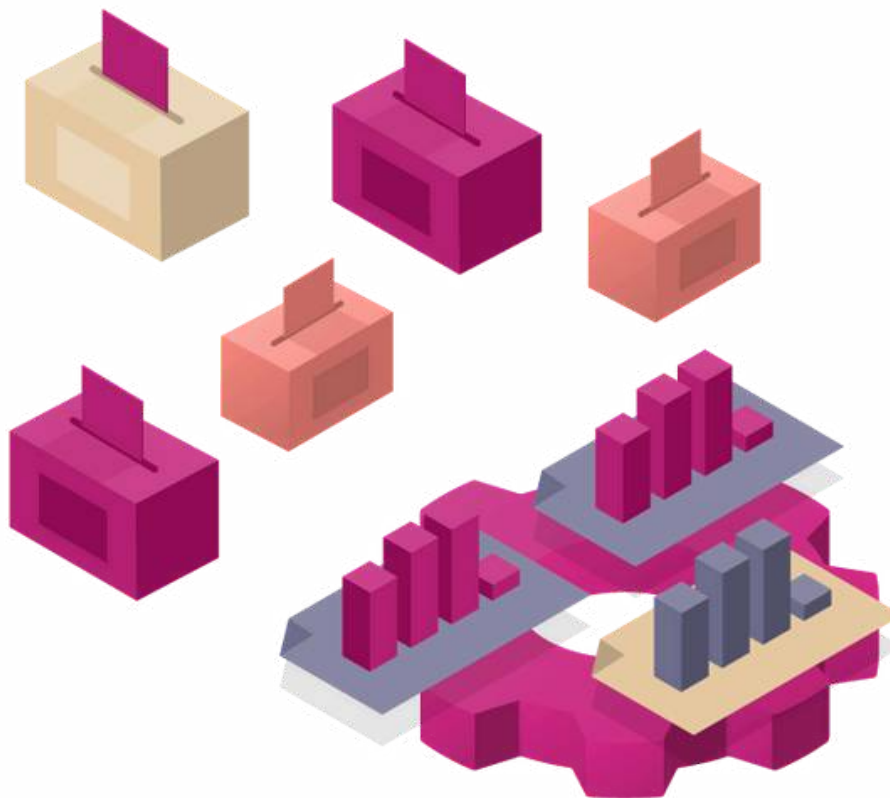


15.5 Non-institutional sources

- The possibility for natural or juridical persons to disseminate their forecasts or estimations on the results of the elections is opened from the moment stated by the law for the closing of the polls —invariably on 18:00 hours local time, although a two-hour difference with the polling stations at the westernmost time zone of the country must be considered for federal elections, and, therefore at 20:00 CST.



- Natural or juridical persons interested in carrying out any kind of exit poll or quick count must register their intention, not later than 10 days prior to Election Day, by submitting a written document before the appropriate electoral authority—in the case of concurrence between local and federal elections, like 2024's, INE's executive secretary. They must also integrally adopt the general scientific criteria issued for that purpose by INE's General Council.
- A list of the natural and juridical persons that registered to conduct exit polls or quick counts must be published at the website of the appropriate electoral authority before Election Day.
- Additionally, natural or juridical persons who publish, request or order the publication of any exit poll or quick count, from the official closure of the polling stations and until three days after Election Day, must submit, within 5 days of its issuance and before the appropriate authority—either INE's or the respective local electoral management body's executive secretary—a complete copy of the study supporting the published information.



16



Official tally and recount of the votes



[INDEX](#)



16

Official tally and recount of the votes

In the case of federal elections —and almost all local elections— the results are official and legally valid after the formal review, validation and aggregation procedure that begins on the Wednesday following Election Day. The federal procedure starts at the district level and, according to the kind of election, is extended to the state or circumscription. The procedure for local elections starts at the municipal or district level, and its extension to other levels depend on the kind of election.

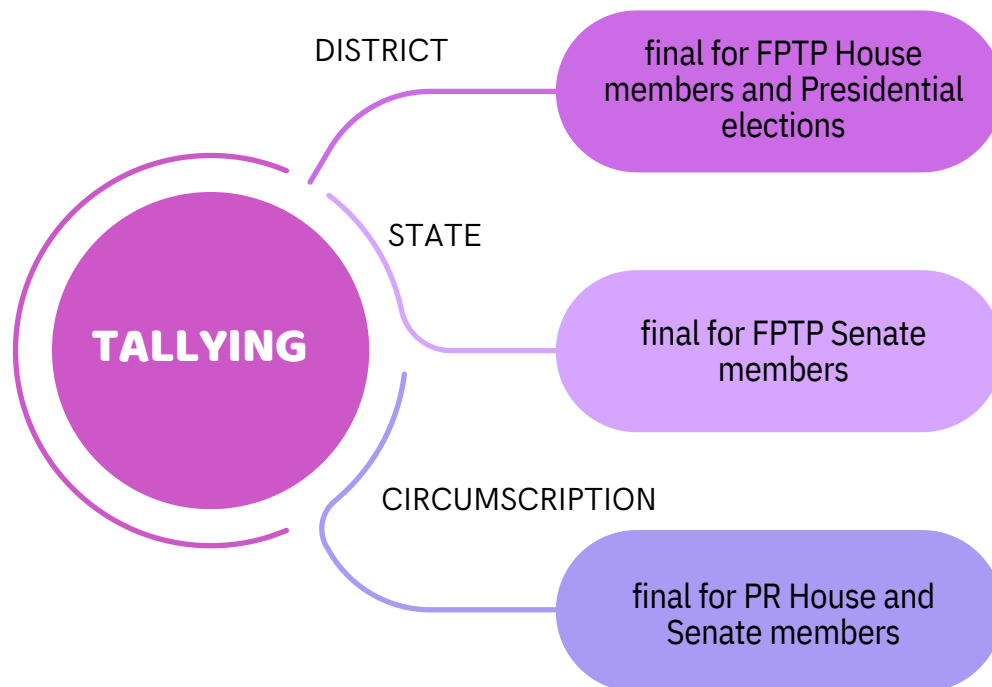
It is important to note that, even if the reception of votes and initial scrutiny and tallying of the concurrent local and federal elections are parallel and happen in the same place —the joint polling station— the procedures that follow —starting with the delivery and safekeeping of the polling stations' files and packages— take place separately and at the venues of, or by, the appropriate electoral authorities: INE for federal elections, and the respective OPLE for the local ones.



Moreover, even though it is generally true that the procedures applicable through the federal and local post-electoral stage—from the official tallying to the elections' declaration of validity, and the contestation system—are inspired by the same principles, pursue the same purposes and are notably affinitive, so is that they are governed by distinct legal frameworks with some variations or differences.

Therefore, unless expressly stated otherwise, all mentions to regulations and procedures in this section—and those related with it hereupon—will essentially refer to those applicable to federal elections. Should the characteristics and details of the regulations and procedures of a given local electoral process be of our readers' interest, we would advise the consultation of the appropriate legislation.

It is important to mention that, according to the kind and system of the federal elections, the tallying of their results—which implies, from the administrative point of view, their formal aggregation, review, and validation—and safeguarding of the resources that representatives of parties and candidates might submit to contest them, can occur in up to three differentiated moments and levels as follows:



In the case of FPTP House and Senate seats, the appropriate INE council—district for the former, and local for the latter—ought to verify, during the respective final tally sessions, that all electoral legal requirements were met and that all winning candidates—and their substitutes—comply with the eligibility qualifications.

Furthermore, upon the verification of such qualifications, the council's chairperson must issue the corresponding declaration of validity, as well as the majority and validity certificates to the winning formula—FPTP House candidate and substitute—or formulae—FPTP and/or first minority Senate' candidates and substitutes—unless any



of them would turn out to be ineligible. The declarations and certificates issued by INE can be modified due to rulings by the Electoral Court of the Federal Judicial Branch (Tribunal Electoral del Poder Judicial de la Federación, TEPJF) on the contestations presented by the parties and candidates' representatives against the tallies.

In the case of PR House and Senate seats, it is only after the resolution of the contestations that INE's General Council issue the corresponding certificates to political parties.

The presidential election is different, for it is the Superior Courtroom of the Electoral Court of the Federal Judicial Branch (TEPJF) which, directly, issues both the report and the declaration of validity of the election, and the president-elect certificate. Notwithstanding that, INE's executive secretary must report to the General Council on the aggregate of the voting —per party and candidate— based on the certified copies of this election's district tally on the next Sunday to Election Day.

16.1 District tallies

This is the first link in the process for the results' review, validation and aggregation. These tallies start at 8:00 hours of the next Wednesday to Election Day at each of the 300 electoral district venues, which coincide with the constituencies into which the country is divided to elect the FPTP House members.

In rigour, district tallying is the district councils' aggregation of the results stated at the scrutiny and tallying certificates of the polling stations installed within their jurisdiction for each of the elections that took place. In consequence, should there be no discrepancies between the stated data in the certificates —or evidence of any irregularity— the tallying is limited to the aggregation of the voting data in each of the official certificates.

Notwithstanding, there are express circumstances under which the law provides for a polling station's new scrutiny and tallying, or even for the recount of all the polling stations in a district.

16.1.1 New scrutiny and tallying process of the votes of a polling station

It takes place when:

- The indispensable certificates for the tallying are not available: one which ought to be in power of the council's chairperson and the one which should be part of the polling station's file.
- The results on the certificates do not match.
- Evident modifications to the certificates are detected, which might cast doubts on the result.
- The number of null votes is greater than the difference between the two most-voted candidates.
- All the votes are cast for one single party or candidate.



16.1.2 Total recount of the district's votes

It can be decided, either at the beginning or the end of the corresponding district tally session, due to the following reasons:

- At the beginning of the session: if there is any indication that the vote difference between the presumed district-winner and the second most-voted candidate is equal to —or less than— one percentage point, and there is an express request from the representative of the party or candidate in the second position.
- At the end of the tallying session: if it is established that the difference between the presumed district-winner and the second most-voted candidate was equal to —or less than— one percentage point, and there is an express request from the party or candidate in the second place.

16.1.3 Additional information on district tallies

- The tallying of the federal elections ought to follow a specific order: firstly, the presidential; then that for the House of Representatives; and lastly, the one for the Senate.
- At each election's tally, the votes cast at special polling stations, the out-of-country postal votes, and the early votes cast by prisoners on remand and persons with disabilities are also added.
- The law orders district tallies to be conducted uninterruptedly and to, without exception, be concluded before the next Sunday to Election Day. Given the volume and time needed for a districtwide total recount (an average of 500 polling stations are installed in one district), due provisions —like working groups to distribute the workload— are taken to comply with those legal conditions.
- During the tally sessions, parties and candidates' representatives before the district council can raise objections to their development and their consequent legal effects —which are duly registered in the corresponding circumstantial certificate to safeguard their right to file the impugments they deem relevant before the Electoral Court. However, under no circumstance can the Electoral Court be asked to undertake a vote recount of the polling stations that have already been subject to this procedure at the district tallies.

Upon the conclusion of the tallying session, the chairperson of the district council must:

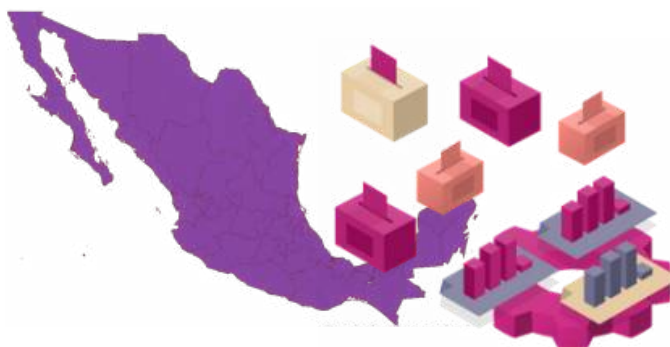
- Put together a file for each of the elections —clearly differentiating between the FPTP and PR House and Senate elections— and refer them to the appropriate authorities.
- Display the results of each election's tallies outside the councils' venues.



16.2 State tallies

They take place at 8:00 hours on the next Sunday to Election Day at the 32 INE's local councils' venues.

The state tally is INE's local councils' aggregation of the results reported on the district tally certificates under their jurisdiction—from a minimum of two in the states of Baja California Sur, Campeche and Colima, up to the forty of the State of Mexico—in relation with FPTP- and PR-senators.



In this case, unlike districtwide tallies, the procedure is simpler because it is carried out upon the certificates issued at the district level—and because any possible anomaly or disparity in these elections' scrutiny and tallies that might have happened at the polling stations should have been repaired in the previous phase—so no scrutiny and tally procedure needs to be repeated. Notwithstanding that, the law does provide for the possibility of a vote recount, although it would be partial and automatic.

16.2.1 Partial and automatic recount

If, once the tally of the district councils' certificates of the FPTP-senators is completed, it is determined that the difference between the winning and the second most-voted formulae is of one percentage point—or less—the law orders the recount of only this election's votes from up to 10% randomly-selected—through the application of a statistical method—polling stations, for which the arrangements on INE's General Council agreement on the matter must be abode.

Since the polling stations' electoral packages are kept and safeguarded at the district level, the recount is carried out by the district councils at their own venues. In the meantime, a recess is called at the state tally session, and is resumed once the recount is concluded.

16.2.2 Información adicional sobre los cómputos de entidad Federativa

- Parties and candidates' representatives can also raise objections—which must be set down in writing on the corresponding circumstantial certificate—during these tally sessions, while safeguarding their right to submit the impugments they deem relevant before the Electoral Court against the FPTP-senators tallies and their respective legal effects.



- Since three FPTP senators —the two most-voted party, coalition or independent formulae, and the second most-voted party, coalition or independent formula— are elected at each state, local councils ought to verify they all comply with the eligibility qualifications and, if that be the case, issue the appropriate declarations of majority and validity.

At the end of the tallying session, the local council’s chairperson must

- Post a visible announcement outside the council’s venue with the results of the Senate elections by both systems (FPTP and PR).
- Dispatch certified copies of the tally sessions —along with all relevant documents— to the Senate (declarations of majority), the Electoral Court of the Federal Judicial Branch (written objections and impugnments submitted) and INE’s executive secretary.

16.3 Circumscription tally

For the allocation of the 200 Proportional Representation House seats, the country’s territory is divided into five circumscriptions or regions —composed of contiguous states with a similar electoral weight, with which the equality of the vote would be guaranteed.

INE’s General Council chooses one capital city in each region as the circumscription’s seat, and the corresponding local council is, hence, also responsible for the regional tally —which is also carried out on the next Sunday to Election Day as soon as the state tally concludes.

In this case, the tallying procedure is strictly limited to adding up the results recorded on all the district tally certificates of the circumscription and putting together the respective file to be dispatched to INE’s executive secretary.

It is INE’s General Council alone who can allocate PR House and Senate seats to the corresponding political parties and issue the appropriate certificates, although that happens only when the Electoral Court of the Federal Judicial Branch (TEPJF) has resolved the impugnments presented against the tallies of the House and Senate elections. In terms of the 2024 elections, this ought to happen on 3 August at the latest.



17



Challenging the results of the counting sessions



[INDEX](#)



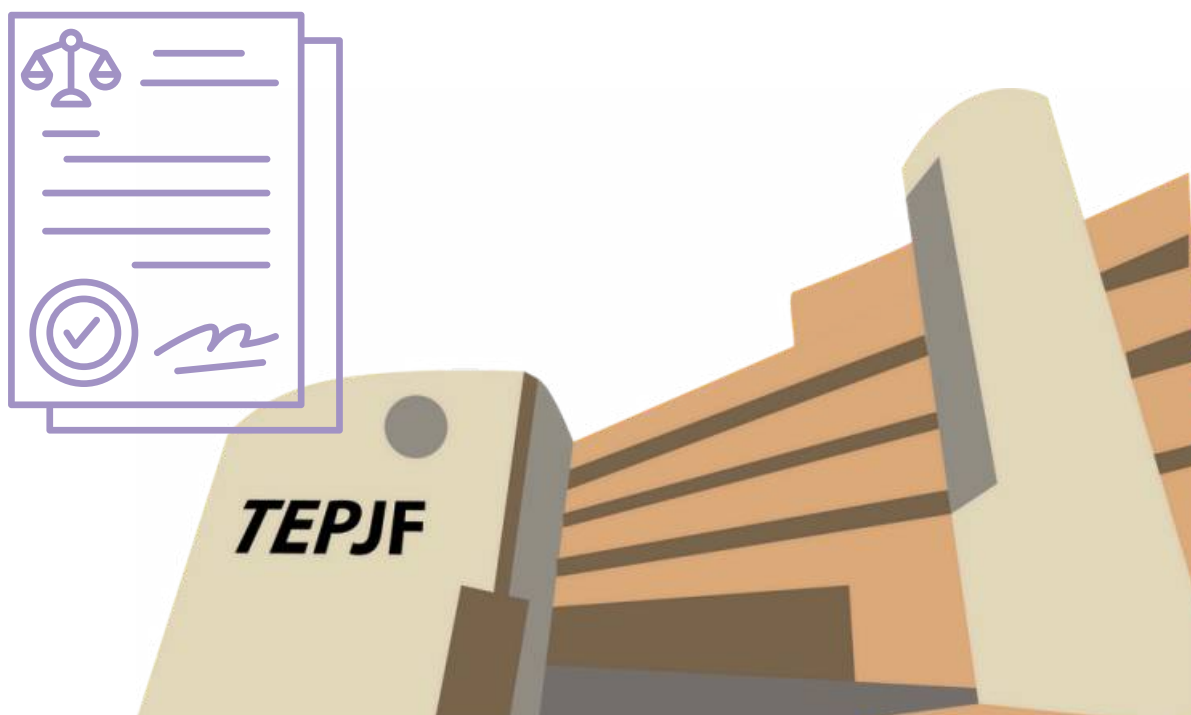
17 Challenging the results of the counting sessions

The General Law on the System of Impugnation Means on the Electoral Matter (Ley General del Sistema de Medios de Impugnación en Materia Electoral, LGSMIME) expressly provides for a lawsuit—one amongst those whose purpose is to guarantee the constitutionality and legality of INE's actions and resolutions—known as motion of dissent, which political parties and candidates' representatives can only present, in this case, at the stage of the elections' results and their declaration of validity to contest:



17.6 Deadlines and competence for their resolution

- Any claim for a motion of dissent ought to be presented within four days from the day following the conclusion of the respective district or state tallies.
- Even if only the Electoral Court of the Federal Judicial Branch can study and resolve the motions of dissent, it is important to specify that, while its Superior Courtroom is directly competent for resolving all trials related with the presidential elections in a single and definitive instance, its Regional Courtrooms are the first instance for those related with the House and Senate elections by both systems (FPTP and PR).
- Regional Courtrooms' resolutions can be appealed through a motion of reconsideration before the Superior Courtroom, for which it is the second and definitive instance.
- Whether as a first or second and definitive instance, all contestations against the House and Senate elections' results must be resolved by the Electoral Court by 3 August at the latest —that is, about two months after Election Day, and about one month before a new legislature of the Congress of the Union is installed.



18



Annulment causes



[INDEX](#)



18 Annulment causes

Regarding federal elections, the General Law on the System of Impugnation Means on the Electoral Matter (LGSMIME, for its initialism in Spanish) distinguishes —and expressly lists— between the causes that can lead to the annulment of the balloting of one or several polling stations and, in consequence, affect the results of the contested tally, and those which can determine the whole annulment of the election —whether it be for a district House member, for FPTP Senators, or for the presidency.

18.1 Annulment of the votes received at the polling station

From amongst the 11 lawful causes, the following can be highlighted:

- If the balloting had been received by persons or bodies different from the lawfully authorised.
- If there were mistakes in the tallying of the votes —or it had been made in bad faith — and such errors had been determinant to the election’s results.
- If persons —other than the lawfully exempted— were allowed to vote without producing their photo voting card or being registered in the voters’ list, and such allowance had been determinant to the election’s outcome.
- If parties and/or candidates’ representatives had been prevented from entering, or expelled from, the polling station without a justified reason.
- If physical violence or pressure had been exerted upon polling officers or voters, and such exertion had been determinant to the election’s results.
- If grave, fully proved, and irreparable irregularities had taken place during Election Day or the scrutiny and tallying sessions which might, quite evidently, cast doubt on the balloting certainty, and had been determinant to the election’s results.



18.2 Annulment of an election

In essence —and with slight variations depending on the election— there are three annulment causes for the elections of district FPTP House members, state Senators, and President:

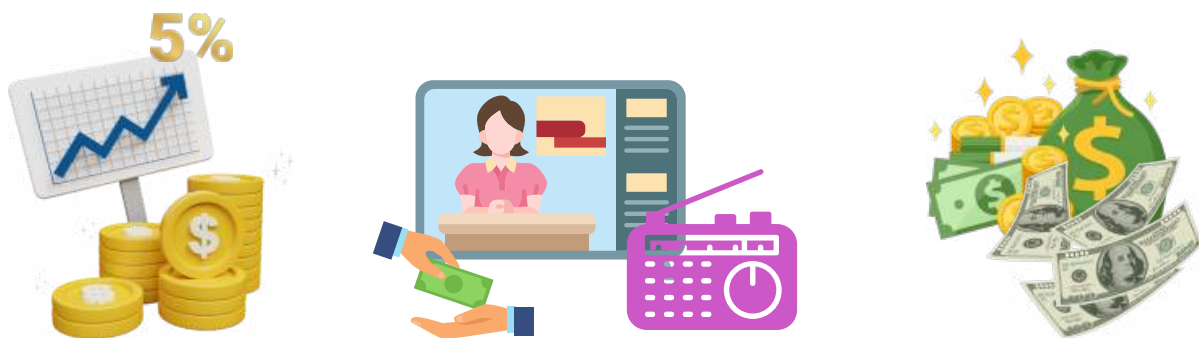
- That any of the polling station's annulment causes was proved in at least 20% of the polling stations installed in a district (FPTP House members), a state (Senators), or, in 25% of the national territory (presidential), and that they had not been corrected during the recount.
- That up to 20% of the foresaw polling stations in the district (FPTP House members), state (Senators), or 25% in the national territory (presidential), were not installed and, in consequence, the votes had not been received.
- That the members —candidate and substitute— of the formula (House members) or formulae (Senators) who had obtained the majority certificate, or the winning candidate (President), were ineligible.

18.3 Annulment of the federal and local elections

The Republic's General Constitution dictates that the law must establish a system of nullities —for both the federal and local elections— due to grave, intentional and determinant violations in the following circumstances:

- A campaign's expenditure ceiling is exceeded by 5%;
- Airtime on the radio and television or information coverage —other than those provided by law— are bought or accessed; and,
- Unlawful or public resources are received by, or used in, the campaigns.

The constitutional mandate also states that such transgressions ought to be objectively and materially proved, and that they will be assumed to be determinant to the election's result when the voting-difference between the first and second places is less than 5%. If an election is annulled on these grounds, an extraordinary election —in which the penalised persons will not take part— shall be convoked.



[INDEX](#)



19



Auditing of political and electoral funding



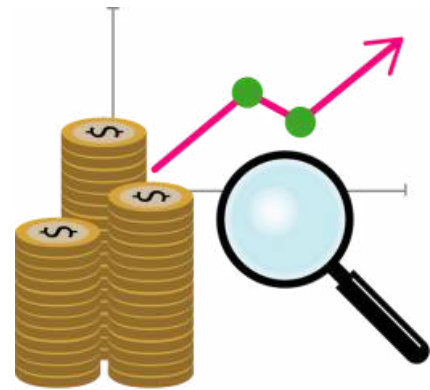
[INDEX](#)



19 Auditing of political and electoral funding

Along with the generous public funding model, a sound and rigorous system has been developed in Mexico to control and audit the funds of different political and electoral subjects and activities. From amongst the various purposes of this auditing system, the following must be highlighted:

- To ensure that the sources of the funding political parties and candidates—as well as other obligated subjects—receive and use are lawful, and that the established limits are respected.
- To safeguard the pre-campaigns and campaigns' compliance with expenditure ceilings, as well as during the activities deployed to obtain the citizens' endorsement by those interested in an independent candidacy to an elective post.



For that to be accomplished, the law demands exhaustive accountability from political parties and candidates, as well as from other obligated subjects—including political groups, organisations seeking their registration as political parties and electoral observation groups—about their funding's—whether public or private—source, management, and use or destination.



INE is not only the sole responsible for auditing the income and expenditures of national political parties, pre-candidates and candidates to federal elective posts and aspirants to federal independent candidacies, but also of all the previously mentioned at the local level. Furthermore, exceeding the campaign expenditure ceiling—at both the federal and local levels—and the presumption that such transgression has been determinant to the election's result is a cause for their annulment.

Since the legal provision deals with the possible annulment of the election, and not with the loss of the post, it is clear that the Electoral Court of the Federal Judicial Branch (TEPJF)—which is the appropriate jurisdictional authority—must learn about any claim invoking this cause, and provide a definitive resolution, within the contestation period and before the date when the candidate is sworn in. That implies that INE must provide the TEPJF with the reports reflecting where might such a cause have occurred before the deadline for the resolution of contestations.



The double exigency of conducting the auditing of local parties and campaigns, and consolidating every candidate's campaign income-and-expenditure reports in just a few weeks after Election Day —37 days, to be exact, under the current model— was the motivation for INE to exercise its powers and design, for its gradual operation since 2015, a comprehensive auditing system —whose main components will be detailed ahead— that rests on an online accounting system into which all obligated subjects must record their every financial and accounting operation within three days of them taking place.

Due to the nature of this document, the explanation will focus on the regulations and obligations related with the accountability of national political parties and candidates to federal posts, in particular with their campaigns' income and expenditures; although the extent of the regulations on the matter, and the fact that other actors are also subject to this auditing and must comply with the law, should not be left unnoticed. (Consult in Spanish: <https://fiscalizacion.ine.mx/web/portalsif/inicio>)



19.1 Accountability of those involved in the process

National political parties

It is through the online accountability system, and according with the regulations issued by INE's General Council on auditing, that national political parties must submit the following income-and-expenditure reports:

a) Quarterly progress reports

These must be submitted within 30 days of the conclusion of each calendar quarter, except for the year on which elections are held. Even if they are strictly informative, they are subject to be reviewed and are precedents for the revision of the annual report. Should anomalies, errors, or omissions be identified, INE must inform the political parties of that fact for them to make the appropriate clarifications.



b) Annual reports on ordinary expenditures

These ought to be submitted within 60 days of the ending of the calendar year. They must be accompanied by a consolidated report on the parties' resources that details their assets, liabilities, and properties, as well as a relation of their real estate. These reports must be sanctioned and signed by an external auditor designated by the party itself.

Upon their submission, INE has 60 days for their review, although all necessary information to attest the information in the report can be requested at all times. Shall omissions or technical errors be found during the revision, the parties must be informed so that the appropriate clarifications or modifications be presented. After the revision deadline is met—or after the 15-day period for the rectification of errors or omissions expires— INE has a little more than 40 additional days for the General Council to learn and decide on the corresponding resolution project.

c) Pre-campaign reports

Political parties ought to submit an income-and-expenditure report for each of their registered pre-candidates for each popularly elective office within 10 days of the conclusion of the pre-campaigns. Pre-candidates are jointly responsible for the submission of their own reports.

INE has 15 days for the review of these reports from the deadline for their submission. In this case, also, INE must inform the political parties of any error or technical omission for them to present any clarification or modification within 7 days. Once those deadlines are met, INE has about 25 additional days for the General Council to learn and decide on the respective proposed resolution.



d) Campaign reports

Political parties must submit, for every 30-day period counted from the beginning of the campaign and within three days of their completion, an income-and-expenditure report —where the respective regional disbursements of both the party and the candidate are specified— for each of their registered candidates to every popularly elective post. In this case, candidates are also jointly responsible for the submission of their own reports. A specialised unit at INE reviews and audits —in parallel with the development of the campaign and upon the online accountability process— the source and destination given by political parties to their campaign funds, and —once monthly reports are submitted— has a 10-day period to review the accounting under consideration and its supporting documents. Shall INE notice errors or technical omissions, the parties must be notified for them to present the necessary clarifications or corrections within a 5-day period.

Following this very procedure, and once the last report has been reviewed, the Institute has an additional 22-day period for the General Council to learn and decide on the respective proposals of resolution where, along with other substantial elements, a determination is made on whether the expenditure ceilings were exceeded and by whom.

If the date of Election Day is used as reference, the period for INE to conclude the campaign-auditing procedure, and put together and vote the respective resolution proposals, is of only 37 days. These means that the auditing procedure of the 2 June 2024 elections shall be completed in the first days of July's second week.

Independent candidates

In addition to the duty of submitting an income-and-expenditure report within 30 days of the conclusion of the period to gather the necessary support to seek a candidacy while being aspirants, registered independent candidates must also present, through the online accounting system, the same campaign income-and-expenditures reports required to political parties.

The review and validation of these reports is essentially carried out under the same rules and deadlines as those of the political parties.



19.2 Comprehensive Auditing System (Sistema Integral de Fiscalización, SIF)

At the beginning of 2015, INE designed and began the operation of a comprehensive auditing system (SIF) that would allow it to face its new accounting responsibilities — and the entailed challenges— regarding, in particular, the timely conclusion of the review processes of the federal and local electoral campaign income-and-expenditures reports.

The SIF's operation relies on an online information technology, designed for obligated subjects to register their income and expenses —along with the supporting documents of each financial transaction— which generates accounting reports, expenditures' distribution, and the automatic integration of the reports they are compelled to submit by law, including those related to the citizen endorsement, pre-campaigns and campaigns, and the quarterly and annual reports on the political parties' ordinary functioning.

The operation of the Auditing Unit (Unidad Técnica de Fiscalización, UTF) —which is in charge of reviewing the reports, conducting the audits to the resources, accountancy, and financial situation of political parties— is supervised by an Auditing Commission of INE's General Council composed of five electoral councillors. The General Council is responsible for learning about, and approving, the UTF's resolution projects —which are preliminarily sanctioned by its Auditing Commission.



EINE authorises the access to the online accounting system —to those expressly designated by the obligated subjects— so that the operations can be registered and the supporting documents uploaded within three days of them taking place.

During electoral campaigns, and for the deadlines to be met and the procedures to be completed as required for the elections' qualification, INE's special unit reviews and audits the source and destination of the resources used by parties and candidates as they occur.



In any case, the SIF relies on the information of the following sources to accomplish its tasks:

19.2.1 Internal sources

Monitoring system for billboards and printed matter:

During pre-campaign and campaign periods:

- Inspections of avenues and streets are made to identify any posted electoral propaganda, particularly on billboards. For this purpose, a mobile application was developed by INE to ease the recording and geo-referencing of such propaganda.
- Monitoring of electoral propaganda in print media (newspapers and magazines).
- Monitoring of propaganda on the Internet — particularly at websites, social media, and applications— related with political parties and candidates.



National Suppliers' Catalogue

Companies with the intention of offering products or services to —and being hired by— political parties, candidates, or other obligated subjects with accountability responsibilities before INE, ought to enter the National Suppliers' Registry and renew it yearly. Parties, candidates, and obligated subjects can only contract the delivery of products or services from properly registered companies who are also recognised by the Tax Administration Service (Servicio de Administración Tributaria, SAT).



Registration of Contracts

Suppliers of products and services ought to register before INE —in a specific module— their contracts with parties, candidates, or other obligated subjects, within 30 days of their celebration.



19.2.2 External sources

For the accomplishment of its responsibilities —especially those related with the verification of the origin of the resources obtained by parties, candidates, or other obligated subjects, through the various types of private funding— of gathering financial information of transactions under the suspicion of their illegality, or of relevant or unusual cash withdrawals made by any government agency during an electoral process, INE has the power to sign agreements —and has indeed done so— with the following agencies:



In this regard, it is important to add that, to fulfil its delicate and complex auditing responsibilities, INE's General Council, as the highest authority on the matter, is not limited by bank, fiduciary or fiscal securities.

19.2.3 SIF's main components

The core of the auditing process conducted by INE is the direct consultation and systematic revision of the information on income and expenditures, submitted online by the obligated subjects, made by the auditing team of its specialised unit.

Notwithstanding, INE's probative attributions in this matter also include verifications, inspections, and other investigations with the purpose of obtaining evidence on the submitted transactions, balances, and reports to establish whether the obligated subjects complied or not with the provisions on the source and destination of resources.

Due to the relevance of the auditing's outcome to the elections' qualification, the process —especially during campaigns— includes a series of collation and verification procedures, amongst which the following can be noted:





MONITORING OF MEDIA

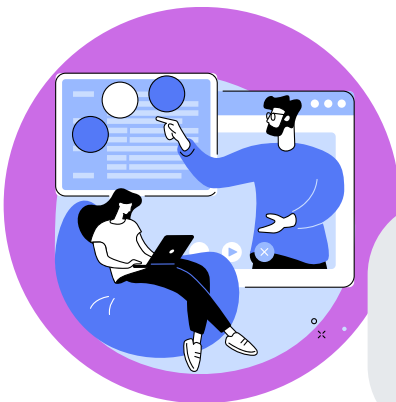
Monitoring of print media, billboards, and other types of street- and Internet-propaganda.

Not only does the outcome of this monitoring allow the collation of the information provided by parties, candidates, or obligated subjects, but, shall it not have been reported, it is quantified and added to the respective campaign expenditure ceilings.



VERIFICATION VISITS

Parties' and candidates' campaign venues or rallies are visited to confirm the duties' compliance and the truthfulness of the submitted reports. These visits are scheduled following a sampling within a specific geographic area.



CROSS-REFERENCE WITH THIRD PARTIES

This is in relation with UTF's attribution to require information on transactions made with parties, candidates, and other obligated subjects, from natural and juridical persons —whether public or private— for further collation and verification.



19.3 Time frames for completing the auditing of campaigns

Regardless of the usage of the online accounting system to inform and document their income and expenditure transactions within three days of their celebration—and their being systematically reviewed by the UTF— parties and candidates must submit—using an automatic function of the same system— consolidated campaign reports every 30 days from the beginning of the campaign and within the next three days to the conclusion of each campaign-month.

When considering that all electoral campaigns—whether federal or local— must end three days before Election Day, the deadline for submitting the last monthly income-and-expenditure report coincides with Election Day, making it a reference to point out the subsequent activities and periods in the auditing procedures.

From the next day to Election Day, the UTF has 10 days to review the information and documents presented. Shall the UTF identify any errors, or omissions, the parties or candidates must be notified to—within 5 days— be able to make the appropriate clarifications or corrections. Upon meeting that deadline, the UTF has 10 more days to put together the respective resolution projects—where all the aforementioned elements are considered— and present them before the Auditing Commission. A 6-day period then begins for this Commission to study, approve, and send them for the General Council’s analysis of UTF’s proposed resolution projects. INE’s General Council only has a 6-day period, without exception, to analyse and approve these resolution projects, which can be—as any other INE’s resolution or agreement, but particularly those of its General Council— appealed before the Electoral Court of the Federal Judicial Branch (TEPJF).

In all cases, and resuming the topic of INE’s deadline to conclude with the whole auditing process of every campaign’s income-and-expenditures report, we find that—from the next day to Election Day until the conclusion of the auditing— INE only has a total of 37 days. This means that, in relation with the electoral processes of 2 June 2024, this deadline is set to Tuesday, 9 July.

These resolutions are indispensable inputs for the possible configuration of annulment causes of the federal and/or local elections due to exceeding campaign expenditure ceilings, receiving or using public or illegal resources, or buying or obtaining airtime or spaces for electoral publicity on the radio or television—aside of those established in the law— during the campaigns. Hence, for electoral courts, and as a last instance the TEPJF, to study and resolve the annulment claims that could be presented.



Submittal of Campaign reports

ELECTION DAY

The deadline to submit the last campaign report is the very Election Day, so it can be used as a reference for the auditing timeline.

Review of reports

10
DAYS

Starts the day after Election Day. INE's Auditing Unit (UTF) has 10 days to review the reports and the support documents.

Clarification of errors and technical omissions

05
DAYS

Should errors or omissions be identified by UTF, the parties or candidates must be notified for them to submit the necessary clarifications or corrections within a 5-day period.

Proposals of resolution

10
DAYS

UTF's proposals of resolution must be completed within 10 days. They must then be submitted to INE's General Council's Auditing Commission.

Approval by the Auditing Commission

6
DAYS

The Auditing Commission has a 6-day period to assess, approve and submit UTF's proposals of resolution to the General Council.

Approval by INE's General Council

6
DAYS

INE's General Council has six days to assess and approve the proposals of resolution.



20



Declaration of validity of the elections



[INDEX](#)

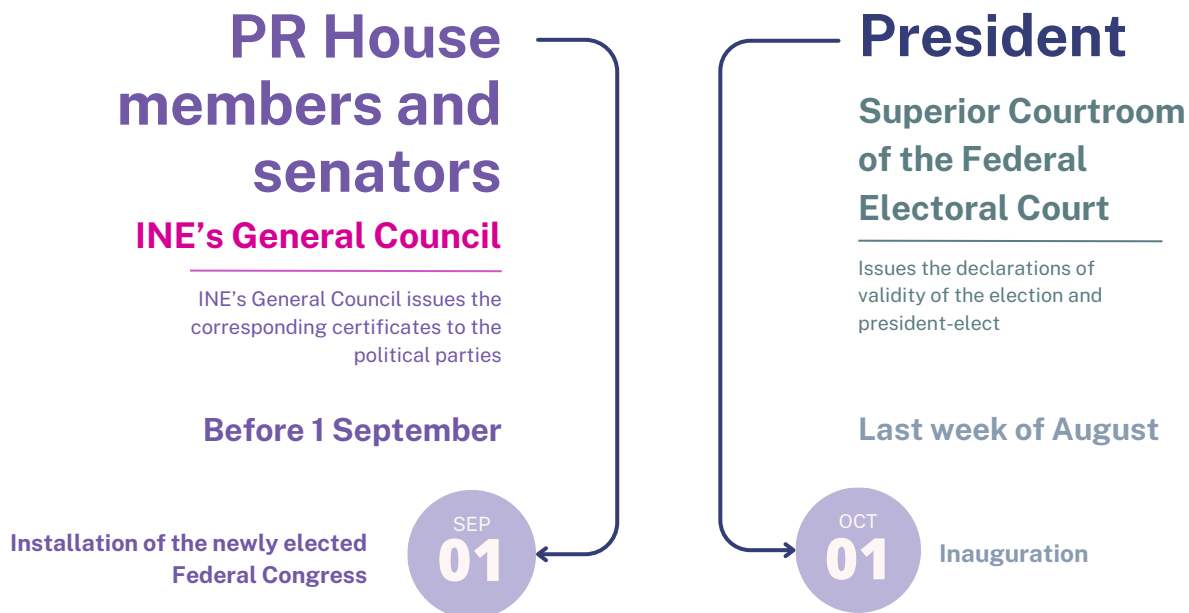


20 Declaration of validity of the elections

In relation with the FPTP House and Senate seats, the elections' declarations of validity and majority certificates issued by INE at the end of the tally sessions are definitive, unless contestations are submitted. If that were the case, they can be modified according to the TEPJF's resolutions, and are only definitive once the contestations are solved following the respective rulings.

In relation with the PR House and Senate seats, INE's General Council is the appropriate authority to issue the corresponding certificates to political parties, which can only occur once the contestations submitted are resolved. In any case, all these procedures and decisions must conclude before 1 September, when the new federal Legislature is installed and the representatives- and senators-elect are sworn in.

In the case of the presidential election, it is the Superior Courtroom of the Federal Electoral Court (TEPJF) that issues both declarations of validity of the election and president-elect once, if that were the case, all the respective contestations submitted are resolved. This process is to be concluded on 31 August at the latest, since the president-elect will be inaugurated on 1 October.

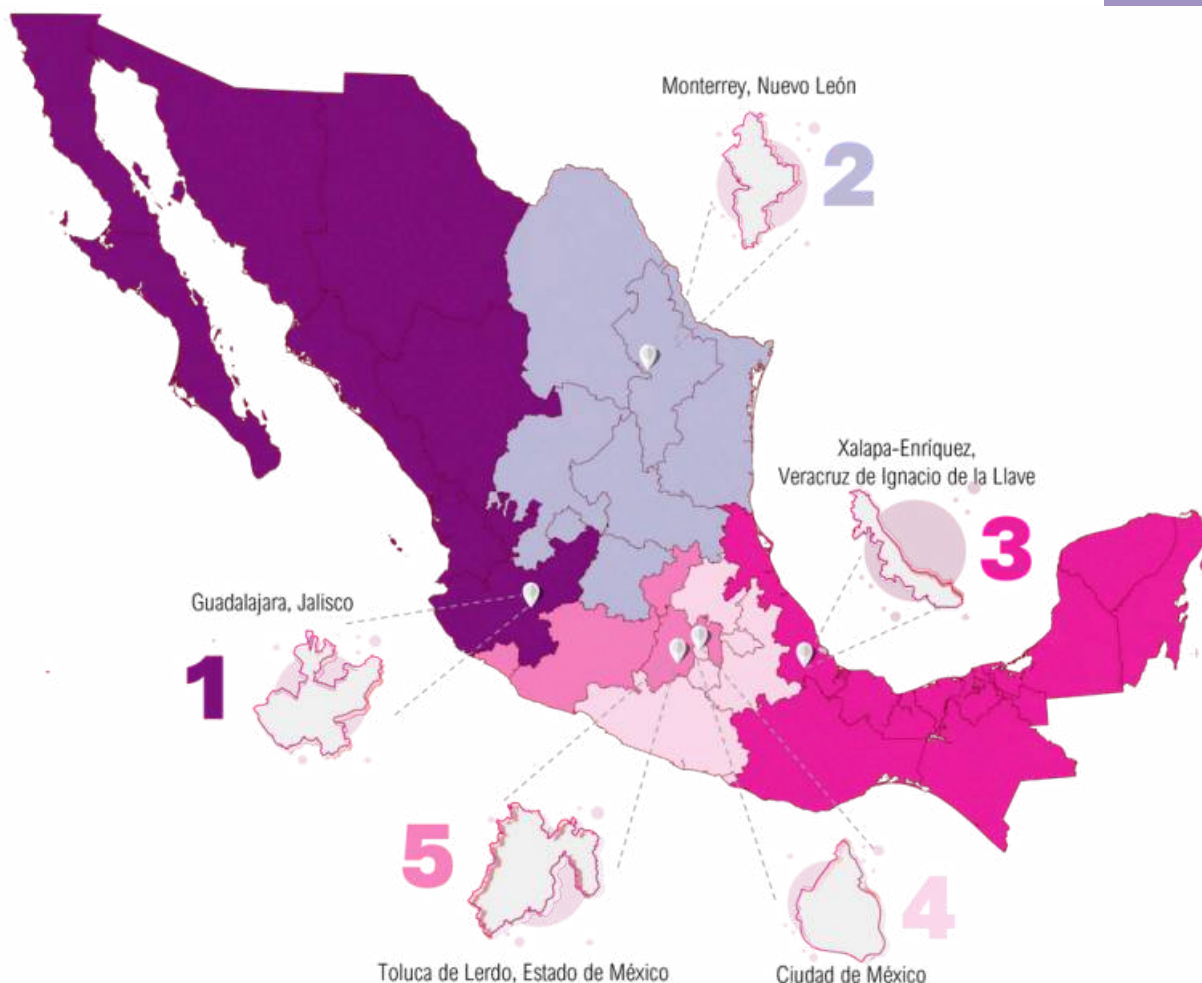


ANEXO



[INDEX](#)





CIRCUNSCRIPCIÓN 1

- Baja California
- Baja California Sur
- Chihuahua
- Durango
- Jalisco
- Nayarit
- Sinaloa
- Sonora

61 Distritos federales
25,697,376 habitantes

CIRCUNSCRIPCIÓN 2

- Aguascalientes
- Coahuila
- Guanajuato
- Nuevo León
- San Luis Potosí
- Tamaulipas
- Zacatecas

59 Distritos federales
24,495,882 habitantes

CIRCUNSCRIPCIÓN 5

- Colima
- México
- Michoacán
- Querétaro

59 Distritos federales
24,841,122 habitantes

CIRCUNSCRIPCIÓN 3

- Campeche
- Chiapas
- Oaxaca
- Quintana Roo
- Tabasco
- Veracruz
- Yucatán

60 Distritos federales
25,248,399 habitantes

CIRCUNSCRIPCIÓN 4

- Ciudad de México
- Guerrero
- Hidalgo
- Morelos
- Puebla
- Tlaxcala

61 Distritos federales
25,731,245 habitantes

TOTAL
126,014,024 HABITANTES
300 DISTRITOS FEDERALES

[5] February 16, 2023, through agreement INE/CNV05/FEB/2023

INNOVATION AND ELECTORAL INCLUSION IN MEXICO

2024

SECOND PART



HOME



1



Inclusion



INDEX



1 Inclusion

Articles 1 and 2 of the Constitution of Mexico enshrine the protection of a person in its broadest expression. In line with this, and seeking to consolidate the participation of historically disadvantaged groups, the General Council of the INE has established criteria for affirmative action that promote the representation of the indigenous, Afro-Mexican and LGBTI+ communities, as well as of people with disabilities and residents abroad in the Legislative Branch.

The provisions of the INE oblige political parties to include these criteria in the methods of selecting their candidates, and to privilege intersectionality (which refers to the interaction between two or more social factors that define a person) in the gender perspective, in order to guarantee the participation of the aforementioned groups.



[INDEX](#)



1.1 Positive Actions

1.1.1 For members of the LGBTI+ community

In the case of House candidates, political parties must nominate at least 3 formulas: 2 in any of the 300 single-member districts and 1 within the first ten places of one of the 5 proportional representation lists. In addition, gender equality must be observed in the nomination of these candidates.

As for Senate candidates, at least one FPTP formula of members of the LGBTI+ community must be nominated in any of the states.

The application of LGBTI+ people will be considered in the person's self-ascribed gender in their declaration of acceptance of the candidacy. If non-binary people apply—in recognition of the human, political and electoral rights of the LGBTI+ community—they will not be considered in any of the genders nor will they be able to occupy the women-reserved spaces on the lists. However, political parties and coalitions will not be allowed to nominate more than 3 non-binary candidates.



1.1.2 For Indigenous Peoples

According to Mexico's 2020 Census, there are 7'364,645 people over the age of three who speak an indigenous language (5.84% of the total population); however, 23'229,089 (18.43%) consider themselves indigenous.

Upon INE's identification of 44 districts where indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples were highly concentrated, its General Council decided that only candidates of indigenous ascent were to stand for FPTP House members in the 25 where they were above 60% of the population. In addition, gender parity must be observed, so no more than thirteen formulas of the same gender may be nominated. In addition, 9 PR formulas will also be nominated.



The concentration of indigenous and afro-mexican population presents, mainly, in 25 districts of 9 states of the country.



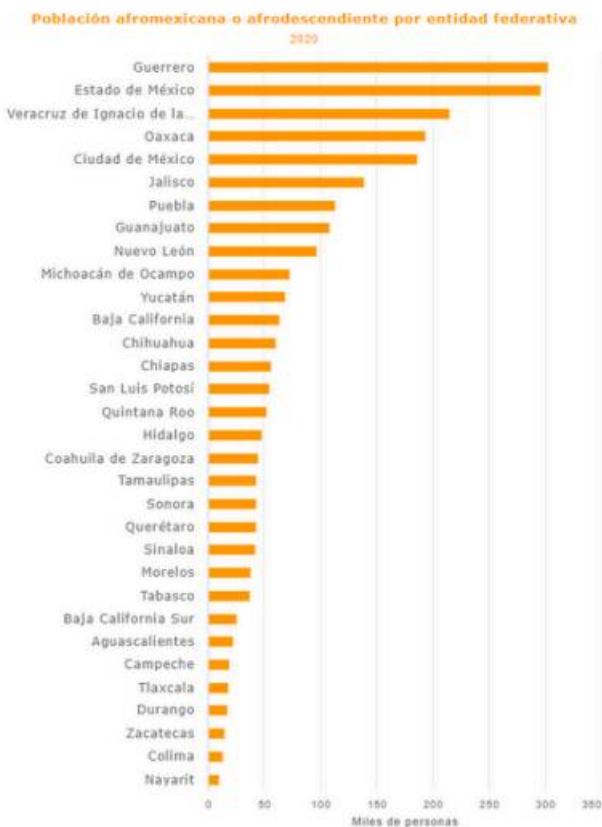
Entidad federativa	Circunscripción	# de Distrito	% de población indígena y/o afro-mexicana
Chiapas	3	1	71.81
	3	2	71.45
	3	3	82.66
	3	5	69.16
	3	11	63.36
Estado de México	5	3	65.43
	5	9	63.83
Guerrero	4	5	85.91
Hidalgo	4	1	81.49
	4	2	60.06
Oaxaca	3	1	62.84
	3	2	73.88
	3	4	78.56
	3	5	64.64
	3	6	79.60
	3	7	73.30
	3	9	78.90
	3	10	63.13
Puebla	4	16	62.07
San Luis Potosí	2	7	80.34
Veracruz	3	6	67.83
	3	18	62.93
Yucatán	3	1	84.53
	3	2	76.27
	3	5	81.30

It is important to note that this is the first time that positive actions are included for the Senate, meaning political parties and/or coalitions must register no less than 4 FPTP formulas made up of indigenous people in any of the eight states where the concentration of indigenous people is of, at least, 30% (Campeche, Chiapas, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quintana Roo and Yucatán).

They must also nominate a formula of indigenous people on the proportional representation list.



1.1.3 For Afro-Mexicans



Fuente: INEGI. Censo de Población y Vivienda 2020.

In 2019, the Mexican Constitution recognised Afro-Mexican peoples and communities as part of the country's multicultural makeup. According to Mexico's 2020 Census, there are 2'576,213 people who identify themselves as Afro-Mexicans (2.04% of the country's total population).

It was established that at least 3 FPTP and 1 PR House candidate formulas must be nominated. As for the Senate, an FPTP formula must be nominated.



[INDEX](#)



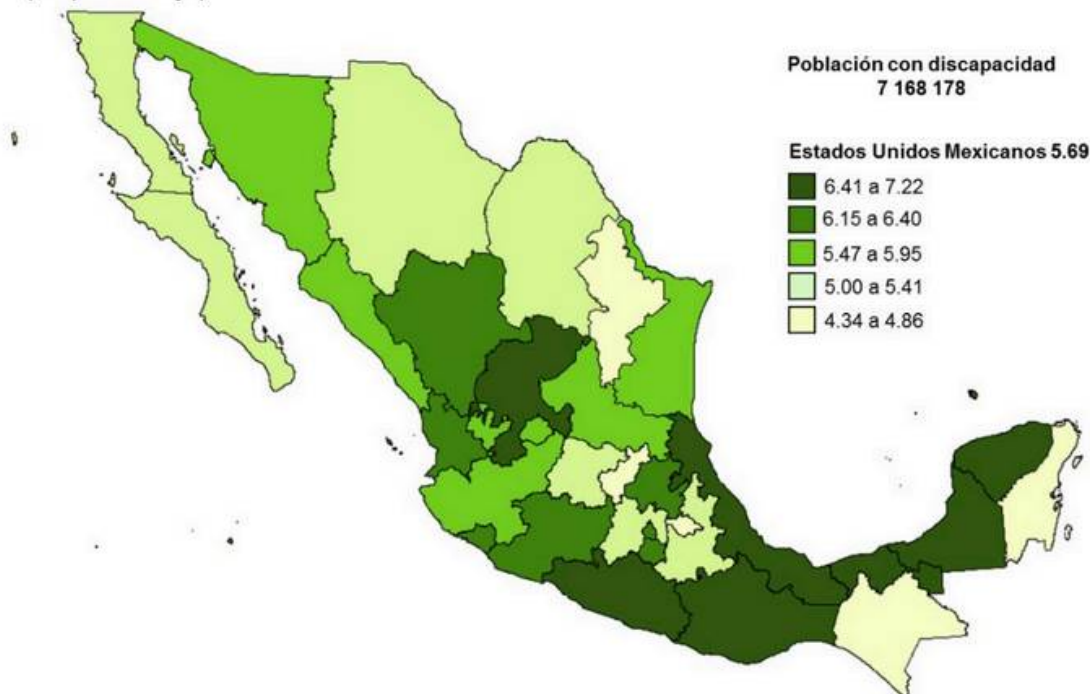
1.1.4 For Persons with Disabilities

According to the 2020 Mexican Census, 7.1 million inhabitants (5.6% of the population) live with a physical or intellectual disability.

As representatives of this group, 6 FPTP and 2 PR House member candidate formulas must be nominated.

Likewise, in the case of Senate, a formula must be registered within the first fifteen places of the proportional representation list.

Prevalencia de población con discapacidad y/o problema o condición mental¹ por entidad federativa 2020 (en porcentaje)



¹ Incluye a la población que declaró tener mucha dificultad o no poder realizar al menos una de las siguientes actividades: ver, aun usando lentes; oír, aun usando aparato auditivo; caminar, subir o bajar; recordar o concentrarse; bañarse, vestirse o comer; hablar o comunicarse y la que declaró tener algún problema o condición mental.

Nota: La prevalencia se calcula con respecto al total de población residente en cada entidad federativa.

Fuente: INEGI. Censo de Población y Vivienda 2020.



1.1.5 For Mexican migrants and residents abroad

The representation of this group is to be furthered by 5 PR House member candidate formulas, one in each of the regional lists. Whereas, for the Senate, a PR formula must be included.

Acción afirmativa	Diputaciones		Senadurías	
	Postulaciones a exigir	Principio	Postulaciones a exigir	Principio
Indígena	34	25 MR (distritos con población indígena > 60%) 9 RP	5	4 MR 1 RP
Afromexicana	4	3 MR 1 RP	1	MR
Discapacidad	8	6 MR 2 RP	1	RP
Diversidad sexual	3	2 MR 1 RP	1	MR
Migrantes residentes en el extranjero	5	RP	1	RP
Total		54		9

POSTULACIONES DE CANDIDATURAS DEL PROCESO ELECTORAL FEDERAL 2023-2024

¿Qué pasó?

En acatamiento a la Sentencia dictada por la Sala Superior del TEPJF en el expediente **SUP-JDC-338/2023** el INE modificó los criterios aplicables para el registro de candidaturas a los distintos cargos de elección popular que soliciten los Partidos Políticos Nacionales y, en su caso, las Coaliciones, ante los Consejos del Instituto en el Proceso Electoral Federal 2023-2024.

Mediante Acuerdo **INE/CG625/2023** se establecieron cuotas para los siguientes grupos en situación de discriminación:

Personas indígenas	Personas con discapacidad	Personas afro-mexicanas	Personas de la diversidad sexual	Personas migrantes y residentes en el extranjero
39	09	05	04	06
Diputaciones Mayoría Relativa 25 Representación Proporcional 09	Diputaciones Mayoría Relativa 06 Representación Proporcional 02	Diputaciones Mayoría Relativa 03 Representación Proporcional 01	Diputaciones Mayoría Relativa 02 Representación Proporcional 01	Diputaciones Mayoría Relativa 00 Representación Proporcional 05
Senadurías Mayoría Relativa 04 Representación Proporcional 01	Senadurías Mayoría Relativa 00 Representación Proporcional 01	Senadurías Mayoría Relativa 01 Representación Proporcional 00	Senadurías Mayoría Relativa 01 Representación Proporcional 00	Senadurías Mayoría Relativa 00 Representación Proporcional 01



[INDEX](#)

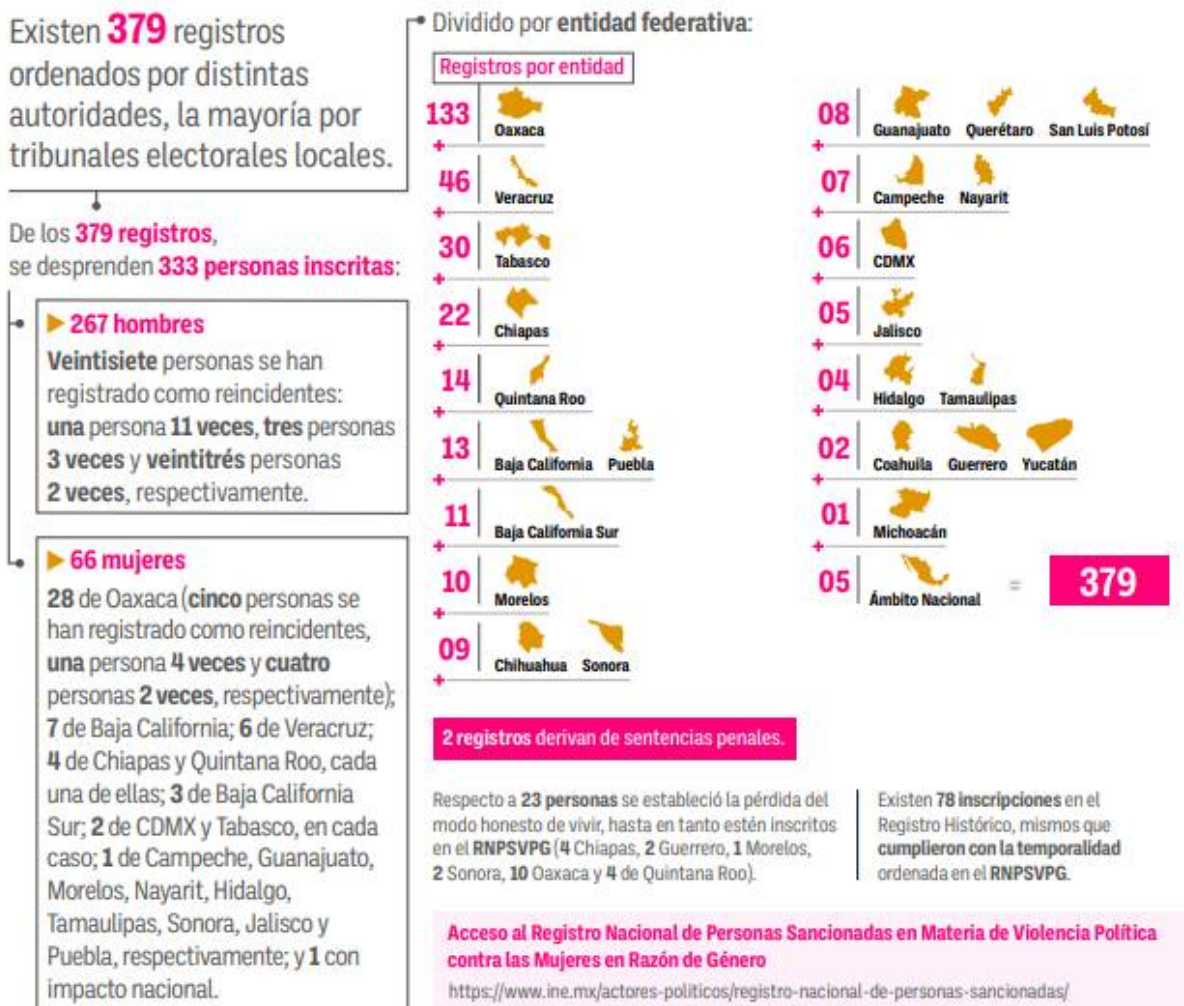


1.2 Actions to curb violence against women in politics (VAWP)

1.2.1 Registry of persons penalised for VAWP

INE maintains a national registry of those penalised —by federal and local administrative, jurisdictional and criminal authorities— for violence against women in politics through final or enforced judgements or sentences. It is a public record that compiles, systematises and, where appropriate, discloses the information of the penalised persons.

Depending on the seriousness of the offense, penalised individuals can remain listed from 3 to 6 years.



▶ Información del inicio del Registro (septiembre de 2020), al corte de 1 de marzo de 2024 ◀

1.3 Actions for informed voting

1.3.1 Database: Get to know the candidates! [¡Candidatas y candidatos, conóceles!]

INE sets up a website where candidates can publish their contact details and the name of their running mate, as well as —if they so choose— their reasons for standing for office, their two main proposals, their platform on gender issues or in relation with the vulnerable groups they might represent, their political career and/or social involvement, their professional and/or work background, their education and further studies.

1.3.2 Website votoinformado.unam.mx

It is a joint initiative of the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences (FCPyS) —of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM)— and INE. Fair, objective and impartial information on the standpoints, background, opinions, platforms and ideas of those standing for office is published by academics and civil society organisations that advocate for citizen participation and for the strengthening of the country’s democratic culture, hence providing elements to analyse, discuss and assess the different political platforms.

1.4 Electoral accessibility

1.4.1 Semi-fixed and mobile registration offices

On a permanent basis —and in addition to its fixed registration facilities— INE enables vehicles as mobile citizen registration offices to reach the most remote communities. Semi-fixed offices are also installed at colleges, as a means of encouraging those coming of age to opportunely register.

1.4.2 Registration of disadvantaged persons

Given INE’s commitment to engaging the members of the LGBTI+ community, persons with disabilities, and persons with no fixed abode in the electoral process, protocols for respectfully serving them at the citizen registration offices (MACs) have been implemented. Also, for the sake of providing a satisfactory service to all citizens, those offices’ infrastructure is adequately reconditioned and equipped with cutting-edge technology.

1.4.3 Inclusive website

INE’s specialised website on equality (igualdad.ine.mx) is designed following the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0^[1] of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) that defines how to make Web content more accessible to people with disabilities, including visual, auditory, physical, speech, cognitive, language, learning,

[1] World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0: <https://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG20/#intro>



and neurological disabilities. It is also meant to make Web content more usable by older persons with changing abilities due to aging and often improve usability for users in general.

This website is compatible with different browsers —Google Chrome, Firefox, Safari, and Microsoft Edge— on desktops and on tablets and phones.

1.4.4 Access to polling stations

On 30 March 2023, INE’s General Council approved measures to ensure the accessibility of persons with disabilities at the buildings where polling stations are installed. These include reviewing the voters’ lists to identify how many declared a disability per electoral section, so that their needs can be anticipated and their navigation through the polling station be eased.

They also include the scheduling of visits, approval of budgets and signing of agreements for structural modifications, and even changing venues to guarantee accessibility for all voters.

The goal is for the 2-June polling stations to be accessible for people with physical, motor, visual or hearing impairments, mental health conditions or psychosocial or intellectual disabilities.

1.5 Anti-Discrimination Actions

1.5.1 Protocol to guarantee the vote of Trans persons

The National Electoral Institute (INE) has established policies and procedures to ensure that gender expressions —such as the person’s appearance— do not hinder any citizen from voting. A protocol was, therefore, approved to prevent trans people from experiencing any kind of discrimination at the polling stations. It states that trans people registered on the Voters’ List can, on Election Day, use their current photo voting card, even if the name, sex, or photograph recorded does not match their gender expression.

In addition, polling station officers will be provided with a three-page leaflet describing the equality policies applicable on Election Day. An information poster highlighting the importance to vote freely —where the hotline and/or website to report any obstacles or difficulties for voting— will also be displayed.



2



Electoral Innovation



INDEX



2 Electoral Innovation

In order to find effective solutions to increase the certainty and speed with which the procedures and activities of the electoral process are carried out, INE has encouraged its different areas to develop instruments inspired by cutting-edge trends and state-of-the-art technologies.

2.1 Electoral Training and Assistance Strategy (ECAE)

The 2023–2024 Electoral Training and Assistance Strategy (ECAE) is a comprehensive program that establishes and standardises the core tasks of electoral training, the operation of polling stations, and the designation of Polling Station Directive Boards members.

In this regard, the following are some of the innovations introduced by the ECAE:

2.1.1 Online Recruitment

Individuals can confirm, or decline, their participation in the recruitment process to be poll workers on Election Day. Informational material can be emailed to those who register online; a collation of possible registrations and de-registrations to political parties is carried out electronically; should there be any change of names, the system updates the acknowledgments of the participants automatically, and allows them to download an activity log and participate in districts other than those in which they reside.

2.1.2 Online Exams

The Institute examines people trained as polling station officers to determine the responsibilities they will bear on Election Day.

2.2 Other innovations

2.2.1 Electoral training innovations

The staff —CAEs— visiting those drawn to be polling stations officers uses a monitoring app to register the citizens' signatures upon being notified. This app gathers their real-time location, allowing the process to be tracked. It is also used to enumerate persons with disabilities.

Audio elements (podcasts), video capsules and infographics have been developed to be accessed through QR codes incorporated into the educational and support materials for the training of polling station officers.



In addition, interactive educational activities are carried out through virtual courses for electoral observers.

2.2.2 Election Day Information System (SIJE) App

This application gathers real-time Election Day information, which allows INE and local electoral management bodies to learn of the development of the elections, such as the time at which the polling stations are installed or closed, the counting of the votes, and the possible allegations from parties and candidates' representatives.

2.2.3 Electoral Package Tracking App

This is the first time that INE will use QR code tags to track electoral packages. Thanks to the data that this monitoring will yield, travel times will be optimised, while reducing operating costs and material resources. In addition, it will make it possible to speed up its handling.

2.2.4 Application “Verify INE-QR” [Valida INE-QR]

This application, developed by INE, allows citizens to verify, by reading the QR codes on the photo voting cards —issued from December 2019 onwards— that the document is authentic and that it was issued by the INE.



2.3 Electronic ballot box

The General Council of INE approved a binding pilot test that implements the electronic ballot box in the 2023-2024 Concurrent Electoral Process. To this end, two states –with different local election processes, one of Head of Government (Mexico City) and another of local congresspersons and city councillors (Nuevo León)– were selected for the installation of three INE 7.0 electronic ballot boxes in each of their 71 special polling stations (44 special polling stations in Mexico City and 27 in Nuevo León).



2.4 2024 “Certeza” Program against disinformation, infodemic and fake news carried out by the Electoral Media Centre

Certeza [certainty] is INE’s multidisciplinary initiative to combat disinformation on social media during electoral processes. It operates by monitoring social and traditional media to detect fake news and counter it with evidence obtained through the deployment of INE’s field personnel.

The Electoral Media Centre [Central Electoral] is the multimedia platform where the contents generated by INE’s National Coordination of Social Outreach are collected. It provides information on everything related to the organisation of electoral processes in Mexico.



CERTEZA **INE** 2024



[INDEX](#)



Mexican Electoral Regime

2024 FEDERAL AND LOCAL ELECTIONS

International Affairs Unit



[HOME](#)