



MER

MEXICAN ELECTORAL
REGIME



PROCESO ELECTORAL
DEL PODER JUDICIAL DE LA FEDERACIÓN
2024 - 2025



National Electoral Institute

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Mexican Electoral Regime 2025

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COORDINACIÓN
DE ASUNTOS INTERNACIONALES



PROCESO ELECTORAL
DEL PODER JUDICIAL DE LA FEDERACIÓN
2024 - 2025

MEXICAN ELECTORAL REGIME

2024 - 2025

EXTRAORDINARY ELECTORAL PROCESS OF THE FEDERAL
JUDICIARY



COORDINACIÓN
DE ASUNTOS INTERNACIONALES



PROCESO ELECTORAL
DEL PODER JUDICIAL DE LA FEDERACIÓN
2024 - 2025

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Mexican Political Regime

According to the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, ours is a multicultural and multiethnic nation —originally based on its indigenous peoples— that acknowledges and guarantees universal human rights and where no special prerogatives are granted. Within the national territory, we all have the same rights. National sovereignty resides, essentially and originally, in the people, who decided to constitute a representative, democratic, secular, and federal republic, composed of free and sovereign states. We exercise our sovereignty through three Government Branches: Executive, Legislative and Judicial, all elected by the people.

II

Mexican Electoral Regime

II. Mexican Electoral Regime

1. General Aspects of the Electoral Process of the Federal Judiciary

The 2024–2025 Extraordinary Electoral Process of the Federal Judiciary (PEEPJF, by its initialism in Spanish) —the first to be held in Mexico— is the first of its kind in the world. Through it, all the Justices of the Supreme Court of Mexico (SCJN), the unfilled judgeships of the Superior Courtroom of the Electoral Court of the Federal Judiciary (TEPJF) and all of its five Regional Courtrooms, the members of the Court of Judicial Discipline (TDJ), Circuit and District Judges will be elected. The election of the rest of the offices will be held in 2027.

The reform establishes that the states must do the same, so concurrent elections will take place at 19 states for judges of the local judiciaries. The renewal of the judicial branches of the remaining 13 states will be completed in 2027.

The chronological synthesis (in Spanish) of the transcendental activities carried out by the National Electoral Institute (INE) for the election of the Federal Judiciary (PJF) can be consulted [here](#). The contents are based on the Comprehensive Plan and Calendar of the Electoral Process and is updated every week.



2. Constitutional reform to the Federal Judiciary

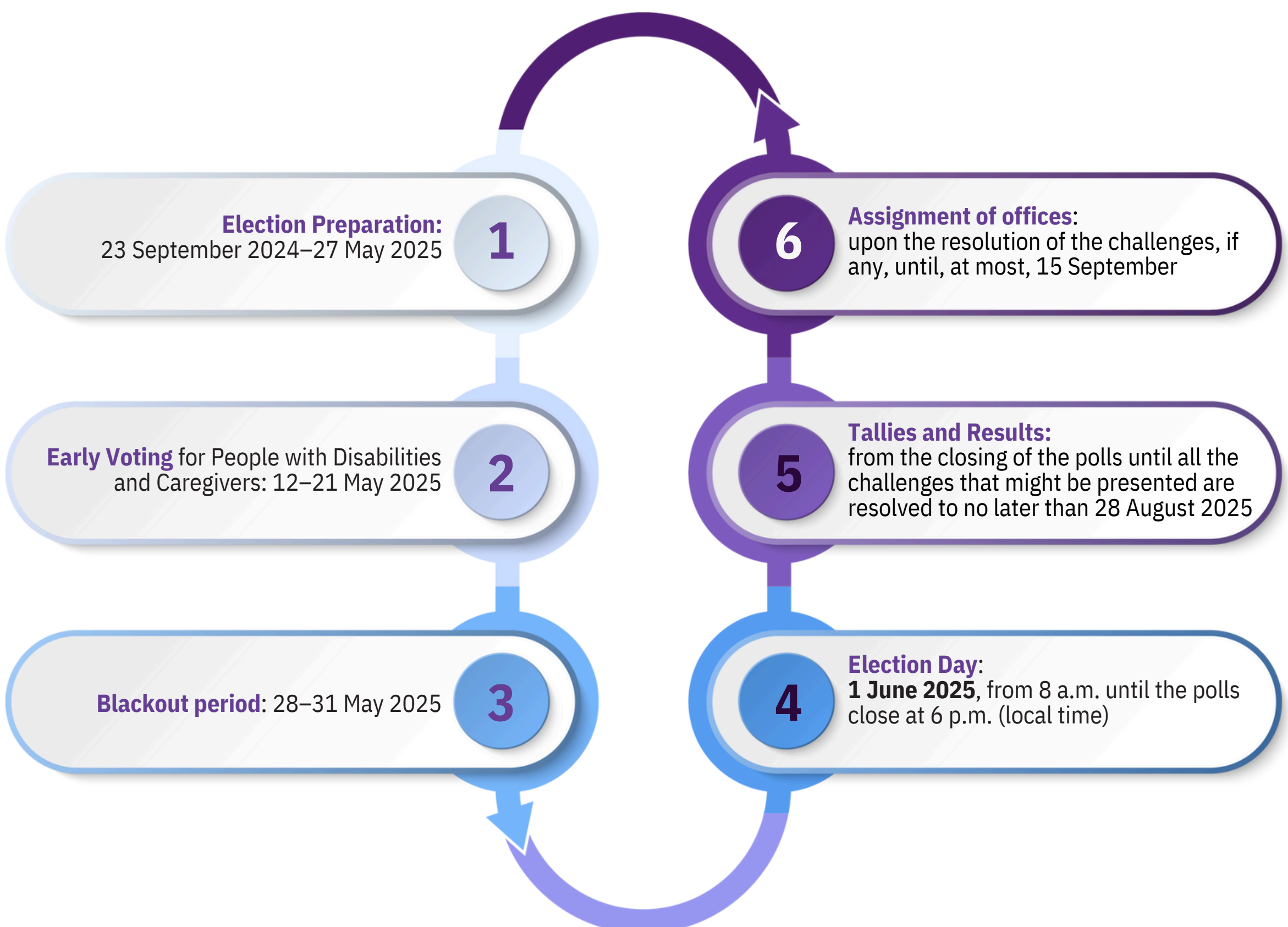
On 15 September 2024, the Decree reforming various provisions of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States (CPEUM) regarding the Federal Judiciary (PJF) was published in the Federal Official Gazette (DOF). Its First Transitional Article established that this reform would go into effect the day after its publication in the DOF, that is, on 16 September 2024.

The constitutional reform establishes that citizens will vote the federal and state judiciaries by free, direct, and secret ballot on the day the ordinary federal and local elections are held every three years. It also indicates that INE will be responsible for organising the election. Among the main tasks carried out were the definition of the electoral boundaries, polling officers' training, electoral information and call for the voters' participation, the citizen make-up of polling stations, the production of electoral documents and materials, vote counting, dissemination of results and issue the majority certificates to the winning candidates, and assigning the judgeships alternately between women and men. The Local Electoral Management Bodies (OPLs) will do the same at the state level.

Political parties are banned from this process



THE STAGES OF THE ELECTORAL PROCESS ARE:



3. Onset of the Electoral Process of the Federal Judiciary (PEEPJF)

According to the Second Transitional Article of the Decree amending the Federal Judiciary, the 2024–2025 PEEPJF began on 16 September 2024, for it provides the onset to be the day after the publication of the Decree in the Federal Official Gazette.

On 23 September 2024, INE's General Council (CG) issued the declaration of the offset of the PEEPJF, which launched the preparations for the election, that begins with the make-up and installation of the Local Electoral Councils.

4. Determination of the elective offices and definition of candidates by the Government Branches

i. Determination of the elective offices

The reform establishes half the judges of the Federal Judiciary must be elected in 2025. Hence, the Senate raffled off which offices would become elective on 12 October 2024. This was a one-off raffle due to the coming into effect of the constitutional reform.



ii. Candidate selection process

In accordance with the constitutional and legal reforms, the following dates and deadlines were established to select candidates to the elective offices of the Federal Judiciary. The legislations of the states with concurrent elections for their judiciaries established their own deadlines:

TIMELINE CANDIDATE SELECTION PROCESS



With the above as reference, the two Chambers of the Congress approved —on 15 and 29 October 2024— the composition of the Evaluation Committee of the Federal Legislative Branch. The 5 appointed members were sworn in on 31 October 2024.



The Agreements that created the Evaluation Committees of the Executive and Judicial Branches were published in the Federal Official Gazette on **31 October 2024**. They detailed how the lists of candidates for the 2024–2025 Extraordinary Election of Justices of the Supreme Court of Mexico, Judges of the Electoral Court of the Federal Judiciary and the Court of Judicial Discipline, and Circuit and District Judges of the Federal Judiciary would be put together.

It must be noted that there are no specific legal criteria or terms of reference to evaluate the profiles of the candidate-hopefuls taking part in the PEEPJF, so each Government Branch determined the methods to assess the hopefuls suitability and the requirements they should meet.

On **4 November 2024**, the Evaluation Committees of the three Federal Government Branches (Executive, Legislative and Judicial) published the official calls for legal professionals to stand for offices at the 2024–2025 Extraordinary Electoral Process of the Federal Judiciary. The Legislative Branch registered 11,904 participants, 18,447 the Executive Branch, and 3,805 the Judicial Branch.

The reform provided that the Committees would receive the files to assess the hopefuls' compliance with the constitutional and legal requirements and identify those with the best-evaluated technical knowledge to undertake their office and who must be well-regarded for their honesty, good public reputation, competence, and academic and professional background in the legal profession.

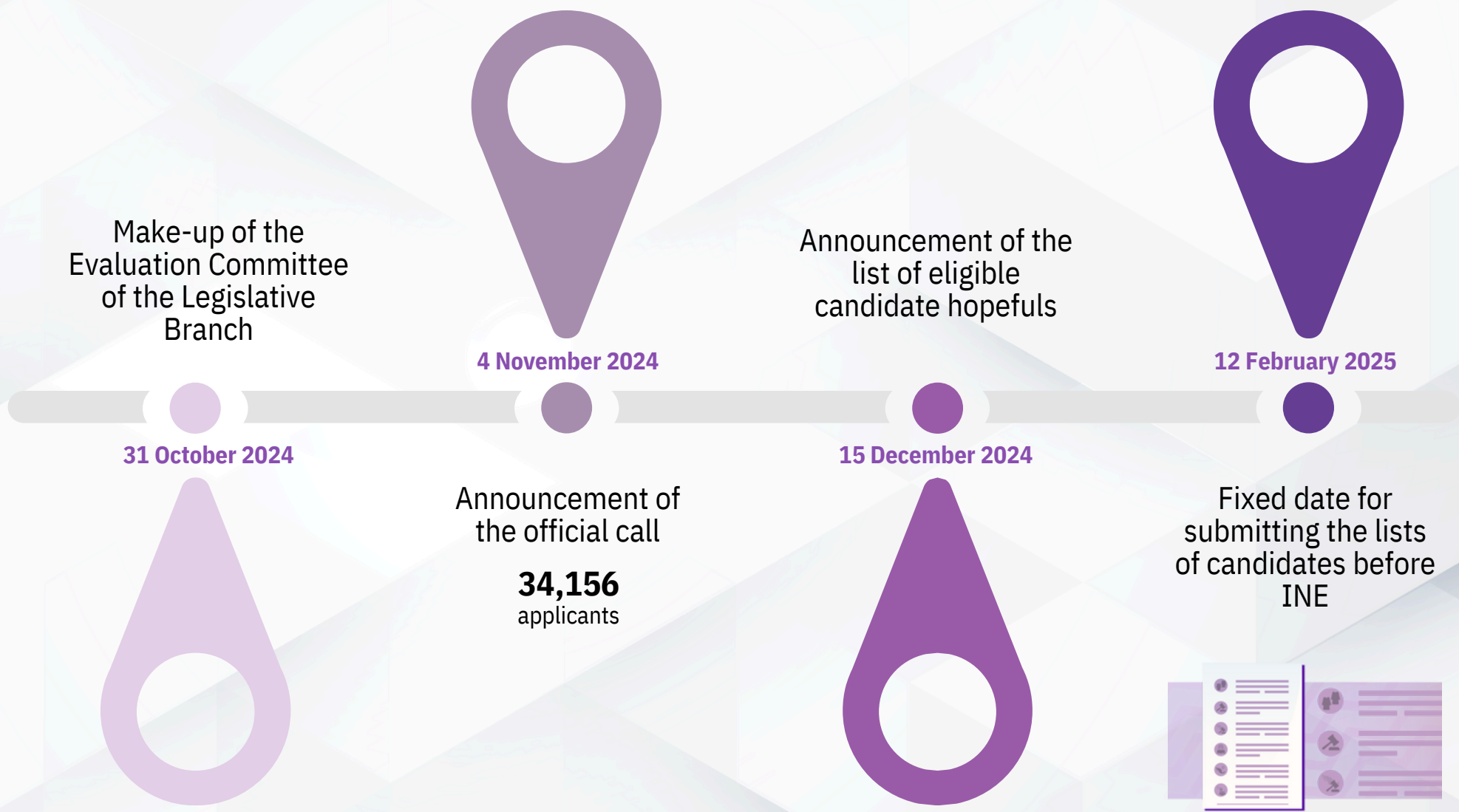
On **15 December**, the Government Branches' Evaluation Committees published their lists of those who, after going through their selection processes, were considered suitable to stand for the elective offices to be voted at the 2024–2025 PEEPJF.

As stated in the Constitution itself, and since the lists of candidate-hopefuls considered suitable by the Committees exceeded by far the number of elective offices, the slots in the lists were raffled, while observing gender equality.

The lists of each Committee were made up of the best-evaluated persons for each elective office: up to ten for the Supreme Court, the Superior and Regional Courtrooms of the TEPJF and the Court of Judicial Discipline; and of six for Circuit, Appellate and District Judges of the Federal Judiciary.

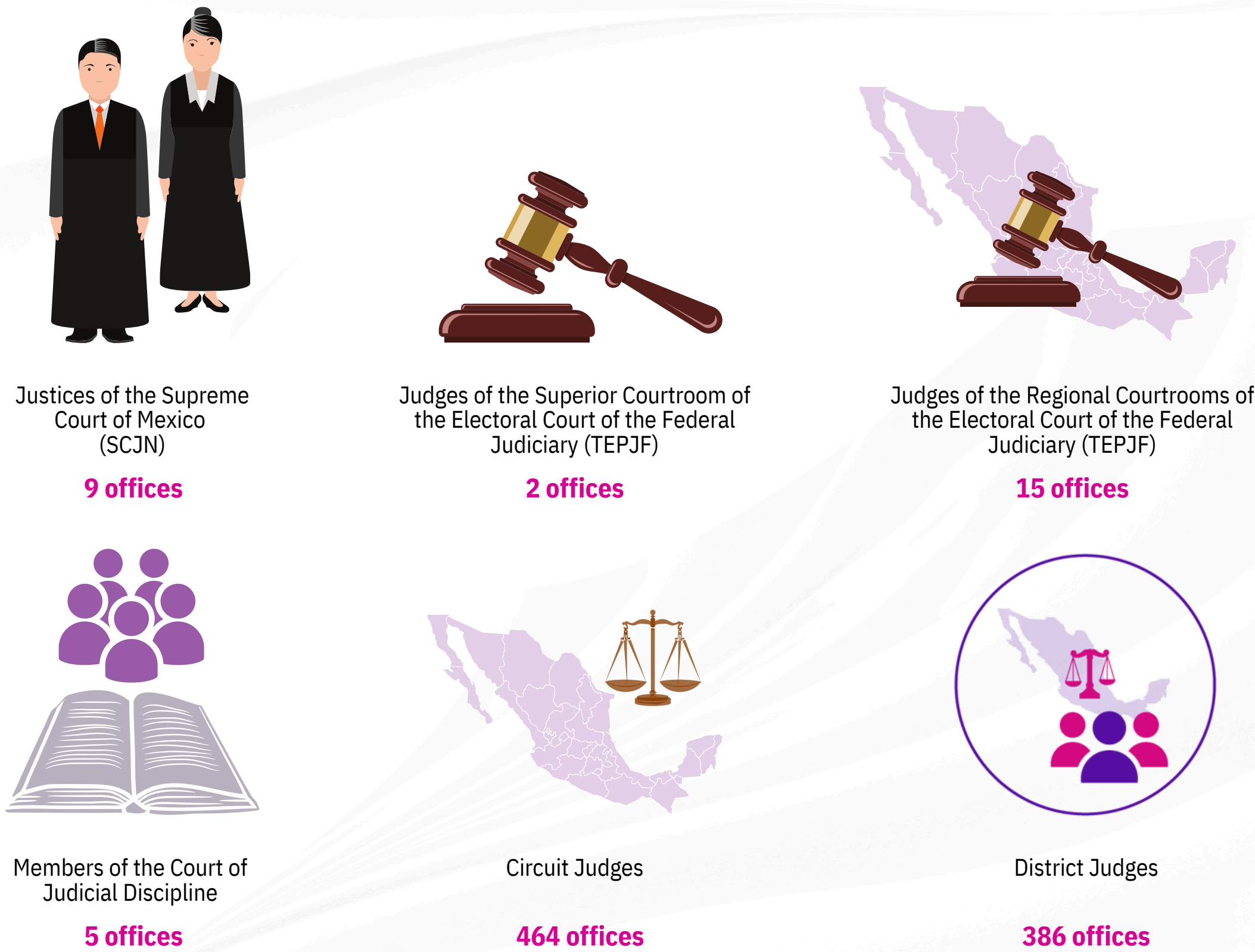
The General Law on Electoral Institutions and Procedures (LGIPE), in relation with the election of judges of the Federal Judiciary, orders the Senate to put together the lists of candidates nominated by each Government Branch by **12 February** of the year of the election, at the latest, and submit them to INE for the elective process to be organised.

TIMELINE FOR THE MAKE-UP OF THE LISTS OF CANDIDATES



ELECTIVE OFFICES

The National Electoral Institute organises the elections of:



Source: Acuerdo INE/CG2358/2024

ELECTION OF JUDGES OF THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY

#	State	Second instance Courts	Court of Judicial Discipline	Other Courts	First instance Courts	TOTAL
1	Aguascalientes	11	5		49	65
2	Baja California	20	4		148	172
5	Coahuila de Zaragoza	9	3	4 ⁱⁱ	90	106
6	Colima	10	5		31	46
8	Chihuahua	30	5		270	305
9	Mexico City (capital)	34	5		99	138
10	Durango	16	5		28	49
15	State of Mexico	31	5		55	91
16	Michoacán de Ocampo	32	5		75	112
18	Nayarit	9	3		37	49
23	Quintana Roo	9	3		105	117
24	San Luis Potosí	15	3		69	87
26	Sonora	3	5	3 ⁱⁱⁱ	39	50
27	Tabasco	12	5		55	72
28	Tamaulipas	11	5	3 ⁱⁱⁱ	128	147
29	Tlaxcala	4	3	6 ^{iv}	23	36
30	Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave	15	5	1 ^v	77	98
31	Yucatán	9	5			14
32	Zacatecas	8	3		36	47
TOTAL						1,801

On 1 June this year, 881 persons will be voted into various elective offices of the Federal Judiciary, as well as **1,801** into the judiciaries of Aguascalientes, Baja California, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Colima, Durango, Mexico City, Michoacán, Nayarit, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sonora, State of Mexico, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatán and Zacatecas.

ⁱ District Courts
ⁱⁱ Regional Collegiate Circuit Courts
ⁱⁱⁱ Regional Courts
^{iv} Administrative Justice and Conciliation and Arbitration Courts
^v Conciliation and Arbitration Court

5. Relevant judgments of the TEPJF to give continuity to the process

In the onset of the 2024–2025 PEEPJF, a group of judges filed various legal appeals to stop it. On **4 October 2024**, INE petitioned the Superior Courtroom of the TEPJF to rule on the various judicial actions by district courts ordering the suspension of acts related to the constitutional reform to the Federal Judiciary or to the actions of the National Electoral Institute.

On **23 October 2024**, the Plenum of the Superior Courtroom of the TEPJF issued an opinion on the implementation of the reform to the Federal Judiciary —upon which legal challenges that resulted in judicial suspensions were filed— and declared the suspension of INE’s acts of authority constitutionally unfeasible because electoral matters cannot be held in abeyance.

Correspondingly, the Superior Courtroom of the TEPJF determined —on **18 November 2024**— constitutionally unfeasible for the Senate, INE and other authorities involved in the 2024–2025 PEEPJF to suspend the unfolding of the electoral process. The ruling stated the Senate, the Institute and other competent authorities ought to continue with the stages of the 2024–2025 PEEPJF as expressly provided for in the Constitution. Hence, all government authorities, branches and agencies were bound not to suspend, limit, condition or restrict any related activities.

6. Make-up of electoral management bodies without the participation of political parties

The reform to the Federal Judiciary establishes that political parties cannot take part in the process to elect judges. Consequently, INE’s General Council amended —on **19 September 2024**— its Rules of Procedure to function under this new model without parties. Therefore, only INE’s Electoral Councillors are involved in all discussions.



7. Creation of the Temporary Commission for the 2024–2025 PEEPJF

The Temporary Commission for the 2024–2025 PEEPJF was created on **23 September 2024**, at an extraordinary session of INE’s General Council. Its purpose is to follow up the unfolding of the Election’s Comprehensive Plan and Calendar, conduct studies on the internal regulations that might require modifications, submit the necessary draft agreements to the General Council, approve and follow up the training and electoral assistance activities, verify the production and implementation of the computer systems

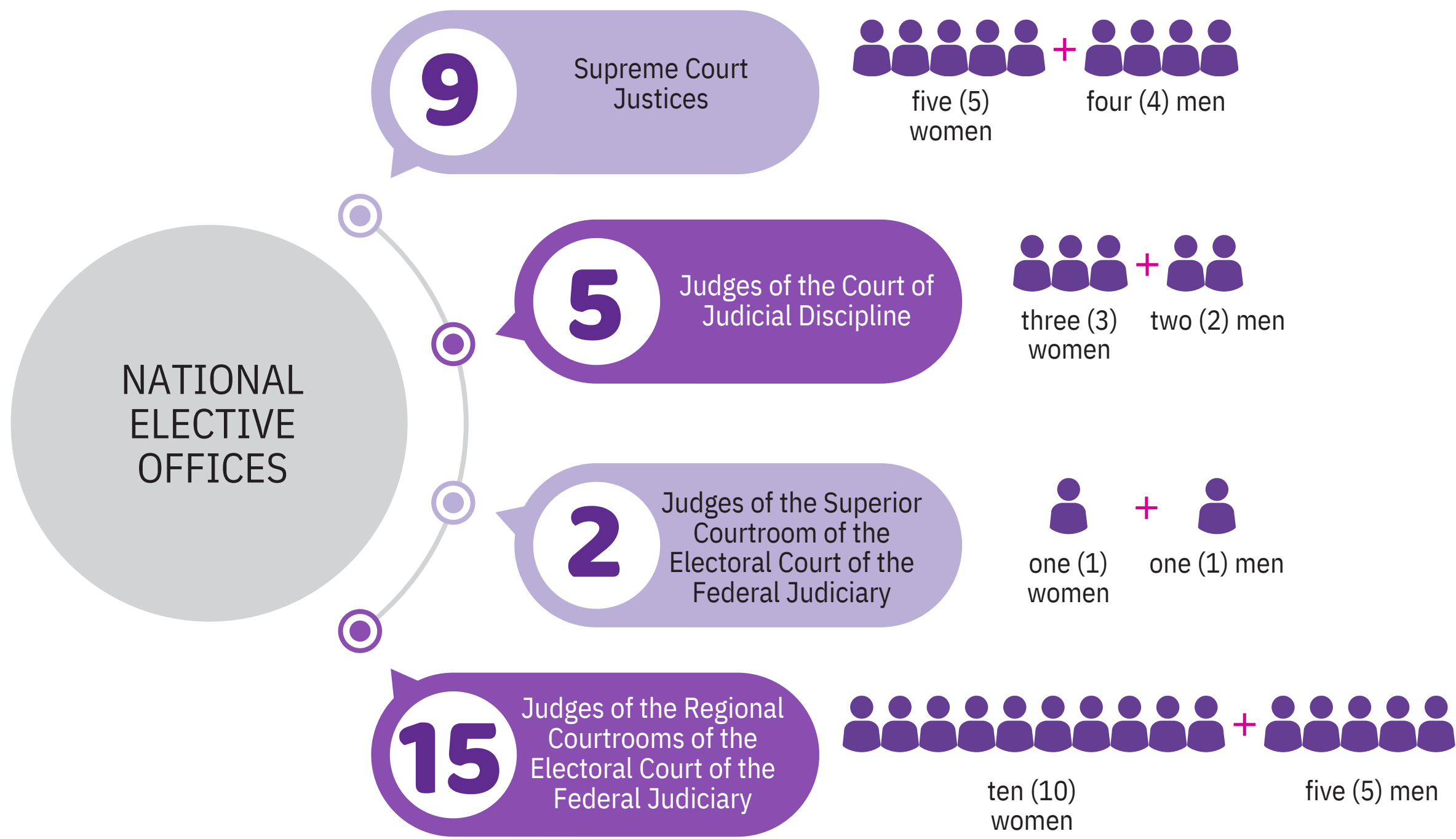
required for the activities of the 2024–2025 PEEPJF. Ever since its inauguration —on **20 November 2024**— the Temporary Commission facilitates and speeds up INE’s work to ensure citizens can vote on 1 June.

Name	Role
Jorge Montaña Ventura	Chairperson
Norma Irene de la Cruz Magaña	Member
Rita Bell López Vences	Member
Roberto Carlos Félix López	Technical Secretariat

8. Boundary Delimitation

The electoral boundaries for this election are different from those used in other elections. The way in which the Federal Judiciary is organised, along with the location of the courts and tribunals throughout the country following judicial circuits, is taken into account.

Therefore, the boundaries to **be used in the 2024–2025 PEEPJF are based on the Constitution, the General Law on Electoral Institutions and Procedures (LGIPE), and INE’s General Councils’ agreements.**



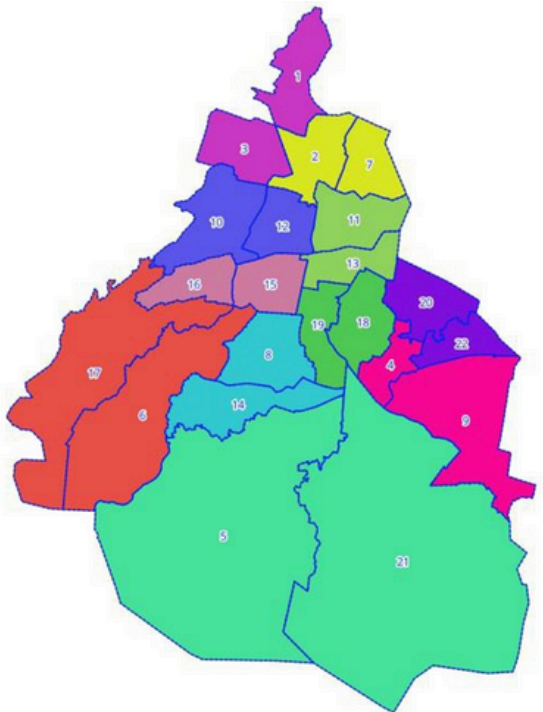
First Circuit:

104 Circuit Judges, distributed as follows:

- ▶ 32 Circuit Judges in Administrative Matters
- ▶ 16 Circuit Judges in Criminal Matters
- ▶ 1 Circuit Judge in Administrative Matters specialized in economic competition, broadcasting and telecommunications
- ▶ 3 Judges of the Collegiate Court of Appeal in Civil and Administrative Matters specialized in economic competition, broadcasting and telecommunications
- ▶ 24 Circuit Judges in Civil Matters

As well as 64 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 9 Judges in Administrative Matters
- 24 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 3 Judges in Administrative Matters specialized in economic competition, broadcasting and telecommunications
- 6 Judges in Civil Matters
- 1 Judge of mixed jurisdiction
- 16 Judges in Labour Matters
- 5 Judges in Commercial Matters



CIRCUIT 01
MEXICO CITY

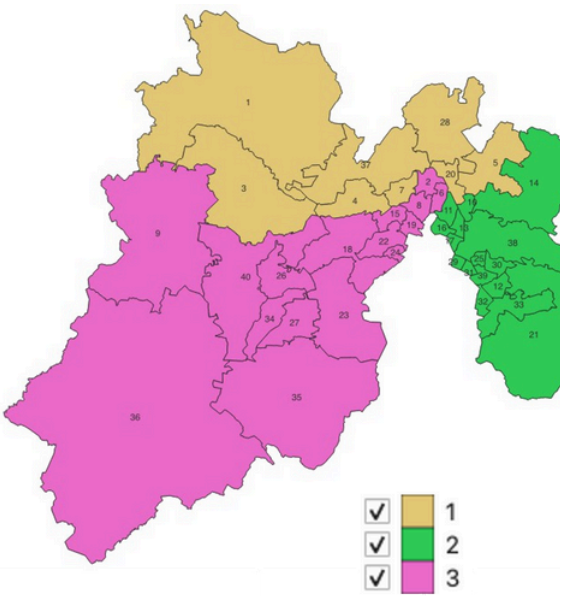
Second Circuit:

26 Circuit Judges, distributed as follows:

- ▶ 4 Circuit Judges in Administrative Matters
- ▶ 5 Circuit Judges in Criminal Matters
- ▶ 6 Circuit Judges in Civil Matters
- ▶ 5 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- ▶ 5 Circuit Judges in Labour Matters
- ▶ 1 Circuit Judge without subject matter or specialty

As well as 28 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 5 Judges in Administrative, Civil and Labour Matters
- 8 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 9 Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- 5 Judges in Labour Matters
- 1 Judge in Commercial Matters



CIRCUIT 02
STATE OF MEXICO

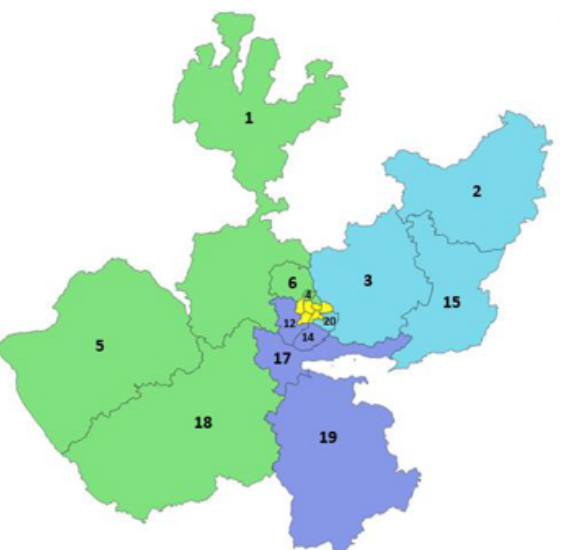
Third Circuit:

32 Circuit Judges, distributed as follows:

- ▶ 10 Circuit Judges in Administrative Matters
- ▶ 4 Circuit Judges in Criminal Matters
- ▶ 8 Circuit Judges in Civil Matters
- ▶ 3 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- ▶ 7 Circuit Judges in Labour Matters

As well as 23 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 4 Judges in Administrative Matters
- 4 Judges in Civil Matters
- 6 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 4 Judges in Labour Matters
- 1 Judge in Commercial Matters
- 4 Judges in Labour Matters



CIRCUIT 03
JALISCO

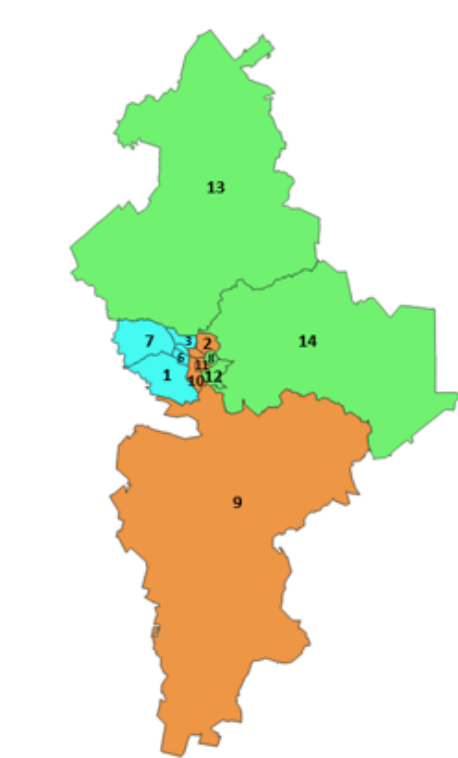
Fourth Circuit:

23 Circuit Judges, distributed as follows:

- ▶ 5 Circuit Judges in Administrative Matters
- ▶ 4 Circuit Judges in Criminal Matters
- ▶ 6 Circuit Judges in Civil Matters
- ▶ 2 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- ▶ 6 Circuit Judges in Labour Matters

As well as 15 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 2 Judges in Administrative Matters
- 3 Judges in Civil and Labour Matters
- 4 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 5 Judges in Labour Matters
- 1 Judge in Commercial Matters



CIRCUIT 04
NUEVO LEÓN

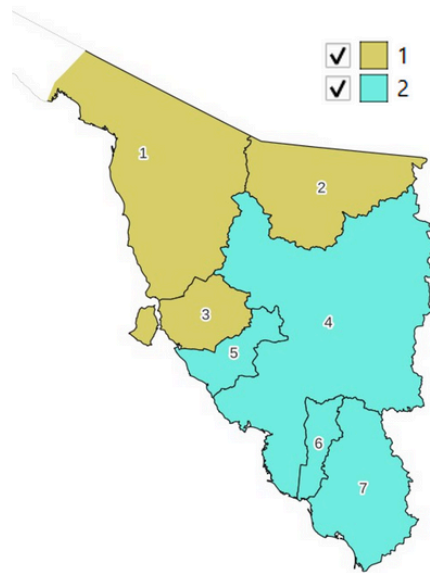
Fifth Circuit:

13 Circuit Judges, distributed as follows:

- ▶ 7 Circuit Judges in Criminal and Administrative Matters
- ▶ 4 Circuit Judges in Civil and Labour Matters
- ▶ 2 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction

As well as 10 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 2 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 1 Judge in Labour Matters
- 7 Judges of mixed jurisdiction



CIRCUIT 05
SONORA

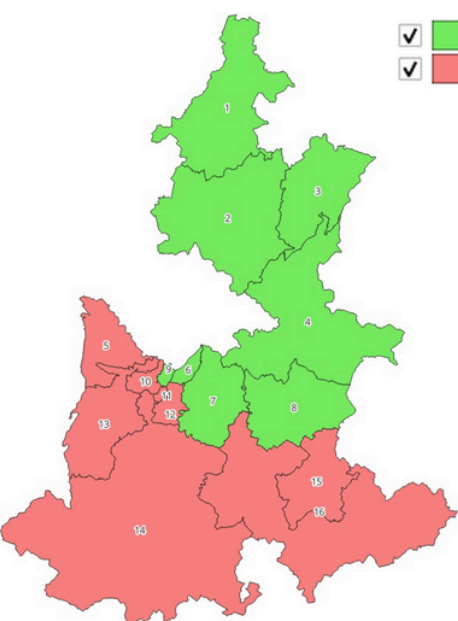
Sixth Circuit:

17 Circuit Judges, distributed as follows:

- ▶ 5 Circuit Judges in Administrative Matters
- ▶ 2 Circuit Judges in Criminal Matters
- ▶ 3 Circuit Judges in Civil Matters
- ▶ 5 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- ▶ 2 Circuit Judges in labour matters

As well as 13 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 5 Judges in Civil, Administrative and Labour Protection and federal lawsuits
- 5 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 2 Judges in Labour Matters
- 1 Judge in Commercial Matters



CIRCUIT 06
PUEBLA

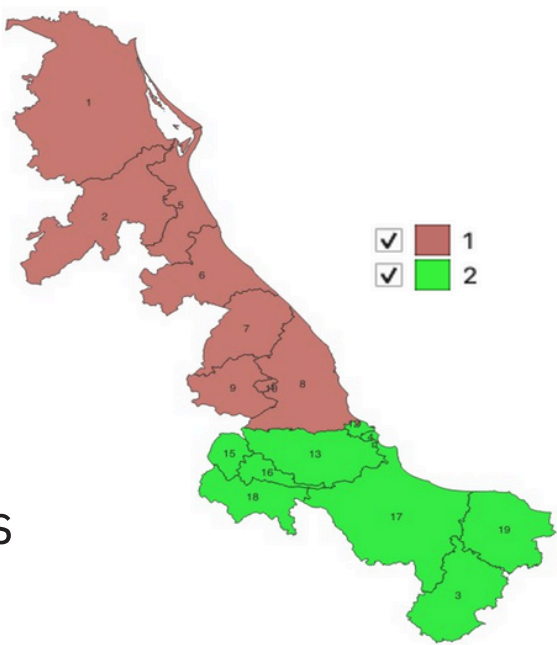
Seventh Circuit:

16 Circuit Judges, distributed as follows:

- ▶ 4 Circuit Judges in Administrative Matters
- ▶ 4 Circuit Judges in Criminal Matters
- ▶ 3 Circuit Judges in Civil Matters
- ▶ 4 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- ▶ 1 Circuit Judge in Labour Matters

As well as 17 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 1 Judge in Federal Criminal Proceedings and Amparo in Criminal Matters
- 2 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 9 Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- 4 Judges in Labour Matters
- 1 Judge in Commercial Matters



**CIRCUIT 07
VERACRUZ**

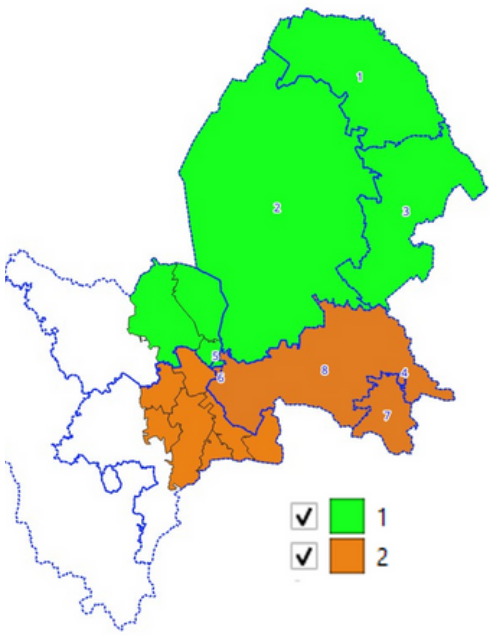
Eighth Circuit:

19 Circuit Judges, distributed as follows:

- ▶ 2 Circuit Judges in Administrative and Civil Matters
- ▶ 5 Circuit Judges in Criminal and Administrative Matters
- ▶ 6 Circuit Judges in Civil and Labour Matters
- ▶ 5 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- ▶ 1 Circuit Judge in Criminal and Labour Matters

As well as 12 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 2 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 6 Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- 3 Judges in Labour Matters
- 1 Judge in Commercial Matters



**CIRCUIT 08
COAHUILA**

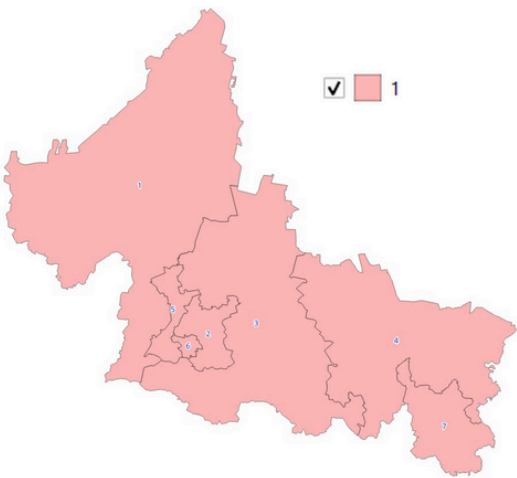
Ninth Circuit:

10 Circuit Judges, distributed as follows:

- ▶ 6 Circuit Judges in Civil and Administrative Matters
- ▶ 1 Circuit Judge in Criminal Matters
- ▶ 1 Circuit Judge of mixed jurisdiction
- ▶ 2 Circuit Judges in Labour Matters

As well as 7 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 2 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 3 Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- 1 Judge in Labour Matters
- 1 Judge in Commercial Matters



**CIRCUIT 09
SAN LUIS POTOSÍ**

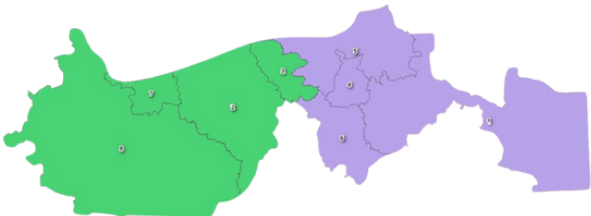
Tenth Circuit:

19 Circuit Judges, distributed as follows:

- ▶ 3 Circuit Judges in Administrative Matters
- ▶ 2 Circuit Judges in Criminal Matters
- ▶ 2 Circuit Judges in Civil Matters
- ▶ 6 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- ▶ 6 Circuit Judges in Labour Matters

As well as 13 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 3 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 5 Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- 4 Judges in Labour Matters
- 1 Judge in Commercial Matters



CIRCUIT 10
TABASCO

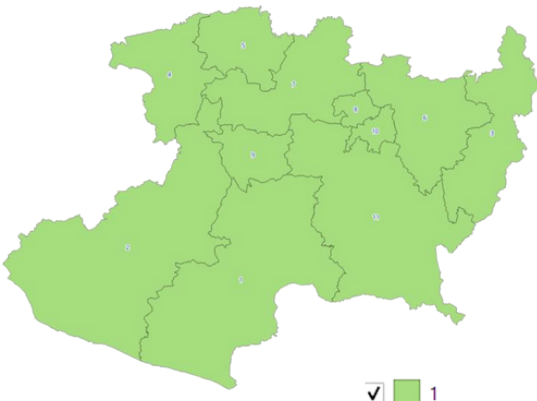
Eleventh Circuit:

9 Circuit Judges, distributed as follows:

- ▶ 4 Circuit Judges in Administrative and Labour Matters
- ▶ 1 Circuit Judge in Criminal Matters
- ▶ 3 Circuit Judges in Civil Matters
- ▶ 1 Circuit Judge of mixed jurisdiction

As well as 9 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 4 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 4 Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- 1 Judge in Labour Matters



CIRCUIT 11
MICHOACÁN

Twelfth Circuit:

14 Circuit Judges, distributed as follows:

- ▶ 4 Circuit Judges in Administrative Matters
- ▶ 2 Circuit Judges in Criminal Matters
- ▶ 3 Circuit Judges in Civil Matters
- ▶ 4 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- ▶ 1 Circuit Judge in Labour Matters

As well as 11 offices in District Courts, in the following subjects and specialties:

- 3 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 7 Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- 1 Judge in Labour Matters



CIRCUIT 12
SINALOA

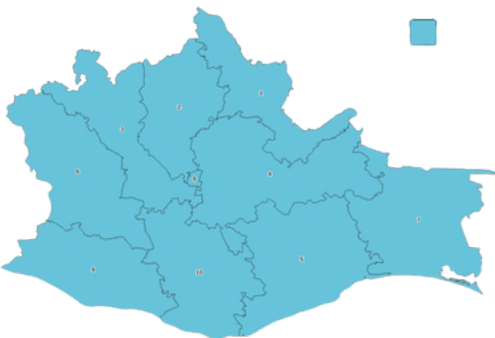
Thirteenth Circuit:

9 Circuit Judges, distributed as follows:

- ▶ 3 Circuit Judges in Civil and Administrative Matters
- ▶ 3 Circuit Judges in Criminal and Labour Matters
- ▶ 3 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction

As well as 10 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 2 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 1 Judge in Labour Matters
- 6 Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- 1 Judge in Commercial Matters



CIRCUIT 13
OAXACA



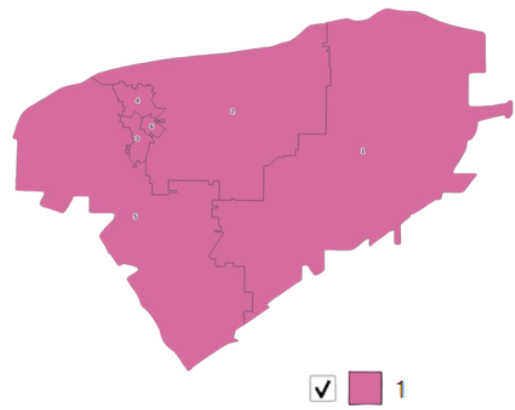
Fourteenth Circuit:

6 Circuit Judges, distributed as follows:

- ▶ 1 Circuit Judge in Civil and Administrative Matters
- ▶ 1 Circuit Judge in Criminal and Administrative Matters
- ▶ 3 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- ▶ 1 Circuit Judge in Labour and Administrative Matters

As well as 6 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 2 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 1 Judge in Labour Matters
- 3 Judges of mixed jurisdiction



CIRCUIT 14
YUCATÁN

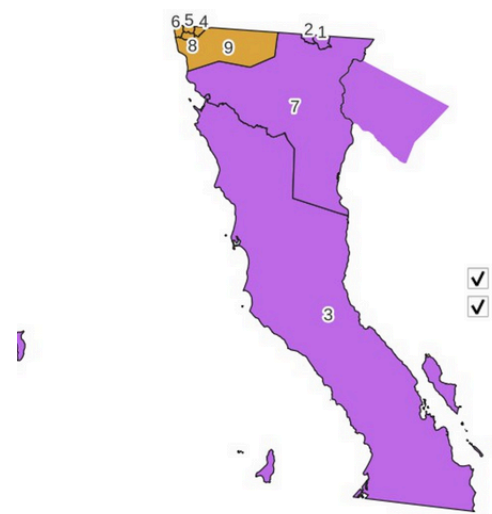
Fifteenth Circuit:

14 Circuit Judges, distributed as follows:

- ▶ 2 Circuit Judges in Civil and Labour Matters
- ▶ 12 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction

As well as 17 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 7 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 1 Judge in Labour Matters
- 8 Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- 1 Judge in Commercial Matters



CIRCUIT 15
BAJA CALIFORNIA

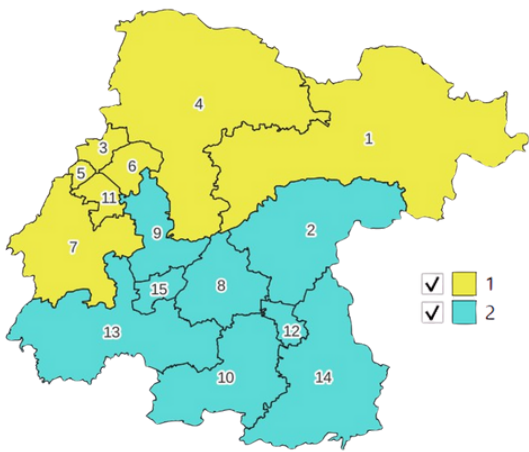
Sixteenth Circuit:

13 Circuit Judges, distributed as follows:

- ▶ 4 Circuit Judges in Administrative Matters
- ▶ 3 Circuit Judges in Criminal Matters
- ▶ 3 Circuit Judges in Civil Matters
- ▶ 1 Circuit Judge of mixed jurisdiction
- ▶ 2 Circuit Judges in Labour Matters

As well as 14 offices in District Courts, in the following subjects and specialties:

- 5 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 2 Judges in Labour Matters
- 7 Judges of mixed jurisdiction



CIRCUIT 16
GUANAJUATO

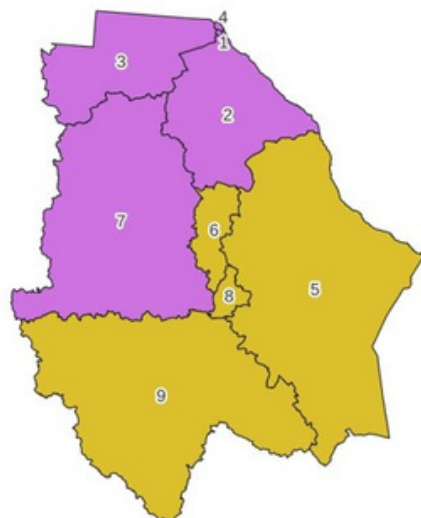
Seventeenth Circuit:

12 Circuit Judges, distributed as follows:

- ▶ 4 Circuit Judges in Civil and Labour Matters
- ▶ 1 Circuit Judge in Criminal and Administrative Matters
- ▶ 7 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction

As well as 13 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 6 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 2 Judges in Labour Matters
- 5 Judges of mixed jurisdiction



CIRCUIT 17
CHIHUAHUA

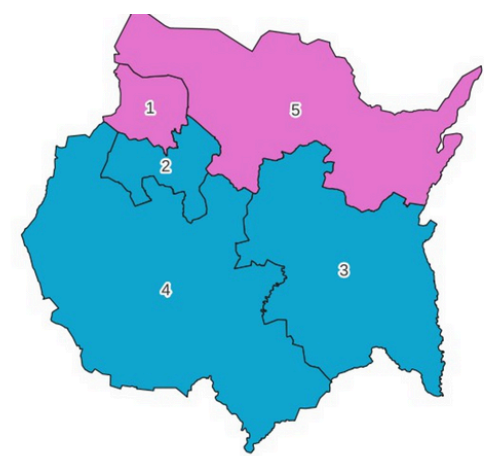
Eighteenth Circuit:

12 Circuit Judges, distributed as follows:

- ▶ 1 Circuit Judge in Civil Matters
- ▶ 6 Circuit Judges in Criminal and Administrative Matters
- ▶ 2 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- ▶ 3 Circuit Judges in Labour Matters

As well as 10 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 3 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 2 Judges in Labour Matters
- 5 Judges of mixed jurisdiction



**CIRCUIT 18
MORELOS**

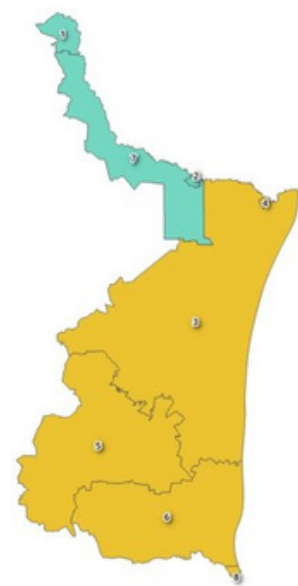
Nineteenth Circuit:

13 Circuit Judges, distributed as follows:

- ▶ 4 Circuit Judges in Administrative and Civil Matters
- ▶ 6 Circuit Judges in Criminal and Labour Matters
- ▶ 3 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction

As well as 13 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 2 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 3 Judges in Labour Matters
- 6 Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- 2 Judges in Federal Criminal Proceedings



**CIRCUIT 19
TAMAULIPAS**

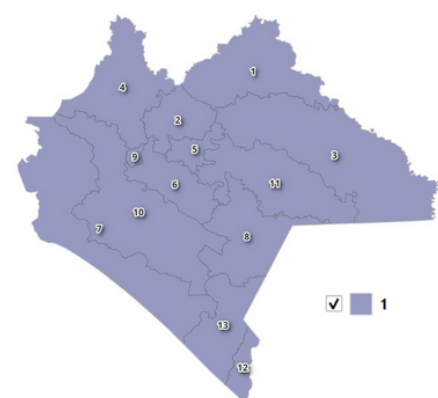
Twentieth Circuit:

8 Circuit Judges, distributed as follows:

- ▶ 2 Circuit Judges in Administrative Matters
- ▶ 3 Circuit Judges in Criminal and Civil Matters
- ▶ 2 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- ▶ 1 Circuit Judge in Labour Matters

As well as 11 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 3 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 2 Judges in Labour Matters
- 2 Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- 4 Judges in Amparo and Federal Lawsuits



**CIRCUIT 20
CHIAPAS**

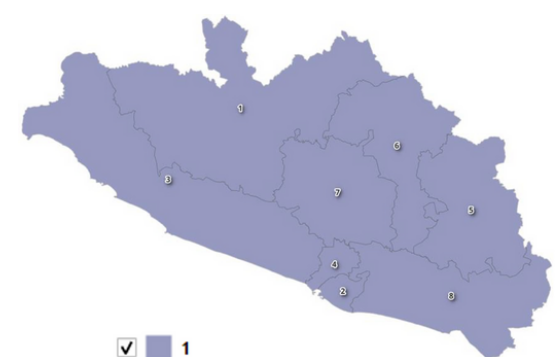
Twenty-first Circuit:

10 Circuit Judges, distributed as follows:

- ▶ 2 Circuit Judges in Criminal and Administrative Matters
- ▶ 6 Circuit Judges in Civil and Labour Matters
- ▶ 2 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction

As well as 10 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 2 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 1 Judge in Labour Matters
- 6 Judges of mixed jurisdiction
- 1 Judge in Commercial Matters



**CIRCUIT 21
GUERRERO**

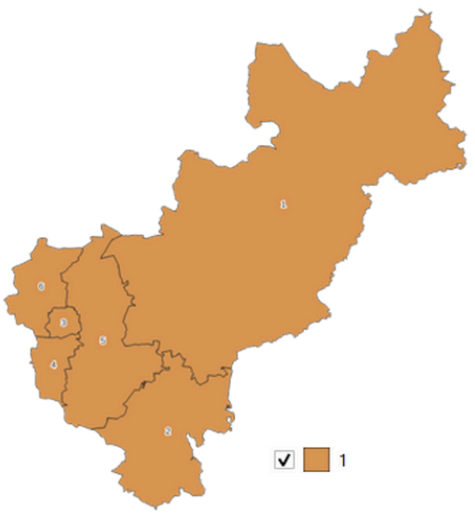
Twenty-second Circuit:

8 Circuit Judges, distributed as follows:

- ▶ 2 Circuit Judges in Criminal and Administrative Matters
- ▶ 4 Circuit Judges in Administrative and Civil Matters
- ▶ 1 Circuit Judge in Administrative and Labour Matters
- ▶ 1 Circuit Judge of mixed jurisdiction

As well as 8 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 3 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 1 Judge in Labour Matters
- 4 Judges in Civil, Administrative and Labour Protection and Federal Lawsuits



CIRCUIT 22
QUERÉTARO

Twenty-third Circuit:

5 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction. As well as 6 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 1 Judge in Criminal Matters
- 1 Judge in Labour Matters
- 4 Judges of mixed jurisdiction

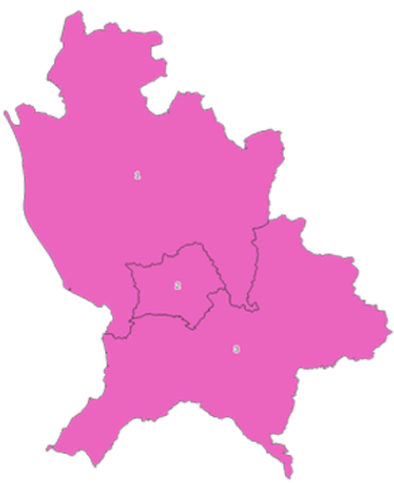


CIRCUIT 23
ZACATECAS

Twenty-fourth Circuit:

7 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction. As well as 6 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 3 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 1 Judge in Labour Matters
- 2 Judges in Civil, Administrative and Labour Protection and Federal Lawsuits



CIRCUIT 24
NAYARIT

Twenty-fifth Circuit:

4 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction. As well as 4 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 1 Judge in Criminal Matters
- 1 Judge in Labour Matters
- 2 Judges of mixed jurisdiction

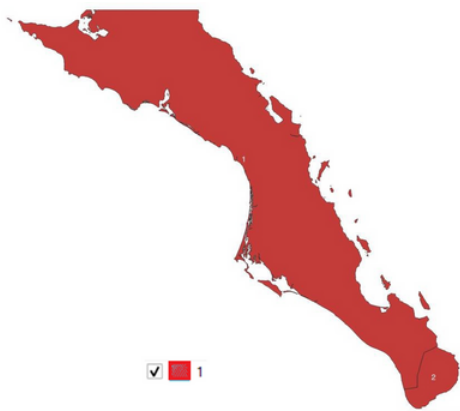


CIRCUIT 25
DURANGO

Twenty-sixth Circuit:

4 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction. As well as 2 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 1 Judge in Labour Matters
- 1 Judge of mixed jurisdiction

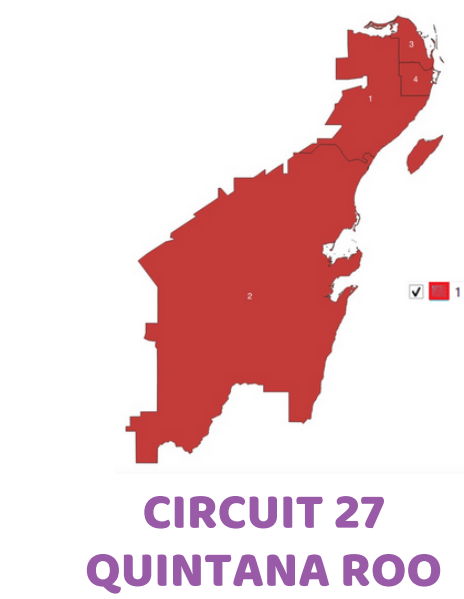


CIRCUIT 26
BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR

Twenty-seventh Circuit:

8 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction. As well as 8 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 2 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 1 Judge in Labour Matters
- 5 Judges of mixed jurisdiction



CIRCUIT 27
QUINTANA ROO

Twenty-Eighth Circuit:

8 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction. As well as 5 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 2 plazas en materia penal
- 1 plaza en materia laboral
- 1 plaza de competencia mixta
- 1 plaza en materia mercantil

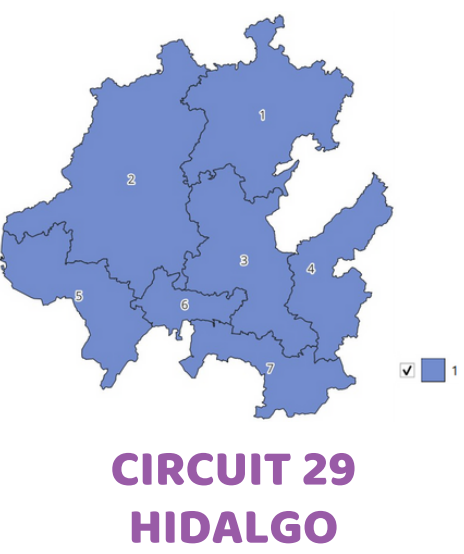


CIRCUIT 28
TLAXCALA

Twenty-ninth Circuit:

5 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction. As well as 6 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 2 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 2 Judges in Labour Matters
- 2 Judges of mixed jurisdiction

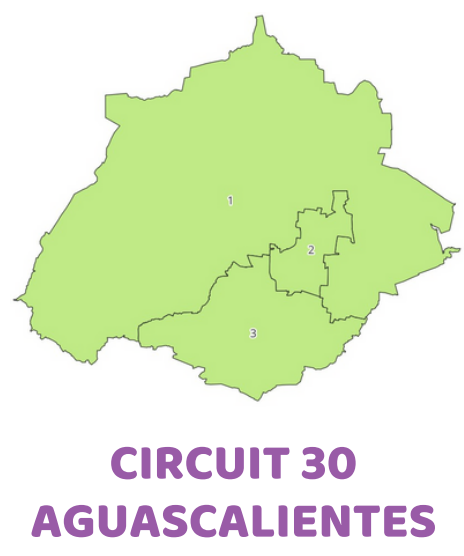


CIRCUIT 29
HIDALGO

Thirtieth Circuit:

10 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction. As well as 6 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 1 Judge in Criminal Matters
- 1 Judge in Labour Matters
- 4 Judges of mixed jurisdiction

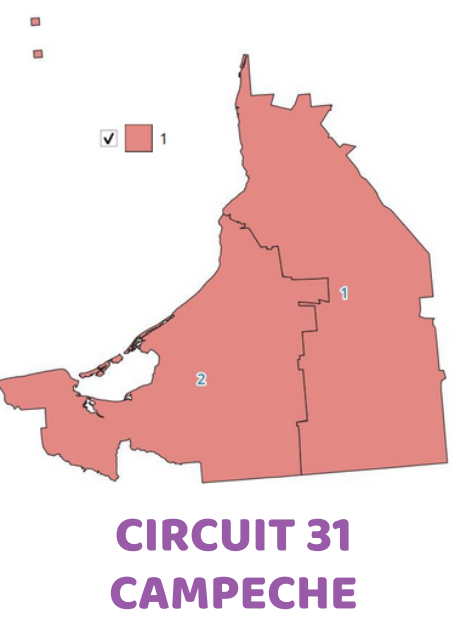


CIRCUIT 30
AGUASCALIENTES

Thirty-First Circuit:

4 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction. As well as 5 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 1 Judge in Criminal Matters
- 3 Judges in Labour Matters
- 1 Judge of mixed jurisdiction

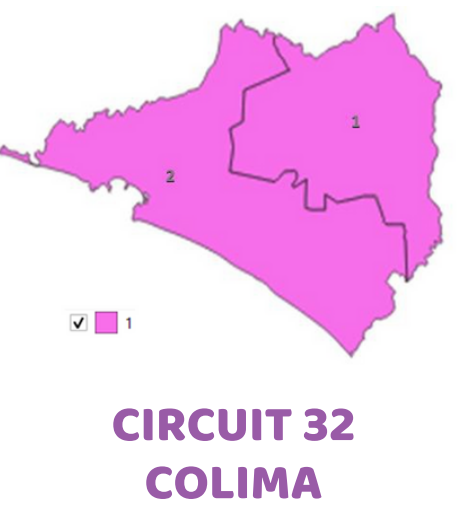


CIRCUIT 31
CAMPECHE

Thirty-Second Circuit:

2 Circuit Judges of mixed jurisdiction. As well as 4 offices in District Courts, distributed as follows:

- 2 Judges in Criminal Matters
- 1 Judge in Labour Matters
- 1 Judge of mixed jurisdiction



CIRCUIT 32
COLIMA

9. Campaigns

The campaign for the elective offices of the 2024–2025 PEEPJF will last sixty (60) non-extendable days, and there will be no pre-campaign.



The campaign expenditure ceilings for the candidates taking part in the 2024–2025 PEEPJF were set by INE’s General Council as follows:

SCOPE	BODY	ELECTIVE OFFICE	USD
National	Supreme Court	Justice	73,442.07
	Court of Judicial Discipline	Member	
	Superior Courtroom of the Electoral Court of the Federal Judiciary	Judge	
Regional	Regional Courtroom of the Electoral Court of the Federal Judiciary	Judge	44,065.24
Judicial Circuit	Collegiate and Appeal Courts	Judge	20,655.58
Judicial District	District Courts	Judge	11,016.31



ELECTORAL PROPAGANDA



- Electoral propaganda may only be printed on recyclable paper manufactured with biodegradable non-toxic and innocuous materials.
- The legal blackout period starts three (3) days before Election Day

FECHRELEVANT DATES:

Stage	Begins	Ends	Length
Campaign	30 March 2025	28 May 2025	60 days
Blackout period	29 May 2025	31 May 2025	3 days
Election Day	1 June 2025		1 day



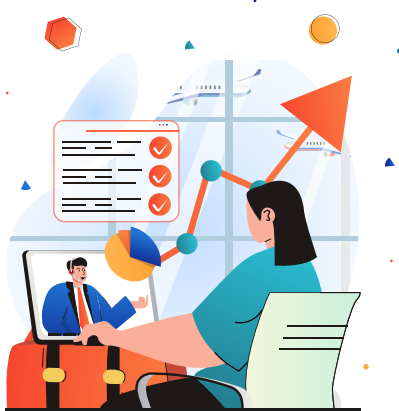
CANDIDATES CAN...

- **Participate in gratuitous discussion forums** organised —under conditions of equity— by either the Institute itself or the public, private or social sectors.
- **Disseminate their professional career, merits, and visions** about the jurisdictional function and the administration of justice, as well as proposals for improvement or any other statement under the right of freedom of expression.
- **Make use of social networks or digital media to promote themselves**, provided that no expenditures are made to enhance or amplify their impact.



CANDIDATES CANNOT...

- **Purchase radio and television** airtime.
- **Purchase spaces** in print or digital media.
- Disseminate **slandorous or false statements**.
- Use propaganda that **affect or expose children and youth**.
- **Offer or give any gifts**, money or benefits.
- Pay companies or individuals to conduct or **disseminate surveys**.
- **Campaign overseas**, or have someone do it for them.
- Commit any kind of **gender based political violence**.
- Use propaganda that directly link them with a **political party**.



There are three mechanisms that INE will unfold because of their relevance to allow citizens to better understand what is at stake on 1 June and the differences in the proposals, ideas, and careers of the candidates. These are:

Conóceles [Get to know them]

It is a space within INE’s website where citizens can access the curricular information and means to contact the candidates of the 2024–2025 PEEPJF.



Certeza [Certainty]

It is a multidisciplinary initiative to combat disinformation on digital and social media during electoral processes. It detects fake news and counters them with verified and reliable evidence.



Electoral Observers

They are Mexican citizens empowered by law to observe the preparations and unfolding of the Electoral Process, and of Election Day.



Any citizen in full enjoyment of their civil and political rights can apply before INE to exercise that right.

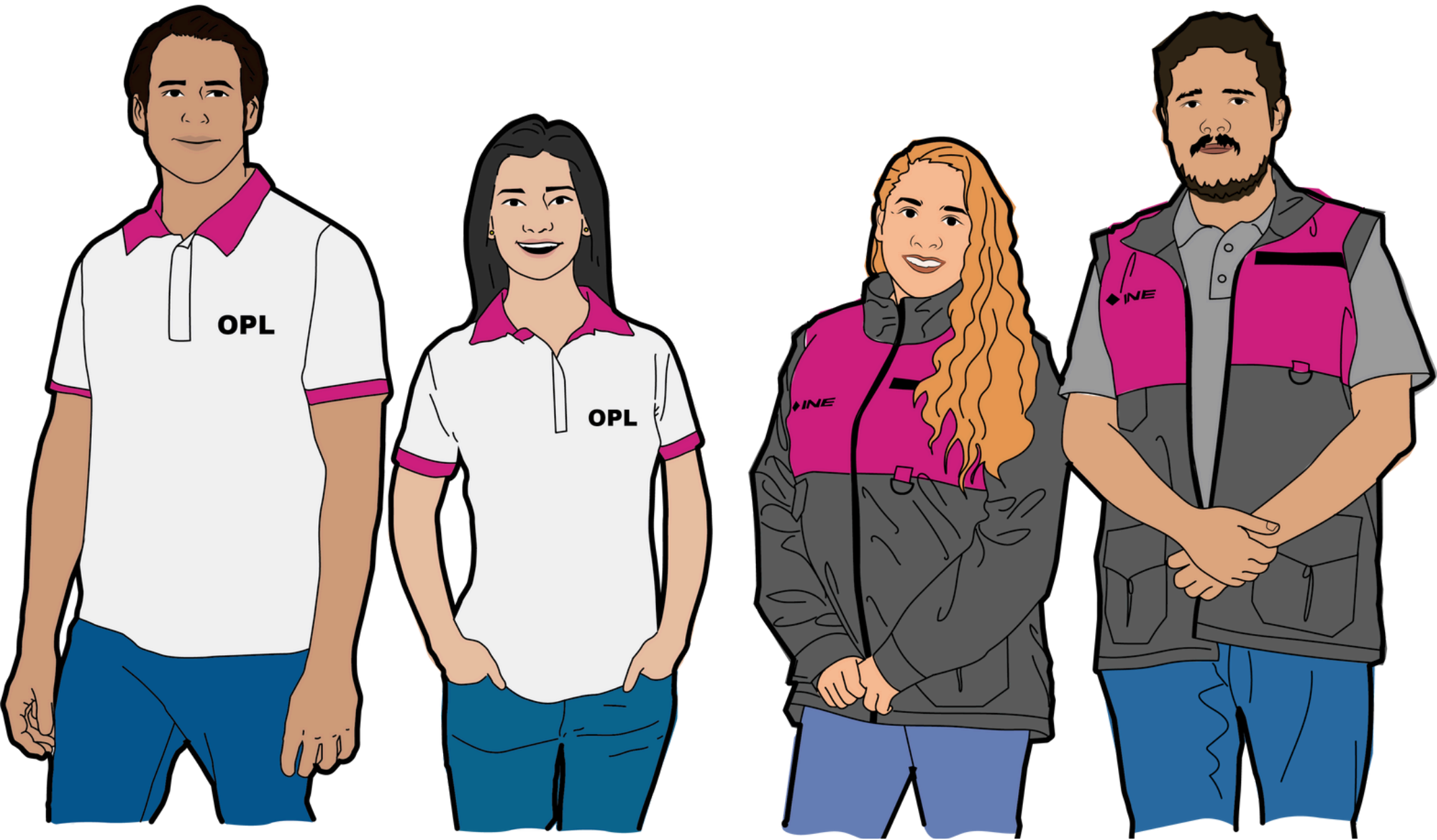


10. Polling Station Directive Boards

On **20 December 2024**, the lottery to select the birth month which —along with the one that follows— is the base to draw the polling stations officers from among citizens, was held. The citizens drawn will make up the Polling Station Directive Boards (MDC) —commonly referred to as casillas— in the 2024–2025 Local Electoral Processes (PEL) and in the 2024–2025 PEEPJF. While **February** was selected, the months of March and April were excluded because they were already drawn in the 2023–2024 Federal Electoral Process. Hence, the months that will be the base are February and May.



On **5 February 2025**, the lottery of the initial of the first surname which —like the aforementioned birth month— would be the base to select the citizens to make up the Polling Station Directive Boards took place. Letter "**J**" was drawn.



11. Ballots papers

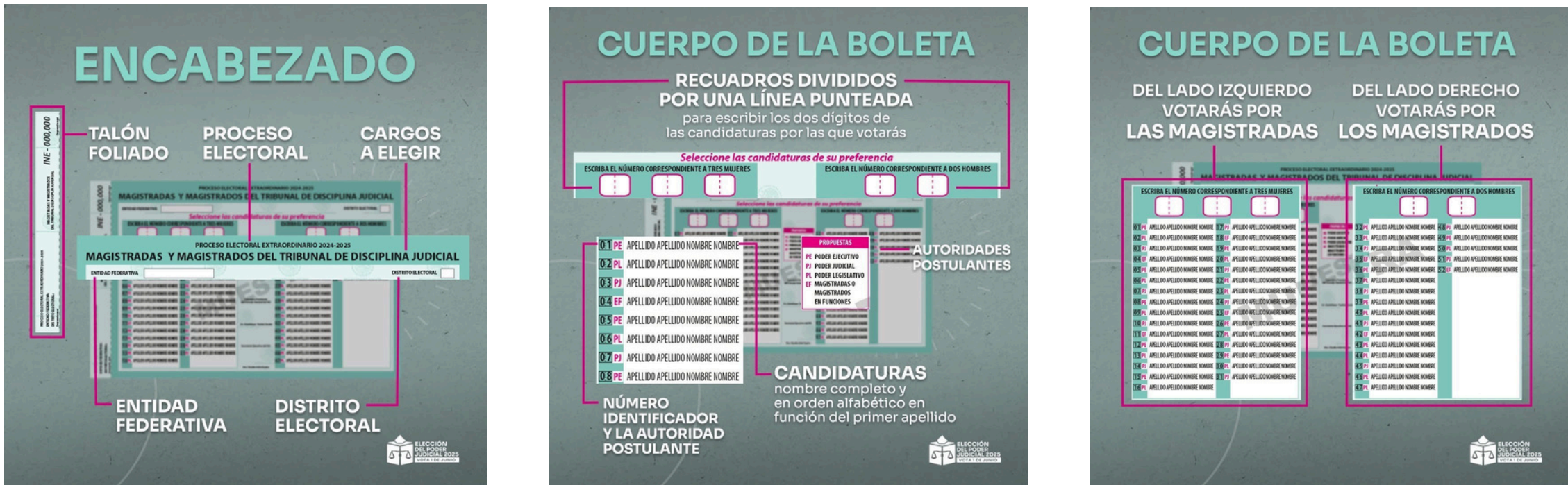
The ballot papers for Justices of the Supreme Court (SCJN) will be letter-sized, while those for Judges of the Court of Judicial Discipline (TDJ), Superior and Regional Courtrooms of the Electoral Court of the Federal Judiciary (TEPJF) will be half letter-sized. The size of the ballot papers for Circuit and District Judges will depend on the number of candidates.

Those who turn out to vote will receive the six ballots listed below:

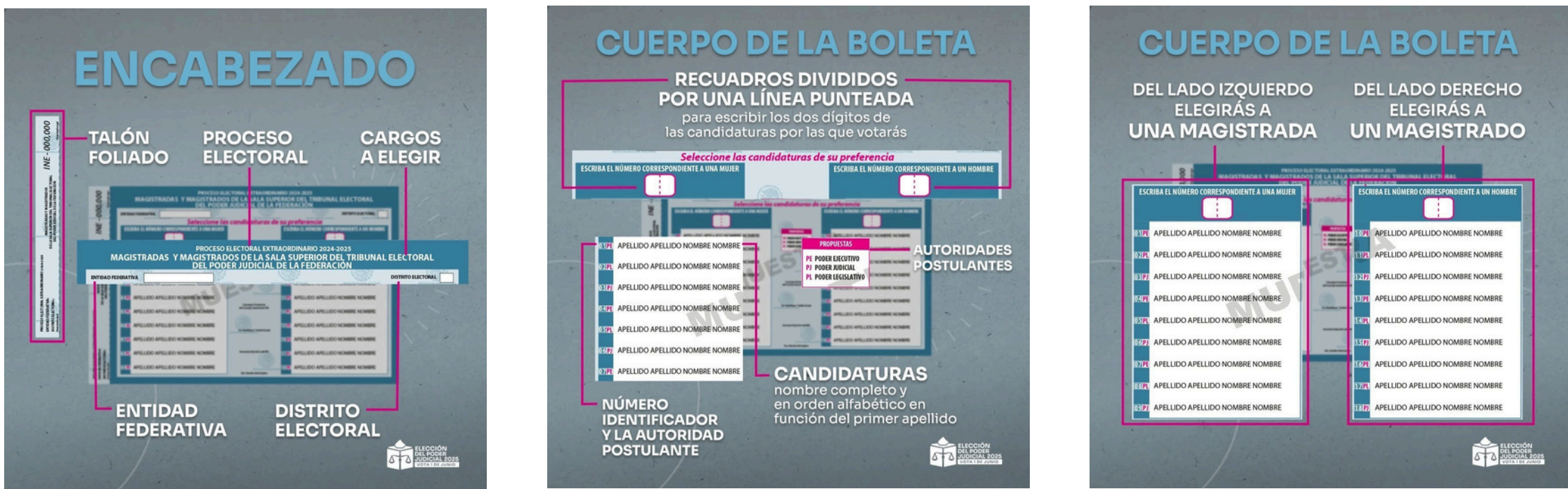
1. Ballot for the election of Justices of the Supreme Court.



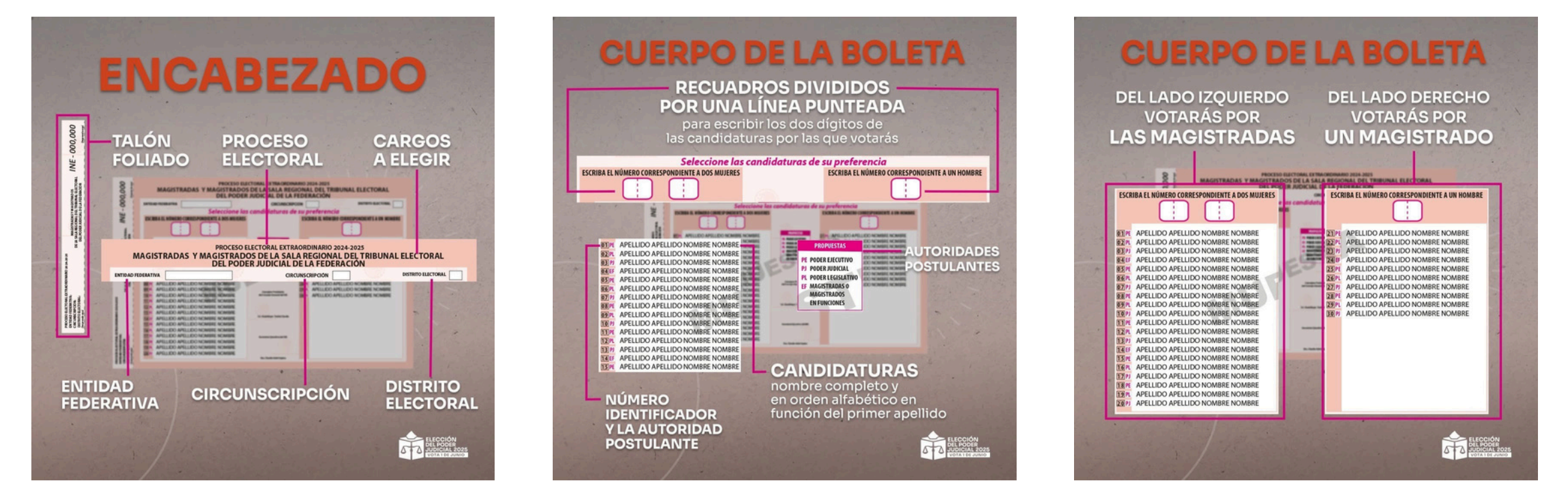
2. Ballot for the election of Judges of the Court of Judicial Discipline.



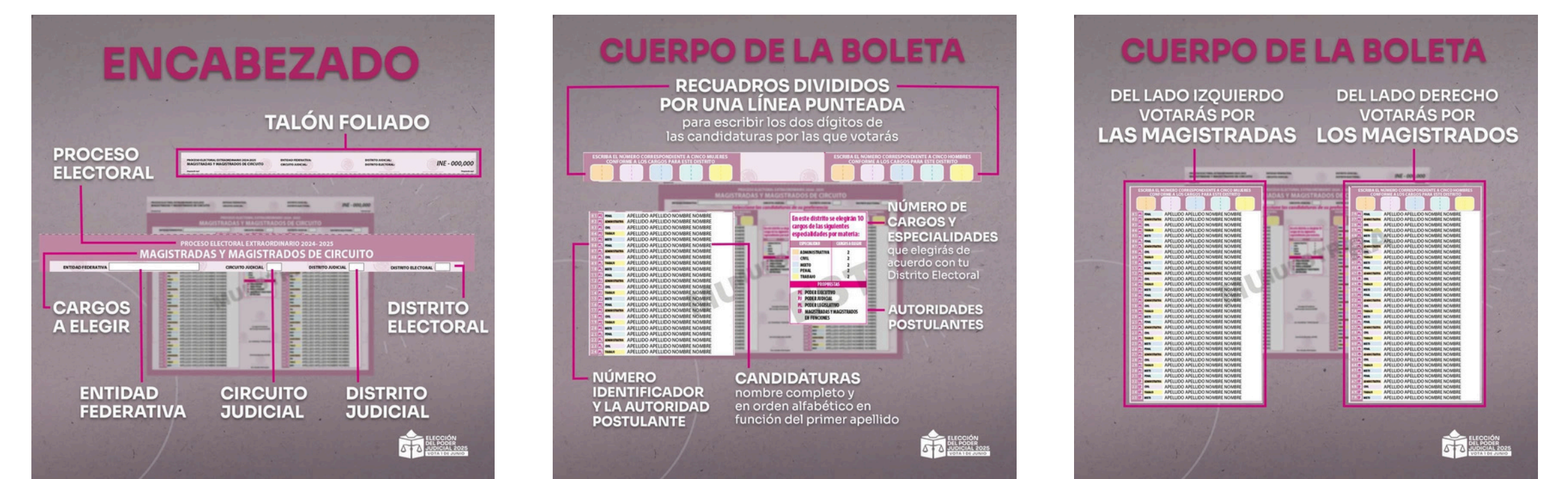
3. Ballot for the election of Judges of the Superior Courtroom of the Electoral Court of the Federal Judiciary.



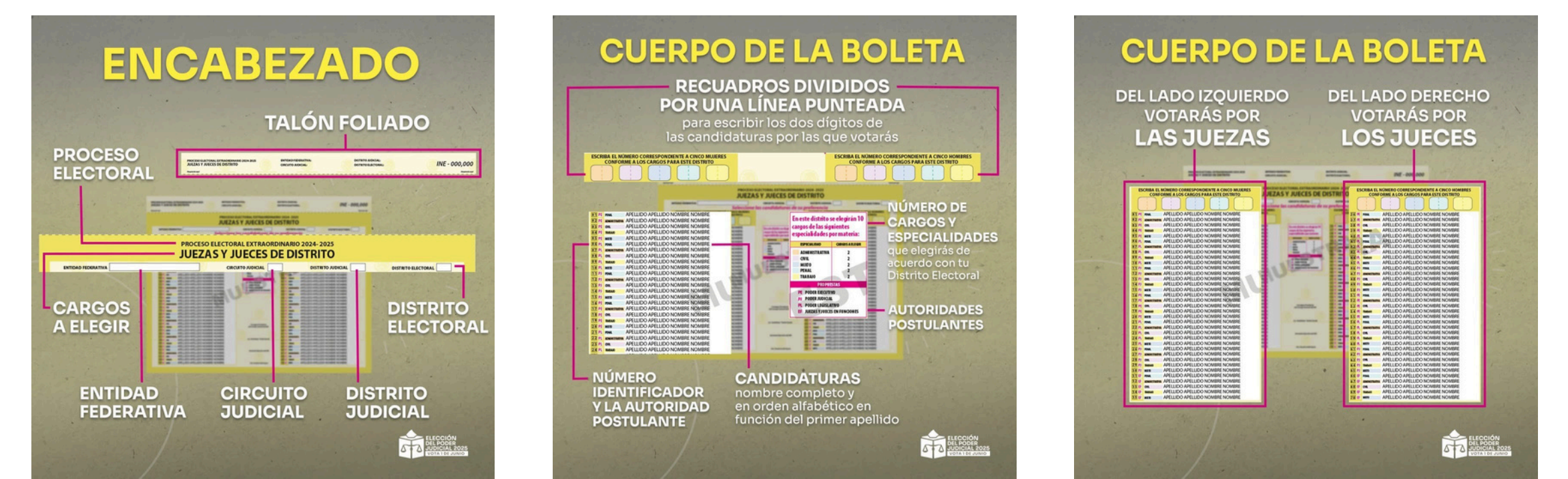
4. Ballot for the election of Judges of the Regional Courtrooms of the Electoral Court of the Federal Judiciary.



5. Ballot for the election of Circuit Judges.



6. Ballot for the election of District Judges.



The ballots are attached to a progressively foliated stub, from which they are detached to be handed to the voter. Each stub is identified with the name of the electoral process and the elective office, state, electoral district, and, where appropriate, multi-member district, judicial circuit and judicial district, as appropriate.

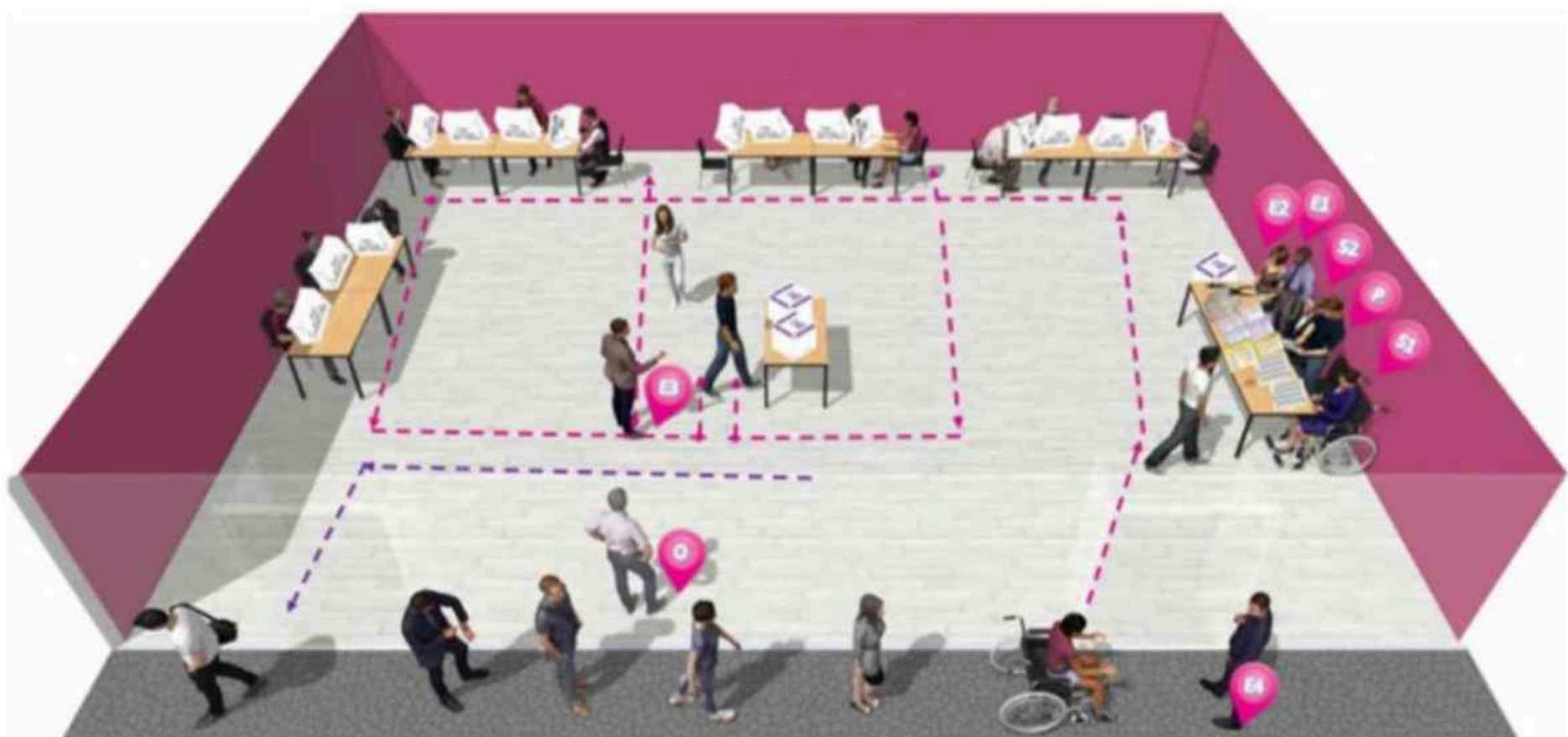
Each ballot will give citizens the chance to vote for:

- Five women and four men as Supreme Court Justices;
- Three women and two men as Court of Judicial Discipline Judges;
- One woman and one man as Superior Courtroom Judges of the Electoral Court of the Federal Judiciary;
- Two women and one man as Regional Courtroom —five in total— Judges of the Electoral Court of the Federal Judiciary;
- Up to five women and up to five men as Circuit Judges; and,
- Up to five women and up to five men as District Judges.

12. Polling Stations

For Election Day, INE will implement Sectional Polling Stations for the 2024–2025 Extraordinary Electoral Process for the Federal Judiciary, and Joint Sectional Polling Stations for the Concurrent Local Judiciaries Elections.

A *single ballot box* will be set for voters to deposit all their ballots. This will make it easier for voters to place their votes and reduce their time at the polling station. That duly identified single ballot box —or, where appropriate, two, contingent on the number of voters— will be in the middle of the polling station, so that all votes, regardless of the elective office —either federal or local— are deposited in that single ballot box. Each polling station will have the necessary number of empty ballot boxes to replace the one filled at its maximum capacity upon the verbal indication from the president of the polling station.



The polling stations’ List of Voters will be divided alphabetically by every 1,000 voters. This is to make it easier for the polling officers to find the voters. Also, since there will be a maximum of 2,250 voters per polling station, they will have 3 lists at most.

As Each Sectional Polling Station is made up of a single group of polling officers, their number and roles will adhere to the following:

Scenario	Kind of polling station	Electoral process	States	
I	Sectional	PEEPJF	13	Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Morelos, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Puebla, Querétaro, Sinaloa

Scenario	Kind of polling station	Electoral process	States	
II	Joint Sectional	PEEPJF + PELPJ	19	Aguascalientes, Baja California, Coahuila de Zaragoza, Colima, Chihuahua, Mexico City, Durango, State of Mexico, Michoacán de Ocampo, Nayarit, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatán, Zacatecas

There will be two ranges according to the size of the electorate in each section:

I. Sectional Polling Stations				
	Range 1		Range 2	
	100	1,000	1,001	2,250
Chairperson	1		1	
Secretary	2		2	
Scrutineer	2		3	
	5		6	
Substitutes	3		3	
Total	8		9	

In the states with concurrent local judiciaries elections, there will be one additional scrutineer. Hence, the make-up of the polling stations will be as follows.

II. Joint Sectional Polling Stations				
	Range 1		Range 2	
	100	1,000	1,001	2,250
Chairperson	1		1	
Secretary	2		2	
Scrutineer	3		4	
	6		7	
Substitutes	3		3	
Total	9		10	

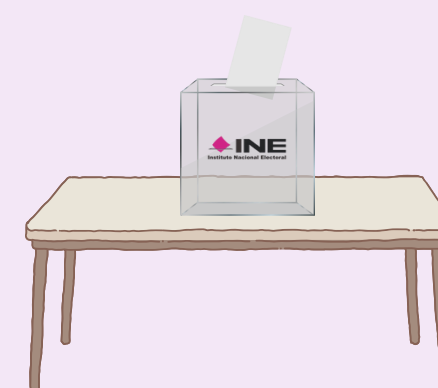
As already mentioned, the Sectional Polling Station is where a citizen can go to cast their vote, for the elective offices of the Federal Judiciary. Meanwhile, the Joint Sectional Polling Station is the sectional polling station installed in the entities with concurrent federal and local judiciary elections.

At least one polling station will be installed in each electoral section of the country.

There are different denominations for the polling stations of the 2024–2025 PEEPJF:

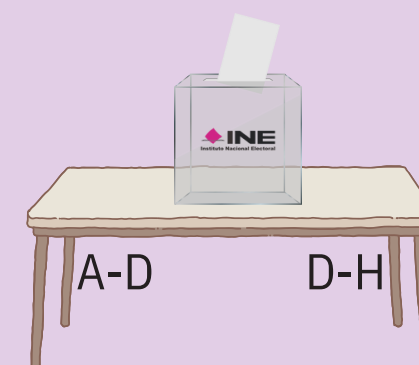
BASIC:

It is the first one to be installed in every electoral section with between 100 and **2,250 voters**.



CONTIGUOUS:

It is an additional polling station installed when the number of voters in an electoral section **exceeds 2,250**. They are installed in the same address as the Basic ones. Should there not be enough space, they will be located at an adjacent address in the same electoral section.



SPECIAL:

One special polling station may be installed **per judicial electoral district**, with 1,000 ballot papers available per elective office. Should the space allow, the number of polling officers and furnishings will be increased to ease the flow of voters.



Nationally, 84,108 polling stations will be installed. In some sections, there will be up to nine polling stations.

Ordinary elections will take place in Durango and Veracruz, so the possibility of installing their polling stations and the federal sectional ones in the same location has been contemplated. There would have to be a structure of the building itself or at least 20 to 50 meters between them. Ultimately, they could be located at adjacent addresses in the same electoral section. In any case, there ought to be enough space for the furnishings and operation of the polling stations.

As with the polling places mentioned above, 1,000 ballots papers will be available for every federal and local elective office.

13. Counting and tallying of votes

Unlike the presidential and legislative elections, once the voting is closed, the polling officers will only classify and count the votes cast for the elective offices, and not for individual candidates. The reason is there are many possible combinations in each vote, and it would be an unfeasible task for the polling officers.

In addition to the six federal elective positions, up to six local elective offices will be voted for at the concurrent elections. Therefore, the federal counting and tallying of the votes will be carried out at INE’s district offices, while those of the local elections will be made at those of the Local Electoral Management Bodies (OPLs).



14. Means of Challenge against acts of authority

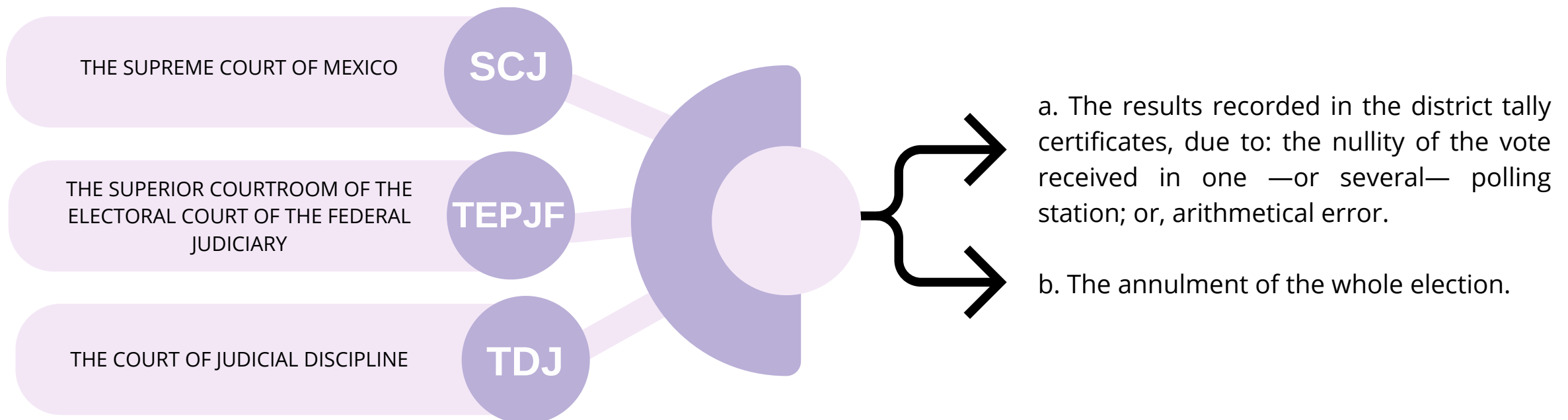
The General Law on the System of Impugnation Means on the Electoral Matter is enforced federally, while the states have their own legislations.

These are filed by the claimant before the authority considered responsible, and they are resolved by a federal or local court that upholds, overturns, or amends the act or omission that is being challenged.

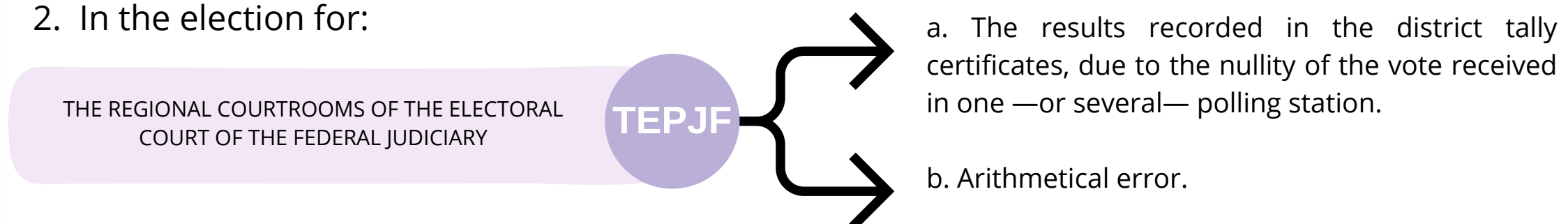
The reform to the General Law on the System of Impugnation Means on the Electoral Matter introduced relevant changes for the elections of the Federal Judiciary, establishing clear procedures to guarantee the legality and transparency of the electoral results.

THE FOLLOWING CAN BE CONTESTED THROUGH AN APPEAL:

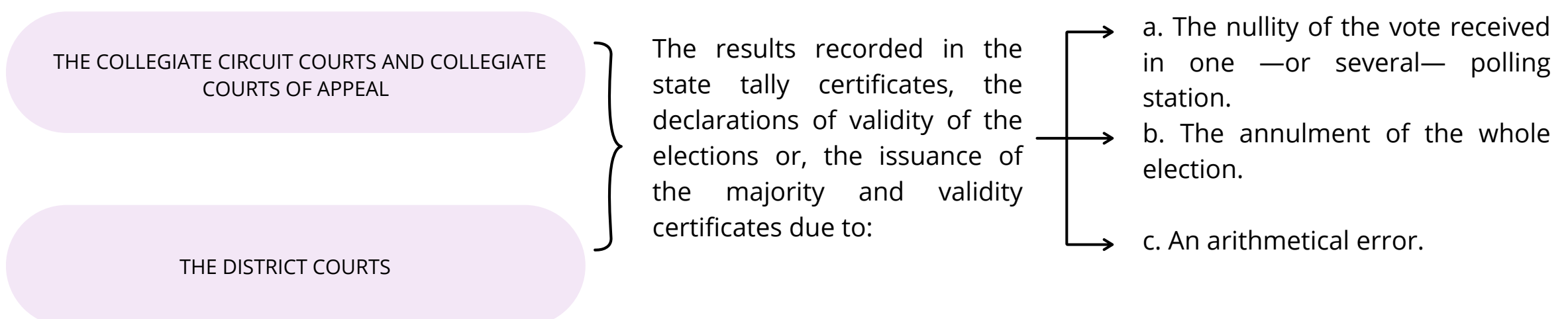
1. In the elections for



2. In the election for:



3. In the election for



The Review will proceed to challenge the judgments of the Regional Courtrooms regarding the election of offices of the Federal Judiciary.

The Trial for the Protection of the Citizens' Political and Electoral Rights proceeds against the acts and resolutions that unduly affect the rights to be part of the local electoral management bodies, or of those who aspire to be voted into the Federal Judiciary.

The Electoral Trial will be admissible to challenge acts and resolutions that restrict the right of candidates to be voted into the Federal Judiciary.



A Final Word

The Extraordinary Electoral Process of the Federal Judiciary and the local concurrent elections are a milestone in the history of Mexico and the world. Our country is breaking new grounds before an expectant international community. What we are certain of is that working on the strengthening of democracy equals to strengthening the society’s right to give itself rules and appoint their enforcers, and that in itself means going in the right direction.