

INFORMATION FOR FOREIGN VISITORS ABOUT THE 2025 EXTRAORDINARY ELECTORAL PROCESS OF THE JUDICIARY OF THE STATE OF MICHOACÁN

<p>Characteristics of state electoral bodies</p>	<p>Name of the state administrative electoral authority: Electoral Institute of the State of Michoacán</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Website address: https://iem.org.mx/ ✓ Number of Councils: 1 General Council, 26 District Electoral Councils and 0 Municipal Electoral Councils ✓ Integration of the highest management body: <table border="1" data-bbox="609 730 1190 861"> <tr> <td>Total of city councils</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr> <td>Women</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Men</td><td>2</td></tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main attributions on the election framework: In accordance with the provisions of Articles 1, Section 4, and 98 of the General Law on Electoral Institutions and Procedures, the first and second paragraphs of Article 98 of the Political Constitution of the Free and Sovereign State of Michoacán de Ocampo, as well as Sections 1, Section I, and 29, Section 1, and the first and second paragraphs of the Electoral Code of the State of Michoacán de Ocampo, the Electoral Commission is a permanent public body with its own legal personality and assets, authority in the matter, independent in its decisions and operation, professional in its performance, and responsible for the state function of organizing elections to renew the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches, as well as the Municipalities, all of the State of Michoacán de Ocampo; the foregoing, in accordance with the guiding principles of certainty, legality, maximum publicity, objectivity, impartiality, independence, equity, and professionalism. <p>That in terms of article 1, section I, of the Electoral Code of the State of Michoacán, it normatively attributes the function of organizing the elections of the members of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial branches, as well as of the municipalities.</p> <p>Name of the state jurisdictional electoral authority: Electoral Court of the State of Michoacán</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Website address: https://teemich.org.mx/ ✓ Number of Meeting Rooms: 5 ✓ Integration of the highest management body: <table border="1" data-bbox="609 1703 1190 1816"> <tr> <td>Total of magistrates</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Women</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Men</td><td>2</td></tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main attributions on the election framework: 	Total of city councils	7	Women	5	Men	2	Total of magistrates	5	Women	3	Men	2
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In compliance with the provisions of Article 116, Section IV, subparagraphs c) and l) of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, a system of appeals has been established in the State of Michoacán so that all electoral acts and resolutions are invariably subject to the principle of legality. A permanent, autonomous, and independent electoral jurisdictional authority has been established to resolve disputes in this area.

Thus, the Political Constitution of the State of Michoacán, in article 98 A, establishes that an appeals system will be established, which will be heard by the State Electoral Tribunal, which constitutes the highest electoral jurisdictional authority in the state.

From the above, it is evident that the TEEM's primary function is to ensure that all relevant acts or resolutions consistently comply with constitutionality and legality, as well as to safeguard the political and electoral rights of the citizens of Michoacán.

Likewise, the functions of electoral judicial training are equally relevant, as are other aspects mentioned in the explanatory statement of the recent electoral reform, which states: *During the inter-trial periods, the tasks of promoting a culture of legality in matters of electoral justice and citizen participation take on special importance as a task of the State Electoral Tribunal, granting it this constitutional obligation.*

Thus, Article 98A provides: *The Electoral Tribunal shall cover, in addition to what is determined by law, activities related to promoting a culture of legality in matters of electoral justice and citizen participation, consisting of training, research, and dissemination.*

Thus, the functions of electoral judicial training become substantive functions of the TEEM, by constitutional mandate.

Finally, the specific functions of the Court are immersed in the powers and attributions of the Plenary, of the President, as well as of the Magistrates, so, in any case, it will be necessary to refer for greater precision to the relative provisions, such as, among others, article 98 A of the Constitution, 64, 65 and 66 of the State Electoral Code, as well as 5, 6 and 7 of the Internal Regulations of the State Electoral Court.

<p>Positions up for elections</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magistrates of the Disciplinary Court <table border="1" data-bbox="626 359 1174 474"> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Women</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>Men</td><td>2</td></tr> </table> Criminal Magistrates <table border="1" data-bbox="626 585 1174 701"> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Women</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Men</td><td>4</td></tr> </table> Civil Magistrates <table border="1" data-bbox="626 774 1174 890"> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr> <td>Women</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr> <td>Men</td><td>12</td></tr> </table> Judges on Criminal Matter <table border="1" data-bbox="626 1001 1174 1117"> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>29</td></tr> <tr> <td>Women</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr> <td>Men</td><td>15</td></tr> </table> Judges on Civil, Familiar, Labor, Mixed and Minor Matters <table border="1" data-bbox="626 1228 1174 1344"> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>46</td></tr> <tr> <td>Women</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr> <td>Men</td><td>23</td></tr> </table> 	Total	5	Women	3	Men	2	Total	8	Women	4	Men	4	Total	24	Women	12	Men	12	Total	29	Women	14	Men	15	Total	46	Women	23	Men	23
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<p>Electoral geography</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="342 1455 1354 1608"> <tr> <td>Electoral districts for federal elections</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr> <td>Electoral districts for local elections</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr> <td>Electoral Judicial Districts</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr> <td>Electoral districts for district judges</td><td>23</td></tr> </table>	Electoral districts for federal elections	11	Electoral districts for local elections	24	Electoral Judicial Districts	23	Electoral districts for district judges	23																						
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<p>Candidate selection mechanism s</p>	<p>Article 69 of the Electoral Code of the State of Michoacán provides as follows:</p> <p>Article 69.- The election of judges, as well as magistrates of the Judicial Branch, shall be free, direct, and secret, done by the citizens on the day the ordinary elections of the corresponding year are held, in accordance with the following procedure:</p>																														

- I. The State Congress shall publish the call for the preparation of the list of candidates within thirty calendar days following the opening of the first regular session of the year prior to the corresponding election. The call shall contain the complete stages of the procedure, its dates and non-extendable deadlines, and the positions to be elected. The Judicial Administration Body shall inform the State Congress of the positions subject to election, their territorial jurisdiction, subject matter specialization, and other information it requires.
- II. The Branches of State shall nominate the corresponding number of candidates for each position in accordance with the preceding paragraph. For the evaluation and selection of their nominations, they shall observe the following:
 - a) The Branches of Government shall establish public, open, transparent, inclusive, and accessible mechanisms that allow for the participation of all interested parties who meet the requirements established in this Constitution and the laws, submit a three-page essay justifying the reasons for their application, and send five letters of reference from their neighbors, colleagues, or others who support their suitability to hold the position.
 - b) Each Branch shall establish an Evaluation Committee made up of three individuals recognized in the legal profession. The Committee shall receive the applicants' files, assess compliance with the constitutional and legal requirements, and identify the highest-ranking individuals who possess the technical knowledge necessary to perform the position and have distinguished themselves through their honesty, good public reputation, competence, and academic and professional background in the exercise of legal practice. To define uniform and standardized criteria, the Evaluation Committees of the three branches of government must be integrated into a State Evaluation Committee, which will be able to generate agreements on mechanisms, requirements, and other criteria that the Evaluation Committees of each branch must observe to select the best-rated profiles.
 - c) The Evaluation Committees of each branch will compile a list of the highest-rated candidates for each position. The results, which will highlight the two highest-rated candidates based on gender parity, will be sent to the authority representing each branch of government for approval and submission to the State Congress.
- III. The State Congress will receive the nominations and will include on the lists those in office at the closing date of the respective call for applications unless they decline their candidacy within thirty days of its publication or are nominated for a different judicial position. The lists will be sent to the competent electoral body no later than February 12 of the corresponding election year, so that it can organize the election process. Candidates may be nominated simultaneously by one or more branches of government, provided they are seeking the same office. Authorities that do not submit their applications by the deadline specified in the call will not be able to do so later.
- IV. The electoral body shall conduct the election counts, publish the results, and issue majority certificates to the candidates who receive the highest number of votes, assigning positions alternately between women and men. It shall also declare the validity of the election and send its results to the State Electoral Tribunal, which may

	<p>be challenged. The competent Tribunal shall resolve any challenges before the State Congress convenes its first regular session of the corresponding election year, at which time the elected officials shall be sworn in before said legislative body.</p> <p>V. In the case of magistrates and criminal judges, their election shall be statewide, in a single district within the State, under the terms established by law. The nomination of candidates for the positions of magistrates and criminal judges shall be in accordance with the procedure established in this Constitution and the Law, through a single list of all candidates in the State. The Electoral Institute of Michoacán shall issue certificates of majority to magistrates or judges based on the results obtained in each election. Therefore, the electoral body shall appoint the first places from the list, in accordance with the number of positions up for election. In the case of criminal judgeships, these shall be held in Unitary Chambers. The Judicial Administration Body must issue a rotation schedule among criminal judges, ensuring that a judge does not serve more than three years in the same court.</p> <p>VI. In the case of the election of magistrates and judges in civil, family and labor matters, they will be elected by the constituencies, districts or regions agreed upon by the Judicial Administration Body, for which reason the provisions of section III of this article will be followed.</p> <p>In the case of magistrates, these will be held in regional collegiate chambers with three members. In these cases, the election of each incumbent will be held by the respective chamber.</p> <p>In the event of absences or vacancies, the person of the same gender who obtained the second highest number of votes in the election for that position will fill the position. In such cases, the person appointed as the replacement will fill the vacant term of the incumbent.</p> <p>VII. The Electoral Institute of Michoacán will issue the necessary agreements for the due conduct of the election under the terms indicated above.</p> <p>The preparatory stage for the corresponding state election will begin with the first session held by the General Council of the Electoral Institute of Michoacán during the first seven days of September of the year prior to the election.</p> <p>Candidates shall have equal access to radio and television, in accordance with the time distribution established by law and determined by the National Electoral Institute. They may also participate in debate forums organized by the Institute itself or in those provided free of charge by the public, private, or social sectors under equal conditions. For all elected positions within the State Judicial Branch, public or private financing of campaigns is prohibited, as is the contracting, by themselves or through a third party of radio and television or any other media outlet to promote candidates. Political parties and public servants may not engage in proselytizing or position themselves for or against any candidate.</p> <p>The duration of campaigns for the positions indicated in this article shall be forty-five days, and in no case shall there be a pre-campaign period. The Law will establish the form of campaigns, as well as the restrictions and sanctions applicable to candidates or public servants whose statements or proposals exceed or contravene constitutional and legal parameters.</p>
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<p>Number of Candidates by position</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Superior Court of Justice <table border="1" data-bbox="626 359 1174 474"> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>251</td></tr> <tr> <td>Women</td><td>113</td></tr> <tr> <td>Men</td><td>138</td></tr> </table> • Judicial Disciplinary Court <table border="1" data-bbox="626 585 1174 701"> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>Women</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr> <td>Men</td><td>3</td></tr> </table> • Criminal Magistrates <table border="1" data-bbox="626 812 1174 928"> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr> <td>Women</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>Men</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> • Civil Magistrates <table border="1" data-bbox="626 1039 1174 1155"> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>36</td></tr> <tr> <td>Women</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr> <td>Men</td><td>17</td></tr> </table> • Judges on Criminal Matter <table border="1" data-bbox="626 1266 1174 1381"> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>63</td></tr> <tr> <td>Women</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr> <td>Men</td><td>44</td></tr> </table> • Judges on Civil, Familiar, Labor, Mixed and Minor Matters <table border="1" data-bbox="626 1528 1174 1644"> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>125</td></tr> <tr> <td>Women</td><td>62</td></tr> <tr> <td>Men</td><td>63</td></tr> </table> 	Total	251	Women	113	Men	138	Total	9	Women	6	Men	3	Total	18	Women	9	Men	9	Total	36	Women	19	Men	17	Total	63	Women	19	Men	44	Total	125	Women	62	Men	63
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<p>Participations of specific groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender equality in the application of candidates: <p>Within two of the calls issued by the three evaluation committees - Executive¹, Legislative² and Judicial³ - the following was stipulated regarding the magistrate positions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicial Disciplinary Court <table border="1" data-bbox="626 1906 1174 1938"> <tr> <td>Total</td><td>5</td></tr> </table> 	Total	5																																		
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Women	3
Men	2

- **Criminal Magistrates**

Total	8
Women	4
Men	4

- **Civil Magistrates**

Total	24
Women	12
Men	12

However, regarding the courts, in the same sense, both calls indicate that they will be:

- **Judicial Court**

Total	75
Women	38
Men	37

Therefore, although it is not expressed as affirmative action, it is important to note that the November 13th, 2024, amendment to the Political Constitution of the Free and Sovereign State of Michoacán de Ocampo, in Article 69, Section IV⁴, states that the assignment of positions shall be alternated between men and women.

Furthermore, in addition to the above, on the following December 23rd, the Electoral Code of the State of Michoacán de Ocampo was amended. Article 397⁵ further specifies that assignments shall be made by subject of specialization, beginning with alternating positions with cisgender women.

Now, regarding affirmative action in favor of Priority Care Groups, within the reform of the Political Constitution of the Free and Sovereign State of Michoacán de Ocampo, Article 69, Section II, paragraph a) states that the Powers are responsible for establishing the mechanisms, requirements, and other criteria that allow for inclusive applications.

In this context, none of the calls issued by the various evaluation committees mention any reference to affirmative action in favor of Priority Care Groups within their guidelines.

	<p>¹ Available at: https://seleccion.michoacan.gob.mx/CEPEM/portal/Convocatoria-Comite-de-Evaluacion-del-Poder-Ejecutivo.pdf</p> <p>² Available at: https://celem.michoacan.gob.mx/destino/2024/O-21854_1737642000_5a-1924cl.pdf</p> <p>³ Available at: https://www.poderjudicialmichoacan.gob.mx/ContenidosWeb/tramites/eleccionExtraordinaria/Convocatoria_elecci%C3%B3n.pdf</p> <p>⁴ Available at: https://periodicooficial.michoacan.gob.mx/download/2024/noviembre/13/7a-8524CL.pdf</p> <p>⁵ Available at: http://congresomich.gob.mx/file/LXXVIDECRETOLEGISLATIVO-140.pdf</p>
Campaign mechanisms for candidates	<p>From April 14 to May 28, the 254 registered candidates will be able to promote their professional careers, academic merits, and proposals regarding the judicial function, with a view to filling one of the 112 judicial positions that will be elected by the citizens on June 1.</p> <p>This electoral process is governed by the principles of legality, impartiality, equity, certainty, objectivity, independence, and maximum publicity, guaranteed by the agreements approved by the General Council of the Electoral Institute of Michoacán (IEM).</p> <p>In accordance with Article 500 of the LGIPE, all citizens have the right to participate equally in the evaluation and selection processes for candidates for elected positions in the Federal Judicial Branch. They also have the same right to participate in the 2024-2025 PEEPJM, in accordance with Article 364 of the Electoral Code.</p> <p>In addition, Article 505, paragraph 1 of the same law states that, during election campaigns, candidates for these positions may publicize their professional careers, achievements, and views on the judicial system and the administration of justice. They may also share proposals for improvement or other opinions protected by the right to freedom of expression, provided they respect the limits established in the Constitution and the law.</p> <p>Furthermore, Section 2 of this article defines electoral propaganda as any message, writing, image, recording, or material that candidates disseminate during the campaign to inform citizens about their experience, achievements, and vision of the administration of justice, as well as their proposals for improvement or other opinions supported by freedom of expression.</p> <p>Regarding propaganda in the 2024-2025 PEEPJM, Article 369 of the Electoral Code establishes that, during campaigns, candidates for judges may share their professional career, achievements, and vision of the judicial system and the administration of justice. They may also present proposals for improvement or other opinions, always within the framework of freedom of expression and without exceeding the limits established in the CPEUM, the Local Constitution, the LGIPE, and all other relevant regulations.</p> <p>In the case of the 2024-2025 PEEPJM, candidates have the same rights and limitations regarding the dissemination of their careers, merits, and views mentioned above, in accordance with the provisions of Article 369 of the Electoral Code.</p>

Article 506, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the LGIPE states that political parties and public servants may not engage in any proselytizing or publicly express their views in favor of or against any candidate. The use of public resources for promotional and propaganda purposes related to the election processes of members of the PJEM is prohibited, in accordance with the provisions of Article 134 of the CPEUM.

Likewise, sitting judges who are candidates for elected office must act impartially, objectively, and professionally in the matters under their jurisdiction, and therefore must refrain from using the material, human, and financial resources under their control for electoral purposes.

This issue is also addressed in the local electoral regulations, in Article 370 of the Electoral Code, which prohibits political parties and public servants from carrying out the acts.

In accordance with Articles 507 of the LGIPE and 371 of the Electoral Code, the delivery of any type of material offering or delivering any direct, indirect, mediate, or immediate benefit, in kind or cash, through any system involving the delivery of a good or service, whether by oneself or through an intermediary, is strictly prohibited, respectively. Such conduct will be sanctioned in accordance with the LGIPE and the Electoral Code and will be presumed to indicate pressure on the electorate to obtain their vote.

Pursuant to Article 508 of the law, electoral propaganda may only be distributed on paper, provided it is recyclable and made with biodegradable materials that do not contain toxic or harmful substances for health or the environment. Furthermore, its distribution must comply with the established campaign period and be suspended or withdrawn three days before election day. This is also provided for in local regulations, specifically in regulatory provision 372 of the Electoral Code.

Regarding the electoral campaign, Articles 519 of the LGIPE, as well as 383 of the Electoral Code, state that it is the set of activities carried out by candidates for election to obtain the vote of the public. Campaign events are understood to be the activities carried out by candidates aimed at the electorate to promote their candidacies, subject to the advertising rules and limits established by the CPEUM and the Law.

Unlike the Extraordinary Electoral Process of the Federal Judicial Branch, where Article 521 of the LGIPE provides that electoral campaigns to promote the candidacies will have a non-extendable duration of sixty days. In the State of Michoacán, this is contemplated in Article 385 of the Electoral Code, with the exception that for the 2024-2025 PEEPJM, campaigns will have a non-extendable duration of forty-five days.

Finally, Article 522 of the LGIPE establishes that candidates for judges may use resources to cover personal expenses, travel expenses, and travel within the territory corresponding to their candidacy, if they are within the established campaign period. For its part, section 2 of this article establishes that the personal spending limits for each candidate will be determined by the General Council of the INE based on the type of election in question and may not exceed the limit on individual contributions that independent candidates for deputies may make.

	<p>Likewise, to ensure the equitable conduct of the campaigns, the IEM has established clear and mandatory criteria, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prohibition on the use of public resources for proselytizing or self-promotion.• Limitation on the delivery of gifts, benefits, or support, whether in cash, in kind, or services.• Ministers of worship are prohibited from intervening in the race directly or indirectly.• Restriction on personalized propaganda, slander, or religious content.• Regulation of the use of social media: their use for informational purposes is permitted, without contracting paid promotion or expanding reach through payments.• Dissemination only within the territorial scope corresponding to the position being contested, excluding the use of social media. <p>During this period, candidates may participate in debate forums, interviews, and informational activities, always in compliance with the regulations. The IEM promotes these spaces as democratic mechanisms for citizens to directly understand those who aspire to administer justice.</p>																					
Number of voters	<table><tr><td>Total of voters</td><td>3, 798, 989</td></tr><tr><td>Women</td><td>1,984,070</td></tr><tr><td>Men</td><td>1,814,919</td></tr><tr><td>Others</td><td>2</td></tr></table> <p>* As of April 13th, 2025.</p>	Total of voters	3, 798, 989	Women	1,984,070	Men	1,814,919	Others	2													
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Ballot(s) to be delivered for the local election	<table><tr><td>Position</td><td>Color</td><td>Size</td></tr><tr><td>Magistrates of the Disciplinary Court</td><td>1905 U (Rosa)</td><td>Half letter size</td></tr><tr><td>Criminal Magistrates</td><td>278 U (Azul)</td><td>Half letter size</td></tr><tr><td>Civil Magistrates</td><td>7485 U</td><td>Half letter size</td></tr><tr><td>Judges on Criminal Matter</td><td>148 U</td><td>Letter size</td></tr><tr><td>Judges on Civil, Familiar, Labor, Mixed and Minor Matters (Judicial District of Morelia)</td><td>1625 U</td><td>Letter size</td></tr><tr><td>Judges on Civil, Familiar, Labor, Mixed and Minor Matters (For the rest of the Judicial Districts)</td><td>1625 U</td><td>Half letter size</td></tr></table>	Position	Color	Size	Magistrates of the Disciplinary Court	1905 U (Rosa)	Half letter size	Criminal Magistrates	278 U (Azul)	Half letter size	Civil Magistrates	7485 U	Half letter size	Judges on Criminal Matter	148 U	Letter size	Judges on Civil, Familiar, Labor, Mixed and Minor Matters (Judicial District of Morelia)	1625 U	Letter size	Judges on Civil, Familiar, Labor, Mixed and Minor Matters (For the rest of the Judicial Districts)	1625 U	Half letter size
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Use of electoral material for	NO INFORMATION																					

disabled people													
Use of technological tools for voting/counting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Electoral Institute of Michoacán is developing the computer tool that will be used during the counting and computation of the election results. 												
Examination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination and count: (conducted by Judicial District Councils) 												
Responsible bodies for reporting the official result of the vote count	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Position</th><th>Instance</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Magistrates of the Disciplinary Court</td><td>General Council of the Electoral Institute of Michoacán</td></tr> <tr> <td>Criminal Magistrates</td><td>General Council of the Electoral Institute of Michoacán</td></tr> <tr> <td>Civil Magistrates</td><td>General Council of the Electoral Institute of Michoacán</td></tr> <tr> <td>Judges on Criminal Matter</td><td>General Council of the Electoral Institute of Michoacán</td></tr> <tr> <td>Judges on Civil, Familiar, Labor, Mixed and Minor Matters (Judicial District of Morelia)</td><td>General Council of the Electoral Institute of Michoacán</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Position	Instance	Magistrates of the Disciplinary Court	General Council of the Electoral Institute of Michoacán	Criminal Magistrates	General Council of the Electoral Institute of Michoacán	Civil Magistrates	General Council of the Electoral Institute of Michoacán	Judges on Criminal Matter	General Council of the Electoral Institute of Michoacán	Judges on Civil, Familiar, Labor, Mixed and Minor Matters (Judicial District of Morelia)	General Council of the Electoral Institute of Michoacán
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Dispute resolution for this election	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First instance to attend proceedings: Electoral Court of the State of Michoacán Second instance to attend proceedings: Regional Chamber of the Electoral Court of the Federal Judicial Branch If applicable, subsequent instances to attend proceedings: Superior Chamber of the Electoral Court of the Federal Judicial Branch 												
State Constitution link	http://www.diputados.gob.mx/bibliot/infolegi/consedos/constitu/michoaca.htm												
State's electoral legislation link	https://iem.org.mx/documentos/marco_legal/legislacion_aplicable/2025/CoDIGO_ELECTORAL_D EL_EDO_MICH_ultimaRef2_3122024.pdf												
This election specialized site link	https://informatica.iem.org.mx/poderjudicial/												