

TRIBUNAL ELECTORAL
del Poder Judicial de la Federación

The Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judicial Branch

GUARANTEES THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ELECTIONS

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INTRODUCTION

The Mexican electoral justice system has the purpose of guaranteeing a democratic state, subject to the rule law. The Electoral Tribunal is a preeminent institution inside this system, since it is the highest authority on electoral matter and is a specialized organ of the Federal Judicial Branch.

The Electoral Tribunal has the responsibility to supervise that all acts and rulings pronounced by the electoral authorities meet the Constitution and the laws derived from it.

In this document, you will know, in a brief manner, the Electoral Tribunal organizational structure and responsibilities, as well as the means of challenge provided by the electoral law.



DEVELOPMENT OF THE ELECTORAL JUSTICE

In the last 20 years, the Mexican electoral conflict solving system has passed from a predominantly political character to a jurisdictional nature.

The first electoral tribunal was created in 1987, with the name Tribunal de lo Contencioso Electoral (Court of Electoral Litigation). It was formed as an autonomous administrative body, responsible for solving electoral conflicts derived from elections for representatives, senators and the President of the Republic.

During this stage, the electoral system had a mixed nature, since rulings pronounced by the Court of Electoral Litigation were freely modified by the electoral collegiate organizations belonging to the House of Representatives and the Senate, which were the only bodies that could nullify an election.

In 1990, the Tribunal Federal Electoral (Federal Electoral Tribunal) was created as an autonomous jurisdictional organ. However, the mixed nature of the electoral system prevailed. Rulings pronounced

by the Federal Electoral Tribunal could be reviewed and, if applicable, modified by the vote of two-thirds of the Electoral College members present in the House of Representatives or in the Senate, respectively.

In 1993, the Federal Electoral Tribunal became stronger, since the Mexican Constitution defined it as "the highest jurisdictional authority on electoral matter". In addition, the self-definition system, applicable to the elections for representatives and senators, was eliminated. Nevertheless, the election for the President of the Republic remained being assessed by the House of Representatives, which became into Electoral College for this purpose.

In 1996, after a profound constitutional reform, the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judicial Branch was created. This Electoral Tribunal was vested with the power to settle appeals against the election results in a final and irrefutable manner.

Besides this, the Electoral Superior Courtroom was vested with the power to settle appeals against the results of the election for President of the Republic, as well as to carry out the final counting-up, in order to declare the election valid and to announce the winner.

In 2007, the Electoral Tribunal was strengthened, when its five regional courtrooms became permanent and due to the responsibility redistribution and the power to order not enforcement of electoral laws that are contrary to the Constitution, making, this way, the Electoral Court the highest authority on electoral matter.

THE ELECTORAL COURTROOMS

THE SUPERIOR COURTROOM

The Superior Courtroom is a permanent organ, headquartered in Mexico City. It is composed of seven electoral judges. Since 1996, the electoral judges are proposed by the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation and are elected by the two-thirds of the members present in the Senate.

Since 2007, after the constitutional reform, judges shall hold office for a nine-year period, they will be elected in a staggered way. The President of the Superior Courtroom is elected among its members. The President of the Electoral Court holds office for four years, who can be reelected only once.

The Superior Courtroom is responsible for hearing and solving challenges related to the elections for President of the Republic, governors, Head of the Federal District Government, as well as representatives and senators elected through the principle of proportional representation. The Superior Courtroom also hears and solves challenges against acts or rulings pronounced by the main bodies of the Federal Electoral Institute (Instituto Federal Electoral).

In addition, the Superior Courtroom hears and solves claims about infringement of political-electoral rights by decisions taken by the political parties while choosing their candidates for the elections mentioned above and while electing the heads of their managerial national bodies.

REGIONAL COURTROOMS



The regional courtrooms are permanent bodies. Within their jurisdiction, they have the responsibility to hear and solve challenges related to: a) the federal elections for representatives and senators through the principle of relative majority; b) the elections for local deputies and members of the Federal District Assembly of Representatives; c) the elections for public offices in city councils; d) the elections for the heads of the political-administrative bodies located in the Federal District suburbs; e) the elections for several local public servants; and e) acts and rulings pronounced by the decentralized bodies of the Federal Electoral Institute.

The regional courtrooms also hear and solve claims about infringement of political-electoral rights by decisions taken by the political parties while choosing their candidates for the elections mentioned above and their leaders, different to the national ones.

Each regional courtroom is composed of three electoral judges, who are elected through the same procedure followed to elect the Superior Courtroom members.

Currently, there are five regional courtrooms, headquartered in Guadalajara, Monterrey, Xalapa, Mexico City and Toluca. These cities are also the administrative centers of the five electoral districts.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL RESPONSIBILITIES

According to articles 41, section IV; 60, second and third paragraphs; and 99, fourth paragraph, of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, and with the Article 186 of the Organic Law of the Federal Judicial Branch, the Electoral Tribunal has the responsibility to settle, in a final and irrefutable manner, on the following issues:

I. Dissents against the results of the elections for President of the Republic, representatives and senators.
II. Appeals against acts and rulings made and pronounced by the federal electoral authority.
III. Trials of constitutional electoral review of final and firm acts and rulings pronounced by the authorities responsible for organization, assessment or settlement of contestations on the state electoral processes, which may be decisive in the electoral process or could affect the final result of the elections.
IV. The trials for protection of citizens' political-electoral rights against acts and rulings that infringe the right to vote, the right to be elected, the right to assembly and the right to join a party.
V. Labor conflicts between the Electoral Tribunal and its public servants, and labor conflicts between the Federal Electoral Tribunal and its public servants.
VI. To order, in specific cases, no enforcement of electoral laws that oppose the Mexican Constitution.

ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EVALUATION OF THE ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

The ordinary process of federal elections includes the following stages:

a) Arrangements
b) Election day
c) Counting-up and declaration of validity of the election
d) Declaration of validity of election and announcement of the winner.

DISSENT

The Article 50, paragraph 1, subsection (a), of the General Law of the Challenging Means System on Electoral Matter says that a dissent can be lodged to challenge the results of the election for President of the Republic:

I. Against the results stated in the counting-up documents, against the nullity of the votes received in one or more voting booths or against arithmetical mistakes.
II. Due to nullity of the whole election.

A. Regarding contestations against the results stated in the district documents in the election for President of the Republic, the following procedure must be followed:

Counting-up and declaration of valid election stage

- The 300 district councils shall receive electoral documentation from the voting booths installed within their respective electoral district.

- The Wednesday following the election day, each one of the 300 district councils shall carry out the counting-up of the election for President of the Republic.
- Each district council shall integrate a file with the information about the district counting-up, attaching the minutes submitted by the district committees, the original district counting-up document, a certified copy of the affidavit written during the counting-up session, and a copy of the council chairman's report, informing about the electoral process course.
- Once the term for lodging a dissent has expired (four days after the district counting-up ends), the district council shall submit to the Superior Courtroom of the Electoral Tribunal the file and documents indicated in the previous paragraph.
- The Superior Courtroom shall receive and hear the dissents that could be lodged against the results of the election for President.
- If necessary, the Superior Courtroom shall modify the results stated in the district counting-up document, declaring the election of a specific voting booth void or accepting that there is an arithmetical mistake.

B. Regarding dissents lodged against rulings that declare the whole election void, the Superior Courtroom must take into account that established in the Article 310 of the Federal Code of Electoral Institutions and Procedures and in the Article 55, paragraph 2, of the General Law of the Challenging Means System on Electoral Matter:

- On the Sunday following the election day, the General Council Executive Secretary shall inform the Council, in a public session, the general result of elections per party and per candidate, based on the certified copies of the district counting-up documents, without prejudice of the constitutional powers and responsibilities conferred on the Electoral Tribunal.
- In the event of nullity of the whole election for President of the Republic, the dissent against such ruling must be lodged at the latest, four days after the report mentioned in the previous paragraph is presented.

The Superior Courtroom must settle all the dissents before August 31 of the year in which election was carried out.

C. Opinion, declaration of validity of election and announcement of the winner.

- This stage shall begin after that all dissents have been solved, provided that rulings do not nullify the election.
- At the latest on September 6, in the year when election was carried out, the Superior Courtroom of the Electoral Tribunal shall:
- Carry out the final counting-up of the election for President of the Republic, adding the results stated in each one of the 300 district counting-up documents.

- Get the name of the candidate who has obtained the highest number of votes.
- Declare the election valid after verifying that such election has complied with all formalities and procedures established in the applicable law.
- Make sure that the winner meets the requirements set in the articles 82 and 83 of the Mexican Constitution.
- Make a report, which must include the final counting-up, the declaration of validity of the election and the announcement of the winner.
- Issue the certificate of majority and validity and give it to the winner.

In order to declare the election valid, to announce the winner or to nullify the election, there must be at least six members present in the Superior Courtroom.

FINAL STAGE

- The Superior Room shall notify the Executive Committee of the House of Representatives about the validity of election and the winner on September of the year when the election was carried out.
- Immediately, the House of Representatives must issue and publish the Solemn Edict announcing the new President of the Republic.

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL JURISPRUDENCE

a) The Superior Courtroom establishes legal precedents in the following cases:

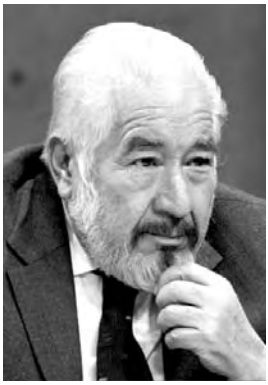
- When the Superior Courtroom defends the same criterion for application, interpretation or development of a rule in three sentences that have not been interrupted by a contrary sentence.
- When the Superior Courtroom settles a criteria contradiction between two or more regional courtrooms or between a regional courtroom and the Superior Courtroom.

b) The regional courtrooms establish legal precedents in the following cases:

- When they defend the same criteria for application, interpretation or development of a rule in five sentences that have not been interrupted by a contrary sentence, provided that the Superior Courtroom ratifies them.

Judges
of the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judicial Branch

JUDGES OF THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL OF THE FEDERAL JUDICIAL BRANCH



José Alejandro Luna Ramos
Superior Courtroom

José Alejandro Luna Ramos is the Presiding Judge of the Mexican Electoral Tribunal. He was born in San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas on March 23, 1941. In this city, he attended the school and the Faculty of Law of the University of Chiapas. He defended the dissertation "Legal and socioeconomic consequences of the strike". He pursued graduate studies at the Institute of Comparative Law of the UNAM (National Autonomous University of Mexico). He attended the VI Graduate Course on Law, Politics and Criminology at the University of Salamanca, Spain. He did graduate studies at the Law Graduate Studies University in Mexico City.

José Alejandro Luna Ramos started his judicial career in 1968. He has served as chief of the "H" Judicial Office, unitary court secretary, collegiate court secretary, study and account secretary, district judge and circuit judge. Academically, he was professor at the La Salle University, the "Universidad Iberoamericana", the Anahuac University campus south and the Judicial Specialized Institute of the Federal Judicial Council. Nowadays, he teaches at the Graduate Department of the Law Faculty of the UNAM.

He is a founder and the first chairman of the National Association of Circuit Judges and District Judges of the Federal Judicial Branch. On April 21, 2005 he was appointed by the Senate as Judge of the Superior Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judicial Branch.



María del Carmen Alanis Figueroa
Superior Courtroom

María del Carmen Alanis Figueroa was the Presiding Judge at the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judicial Branch from August 2007 to August 2011. She is the first woman to lead that body. She is a law graduate of the UNAM (National Autonomous University of Mexico), where she defended the dissertation "Mexican electoral behavior 1812-1990". She obtained the Master's Degree in Comparative Government at the London School of Economics with specialization in Analysis and Design of Political Communication, where she defended the dissertation "Mexico: An authoritarian state or a democracy? The current state of affairs".

She has 23 years experience in the Mexican public sector, specifically in the electoral institutions. Before being appointed judge at the Superior Electoral Court, she held different positions. At the IFE (Federal Electoral Institute), she served as Executive Secretary and Executive Manager at the Training and Civic Education Department. At the former Federal Electoral Court, she was the head of the Training Department and the Documentation Center; she also served as Academic Coordinator and Technical Secretary at the Electoral Training Centre.

Internationally, she participates in the European Commission for Democracy through Law (better known as the Venice Commission), representing the Mexican Government. Also, she chairs the Latin American work team for electoral jurisprudence, which is composed of electoral court presidents and the Organization of American States (OAS). She is included in the catalogue of international consultants on electoral matters, issued by the United Nations Organization. She also has acted as a consultant for the OAS.

María del Carmen Alanís has been teaching at the Faculty of Law and the postgraduate course in law of the UNAM (National Autonomous University of Mexico), as well as at the ITESM campus Mexico City (Monterrey Institute of Technology and Higher Education). She has been a lecturer in different Mexican states and foreign countries, including the UNAM, ITESM, North Border College, Carlos III de Madrid University, London School of Economics, and Woodrow Wilson Center. She also has written essays, book chapters and several articles that have been published in Mexican and foreign publications.



Constancio Carrasco Daza
Superior Courtroom

Constancio Carrasco Daza was born in Oaxaca City on June 2, 1964. He is a Law and Social Sciences graduate of the Autonomous University "Benito Juárez", which is located in Oaxaca. He has a master's degree in Amparo trial. He was elected as Circuit Magistrate in the Eighth Internal Competitive Contest, announced by the Federal Judicial Council.

Inside the Federal Judicial Branch, Constancio Carrazco Daza has served as Councilor in the Federal Judicial Council, appointed by the Senate. He also served as Monitoring, Information and Evaluation Executive Secretary in the same body. He was Twelfth District Judge on Criminal Matter in Mexico City and Eighth District Judge of Federal Criminal Proceedings in Mexico City. He acted as Study and Account Secretary in the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, assigned to the chairmanship. He was in charge of the General Assistant Directorate in the Federal Judicial Council, where he was assigned to the plenum and the Second Room. In the previous period of the Supreme Court of Justice, he was assigned to the plenum and the Fourth Courtroom. Constancio Carrazco Daza served also as Secretary in the Third Circuit Temporary Court on Labor Matter, located in Guadalajara, Jalisco. He was Secretary in the Fifth District Court on Criminal Matter, located in Guadalajara, Jalisco.

In the civil service, Constancio Carrazco Daza acted as Deputy Justice Minister and as First Auxiliary Civil Judge in the State of Oaxaca. In 2004, he was appointed as Coordinator of the Commission for Constitutional and Legal Reforms on Criminal Matter, which were submitted by the President of the Republic to the Congress. He was a member of the Drafting Committee of the Reforms to the Criminal Code of Oaxaca in 1998. He lectured in Civil Agreements and Civil Procedural Law at the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of the Autonomous University "Benito Juárez", located in Oaxaca.

Publications:

Coauthor of the book "Certificación de Abogados, Condición para el Ejercicio de la Adecuada Defensa Penal" (Law certification, essential requirement for an appropriate criminal defence), published by the Judicial Institute of the Federal Judicial Branch.

"Tribunales sin Rostro, Obra y Manifestación de Sistemas Penales Autoritarios" (Faceless courts, a manifestation of authoritarian criminal systems", published in the journal of the Judicial Institute.

"El Régimen de Certificación del Ejercicio de la Abogacía" (Certification rules for the legal profession). Published in the journal of the Federal Institute of Public Advocacy.

Member of the special committee for preparation of handbooks for the jurisdictional bodies of the Federal Judicial Branch, such as the

"Manual para la Elaboración de algunas resoluciones penales" (How to prepare criminal rulings) and "Compendio del quehacer paraprocesal" (Voluntary processes).

Articles on criminal matter, published in the regular publications of the INACIPE (National Institute of Criminal Sciences), such as: "Desaparición Forzada de Personas" (Enforced disappearance of persons) and "Tribunales sin rostro" (Faceless courts).



Flavio Galván Rivera
Superior Courtroom

Flavio Galván Rivera is a law graduate of the UNAM (National Autonomous University of Mexico), he received his bachelor's degree in law on January 20, 1976. On July 1, 1976, he received the diploma of specialization in Private Law. On October 24, 1996, he defended the dissertation "Mexican Electoral Procedural Law" in the UNAM, obtaining the degree of Doctor of Law. On November 8, 2002, he received the Master's Degree, defending the dissertation "Concubinage in the Current Mexican Law".

Experience on electoral matter: From 1990 to 1996, he was a judge of the former Federal Electoral Tribunal, second plurinominal district. He was a Study and Account Secretary in the Electoral Litigation Court from 1987 to 1990. From 1996 to October 2006, he served as General Secretary in the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judicial Branch. Today, he is a Superior Electoral Tribunal Judge. He was the president of such Superior Electoral Court from November 2006 to August 6, 2007. He was the Procedural Law Academic Coordinator (1995) and the Electoral Law Academic Coordinator (1996) in the Electoral Training Centre of the Federal Electoral Court.

International election observer: Flavio Galván Rivera has been an international electoral observer, representing the Electoral Court of the Federal Judicial Branch, in the presidential elections and elections of representatives and senators held in Honduras (1997), Ecuador (1998), Venezuela (1998) and Uruguay (2004).

Lecturer on electoral matter: he has been a lecturer on electoral matter in national and international conferences, including Costa Rica, Spain and Honduras. He has taught courses on judicial electoral matter, organized by Mexico and Spain (first, second and third). He has been a lecturer in work meetings with electoral magistrates from all the Mexican states and the Federal District, as well as in work meetings with judges, deputies, international experts and specialized staff from Peru (1995), El Salvador (1995, 2002 and 2005), Guatemala (2000), Spain (2000), Honduras (2001), Indonesia (2001) and Algeria (2004).

Flavio Galván Rivera wrote the book "Derecho Procesal Electoral Mexicano", published by Mac-Graw-Hill, Porrúa and the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judicial Branch (Mexican Electoral Procedural Law). He is coauthor of several books, such as: Derecho Procesal Constitucional (Constitutional Procedural Law); El camino de la democracia en México (Democracy way in Mexico); Tendencias contemporáneas del Derecho Electoral en el mundo (Contemporary tendencies of electoral law in the world); Justicia Electoral en el umbral del siglo XXI (Electoral justice on the threshold of the XXI century) and Elecciones y justicia en España y México (Elections and justice in Spain and Mexico).

Awards: He has passed his degree examination with an Honourable Mention. He has received: (a) the Alfonso Caso Award to the most outstanding doctoral student; (b) the IUS award due to his contribution to the law development; (c) the "Jorge Sánchez Cordero" and "Rafael Rojina Villegas" special chairs; (d) the Derecho Electoral Award, granted by the Mexican Legion of Honour; and (e) the outstanding work award, granted by the National Copyright Institute, the Ministry of Public Education and the UNAM.

He is a professor at the Faculty of Law of the UNAM, tenured and a member of the Consultative Committee of Competitive Examination for the academic staff on civil, notary and registry matters.



Manuel González Oropeza
Superior Courtroom

Manuel González Oropeza is a Law graduate of the Faculty of Law of the UNAM (National Autonomous University of Mexico), he has passed his degree examination with an Honourable Mention in 1980. In 1982, he obtained his Master of Public Law, granted by the California University. On December 1995, he obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Manuel González Oropeza is a teacher, researcher and member of several collegiate bodies and consultative commissions. Since 1982, he works as researcher in the Legal Research Institute of the UNAM. He is a founder of the SNI (National System of Researchers), obtaining the level II in 1987. In 2005, he was granted with the "D" level by the PRIDE-UNAM. In 2006, he was elected as new member of the Modern Mexico Chair at the University of Montreal. In 2007, he received an honorary doctorate from the Autonomous University of Baja California. Since November 2006, he serves as magistrate in the Superior Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judicial Branch. From June 2010, he is an acting member of the Venice Commission, which aims to promote democracy through the rule of law.

Manuel González Oropeza has taught courses on local procedural law, comparative law, constitutional law, constitutional protection, constitutional control system and research procedures at the Supreme Court of Justice, as well as other courses at higher education institutions, such as the Postgraduate Department of the Law Faculty of the UNAM, the Autonomous University of Tlaxcala, the Autonomous University of Baja California, the Escuela Libre de Derecho, the Pan-American University, the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences, etc. He has been a visiting professor and researcher in foreign institutions, such as the Institute of Latin American Studies, the University of North Caroline in Chapel Hill, the University of California in Los Angeles, the University of Houston, the University of Montreal, the Michigan State University, and the University of Texas in Austin. He also has been thesis supervisor, member of supervisory committees and council at examining commissions for more than 70 students, mainly at the UNAM.

He has contributed to knowledge with: (a) more than 36 books as author and 31 books as coauthor; (b) 150 articles published in national and foreign specialized journals; (c) 195 chapters in books and other works, such as prefaces, essays, introductions and epilogues. The most recent publications are: La jurisprudencia: su conocimiento y forma de reportarla (2005) (About jurisprudence, how to report it); Proyecto de reforma integral a la Constitución de Guerrero (2006) (Complete reform bill to the Constitution of Guerrero); El derecho por entregas (2006) (Delivered Law); Reflexiones jurídicas (2008) (Legal thought); Los congresos constituyentes durante los últimos 150 años

(2008) (Constituent Congresses in the last 150 years); Las facultades exclusivas del Senado de la República (2008) (The exclusive powers of the Senate); Constitución y derechos humanos. Orígenes del control jurisdiccional (2009) (Constitution and human rights. Origin of jurisdictional control); Génesis de la Ley Orgánica y del Estatuto General de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (2010) (Origin of the UNAM Organic Law and General Code). These topics are related to the subjects studied by him in the last 26 years, such as: constitutional law of the states, constitutional justice, human rights, electoral law, Mexican legal history, etc.

Manuel González Oropeza has served as General Secretary of the Coordination of Humanities at the UNAM, Director of the Diplomatic Historical Heritage, Secretary of the General Coordination of Thesis Systematization and Compilation in the Supreme Court of Justice, chairman of the Electoral Board of the Federal Electoral Institute in Mexico City, which organized the election of the first Head of Federal District Government in 1997. In 1990, he was the Founder-Director of the Legal Research Institute at the University of Guadalajara. In 1998, he was a founder and the chairman of the Academic Board of the Legislative Studies Institute, which belongs to the Congress of the State of Mexico. In 2004, he served again as the chairman of such Academic Board, where he was elected by consensus. In 1999, he was a member of a special committee created by the Governor of Veracruz to prepare the preliminary draft of reforms to the constitution of Veracruz. He has also contributed in the development of reforms to the constitutions of Durango, Querétaro and Guerrero.



Salvador Olimpo Nava Gomar
Superior Courtroom

He was born in Mexico, City on October 17, 1968. He has a PHD in Law by the Complutense University of Madrid; Constitutional Law and Political Science expert by the Constitutional Studies Center of Madrid and Law degree from the Iberoamericana University with Honors.

As of November 5, two thousand and six he works as Judge of the Superior Courtroom of the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judicial Branch. He has attended, representing the Tribunal, as international electoral observer at the elections in Chile (2009), Costa Rica (2010) and Finland (2012) and has given conferences in different countries such as Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Spain, Peru, Panama, Ecuador, Dominican Republic and Italy.

During his teaching experience he was the Principal of the School of Law at Anahuac Mexico Sur University; Researcher of the Legal Research Institute of UNAM and member of the Researchers National System (Conacyt). He has been a guest professor at the Complutense University of Madrid, the Parliamentary Studies Institute of Spain, Salamanca University, Valladolid University, Coruña University, New York State University, Buenos Aires University, Pontifical Catholic University of Peru, National University of Uruguay, and in over twenty universities in Mexico He has given conferences, speeches, presentations and lectures in all academic degrees of Law, in several countries and in all States of the Mexican Republic.

Dr. Nava is the author, among other books, of "*Constitutional Dynamic: between the interpretation and the reform. Mexican Crossroad*", published by the Complutense University of Madrid, the legal Research Institute of UNAM, Anahuac Sur University and Miguel Ángel Porrúa; the "*Legislative Technique Manual*" published by the University of New York, the Anahuac Mexico Sur University, USAID and the Konrad Adenauer foundation; in addition to several legal scientific publications in the public law, in general and in Constitutional, Electoral and Parliamentary Law, un particular. He also ran the Series "Constitutional Studies" from Miguel Ángel Porrúa publishing house.

During his professional experience he has taken three different position in the Federal Legislative Branch, at the Senate of the Republic he was the Unit Chief of the Legislative Legal Consultancy and Technical Secretary of the Special Commission for the State Reform; he was a member of the Technical Commission of the Oaxaca Group and wrote the Federal Law of Transparency and Access to Public Government Information, researcher of the House of Representative of Spain. Likewise he took the position of President of the Iberoamerican Institute for the Strengthening of the Legislative Branch; his participation as a founding partner in the firm Law and Politics Consulting is

outstanding, as well as founding member and once-member of the Directive Council of "Freedom of Information Mexico."

Likewise, he has been Secretary of the Directive Council of the "Citizen Observatory for Transparency", as well as member of the Grupo Mexico Práctico (as founding member), of the Citizen Consulting Council of the Federal Institute for Access to Public Information, member of the Jury to the National Prize to Journalism, Member of the Advising Council of the State under de Rule of Law Program for Latin America and the Caribbean from the German Organization Konrak Adenauer, member of the Mexican Network for Democracy with quality, Member of the Editorial Board of the Iberoamérica Magazine on Constitutional Procedure Law, Lex Tantum Magazine, Information Comparative Law magazines and Comparative Media Law Journal as well as the section "Justice on Debate" from El Universal newspaper.



PEDRO ESTEBAN PENAGOS LÓPEZ
Superior Courtroom

He has a Degree on Law by the National Autonomous University of Mexico. He studied the specialty on amparo proceeding at the Judicial Specialization Institute and studied a PHD in Law at the Panamericana University.

He has worked for thirty seven years at the Federal Judicial Branch, where he has occupied all positions of the judicial career.

He has performed as District Judge, Sub-secretary Court Clerk of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, Circuit Judge, Judge of the Regional Courtroom of the Electoral Tribunal of the same Branch, located in the Federal District, and since year 2006, he is Judge of the Superior Courtroom of the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judicial Branch.

In the academic area, he is a professor of amparo and Constitutional Guarantees at the Law School of the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

Likewise, he has been a professor of amparo in administrative, civil and fiscal areas, as well as administrative contracts at the Post graduate Studies Division of the Panamerican University at their offices in the Federal District and Guadalajara.

Also, he has been a professor of amparo in administrative and agricultural matters at the Judicial Specialization Institute of the Federal Judiciary Council and at the Institute of the Federal Public Defender's office.

He has given courses about topics related to the elections process and the means of challenge, and has been a lecturer in several seminars and academic events prepared by the Senate of the Republic, the Federal Judiciary Institute, Electoral Institutes and Tribunes of the country and universities and public and private institutes in Mexico and abroad.

He is a coauthor of the General Law of the Challenging Means System in Electoral Matters, Commented, published by the Justice Commission of the Senate of the Republic and the National School of Circuit Judges and District Judges of the Federal Judicial Branch.

Likewise, he has published several articles specialized in electoral, constitutional and amparo matters.

He has been a Guest Electoral Observer at the presidential elections of the Republic of Chile, the United States of America and Peru.

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