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Practica tu voto

Federal electoral agency of Mexico This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Instituto Nacional Electoral" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (March 2019) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Instituto Nacional ElectoralAbbreviationINEFormation1990 (as Instituto Federal Electoral) 2014 (as Instituto Nacional Electoral)TypeIndependent agencyPurposeGovernment electionsHeadquartersAv. Viaducto Tlalpan 100, Tlalpan, Mexico CityOfficial language SpanishDirectorGuadalupe Taddei ZavalaWebsitewww.ine.mxFormerly calledFederal Electoral Institute (Instituto Federal Electoral, IFE) Politics of Mexico Federal government Constitution of Mexico History of constitutions Human rights LGBT rights Democracy Law Abortion Labor Nationality Capital punishment Life imprisonment Gun politics Executive President of Mexico Claudia Sheinbaum(MORENA) List of heads of state Federal government Cabinet Legislature Congress of the Union LXVI Legislature of the Mexican Congress Senate of the Republic President of the SenateGerardo Fernández Noroña (MORENA) Chamber of Deputies President of the ChamberSergio Gutiérrez Luna (MORENA) Federal electoral districts Judiciary Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judiciary Elections Instituto Nacional Electoral Federal elections Presidential 2024 2018 2012 Congressional 2024 2021 2018 Judicial 2025 Local elections 2024 2023 2022 Political parties National Action Institutional Revolutionary Ecologist Green Labor Party Citizens' Movement National Regeneration Movement Administrative divisions States Governors Congresses Municipalities Cities Settlement classification Mexico City Mayor Congress Boroughs Neighborhoods Foreign relations Ministry of Foreign Affairs(Minister: Marcelo Ebrard) Diplomatic missions of Mexico / in Mexico Nationality law Passport Visa requirements Visa policy Mexico portal Other countries vte INE's headquarters in Mexico City. The Instituto Nacional Electoral (INE) (Spanish for National Electoral Institute) (formerly Federal Electoral Institute) (Instituto Federal Electoral, IFE) is an autonomous, public agency responsible for organizing federal elections in Mexico, that is, those related to the election of the President of the United Mexican States, the members of the Congress of the Union as well as elections of authorities and representatives at local and state levels. The agency's president is Guadalupe Taddei Zavala, appointed in 2023 for a 9-year tenure. In 1917, with the publication of the Constitution of Mexico the Junta Empadronadora, the local Computing Councils and the Electoral Colleges were placed in charge of organizing and supervising the election of the President, the Chamber of Deputies, and the Senate.[1] This meant Municipal presidents were granted a great deal of control over the election process, due to the location and amount of polling station within their Municipalities.[2] The Federal Electoral Vigilance Commission (CFVE), the first formal electoral body of Mexico, was established with the Federal Electoral Law on January 7, 1946, as a dependent agency of the Secretariat of the Interior (SEGOB).[3] The CFVE was led by the Secretary of the Interior, an additional Federal cabinet member, a Federal Deputy, a Senator, and two representatives from the most relevant political parties.[4] President Manuel Ávila Camacho, the artificeer of the new agency, transferred the responsibility of electoral vigilance to the President of Mexico, arguing that Municipalities were incapacitated to perform that function due to "party influence" [5] The new Electoral Law also established the Council of the Electoral Roll and Local Electoral Commissions, as well as declaring independent candidacies illegal, granting political parties exclusivity during electoral processes.[6] In 1951, the attributions of the CFVE as an electoral authority were expanded. Some of its new responsibilities included emitting majority certificates to recognize winning candidates and intervention in the process to create new political parties.[4] In 1973, the CFVE was extinguished and replaced by the Federal Electoral Commission.[1] Its government organ introduced representatives from all legally registered political parties, who had voice and vote for the proceedings.[4] In the 1976 Mexican general election, José López Portillo participated as the sole candidate for the Presidency. Consequently, once he was president, he passed the 1977 political-electoral reform, that created the Law for Political Organizations and Electoral Proceedings (LOPPE).[7][8] This law modified the government organ of the Electoral Commission, to include representatives from all parties, including those under a "conditional registry". The figure of conditional registry consisted of a four-year probation period for new political parties, in which they'd need to demonstrate their subsistence.[4] This figure was eliminated in 1984. Since the reform made it easier to register new political parties and granted effective representation in the Electoral Commission to existing parties, it was generally considered a progressive reform.[7] At the end of the 1980s, opposition parties consolidated themselves as a serious threat to Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI)'s hegemony. This led to the 1987 electoral reform, that established a proportional representation system in the Electoral Commission's government body, giving PRI a majority of the political party representatives. Because of this, the reform was generally considered regressive.[e.[7] IFE former logo, used from 1990 to 2014 The IFE was formally established on October 11, 1990, after controversies surrounding the 1988 Mexican general election resulted in a series of constitutional reforms approved in 1989 and the Federal Code of Electoral Institutions and Procedures (Cofipe), a law passed in August 1990 and currently in force.[9] The legislative branch of the federal government, the national political parties, and the general citizenry participate in its composition. Since its creation, the constitutional and legal regulations in this subject matter have experienced further major reforms, which have affected the composition and details of the IFE. A reform approved in 1996 reinforced the level of independence and autonomy of the IFE by completely dissociating the executive branch from any aspect regarding its membership or functions, and by reserving the vote within all its directive bodies to the councilors, the members that do not have links to any party or to any state power or body. IFE had legal personnel and assets of its own. Its headquarters were located in the Federal District, and it was organized under a decentralized framework that allowed it to exercise its duties throughout the country. As a result of electoral reforms initiated by President Enrique Peña Nieto, the IFE was dissolved on April 4, 2014, and was supplanted by the National Electoral Institute (Spanish: Instituto Nacional Electoral, INE). With its creation in 2014, the National Electoral Institute took over all responsibilities of the Federal Electoral Institute. It was also charged with oversight of all elections at local and state level, as well as plebiscites and the regulation of processes of citizen's participation in public administration.[10] Lorenzo Córdova was appointed chairman of the General Council for a 9-year period starting 2014. In 2022, President Andrés Manuel López Obrador proposed a reform that would require INE officials to be elected by vote. He contends that the proposal would "allow citizens to select honest people to run elections." The idea is opposed by academics and nongovernmental organizations.[11][12] viewing it a way to politicize the body with parties steering their supporters to vote for particular candidates for the board.[13] In June 2023, Mexico's Supreme Court blocked the proposed changes.[14] IFE was charged with the registration, funding and oversight of national political parties. Starting 2014, INE was also charged with oversight over local political parties, which before 2014 were registered by each state's Electoral Institute. Rules and guidelines for the registration of political parties are outlined in the Federal Code of Electoral Institutions and Procedures. In addition, INE registers national political associations, which are intended to assist in the development of democratic life and the country's political culture, as well as being intended to create a better informed public opinion. The creation of a national political association is usually regarded as the first step towards the creation of a full-fledged political party. To guarantee a professional and specialized performance of its responsibilities, the INE used a special system of recruitment, selection, training, and evaluation of qualified staff to provide electoral services, especially in its fundamental areas, which are the ones directly linked with the preparation and organization of elections. Since the early 1990s, INE has held the authority to redraw congressional districts, and since 1996, INE has used a redistricting algorithm to redraw congressional districts. The INE Executive Board appoints a technical committee, which is made up of experts in cartography, demography, and statistics. The committee adopts an objective scoring function that includes criteria, such as population equality, compactness, preserving political boundaries, traveling time, and minority representation. Once the scoring function is adopted, the technical committee creates a proposed map using an optimization algorithm. Different optimization algorithms have been used at different times, such as simulated annealing and honeycomb optimization. Political parties have two opportunities to propose changes that score better on the objective scoring function before the committee makes a final recommendation for adoption. The interaction between the political parties and the committee, their proposed maps, and intermediate maps are not publicly available.[15][16][17] The first electoral process organised by INE was in the period 2014–2015. In total 2,159 candidates were elected at local, state and national levels. The increase in violence against women participating in electoral processes prompted the institution to prepare and adopt, together with other organizations, a protocol to eliminate violence against women in electoral processes.[18] In the 2018 Mexican general election, over 3,000 positions were to be filled by popular vote. Compared to previous elections, it was larger and more impactful on Mexico's politics.[19] Despite severe challenges, such as 145 documented election-related deaths, the 2018 elections were generally considered free and fair.[20] Voting Credential ^ a b "Historia". Instituto Nacional Electoral (in Mexican Spanish). Retrieved July 29, 2023. ^ Garrido, Luis Javier (1991). El Partido de la Revolución Institucionalizada. Medio siglo de poder político en México.: La formación del nuevo estado (1928-1945) (in Spanish). Siglo XXI. ISBN 978-968-23-1710-1. ^ "Tome CLIV (5)". January 7, 1946. Retrieved July 29, 2023. ^ a b c d "Instituto Nacional Electoral". portalanterior.ine.mx (in Spanish). Retrieved July 29, 2023. ^ Ayala, Álvaro Arreola (1988). "La Ley Electoral de 1946". Revista Mexicana de Sociología. 50 (3): 169–187. doi:10.2307/3540559. ISSN 0188-2503. JSTOR 3540559. ^ Campos, Gonzalo Santiago (July 2014). "Las candidaturas independientes en México". Revista Derecho del Estado (in Spanish) (33): 65–99. ISSN 0122-9893. ^ a b c "De López Portillo a Peña Nieto, estas fueron las reformas electorales en México". infobae (in European Spanish). April 23, 2022. Retrieved July 29, 2023. ^ "la reforma política de 1977". www.diputados.gob.mx. Retrieved July 29, 2023. ^ McNally, Dylan (June 30, 2014). Mexico's National Electoral Institute: Ensuring Fair Elections at the Local Level Rice University's Baker Institute for Public Policy. ^ "Sobre el INE". Instituto Nacional Electoral (in Mexican Spanish). Retrieved January 1, 2021. ^ Kitroeff, Natalie (February 23, 2023). "México restringe a su instituto electoral, que contribuyó a acabar con el régimen de partido único". The New York Times (in Spanish). ISSN 0362-4331. Retrieved February 23, 2023. ^ Magos, Alejandro García (November 16, 2022). "En defensa del INE y la democracia en México". Latinoamérica 21 (in Spanish). 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Retrieved February 23, 2022. ^ "New Protocol Presented in Mexico to Deal with Cases of Political Violence Against Women". International Knowledge Network of Women in Politics. May 20, 2016. Retrieved January 1, 2021. ^ "Mexico 2018 Election Overview". www.bakerinstitute.org. August 1, 2018. Retrieved January 1, 2021. ^ "Mexico". Freedom House. Archived from the original on June 3, 2021. Retrieved January 2, 2021. INE website Federal Electoral Tribunal website IFE, Now INE INE directory Retrieved from " El Instituto Nacional Electoral (INE) ha habilitado un simulador en línea para que los ciudadanos practiquen su voto de cara a la elección judicial del próximo 1 de junio de 2025. Este ejercicio busca familiarizar a los votantes con el nuevo y complejo proceso derivado de la reforma judicial aprobada en 2024, que establece la elección por voto popular de jueces, magistrados y ministros en México. Debido a que no será una, sino seis boletas que se les dará a los ciudadanos, es importante saber cómo se llenan las casillas, qué significa el color de cada papeleta y las especialidades que estarán en juego de la próximamente renovada Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación (SCJN). ¿Cómo acceder al simulador? Puedes ingresar al simulador a través del siguiente enlace: Una vez dentro, podrán experimentar el proceso de votación, incluyendo la selección de candidatos y el uso de las boletas electrónicas. Para comenzar a practicar tu voto en el simulador del INE, primero ten a la mano tu Credencial para Votar. Revisa el anverso y localiza los datos de tu Entidad y Sección. pasos a seguir para iniciar la simulación de Practica tu Voto/practicatuvotopj.ine.mx Una vez que los tengas, ingrásalos en la plataforma para visualizar las boletas correspondientes a tu zona a nivel federal. Luego, da clic en "Practica tu Voto" y realiza el ejercicio. ¿Qué se elige el 1 de junio? La reforma judicial establece que todos los miembros del Poder Judicial serán seleccionados mediante voto popular, con el objetivo de aumentar la transparencia y la rendición de cuentas en el sistema judicial. Los jueces, excluyendo a los de la Suprema Corte, serán elegidos por un periodo de nueve años, con posibilidad de una reelección consecutiva. AQUÍ PUEDES ACCEDER A LOS PERFILES DE ALGUNOS CANDIDATOS Y CANDIDATAS Desafíos y críticas al proceso de la Elección Judicial 2025 La implementación de esta reforma ha generado diversas críticas y preocupaciones. La magistrada Janine Otálora del Tribunal Electoral ha expresado dudas sobre la eficacia de elegir a jueces por voto popular como método para sanear el sistema judicial en México. Señala fallas como legislación improvisada, boletas mal diseñadas y problemas con la elegibilidad de candidatos. Además, la ministra Norma Piña, presidenta de la Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación, ha criticado abiertamente la reforma judicial, argumentando que socava la independencia del Poder Judicial y que se ha implementado sin un diagnóstico previo adecuado. The National Electoral Institute (INE), formerly the Federal Electoral Institute (IFE), is an independent agency established by federal law to oversee voter registration and all aspects of national elections. It was initially implemented in 1990 as part of a series of historic electoral reforms, but was incorporated into the Secretariat of Government, a politicized cabinet agency in the executive branch. In 1996, as part of a much broader and deeper reform to electoral laws, the IFE became a completely autonomous agency whose members are selected by Congress. It consists of a president and eight councilors. The regular members are elected for a term of nine years and may not be reappointed. The president is selected for a six-year term and may be reappointed. The establishment of an independent IFE was a significant step in convincing voters that the 1997 congressional elections and the 2000 presidential elections would be honest and transparent. Each state in Mexico initially had a local version of the IFE that was responsible for all state and local elections. However, changes in the electoral laws in 2014 assigned responsibility for state and local elections to the INE to eliminate inconsistencies at the regional level. If disputes occur over electoral results, candidates and parties can formally appeal to the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judiciary, which is the independent agency responsible for ruling on electoral disputes. After their establishment, the most important electoral dispute was that of the 2006 presidential election. The candidate of the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD), Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador, disputed the honesty of the balloting that favored his opponent, Felipe Calderon, the National Action Party (PAN) candidate, who was declared the winner with a margin of only 0.6 percent of the vote. Before the election took place, the IFE garnered the highest level of public confidence of any government-sponsored agency, on a par with the positive attitude Mexicans expressed toward religious and educational institutions. In spite of the fact that nearly 30 percent of the voters initially believed there had been fraud in 2006, confidence in the IFE and the Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judiciary declined only slightly. Within six months of the election, these two institutions regained their pre-election levels of confidence among ordinary citizens. Again, in the 2012 elections, when Lopez Obrador disputed the outcome, these institutions were responsible for evaluating all claims of irregularities or fraud. The level of confidence in these two institutions contributed to the legitimacy of the decisions taken during both the 2006 and 2012 elections, and contributed to the institutionalization of democracy and democratic practices in Mexico. In the 2015 congressional elections, where the opposition PAN, PRD, and Morena parties, in addition to the much smaller parties, increased their representation over that of the incumbent PRI, the INE reinforced new electoral reforms, including one that allowed independent candidates to run for Congress, as well as for gubernatorial and mayoral positions. While it was praised for the integrity of the elections themselves, there were numerous accusations of vote buying or vote coercion before the elections. Despite widespread publicity, fewer than 1 percent of voters supported independent candidates, and most voters indicated that they wanted candidates with political experience. In the 2016 elections for twelve governors, numerous mayors, and state legislators, surveys revealed continued interest in independent candidates, but they did not perform well at the ballot box. There is little indication that voter behavior will be different in this regard in 2018. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. 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