Joint EC-UNDP Thematic Workshop on **Sustainability in Electoral Administration: Electoral Organization** Model **Mexican Experience**







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1. General Information

The United States of Mexico:

- Territory's extension: approximately 2 million square kilometers
- Population: 112 million Mexicans(census 2010)
- Indigenous population: 12 million Mexicans; 62
 language variations
- Diversity and contrasts in terms of topography and climate (11 different types of climates)
- Population's distribution pattern characterized
 by concentration in urban areas and scattered
 population in rural areas of difficult access









EXECUTIVE POWER President (relative majority) (6 years)

LEGISLATIVE POWER: LOWER CHAMBER

500 Chamber of Deputies 300 Deputies (single member districts) 200 Deputies (proportional representation) (3 years)

LEGISLATIVE POWER: UPPER CHAMBER 128 Chamber of Senators 64 Senators (relative majority: 2 per state) 32 Senators (first minority) 32 Senators (proportional representation) (3 years)

JUDICIAL POWER: NATIONAL SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE

11 Magistrates

elected from the three President's nominees, requiring the vote of 2/3 of the Upper Chamber members

(15 years)



2. Electoral Facts

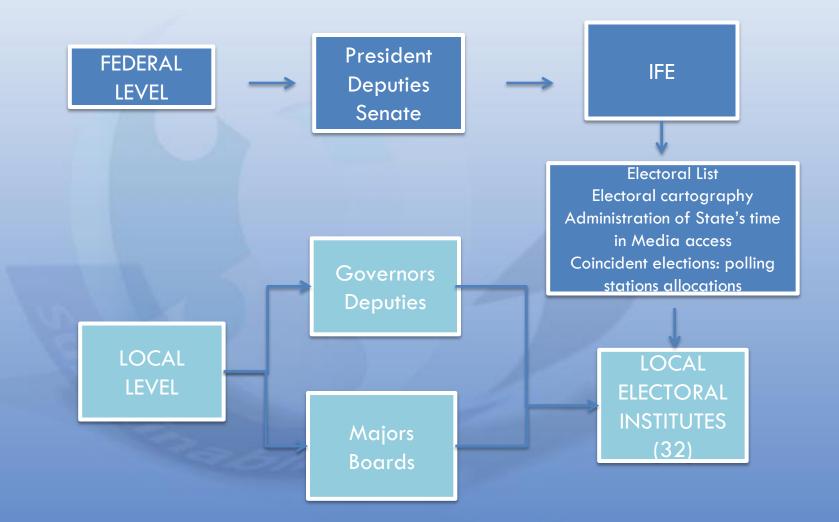
- 32 Federated States
- 300 Federal Electoral Districts
- 5 Electoral regions for plurinominal representation
- > 2,447 Municipalities
- > 84,464,829 Electoral roll
- Indigenous citizens: 10% electoral roll; 56 languages
- > 28 indigenous districts
- 9 million citizens trained to act as polling stations officers
- 1 million citizens act as polling stations officers
- > 143,132 Polling stations set for the 2012 General Elections





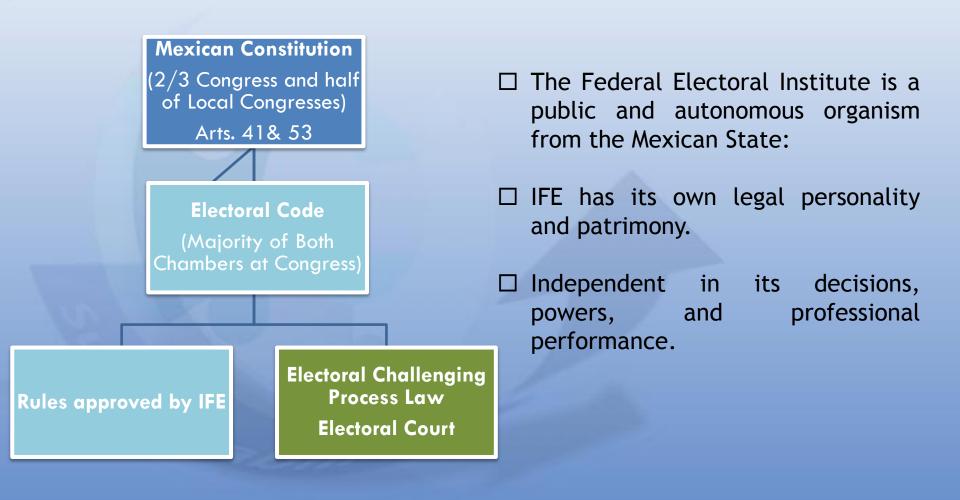


3. Mexican Electoral Institutions Administrative Powers

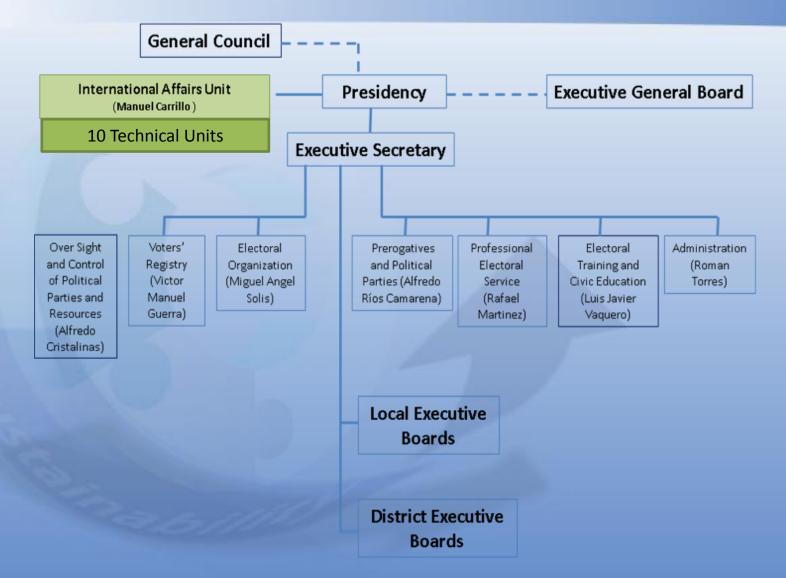




a. IFE's Legal Framework



IFE's Organizational Chart







b. IFE's Main Attributions and Powers

Administrative attributions

- Voters Registration and Electoral Card Expedition (for federal and local elections)
- Determining and revising the electoral geography
- Organization of Federal Elections
- Allocation of polling stations (143,000)
- Training for citizens at polling stations (Almost 1 million)
- Electoral material: designing, printing and distribution

Regulatory powers

- Political Parties' registration
- Distribution of Public Financing
- Over sight of political parties finances (overpowers the banking secrecy, and tax legal restrictions)
- Income private financing limits and expenses
- Distribution of Radio and TV Spots and Listings
- Judgments for violations to electoral law. Express Trial Sanctions.
- Political Parties, candidates, Radio and TV companies, politicians and governors.



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c. 2012 IFE's Budget Electoral Year

CONCEPT	BUDGET	
Base Budget	\$ 445,363,000 USD	
Projects	\$ 384,319,000 USD	
TOTAL Operative Expenses	\$ 829,682,000 USD	
Public Financing of Political Parties	\$ 411,866,000 USD	
TOTAL 2012 Budget	\$ 1,241,549,000 USD	



HOW DID WE GET HERE?





4. Political Regime and Political Culture



Maputo, Mozambique, 4-8 March 2013

5. Political-Electoral Reforms (I)

National Context	Political- Electoral Reforms			
1953	Inclusion			
Adolfo Ruiz Cortines	Political rights for women. Women Suffrage			
1963	Political Representation			
Adolfo López Mateos	Party Deputies System			
1977	Plurality			
José López Portillo	Opening of the party system			
1986	1986 • Plurality and political representation			
Miguel de la Madrid	The number of Deputies increased from 300 to 500, through the principle of			
Hurtado	proportional representation.			
	Justice			
	The Electoral Dispute Court (TRICOEL) was created			
	Trust, Impartiality and Professionalization			
1989-1990	The Federal Electoral Institute (IFE) was created.			
Carlos Salinas de Gortari	The professional service for IFE's officials was established.			
	Justice			
	The Electoral Court (TRIFE) was created			
1993	Transparency and Trust			
	- IFE was powered to over sight political parties' resources.			
	- The Electoral Observers figure was incorporated in the Constitution.			
	Political Representation			
	- The size of the Senate was duplicated. It went from 64 to 128 members.			



5. Political-Electoral Reforms (II)

National Context	- Political Electoral-Reforms		
1994 Carlos Salinas de	 Transparency and Trust The figure of International Visitors (International Electoral Observers) was created. 		
Gortari	 Electoral observation can be done either individually or with an organization. The observation of all the different steps of the electoral process became possible. 		
1996 Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León	 Equity, Trust, Oversight and accountability, impartiality and Efficiency The conditions for the competition conditions were renewed. IFE's autonomy, independence and its sense of citizenship were strengthened. 		
2007-2008 Felipe Calderón Hinojosa	 Inclusion Gender parity was attempted. Equity and Trust The amount of public financing was reduced. Equitable distribution of public financing to political parties, candidates and electoral campaigns. Transparency, Oversight and accountability Strengthening of over sight system Length and expenditures of electoral campaigns were reduced. Efficiency and Impartiality IFE is granted the power to manage the state time in radio and TV for electoral purposes. 		

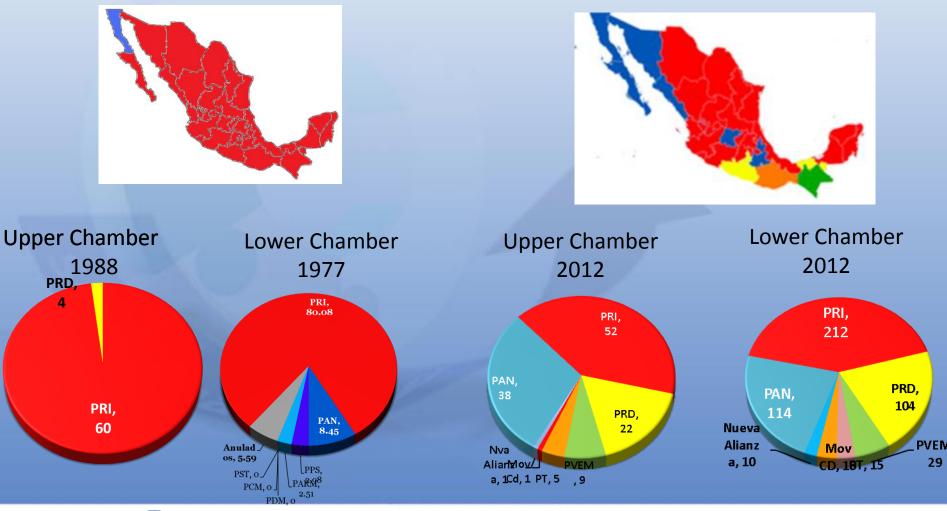




Electoral Reform's Impact on Political Representation

1988 Governors

2012 Governors



6. Electoral System Evolution of Mexican Electoral Bodies

Year	EMB	Nature	Members	Administrative Evolution
1917	Electoral Roll Board, Local Computing Site and an Electoral College for Deputy Chamber and an Electoral College for Senate	Type: Centralized	100 deputies for Electoral College for Deputy Chamber 100 senates for Electoral College for Senate	 Electoral Administration: Electoral Roll Board and Local Board Electoral Justice: Electoral Colleges
1946	Federal Electoral Oversight Commission and Electoral Roll Council	Type: Federal Governmental Model Ministry of the Interior	 Minister of the Interior another governmental member, 1 deputy, 1 senate and 2 political parties' representatives 	 Electoral Administration: Federal Electoral Over Sight Commission Electoral Justice: Federal Electoral Over Sight Commission
1973	Federal Electoral Commission	Type: Federal Governmental Model Ministry of the Interior	 Minister of the Interior, 1 deputy and 1 senate, 1 representative of each registered political party and 1 public notary. 	 Electoral Administration: Federal Electoral Commission Electoral Justice: Federal Electoral Commission
1990	Federal Electoral Institute	Type: Federal Mixed Model Ministry of Interior and political parties	 President of General Council (Minister of Interior), 6 Magister Councilor 2 deputies and 2 senators Political parties' representatives 	 Electoral Administration: Federal Electoral Institute Electoral Justice: Federal Electoral Tribunal
1994	Federal Electoral Institute	Type: Federal Mixed Model Ministry of Interior and political parties.	 President of General Council (Minister of Interior), 6 Citizen Councilors 4 Councilors of the Legislative Power Registered Political Parties' representatives 	 Electoral Administration: Federal Electoral Institute Electoral Justice: Federal Electoral Tribunal
1996	Federal Electoral Institute	Type: Federal Independent Model : Autonomy Citizens management	 President of General Council, (voice and vote) 8 Electoral Councilors (voice and vote) 1 Executive Secretary (voice) Councilors of Legislative Power (voice) Registered Political Parties´ representatives (voice) 	 Electoral Administration: Federal Electoral Institute Electoral Justice: Federal Electoral Tribunal of the Judicial Branch

States and

10.0

6. Electoral System IFE's Evolution



1990-1996 Government and political parties composition EMB Mixed Model

Creation and electoral organization problem's solving



1997-2006

Citizens nominated by the Lower Chamber

EMB Independent Model

Citizen's trust building and developing political parties' condition



2007- today Independent Model

53 new powers Reform of the media access' model for political parties





7. CONCLUSIONS

- The Electoral Organization Model responds to specific cultural, historical, social and political conditions.
- The Mexican experience is NOT an ideal model, it is the result of a very hard democratic transition.
 - IFE's structure, attributions and powers, is the result of a serial of political agreements between political parties and powers that be.
- What is the objective of any Electoral Organization Model? To solve the political plurality represented by political parties in a society, through a legal order on how and to whom transmits pacifically the power.



