



GENERAL LAW ON TRANSPARENCY AND ACCESS TO PUBLIC INFORMATION

CURRENT TEXT

New Law published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on March 20, 2025

On the margin a seal with the National Shield, which says: United Mexican States.- Presidency of the Republic.

CLAUDIA SHEINBAUM PARDO, President of the United Mexican States, to its inhabitants know:

That the Honorable Congress of the Union has seen fit to address to me the following

DECREE

"THE GENERAL CONGRESS OF THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES, DECREES:

The General Law on Transparency and Access to Public Information is enacted; the General Law on PROTECTION OF PERSONAL DATA HELD BY OBLIGATED ENTITIES; THE FEDERAL LAW ON THE PROTECTION OF PERSONAL DATA IN THE POSSESSION OF PRIVATE PARTIES; AND ARTICLE 37, SECTION XV, IS AMENDED THE ORGANIC LAW OF THE FEDERAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Article One.- The General Law on Transparency and Access to Public Information is **hereby issued** , to read as follows:

GENERAL LAW ON TRANSPARENCY AND ACCESS TO PUBLIC INFORMATION

TITLE ONE

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter I

Preliminary Provisions

Article 1. This Law is regulatory of Article 6 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, regarding transparency and access to public information and its provisions are of public order, of social interest and of general observance throughout the national territory, in order to guarantee the human right to access information and promote transparency and accountability.

Article 2. The purpose of this Law is:

- I. To establish the principles, general bases and procedures to guarantee the right of access to public information held by any authority, agency, commission, committee, corporation, entity, institution, body, organization or equivalent of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of the three levels of government, constitutionally autonomous bodies, political parties, public trusts and funds, as well as any natural person, legal entity or union that receives and exercises public resources or performs acts of authority of the Federation, the federative entities, the municipalities or territorial demarcations of Mexico City;
- II. Distribute the powers of the guarantor authorities in matters of transparency and access to public information, according to their respective areas of responsibility;
- III. To establish the minimum standards that will govern the procedures to guarantee the exercise of the right of access to public information;
- IV. Establish simple and expeditious procedures for exercising the right of access to public information, ensuring homogeneous and accessible conditions for applicants;
- V. Regulate the means of appeal by the guarantor authorities;
- WE. Establish the bases and information of public interest that must be proactively disseminated by the obligated entities;



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- VII. To regulate the organization and operation of the National System for Access to Information, as well as to establish the bases for coordination among its members;
- VIII. To promote, encourage and disseminate the culture of transparency in the exercise of public function, access to public information, citizen participation and accountability, through public policies and mechanisms that guarantee the dissemination of timely, verifiable, understandable, updated and complete information, in the most appropriate and accessible formats for the public, taking into account the social, economic and cultural conditions of each region;
- IX. To promote citizen participation in public decision-making processes, in order to strengthen democracy, and
- X. Establish the necessary mechanisms to guarantee compliance with the provisions of this Law, through the effective application of enforcement measures and corresponding sanctions.

Article 3. For the purposes of this Law, the following definitions apply:

- I. **Reasonable Adjustments:** Necessary and appropriate modifications or adaptations that do not impose a disproportionate or undue burden, when required in a particular case, in order to guarantee persons with disabilities the enjoyment and exercise, on an equal basis, of human rights;
- II. **Areas:** Entities that have or may have access to public information. In the public sector, these will be those provided for in the internal regulations, the respective organic statute or their equivalents;
- III. **Federal guarantor authority:** Transparency for the People, a decentralized administrative body of the Secretariat of Anti-Corruption and Good Governance;
- IV. **Local guarantor authority:** Comptroller's offices or equivalent bodies in the executive branch of the federal entities, who will also be aware of matters concerning transparency in their municipalities or territorial demarcations of Mexico City, in accordance with what is established by their respective laws;
- V. **Guaranteeing authorities:** Federal and local guaranteeing authorities; the control and disciplinary body of Judicial Branch; the internal control bodies or equivalents of the autonomous constitutional bodies, the internal comptrollers of the Congress of the Union; the National Electoral Institute, with regard to access to public information of political parties; the Federal Center of Conciliation and Labor Registration and the Federal Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, the latter two with regard to access to public information of the unions and the bodies in charge of internal auditing or counterparts of the legislative and judicial branches, as well as the autonomous constitutional bodies of the federative entities;
- WE. **Transparency Committee:** The body referred to in Article 39 of this Law;
- VII. **National Council:** Council of the National System of Access to Public Information referred to in Article 26 of this Law;
- VIII. **Open Data:** Public digital data that is accessible online, which can be used, reused, and redistributed by any interested party, and which has the following characteristics:
 - a) Accessible: Available to the greatest number of users possible, for any purpose;
 - b) Integrals: They contain the topic they describe in detail and with the necessary metadata;
 - c) Free: They do not require any payment for access;
 - d) Non-discriminatory: They are available to anyone, without the need for registration;



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- e) **Timely:** They are updated periodically, as they are generated;
 - f) **Permanent:** They are preserved over time, for which purpose, the relevant historical versions for public use will be kept available with identifiers appropriate for the purpose;
 - g) **Primary:** They come directly from the source of origin with the highest level of disaggregation possible;
 - h) **Machine-readable:** They must be structured, totally or partially, to be processed and interpreted automatically by electronic equipment;
 - i) **In open formats:** They will be available with the set of technical and presentation characteristics that correspond to the logical structure used to store data in a digital file, whose technical specifications are publicly available, which do not pose a difficulty of access and whose application and reproduction are not conditioned on any consideration, and
 - j) **Free to use:** They require citing the source as the only requirement for their use;
- IX. Document:** Files, reports, studies, minutes, resolutions, official letters, correspondence, agreements, directives, guidelines, circulars, contracts, agreements, instructions, notes, memoranda, statistics and, in general, any record that documents the exercise of the powers, functions and competencies of the obligated subjects, their public servants and other members, regardless of their source or date of preparation, or the medium in which they are found, whether written, printed, sound, visual, electronic, computer or holographic;
- X. Federal entities:** Integral parts of the Federation that are the States of Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Coahuila de Zaragoza, Colima, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacán de Ocampo, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo León, Oaxaca, Puebla, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave, Yucatán, Zacatecas and Mexico City;
- XI. File:** Physical or electronic documentary unit composed of archival documents, ordered and related by the same matter, activity or procedure of the obligated subjects;
- XII. Open Formats:** A set of technical and information presentation characteristics that correspond to the logical structure used to store data in an integral way and that facilitate its digital processing, whose specifications are publicly available and that allow unrestricted access by users;
- XIII. Accessible Formats:** Any alternative way or form that gives access to people requesting information, in a way that is as viable and convenient as that of people without disabilities or other difficulties in accessing any printed text and/or any other conventional format in which the information may be found;
- XIV. Information of Public Interest:** This is information that is relevant or useful to society and not simply of individual interest, the disclosure of which helps the public to know the activities carried out by the obligated subjects in the exercise of their functions and how they use public resources, as well as to demand accountability and the fight against corruption;
- XV. Law:** General Law on Transparency and Access to Public Information;
- XVI. Public servants:** Those mentioned in the first paragraph of article 108 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and its counterparts in local Constitutions;
- XVII. National Platform:** National Transparency Platform, referred to in Article 44 of this Law;
- XVIII. National System:** National System for Access to Public Information;



- XIX. Obligated subjects:** Any authority, agency, commission, committee, corporation, entity, institution, body, organization or equivalent of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of the three levels of government, constitutionally autonomous bodies, political parties, public trusts and funds, as well as any natural person, legal entity or union that receives and exercises public resources or performs acts of authority at the aforementioned levels of government;
- XX. Transparency Unit:** The body referred to in Article 41 of this Law, and
- XXI. Public Version:** Document or file in which access to public information is granted, after elimination or omission of those parts or sections that are classified according to the Law.

Article 4. The human right of access to information includes requesting, investigating, disseminating, searching for and receiving information.

All information generated, obtained, acquired, transformed or in the possession of the obligated subjects is public and accessible to any person, under the terms and conditions established in this Law, in the international treaties to which the Mexican State is a party, the laws of the federative entities and in the applicable legal provisions within their respective competencies.

The information may be classified as temporarily reserved for reasons of public interest or national security in accordance with the terms established by this Law.

Article 5. Information related to serious human rights violations or crimes against humanity, in accordance with national law or international treaties to which the Mexican State is a party, may not be classified as confidential.

No person may be subject to judicial or administrative inquiry arising from the exercise of the right of access to information, nor may this right be restricted by any means, direct or indirect.

Article 6. The State shall guarantee the effective access of every person to information held by any authority, agency, commission, committee, corporation, entity, institution, body, organization or equivalent of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of the three levels of government, constitutionally autonomous bodies, political parties, public trusts and funds, as well as any natural person, legal entity or union that receives and exercises public resources or performs acts of authority of the Federation, the federative entities, the municipalities or territorial demarcations of Mexico City.

Article 7. The right of access to information and the classification of information shall be interpreted in accordance with the principles established in the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, in the international treaties to which the Mexican State is a party, and in this Law.

In the application and interpretation of this Law, the principle of maximum transparency shall prevail, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, the international treaties to which the Mexican State is a party, and the binding resolutions and judgments issued by specialized national and international bodies. At all times, the broadest protection of the rights of individuals shall be favored.

For the purposes of interpretation, the criteria, determinations, and opinions of the Guarantor authorities and international organizations in this matter.

Chapter II

From the General Principles

Section One

From the guiding principles of the guarantor authorities

Article 8. The guarantor authorities shall govern their operation in accordance with the following principles:

- I. **Certainty:** It provides security and legal certainty to private individuals, as it allows them to know if the actions they take comply with the law and guarantees that the procedures are verifiable, reliable and trustworthy;



- II. **Congruence:** This implies that there is agreement between the request made by the individual and the response provided by the obligated party;
- III. **Documentation:** This means that the obligated parties must grant access to the documents that are in their files or that they are obliged to document, in accordance with their powers, competencies or functions, according to the physical characteristics of the information or the place where it is located, without this implying the preparation of ad hoc documents to attend to the requests for information;
- IV. **Effectiveness:** Effectively protects the right of access to public information;
- V. **Exceptionality:** This implies that information may be classified as reserved or confidential only if the assumptions expressly indicated in this Law are met;
- WE. **Exhaustiveness:** This means that the response expressly refers to each of the points requested, with the limitations of the principle of documentation;
- VII. **Impartiality:** In their actions, they must be detached or uninvolved in the interests of the parties in dispute, without bias towards any of the parties involved;
- VIII. **Independence:** They must act without influences that could affect the impartiality or effectiveness of the right of access to information;
- IX. **Legality:** To adjust their actions to the applicable legal provisions, justifying and explaining their resolutions and actions;
- X. **Maximum publicity:** Promote that all documented information held by the obligated subjects is public and accessible, except in the cases expressly established in this Law or in other applicable legal provisions, in which it may be classified as reserved or confidential for reasons of public interest or national security;
- XI. **Objectivity:** Adjusting one's actions to the legal assumptions that must be applied when analyzing the specific case to resolve it, without considering personal judgments;
- XII. **Professionalism:** They must base their actions on technical, theoretical, and methodological knowledge that guarantees efficient and effective performance in the exercise of their duties, and
- XIII. **Transparency:** Publicizing actions related to their responsibilities, as well as providing access to information that they are required to document.

Second Section

Principles on Transparency and Access to Public Information

Article 9. The guarantor authorities, as well as the obligated subjects, in the exercise, processing and interpretation of this Law, the corresponding ones of the federative entities and other provisions related to the aforementioned matter, must comply with the principles established in this section.

Article 10. The guarantor authorities shall grant the appropriate measures to ensure access to the information to all people, on equal terms with others.

All forms of discrimination that limit or impede the exercise of the right of access to education are prohibited. public information held by the obligated parties.

Article 11. All documented public information obtained, acquired, transformed, or held by obligated entities is public and must be accessible to any person. To this end, available means and actions must be enabled, in accordance with the terms and conditions established in this Law and other applicable legal provisions.

Article 12. The entities obligated to generate, publish and deliver information must:

- I. Ensuring that this information is accessible, reliable, complete, verifiable, truthful, and timely, addressing the needs of everyone's right to access information, however, it will be subject to a clearly defined regime of exceptions, and



- II. Ensure that inclusive, clear and understandable language is used for everyone, and where possible, make it accessible and translated into indigenous languages.

Article 13. The guarantor authorities, within the scope of their powers, must remedy any deficiency to guarantee the exercise of the right of access to information, without this implying a change in the request, in accordance with the principle of consistency.

Article 14. The exercise of the right of access to information may not be restricted or conditioned on that the applicant demonstrates any interest, nor justify the use that will be made of the requested information.

Article 15. The exercise of the right of access to information is free of charge and payment may only be required corresponding to the requested reproduction and delivery method.

Under no circumstances will reasonable adjustments made to guarantee access to information for individuals Applicants with disabilities will be charged a fee.

Article 16. Information is presumed to exist when it refers to the powers, competencies and functions that the applicable legal systems grant to the obligated subjects and there is a legal obligation to document it.

In cases where certain powers, competencies or functions have not been exercised, the obligated party must motivate the answer that justifies it.

Article 17. In the event of a refusal to provide access to information or its non-existence, the obligated party must indicate that the requested information falls within one of the exceptions provided for in this Law or, where applicable, that it does not correspond to its powers, competencies or functions, or that there is no legal obligation to document it.

Article 18. All procedures related to the right of access, delivery and publication of information must:

- I. To be carried out in a simple, clear and expeditious manner, in accordance with the provisions established in this Law, and
- II. To create the necessary conditions to ensure that this is accessible to any person, in accordance with Article 1 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States.

Chapter III

Of the Obligated Entities

Article 19. Obligated entities must make transparent and guarantee access to the documented information in their power, in accordance with applicable legal provisions.

Article 20. In order to achieve the objectives of this Law, the obligated parties must comply with the following obligations, as applicable, according to their nature:

- I. To establish the Transparency Committee and the Transparency Units, as well as to ensure their proper functioning in accordance with their internal regulations;
- II. Designate in the Transparency Units the persons in charge who depend directly on the person in charge of the obligated subject and who preferably have experience in the matter;
- III. Provide ongoing and specialized training to staff who are part of the Committees and the Transparency Units;
- IV. Establish and maintain up-to-date filing and document management systems, in accordance with applicable legal provisions;
- V. Promote the generation, documentation and publication of information in open and accessible formats;



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- WE. To protect and safeguard information classified as reserved or confidential, in accordance with applicable provisions;
- VII. Report to the competent guarantor authorities on the actions taken to implement the applicable provisions in this matter, in the terms that they determine;
- VIII. To address the requirements, observations, recommendations and criteria regarding transparency and access to information issued by the Guaranteeing Authorities and the National System;
- IX. Promote the use of information technologies to guarantee transparency, the exercise of the right of access to information and accessibility to these;
- X. Comply with the resolutions issued by the guarantor authorities;
- XI. Publish and keep updated the information relating to transparency obligations, integrating the corresponding files or links into the National Platform according to the procedures established for this purpose;
- XII. Proactively disseminate information of public interest;
- XIII. Pay attention to the recommendations of the guarantor authorities;
- XIV. Promote agreements with specialized public institutions that could assist them in delivering responses to information requests in indigenous languages, braille, or any other reasonable adjustment with the corresponding accessible format, in the most efficient way;
- XV. Promote the digitization of information in its possession and the use of information and communication technologies, in accordance with the policies established for this purpose by the System National;
- XVI. Respond to requests for access to information through the National Platform in accordance with the terms and deadlines established in this Law, regardless of the medium in which they were submitted or the method of reproduction and delivery requested, and
- XVII. Any others that result from applicable provisions.

Article 21. The obligated subjects shall be responsible for compliance with the obligations, procedures and responsibilities established in this Law and those corresponding to the federative entities, in the terms that they determine.

Article 22. Trusts and public funds that do not have an organic structure and, therefore, are not considered a parastatal entity, as well as public mandates and other similar contracts, must comply with the obligations of this Law through the administrative unit responsible for coordinating their operation.

TITLE TWO

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES FOR TRANSPARENCY AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Chapter I

Of the National System

Article 23. The National System is made up of the organic and articulated set of its members, procedures, instruments and policies, with the objective of strengthening the accountability of the Mexican State.

Its purpose is to coordinate and evaluate actions related to the cross-cutting public policy of transparency and access to public information, as well as to establish and implement the corresponding criteria and guidelines, in accordance with the provisions of this Law and other applicable legal provisions.

Article 24. The National System will be formed based on the coordination carried out between the different bodies that, by virtue of their areas of competence, contribute to transparency at the national level, at the three levels of government.



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This System will favor the generation of quality information, the management of information, the processing of information as a means to facilitate knowledge, the evaluation of public management, the promotion of the right of access to information, the dissemination of a culture of transparency and its accessibility, as well as effective oversight and accountability.

Article 25. The National System, which will operate through a National Council, has the following functions:

- I. To establish guidelines, instruments, objectives, indicators, goals, strategies, codes of good practice, models and comprehensive, systematic, continuous and evaluable policies, aimed at fulfilling the purposes of this Law;
- II. Promote and implement actions to guarantee accessibility conditions so that priority groups can exercise, on equal terms, the right of access to public information;
- III. Develop and establish common programs of national scope for the promotion, research, diagnosis and dissemination of transparency, access to public information and open government in the country;
- IV. Establish criteria for the publication of indicators that allow obligated entities to account for compliance with their objectives and results obtained;
- V. To assist in the development, promotion and dissemination among the obligated subjects of the criteria for the systematization and preservation of archives that allow for the efficient location of public information in accordance with the applicable legal provisions on the matter;
- WE. Establish policies regarding the digitization of public information held by obligated entities, the use of information technologies and the implementation of Reasonable Adjustments, which guarantee full access to this;
- VII. Design and implement policies regarding the generation, updating, organization, classification, publication, dissemination, preservation and accessibility of public information, in accordance with applicable legal provisions;
- VIII. Promote citizen participation through effective mechanisms in the planning, implementation and evaluation of policies on the matter;
- IX. Establish professionalization, updating and training programs for public servants and members of obligated entities in matters of transparency and access to public information;
- X. Issue general agreements and resolutions for the operation of the National System;
- XI. To approve, promote, evaluate and modify the national policy on transparency and access to public information;
- XII. To promote the exercise of the right of access to public information throughout the Mexican Republic;
- XIII. Promote the effective coordination of the entities that make up the National System and monitor the actions established for this purpose;
- XIV. To issue the agreements that authorize and legitimize the Federal Guaranteeing Authority to resolve the appeals of nonconformity filed by private persons against the resolutions issued by the local guaranteeing authorities other than those indicated in article 163 of this Law;
- XV. To issue the rules of operation and functioning of the National System, and
- XVI. Any others that may arise from this Law and other applicable legal provisions.

Chapter II

From the National Council

Article 26. The National Council shall be composed of the following persons:



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- I. The Anti-Corruption and Good Governance Secretariat, which will preside over it;
- II. The Digital Transformation and Telecommunications Agency;
- III. The General Archive of the Nation;
- IV. The Federal Center for Conciliation and Labor Registration;
- V. The Federal Court of Conciliation and Arbitration;
- WE. The National Electoral Institute, and
- VII. The presidency of each Committee of the Transparency Subsystems referred to in Article 32 of this Law.

The members referred to in sections I to VI of the preceding paragraph may be replaced in their absences by the public servant they designate for this purpose, who must have the minimum hierarchical level of General Director or equivalent.

The members of the National Council will have voice and vote, and will hold their positions on an honorary basis. Therefore, they will not receive any remuneration, emolument, or compensation for their participation.

Article 27. The National Council may invite, due to the nature of the matters to be discussed, persons, institutions, representatives of the obligated subjects and of society to participate in its meetings.

In any case, the obligated parties will have the power to request to be invited to these meetings.

Article 28. The National Council shall meet at least every six months, upon prior convocation by the person holding the Presidency or by the person Executive Secretary at the latter's indication, which must be accompanied by the agenda and the corresponding documentation.

The National Council will have a valid session with the attendance of at least half plus one of its members. Decisions will be made by a majority vote of the members present, with the Chair having the deciding vote in case of a tie.

The person holding the Presidency of the National Council has the power to promote at all times the effective coordination and functioning of the National System.

Article 29. The members of the National Council, as well as a representative of the National Council for Accounting Harmonization, provided for in Article 6 of the General Law on Government Accounting, shall participate in the development of the criteria referred to in Article 25, Section IV, of this Law. The representative shall have the right to speak and may submit written observations on said criteria, which shall not be binding. Once the National Council approves the criteria, they shall be binding on all obligated entities.

Article 30. The National Council shall have an Executive Secretariat appointed by the head of the Federal guarantor authority, which will have the following powers:

- I. To follow up on the agreements and resolutions of the National System;
- II. Verify compliance with the programs, strategies, actions, policies and services adopted by the National System;
- III. Prepare and publish reports on the activities of the National System;
- IV. To collaborate with the members of the National System, to strengthen and guarantee the efficiency of the coordination mechanisms, and
- V. Any other duties assigned to him by the head of the National Council.

Chapter III

Of the Transparency Subsystems

Article 31. The National System will have a Transparency Subsystem for each federal entity, which will operate through its respective Committee.

The Transparency Subsystems will have the following functions:



- I. To make known to the National Council, through its Presidency, the opinions they may have on the draft national policy on transparency and access to public information;
- II. Support in monitoring the implementation of the national policy on transparency and access to public information;
- III. Submit an annual report on your activities to the National Council;
- IV. To promote coordination actions among its members that encourage compliance with obligations regarding transparency and access to public information;
- V. To give opinions on other matters submitted to it by the National Council, and
- WE. Any others that the National System may confer upon it.

Article 32. The Committee of each Transparency Subsystem shall be composed of a representative person from the oversight bodies or their counterparts in the federal entity of:

- I. The executive branch, who will preside over it;
- II. The legislative power;
- III. The judiciary, and
- IV. Each of the autonomous constitutional bodies.

The Committee of each Transparency Subsystem will also include as members the representatives of municipalities of the federal entity or territorial demarcations of Mexico City as determined in the corresponding local legislation.

The members of the Committee of each Transparency Subsystem may be replaced in their absence by the public servant they designate for this purpose, who must have the hierarchical level immediately below theirs.

The members of the Committee of each Transparency Subsystem will have voice and vote, and will hold their positions on an honorary basis, so they will not receive remuneration, emolument, or compensation for their participation.

Decisions of the Committee for each Transparency Subsystem will be made by a majority vote of its members present. In the event of a tie, the chairperson will have the deciding vote.

Article 33. The Committee of each Transparency Subsystem may, depending on the nature of the matters to be discussed, invite individuals, institutions, representatives of the obligated entities, and members of society to participate in its meetings. In any case, the obligated entities shall have the right to request to be invited to these meetings.

Chapter IV

From the guarantor authorities

Article 34. The Guaranteeing Authorities shall be responsible for ensuring, within their sphere of competence, the exercise of the rights of access to public information and the protection of personal data, in accordance with the principles and bases established by Article 6 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, as well as by the provisions of this Law and other applicable legal provisions.

Article 35. The guarantor authorities shall have the following powers:

- I. To interpret, within the scope of their powers, the regulations applicable to them, derived from this Law and the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States;
- II. To know and resolve the appeals for review filed by private individuals against the resolutions of the obligated subjects in their respective areas of competence, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter I of Title Eight of this Law;
- III. To impose the appropriate enforcement measures and sanctions, in accordance with the provisions of this Law and other provisions derived from it;
- IV. To promote and disseminate the exercise of the rights of access to information, in accordance with the national policy on transparency and access to public information and the applicable legal provisions on the matter;



- V. Promote a culture of transparency in the education system;
- WE. Provide training to public servants and technical support to obligated entities regarding transparency and access to information;
- VII. Establish transparency policies with a social purpose, taking into account economic, social and cultural conditions;
- VIII. To enter into agreements with the obligated entities that promote the publication of information within the framework of transparency policies with a social purpose;
- IX. To enter into collaboration agreements with private individuals or sectors of society when their activities or products are of public interest or social relevance;
- X. To enter into collaboration agreements with other guarantor authorities for the fulfillment of their duties and to promote best practices in the matter;
- XI. Promote substantive equality;
- XII. Coordinate with the competent authorities so that, in the procedures for access to information and in the means of appeal, the information is provided in indigenous languages and in accessible formats so that they are substantiated and addressed in the same language and, where appropriate, the necessary reasonable adjustments are promoted if it concerns persons with disabilities;
- XIII. Guarantee accessibility conditions so that priority groups can exercise their right of access to public information under equal circumstances;
- XIV. Inform the competent authority about the probable liability of the obligated parties who fail to comply with the obligations provided for in this Law and in other applicable provisions;
- XV. Promote participation and collaboration with international organizations in the analysis and best practices regarding access to public information;
- XVI. Promote the principles of transparency, accountability, citizen participation, accessibility and technological innovation;
- XVII. To issue recommendations to the obligated entities, with the purpose of designing, implementing and evaluating government openness actions that allow guiding internal policies on the matter;
- XVIII. Promote the digitization of public information held by obligated entities and the use of information and communication technologies, in accordance with the policies established by the National System, and
- XIX. The other powers conferred upon them by this Law and other applicable provisions.

Article 36. The guarantor authorities for the exercise and performance of the powers granted to them by this Law, shall have the legal nature, affiliation and administrative structure established in their respective internal regulations or similar or general agreements, within the scope of their respective powers.

Local guarantor authorities may stipulate that their structure will be similar to that of the federal guarantor authority. in their respective laws.

Article 37. The Federal Guaranteeing Authority, in addition to what is indicated in Article 35 of this Law, shall have the following powers:

- I. To know and resolve the appeals filed by private individuals against the resolutions issued by the local guarantor authorities when they are linked to federal public resources;
- II. To lead and coordinate the National System, and
- III. Other duties as conferred upon it by the National System through the National Council, this Law and other provisions on the matter.



Article 38. The head of the federal guarantor authority shall be appointed by the head of the Federal Executive.

Chapter V

From the Transparency Committees

Article 39. In each obligated entity, a collegiate Transparency Committee will be integrated and composed of an odd number of members.

The Transparency Committee will adopt its resolutions by majority vote; in the event of a tie, the Committee Chair will have the deciding vote. Those individuals deemed necessary by the Committee members may attend its sessions as guests; they will have voice but no vote.

Members of the Transparency Committee may not be hierarchically subordinate to one another, nor may two or more members be a single individual. In such cases, the head of the obligated entity must appoint a substitute. Members of the Transparency Committees will have alternates whose appointment will be made in accordance with the internal regulations of the respective obligated entities, and who must hold positions immediately below those of the primary members.

In the case of the Federal Public Administration, the Transparency Committees of the agencies and entities, They will consist of:

- I. The person responsible for the area coordinating archives or equivalent;
- II. The person responsible for the Transparency Unit, and
- III. The head of the Internal Control Body or equivalent.

The members of the Transparency Committee will have access to the information to determine its classification, in accordance with the legal provisions issued by the obligated entities for the protection or safeguarding of the information.

The National System of Investigation and Intelligence in matters of Public Security, the National Intelligence Center, the Federal Center for the Protection of Persons, the Intelligence and Investigation Divisions of the Federal Ministerial Police and National Guard, the Criminal Investigation Agency, the Federal Center for Criminal Investigation, the Specialized Prosecutor's Office in matters of Organized Crime, the Financial Intelligence Unit, the General Staff of the National Defense, the General Staff of the Navy, or the administrative units that replace them, will not be subject to the authority of the Transparency Committees referred to in this article.

The corresponding functions will be the sole responsibility of the head of the entity or administrative unit.

The classification, declassification, and access to information generated or held by intelligence and investigation agencies must adhere to the terms provided in this Law and the security and safeguarding protocols established for this purpose.

Article 40. Each Transparency Committee shall have the following powers:

- I. To establish, coordinate and supervise the actions and procedures to ensure the greatest efficiency in the management of requests for access to information, in accordance with applicable provisions;
- II. Confirm, modify or revoke the determinations regarding the extension of the response period, classification of information and declaration of non-existence or incompetence, which are adopted by the persons in charge of the corresponding Areas of the obligated subjects;
- III. Order, where appropriate, the competent areas to generate the information that, derived from their powers, competencies and functions, they must have in their possession, or, after accreditation of the impossibility of its generation, explain, in a well-founded and motivated manner, the reasons why, in the particular case, they did not exercise said powers, competencies or functions;



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- IV. Establish policies to facilitate obtaining information and exercising the right of access to information;
- V. Promote and establish training programs on transparency, access to information and accessibility for all public servants or members of the obligated entity;
- WE. Collect and send to the guarantor authorities the data necessary for the preparation of the annual report, in accordance with the guidelines issued by said authorities;
- VII. To request and authorize the extension of the information reservation period, in accordance with the provisions of Article 104 of this Law, and
- VIII. Any others that may arise from applicable legal provisions.

Chapter VI

From the Transparency Units

Article 41. The obligated entities shall designate the person responsible for the Transparency Unit, who It will have the following powers:

- I. Collect and disseminate the information provided for in Chapters II, III, IV and V of Title Five of this Law, and encourage the areas to update it periodically, in accordance with the applicable legal provisions;
- II. To receive and process requests for access to information;
- III. To assist individuals in preparing requests for access to information and, where appropriate, to guide them on the competent obligated entities in accordance with the applicable legal provisions;
- IV. Carry out the necessary internal procedures for handling requests for access to information;
- V. Make notifications to the applicants;
- WE. To propose to the Transparency Committee the internal procedures that ensure the greatest efficiency in the management of requests for access to information, in accordance with the applicable legal provisions;
- VII. Propose qualified personnel as needed to receive and process requests for access to information;
- VIII. Keep a record of requests for access to information, responses, results, reproduction and shipping costs;
- IX. Promote and implement transparency policies with a social purpose, ensuring their accessibility;
- X. Promote transparency and accessibility within the obligated entity;
- XI. To inform the competent authority of the probable liability for non-compliance with the obligations set forth in this Law and in other applicable provisions, and
- XII. Any others that may arise from applicable legal provisions.

Article 42. In the event that any area of the obligated subjects refuses to collaborate with the Transparency Unit, the latter will inform its hierarchical superior so that it may order the appropriate actions to be carried out without delay.

If the refusal to cooperate persists, the Transparency Unit will inform the competent authority, who may initiate the respective liability procedure.

Article 43. The offices occupied by the Transparency Units must be located in places visible to the public. general public and easily accessible.

Transparency Units must have the minimum operating conditions that ensure the fulfillment of their functions.



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The obligated entities must train the staff that make up the Transparency Units, in accordance with the guidelines issued for this purpose by the National System.

TITLE THREE

NATIONAL TRANSPARENCY PLATFORM

Single Chapter

From the National Transparency Platform

Article 44. The Anti-Corruption and Good Governance Secretariat will administer, implement and put into operation the National Platform that allows compliance with the procedures, obligations and provisions indicated in this Law for the obligated subjects and guarantor Authorities, taking into account the accessibility needs of the users, as well as in other legal provisions.

Article 45. The National Platform will have the following modules:

- I. Requests for access to information;
- II. Management of appeals;
- III. Transparency obligation portals;
- IV. Communication between the guarantor authorities and obligated parties, and
- V. Any other that the National System determines.

Article 46. The National System will establish the necessary measures to guarantee the stability and security of the National Platform, promoting the standardization of processes and the simplicity of the use of the systems by users.

TITLE FOURTH

CULTURE OF TRANSPARENCY AND INSTITUTIONAL OPENNESS

Chapter I

On the Promotion of Transparency and the Right of Access to Information

Article 47. The obligated entities, in coordination with the guaranteeing authorities, must train and update on a permanent basis all their public servants in matters of the right of access to information, through the means that are considered pertinent.

With the aim of creating a culture of transparency and access to information among the inhabitants of the United Mexican States, the Guaranteeing Authorities may promote, in collaboration with educational and cultural institutions of the public or private sector, activities, working groups, exhibitions and contests related to transparency and access to information.

Article 48. The guarantor authorities, within the scope of their respective powers or through the coordination mechanisms they establish for this purpose, may:

- I. To propose to the competent educational authorities that they include content on the social importance of the right of access to information in the study plans and programs of preschool, primary, secondary, normal and teacher training for basic education in their respective jurisdictions;
- II. To promote, among public and private institutions of upper secondary and higher education, the inclusion, within their study programs, curricular and extracurricular academic activities, of topics that emphasize the social importance of the right of access to information and accountability;
- III. Promote the installation of public information modules in libraries and specialized archives, which facilitate the exercise of the right of access to information and the consultation of information derived from the transparency obligations referred to in this Law;



- IV. To propose, among public and private higher education institutions, the creation of research, dissemination and teaching centers on transparency, the right of access to information and accountability;
- V. Establish agreements among public education institutions for the development and publication of materials that promote a culture of the right to access information and accountability;
- WE. Promote, in coordination with federal, state and municipal authorities or those of the territorial demarcations of Mexico City, the participation of citizens and social organizations in workshops, seminars and activities that aim to disseminate the issues of transparency and the right of access to information;
- VII. Develop training programs for users of this right to increase its exercise and use, prioritizing members of priority attention groups;
- VIII. To promote strategies that make available to the various sectors of society the means to exercise the right of access to information, in accordance with their sociocultural context, and
- IX. Develop, with the participation of digital community centers and public, university, government and specialized libraries, programs for advising and guiding their users in the exercise and use of the right of access to information.

Article 49. To comply with the obligations set forth in this Law, the obligated parties may develop or adopt, individually or in agreement with other obligated parties, best practice schemes that aim to:

- I. To raise the level of compliance with the provisions of this Law;
- II. Harmonize access to information by sector;
- III. To facilitate the exercise of the right of access to information for individuals, and
- IV. Ensure the accessibility of information.

Chapter II

Transparency with a Social Purpose

Article 50. The Guaranteeing Authorities shall issue transparency policies with a social focus, in accordance with the general guidelines defined for this purpose by the National System, designed to encourage obligated entities to publish useful information on priority issues. These policies shall aim, among other things, to promote the reuse and utilization of the information generated by obligated entities, considering the demands of society, identified based on previously established methodologies.

Article 51. The information published by the obligated entities, within the framework of the transparency policy with a social focus, it will be disseminated through the media and formats that best suit the target audience.

Article 52. The National System will issue the criteria to evaluate the effectiveness of the transparency policy with a social purpose, considering as a basis the reuse and use that society makes of the information.

The information published as a result of transparency policies must allow the generation of useful public knowledge, to reduce information asymmetries, improve access to procedures and services, optimize decision-making by authorities or any person, and must have a clear objective focused on the needs of specific or determinable sectors of society.

Chapter III

From the Institutional Opening



Article 53. The guarantor authorities, within the scope of their powers, will assist the obligated subjects and representatives of civil society in the construction and implementation of collaboration mechanisms for the promotion and implementation of policies and mechanisms of institutional openness.

Article 54. The obligated parties, within the scope of their competence, regarding opening must:

- I. To guarantee the exercise and compliance with the principles of transparency with a social purpose, citizen participation, accountability, innovation and the use of technology that prioritizes user-centered design;
- II. Implement open data and technology, including, in the digitization of information related to public services, procedures and other components of government action, the publication of data of interest to the population, mainly in an automatic manner and without increasing the administrative burden, in accordance with its budgetary availability, and
- III. To seek mechanisms that strengthen the participation and collaboration of private individuals in the economic, social, cultural and political affairs of the Nation.

Article 55. The agencies and entities of the Federal Public Administration must carry out actions regarding open data and open government in accordance with the guidelines issued for this purpose by the Digital Transformation and Telecommunications Agency.

FIFTH TITLE

TRANSPARENCY OBLIGATIONS

Chapter I

Of the General Obligations

Article 56. The obligated entities must comply with the transparency obligations and make available to the public and keep updated, in the respective electronic means, in accordance with their powers, attributions, functions or corporate purpose, as appropriate, the information, at least, on the topics, documents and policies and information indicated in this Title.

Information covered by this Title that falls under any of the classification categories outlined in Articles 110 and 113 of this Law shall not be subject to the publication referred to in this same article, unless a public version can be prepared. In all cases, the harm test referred to in Article 107 of this Law shall apply.

In their resolutions, the Guaranteeing Authorities may indicate to the obligated subjects that the information they must provide is considered as a transparency obligation in accordance with this Title, taking into account the relevance of the information, the impact of the requests on it and the repetitive nature of the resolutions.

Article 57. The guidelines issued by the National System will establish the formats for publishing information to ensure that the information is truthful, reliable, timely, consistent, comprehensive, up-to-date, accessible, understandable, and verifiable.

The guidelines referred to in the previous paragraph will seek to standardize the presentation of the information referred to in this Title by the obligated parties.

Article 58. Information related to transparency obligations must be updated at least every three months, unless a different period is established in this Law. The National System will issue the criteria for determining the minimum period that the information must remain available and accessible, taking into account its characteristics.

The publication of the information must indicate the obligated entity responsible for generating it, as well as the date of its latest update.

Article 59. The guarantor authorities, either on their own initiative or at the request of private individuals, shall verify the compliance that the obligated parties give to the provisions set forth in this Title.



Complaints filed by private individuals may be made at any time, in accordance with the procedure set out in this Law.

Article 60. The home page of the Internet portals of the obligated subjects shall have a direct access link to the site where the public information referred to in this Title is located, which must have a search engine.

Information on transparency obligations must be published with a gender and disability perspective, when it corresponds to its nature.

Article 61. The guarantor authorities and the obligated subjects shall establish measures that facilitate access to and search for information for persons with disabilities and shall ensure that the published information is accessible in a focused manner to persons who speak an indigenous language.

Therefore, either on their own or through the National System, they must promote and develop progressively, policies and programs aimed at ensuring the accessibility of information to the greatest extent possible.

The homogeneity and standardization of information will be promoted through the issuance of guidelines and formats by the National System.

Article 62. Obligated entities shall provide interested parties with computer equipment with internet access, enabling individuals to consult information or use the information access request system at the offices of the Transparency Units. This is without prejudice to the additional use of alternative means of disseminating information when these are more easily accessible and understandable in certain populations.

Article 63. The information published by obligated entities, as defined in this Title, does not constitute government propaganda. Obligated entities, even during electoral processes, from the start of the pre-campaign period until the conclusion of the electoral process, must keep the information accessible on the transparency obligations portal, unless expressly provided otherwise in the legal provisions governing electoral matters.

Article 64. Obligated entities and private individuals shall be responsible for the personal data in their possession in accordance with the applicable legal provisions on the matter.

Obligated entities may not disseminate, distribute, or commercialize personal data contained in information systems developed in the exercise of their functions, unless they have obtained the express written consent, or consent obtained through a similar authentication method, from the individuals to whom the information refers, in accordance with applicable legal provisions. This is without prejudice to the provisions of Article 119 of this Law.

Chapter II

Common Transparency Obligations

Article 65. The obligated entities shall make available to the public and keep updated, in the respective electronic media, in accordance with their powers, attributions, functions or corporate purpose, as appropriate, the information, at least, on the topics, documents and policies indicated below:

- I. The regulatory framework applicable to the obligated subject, which must include laws, codes, regulations, creation decrees, administrative manuals, operating rules, criteria, policies, among others;
- II. Its complete organizational structure, in a format that allows linking each part of the structure, the powers and responsibilities that correspond to each public servant and/or professional service provider who is a member of the obligated entities, in accordance with the applicable provisions;
- III. The faculties of each area;
- IV. The goals and objectives of the areas in accordance with their operational programs;
- V. The indicators related to issues of public interest or social significance that, according to their functions, they must establish, as well as those that allow them to account for their objectives and results;
- WE. The directory of all public servants, from the level of department head or its equivalent, or lower levels, when providing services to the public; manage or apply resources



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public officials; those who perform acts of authority or provide professional services under a trust or fee-based arrangement; and rank-and-file staff. The directory must include, at least, the name, position or assigned appointment, level of the position in the organizational structure, date of appointment, telephone number, address for receiving correspondence, and official email address;

- VII. The gross and net remuneration of all public servants, whether permanent or temporary, including all income, salaries, benefits, bonuses, premiums, commissions, allowances, incentives, income and compensation systems, indicating the frequency of said remuneration;
- VIII. Representation expenses and travel allowances, as well as the purpose and corresponding commission report;
- IX. The total number of positions and of basic and trusted staff, specifying the total number of vacancies, by job level, for each administrative unit;
- X. Contracts for professional services on a fee basis, indicating the names of the service providers, the services contracted, the amount of the fees and the contracting period;
- XI. The public version of the asset declarations of public servants in accordance with applicable legal provisions, in the systems enabled for this purpose;
- XII. The address of the Transparency Unit, in addition to the electronic address where requests to obtain information can be received;
- XIII. The calls for applications for public positions and the results thereof, in the systems enabled for this purpose, in accordance with the applicable legal provisions;
- XIV. The programs, subsidies, incentives and support, which must include information regarding transfer programs, services, social infrastructure and subsidy programs, and which must contain the following:
 - a) Area;
 - b) Program name;
 - c) Validity period;
 - d) Design, objectives and scope;
 - e) Physical goals;
 - f) Estimated beneficiary population;
 - g) Amount approved, modified and spent, as well as the schedules of its programming budgetary;
 - h) Access requirements and procedures;
 - i) Citizen complaint or grievance procedure;
 - j) Enforceability mechanisms;
 - k) Evaluation mechanisms, evaluation reports and follow-up of recommendations;
 - l) Indicators with name, definition, calculation method, unit of measurement, dimension, measurement frequency, name of the databases used for their calculation;
 - m) Forms of social participation;
 - n) Coordination with other social programs;
 - o) Link to the operating rules or equivalent document;
 - p) Periodic reports on the implementation and results of the evaluations carried out, and



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- q) Register of beneficiaries which must contain the following data: name of the individual or corporate name of the beneficiary legal entities, the amount, resource, benefit or support granted to each of them, territorial unit, if applicable, age and sex;
- XV. The general working conditions, contracts or agreements that regulate the labor relations of base or trust personnel, as well as the public economic resources, in kind or donations, that are given to the unions and exercised as public resources;
- XVI. Curriculum information, from the level of department head or equivalent, up to the ownership of the obligated subject;
- XVII. The list of public servants with final administrative sanctions, specifying the cause of the sanction and the provision, in accordance with the provisions of the applicable legal regulations;
- XVIII. The services and procedures they offer, including their requirements, in the systems enabled for this purpose, in accordance with applicable legal provisions;
- XIX. Financial information on the allocated budget, as well as quarterly expenditure reports, in accordance with the General Law of Government Accounting and other applicable legal provisions;
- XX. Information relating to public debt, in terms of applicable legal provisions;
- XXI. The amounts allocated to expenses related to social communication and official advertising that allow identification of the type of media, suppliers, contract number and concept or campaign;
- XXII. The audit reports on the budget execution of each obligated entity that are carried out and, where applicable, the corresponding clarifications;
- XXIII. The result of the audit of the financial statements;
- XXIV. The amounts, criteria, calls for proposals, and list of individuals or legal entities to whom, for any reason, public resources are allocated or who are allowed to use public resources, or who, under the terms of applicable provisions, perform acts of authority. Likewise, the reports that these individuals submit regarding the use and destination of said resources;
- XXV. The concessions, contracts, agreements, permits, licenses or authorizations granted, specifying the persons holding them, and their purpose, name or business name of the holder, validity, type, terms, conditions, amount and modifications, as well as whether the procedure involves the use of public goods, services and/or resources;
- XXVI. The results of the direct award, restricted invitation and bidding procedures of any nature, including the public version of the respective file and the contracts entered into, which must contain, at least, the following:
- a) Public tenders or restricted invitation procedures:
1. The call or invitation issued, as well as the legal grounds applied for to carry it out;
 2. The names of the participating or invited people;
 3. The name of the winning person and the reasons that justify it;
 4. The requesting Area and the one responsible for its execution;
 5. The calls and invitations issued;
 6. The opinions and award decision;
 7. The contract and, where applicable, its annexes;



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8. Monitoring and oversight mechanisms, including, where applicable, studies of urban and environmental impact, as appropriate;
9. The budget item, in accordance with the expenditure classification by object, in the case if applicable;
10. Origin of the resources, specifying whether they are federal, state, or municipal, as well as the type of participation or respective contribution fund;
11. Any amending agreements that may be signed, specifying the purpose and the date of celebration;
12. Physical and financial progress reports on the contracted works or services;
13. The termination agreement, and
14. The final settlement, and

b) Direct awards:

1. The proposal submitted by the participant;
2. The reasons and legal grounds applied to carry it out;
3. Authorization for the exercise of the option;
4. Where applicable, the quotations considered, specifying the names of the suppliers and the amounts;
5. The name of the natural or legal person awarded the prize;
6. The requesting administrative unit and the one responsible for its execution;
7. The number, date, amount of the contract and the delivery or execution period of the services or work;
8. Monitoring and oversight mechanisms, including, where applicable, studies of urban and environmental impact, as applicable;
9. Progress reports on the contracted works or services;
10. The termination agreement, and
11. The final settlement;

- XXVII. The reports they generate in accordance with legal provisions;
- XXVIII. The statistics they generate in compliance with their powers, competencies or functions;
- XXIX. Programmatic or budgetary progress reports, balance sheets and their financial status;
- XXX. The Register of suppliers and contractors in the systems enabled for this purpose, in accordance with the applicable legal provisions;
- XXXI. The coordination and collaboration agreements with the social and private sectors;
- XXXII. The inventory of movable and immovable property in possession and ownership;
- XXXIII. The recommendations issued by the public bodies of the Mexican State or international human rights guarantor organizations, as well as the actions they have taken to address them;
- XXXIV. The resolutions issued in processes or procedures followed in the form of a trial;
- XXXV. Mechanisms for citizen participation;
- XXXVI. The programs they offer, including information on the target population and destination, as well as the procedures, response times, requirements and formats to access them;
- XXXVII. The minutes and resolutions of the Transparency Committee of the obligated entities;
- XXXVIII. Evaluations and surveys carried out by the subjects obligated to programs financed with resources public;
- XXXIX. Studies financed with public resources;
- XL. The list of retired and pensioned individuals, as well as the amount they receive;



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- XLI.** Income received for any reason, indicating the names of the people responsible for receiving, managing and using it, as well as its destination;
- XLII.** Donations made to third parties in cash or in kind;
- XLIII.** The catalog of document arrangement and archiving guide;
- XLIV.** The minutes of ordinary and extraordinary sessions, as well as the opinions and recommendations that, where appropriate, are issued by the advisory councils;
- XLV.** The list of requests to telecommunications concessionaires and internet service or application providers for the interception of private communications, access to communications records, and real-time geolocation of communications equipment, containing exclusively the purpose, time frame, and legal basis of the request, as well as, where applicable, a statement that it has the corresponding judicial authorization, and
- XLVI.** Any other information that may be useful or considered relevant, and that which is provided for in other applicable legal provisions.

The obligated parties must inform the guarantor authorities in a reasoned and substantiated manner what the sections of this article that are applicable to them, so that the Authorities may validate them.

Once they have the reference validation, the obligated parties will proceed to publish them on the National Platform.

Chapter III

Specific Obligations

Article 66. The obligated entities of the Federal Executive Powers, of the federative and municipal entities or of the territorial demarcations of Mexico City, in addition to what is indicated in the previous article, must make available to the public and update, according to the scope of their competence, the following information:

- I.** The National Development Plan and the development plans of the federal entities, as appropriate;
- II.** The expenditure budget and the formulas for distributing the resources granted;
- III.** The expropriations decreed and executed, which include, at least, the date of expropriation, the address and the cause of public utility and the surface occupations;
- IV.** The name, business name or corporate name and federal taxpayer registration number of those who have had any tax credit cancelled or forgiven, as well as the respective amounts;
- V.** The names of the people who were authorized to act as brokers and public notaries, as well as their contact information, information related to the patent granting process and any sanctions that may have been applied to them;
- WE.** Urban development plans, territorial and ecological planning, land types and uses, and licenses for use and construction granted by municipal governments;
- VII.** Draft administrative provisions, unless their dissemination could compromise the intended effects of the provision or they involve emergency situations, as provided for in the General Law on Regulatory Improvement;
- VIII.** The municipal gazettes, which must include the resolutions and agreements approved by the city councils, and
- IX.** The minutes of council meetings, the attendance records of the members of the City Council at the council meetings, and the voting record of the council members on the initiatives or agreements.

Article 67. The obligated entities of the Federal Executive Branch, in addition to what is indicated in the previous article, They must make the following information available to the public and keep it updated:

- I.** To the armed forces:



- a) Statistics on pardons, pending trials, enforceable resolutions, by crime, by degree of those sentenced, by year and sentences served, and
 - b) Statistics on firearm licenses by type;
- II. Regarding tax matters:
 - a) The portfolio of investment programs and projects;
 - b) For statistical purposes, the list of tax incentives established in the tax laws, identified by credits, refunds, reductions, and deductions, both for individuals and legal entities, as well as their percentage;
 - c) The name, business name, or corporate name and Federal Taxpayer Registry number of those who have had any tax credit, already determined and due, canceled or forgiven, as well as the respective amounts; linking such actions to the taxpayer identification data indicated in this paragraph. Likewise, statistical information on the exemptions provided for in the tax provisions, and
 - d) Customs agents with authorized license;
- III. Regarding population:
 - a) The number of penitentiary centers or treatment centers for adolescents, indicating their installed capacity, as well as their location and the function of the physical infrastructure spaces they have;
 - b) Migration statistics on entries of foreigners with legal stay in Mexico and status of stay, events of foreigners presented and returned; disaggregated by sex, age group and nationality, and
 - c) Statistics on migrant protection groups, by care actions;
- IV. In matters of public safety and law enforcement:
 - a) For statistical purposes, the list of requests to telecommunications concessionary companies and Internet service or application providers for the intervention of private communications, access to the communications record and the real-time geolocation of communication equipment, which contains exclusively the object, the temporal scope and the legal grounds of the request, as well as, where appropriate, the mention that it has the corresponding judicial authorization;
 - b) Statistics on trust control processes disaggregated by federal entity and institution;
 - c) The incidence of federal crimes, broken down by type of crime, as well as the number of victims disaggregated by sex and age range;
 - d) The disaggregated statistics of processes, complaints and investigations related to conduct considered as crimes in matters of juvenile justice, and
 - e) La estadística relativa a la solución de controversias realizado a través de los mecanismos alternativos de solución de controversias en materia penal, desagregada por medios de mediación, conciliación y junta restaurativa;
- V. In the area of foreign policy:
 - a) The list of protection issues for Mexicans abroad, containing sex, age range, country, type of support and, where applicable, amount;
 - b) The number of certificates of subscription to the Agreement referred to in section I of article 27 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States to obtain concessions for the exploration and exploitation of mines and waters in national territory, indicating the federal entity and the nationality of the applicant and for the acquisition of real estate outside the restricted zone, indicating the federal entity and the nationality of the applicant, as well as the number of permits granted for the establishment of



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trusts, indicating the trustee, the nationality of the beneficiary and the federal entity where the property is located;

- c) The number of naturalization certificates, identified by type, date of issue, sex, age range and country of origin;
- d) The determinations or resolutions issued by international jurisdictional bodies or organizations in which Mexico has been a party or has intervened, broken down by court of origin, date, subject matter and status of compliance with the resolution;
- e) International treaties concluded and in force for Mexico and, where applicable, the reports of the review mechanisms of their implementation;
- f) Statistical information on international candidacies that the Mexican government puts forward, once the development of the election process has ended and does not update the assumption referred to in section II of article 112 of this Law;
- g) The report on the performance of the persons representing Mexico when they preside over, head or coordinate commissions, councils, committees, working groups, assemblies, meetings and high-level conferences, ad hoc mechanisms, or any dependent and/or subsidiary body of international organizations and multilateral mechanisms;
- h) Mexico's votes, positions and initiatives issued within international organizations and multilateral mechanisms, as well as the declarations and resolutions that it may have proposed or co-sponsored, once the negotiation process has ended;
- i) Interinstitutional agreements registered with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs referred to in the Law on the Celebration of Treaties, and
- j) Executive agreements, memoranda of understanding, protocols, letters of intent and other instruments that, without adopting the category of Treaties, are signed by representatives of the Government Federal with representatives of other governments through which legally binding commitments are acquired;

WE. Regarding the environment and natural resources:

- a) The list of protected natural areas, containing category, surface area, region and entities federative entities that comprise them;
- b) The list of Mexican species at risk, by taxonomic group;
- c) The list of natural vegetation, by federal entity, by ecosystem and by area;
- d) The estimated list of waste, by type, by volume, by federal entity and by year;
- e) The average annual availability of surface and groundwater by hydrological region;
- f) The National Inventory of Municipal Drinking Water and Wastewater Treatment Plants;
- g) The list of contaminated areas, by type of contaminant and location;
- h) The types of forest vegetation and soils, their location, formations and classes, with trends and projections that allow the classification and delimitation of the current state of deforestation and degradation, as well as the areas of conservation, protection, restoration and forest production, in relation to the hydrological-forest basins, the ecological regions, the permanent forest areas and the protected natural areas;
- i) The dynamics of change in the country's forest vegetation, which allows us to know and evaluate the rates of deforestation and the rates of degradation and disturbance, recording their main causes;
- j) The criteria and indicators of sustainability, deforestation and ecosystem degradation forestry;
- k) The list of commercial forest plantations, containing their location, area, type of forest species, production level and their status;
- l) Statements and resolutions regarding environmental impact;
- m) Statistical information on the country's historic and notable trees;



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- n) Statistical information on infringements, identifying the cause of the infringement, the legal provision infringed and the description of the infringement, and
- o) The citizen participation index, which contains the category, weighting, and unit of measurement

not anymore;

VII.

In economic matters:

- a) The list of current tariffs containing the tariff item, description, base rate, category and, where applicable, the instrument to which it refers;
- b) The names of the persons who were authorized to practice as public brokers, as well as the address of the public brokerages, the results of the final examination by which the authorization was obtained and the sanctions that may have been applied to them;
- c) Statistical information on disputes resolved in international arbitration in matters of foreign trade, broken down by arbitrator, parties, dispute and date of resolution, and
- d) Information related to:
 1. Geological, geophysical, geochemical and mineral deposit information of the country;
 2. The geographical coordinates of the concession with sides, bearings and distances;
 3. The regions and zones assigned for the exploration and exploitation of minerals;
 4. The bases and rules that were used to award the concessions and allocations;
 5. The register of mining concessions;
 6. The overall figures for volume and value of concessionable minerals; mining production by Entity and Municipality, mining and metallurgical production by form of presentation, coal production and share of production value by Entity, and
 7. Reports on inspection visits that include, at least, the details of the concession title, date of execution of the visit, concession holder and resolution thereof;

VIII.

In the areas of agriculture, livestock, rural development, fishing and food:

- a) The list of support granted in matters of agriculture, livestock, fishing or food, containing municipality, population or locality, description or amount of support, and the number of beneficiaries distinguished by gender;
- b) The list of sugar mills, containing production, annual cost and federal entity;
- c) The list of assets and economic units of fishing and aquaculture, containing entity federative, vessels, farms, laboratories and type of activity;
- d) The list of agribusinesses, rural companies and producers that receive risk incentives shared, containing objective and type of incentive, and
- e) The list of certifications issued for the import or export of agricultural, livestock, aquaculture and fishery goods, broken down by type of goods, origin, point of entry, transit and destination; and in case of refusal, the relevant sanitary or phytosanitary measures such as the return, conditioning, reconditioning or destruction of the goods;

IX.

In the area of communications and transport:

- a) Statistical information on identified Mexican civil aircraft;
- b) The incidence of aviation accidents, broken down by date, local time, nationality, registration, type, make, model, intended service, air operator, location of the accident, federal entity, type of injury to the crew and passengers, damage to the aircraft and probable causes;
- c) Operational statistical information corresponding to the number of flights, passengers and goods transported by origin-destination in domestic and international operations in regular service and charter in an accumulated manner;



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- d) Statistical information by air operator regarding the number of flights, passengers and cargo transported in domestic and international operations in regular service and charter on an accumulated basis;
 - e) The list of road regions that includes the area, the type of road network, the section road and bridges;
 - f) Port statistical information on cargo movement, by month, container, port, type of cargo, weight, import, export, type of traffic, origin and destination;
 - g) Statistical information on the transit of ships and ferries by month, port, origin and destination;
 - h) Statistical information on cruise ship arrivals by month, port, origin, destination and number of passengers;
 - i) Statistical information on registered Mexican vessels, by year of registration, age of the vessel and type, and
 - j) Financial and tariff information for wired telecommunications networks and wireless networks that have government participation;
- X. Regarding the education and culture sector:
 - a) The Catalog of Educational Work Centers in basic, upper secondary, higher, special, initial education and training for work, including information relating to their geographical location, type of service provided and operating status;
 - b) The list of personnel who provide their services in the basic, technological and adult public education systems, whose remuneration is covered by federal public resources;
 - c) The list of scholarship recipients, as well as the procedures and requirements for obtaining them, broken down by name, type, start and end date of the scholarship, area of knowledge, as well as the amount awarded, and
 - d) The Museum Catalog, containing the name, the federal entity, location, opening hours, Topics covered, available services and access fee;
- XI. Regarding health:
 - a) The list of health institutes or centers, broken down by name, specialty, address and telephone, and
 - b) The list of private charitable institutions whose purpose is public assistance, broken down by name, location, contact details and type;
- XII. Regarding labor and social security:
 - a) The name and purpose of the registered federal labor and employer associations;
 - b) The number of workers insured by the Mexican Social Security Institute, broken down by month, economic activity, federal entity, permanent and temporary; and with respect to the latter, distinguished by urban and rural, and
 - c) The number of people benefited by the training, employment promotion, worker placement and labor linkage activities of the National Employment Service, by year, federal entity, trade or profession, gender, age range, branch or industry and linkage mechanism;
- XIII. Regarding agricultural, territorial and urban development:
 - a) The list of agricultural centers identifying the general technical data and the diagnostic summary of the same, and
- XIV. Regarding tourism:



- a) Statistical information on economic activities linked to tourism, such as the number of international visitors, air flows, cruise flows and road flows;
- b) Information corresponding to tourist destinations by federal entity, with statistics on tourist activities;
- c) Statistical information on hotel occupancy, and
- d) The list of tourism service providers.

Article 68. The obligated entities of the Federal Legislative Branch and of the federative entities, in addition to what is indicated in article 65 of this Law, must make available to the public and update the following information:

- I. Legislative agenda;
- II. Parliamentary Gazette;
- III. Agenda;
- IV. The Journal of Debates;
- V. The stenographic versions;
- WE. Attendance at each of its Plenary sessions and of the Commissions and Committees;
- VII. The bills or decrees, points of agreement, the date they were received, the Committees to which they were referred, and the opinions that, if any, are issued on them;
- VIII. The laws, decrees and agreements approved by the legislative body;
- IX. The notices, minutes, agreements, attendance and voting lists of the Commissions and Committees and of the Plenary sessions, identifying the meaning of the vote, in economic voting, and for each legislator, in the nominal vote and the result of the vote by ballot, as well as particular votes and reservations of the opinions and agreements submitted for consideration;
- X. The final resolutions on political trials and declarations of admissibility;
- XI. The public versions of the information provided in public hearings, appearances and in the procedures for appointment, ratification, election, re-election or any other;
- XII. Contracts for personal services, specifying the name of the service provider, purpose, amount, and validity of the contract for governing bodies, Commissions, Committees, Groups Parliamentarians and study centers or research bodies;
- XIII. The semi-annual report on the budgetary exercise of the use and destination of financial resources of the governing bodies, Commissions, Committees, Parliamentary Groups and study centers or research bodies;
- XIV. The results of studies or research of an economic, political, and social nature carried out by legislative research or study centers, and
- XV. The register of lobbyists, in accordance with applicable legal provisions.

Article 69. The obligated entities of the Federal and State Judicial Branches, in addition to what is indicated in Article 65 of this Law, must make available to the public and update the following information:

- I. The theses and rulings published in the Judicial Weekly of the Federation or in the respective Gazette of each administrative court, including jurisprudential and isolated theses;
- II. The public versions of all judgments and awards issued;
- III. The stenographic versions, audio and video recordings of the public sessions, as appropriate;



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- IV. The one related to the processes by which the judges and magistrates were appointed;
- V. The list of agreements that are published daily;
- WE. Regarding the procedures for appointing judges and magistrates: the call for applications, the registration of applicants, the list of accepted applicants, the list of applicants who advance in each stage, the results of the evaluations of each stage, protecting, where appropriate, the personal data of the applicants, and the list of winners;
- VII. Regarding the ratification procedures: the final resolution where the reasons for that determination are set out;
- VIII. Resolutions that impose disciplinary sanctions on members of the Judiciary Federation, in accordance with the provisions of the applicable legal regulations;
- IX. The indicators related to jurisdictional performance that, according to their functions, they must establish, publicizing at least the number of new cases received per month and per year, the number of resolutions issued per month and per year, the general sense of the ruling according to the subject matter, the average time for resolving cases, the number of appeals received per month and per year, and the number of appeals declared admissible per month and per year;
- X. The provisions of general application issued by the Plenary Sessions or their presidents, for the proper exercise of their powers;
- XI. Concurring, minority, clarifying, individual or any other type of votes cast by the members of the Plenary Sessions, and
- XII. The resolutions issued on matters of conflicting criteria.

Article 70. Autonomous bodies, in addition to what is indicated in Article 65 of this Law, must make the following information available to the public and keep it updated:

- I. National Electoral Institute and local public electoral bodies of the federal entities:
 - a) The lists of political parties, associations and political groups or citizens registered with the electoral authority;
 - b) The reports submitted by political parties, associations and political groups or citizens;
 - c) Electoral geography and cartography;
 - d) The registration of candidates for popularly elected positions;
 - e) The Catalogue of radio stations and television channels, transmission guidelines, versions of ads from electoral institutes and political parties;
 - f) The amounts of public financing for ordinary, campaign and specific activities granted to political parties, associations and political or citizens' groups and other political associations, as well as the authorized amounts of private financing and the limits on campaign expenses;
 - g) The methodology and reports on the publication of sample surveys, exit surveys and quick counts financed by the competent electoral authorities;
 - h) The methodology and report of the Preliminary Electoral Results Program;
 - i) The total tallies of the elections and citizen participation processes;
 - j) The results and declarations of validity of the elections;
 - k) The postal and telegraphic franchises assigned to the political party for the fulfillment of its functions;
 - l) Information on votes of Mexicans residing abroad;



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m) Opinions, reports and resolutions on loss of registration and liquidation of assets of national and local political parties, and

n) Media monitoring;

II. Human rights protection agencies at the national and state levels:

a) The list and public versions of the recommendations issued, their recipient or the authority to which they are recommended and the status of their attention, including, where applicable, the minutes of appearances of the heads who refused to accept the recommendations;

b) Complaints and reports filed with the respective administrative and criminal authorities, indicating the procedural status they are in and, where applicable, the way in which they were resolved;

c) Public versions of the conciliation agreement, with the prior consent of the complainant;

d) List of precautionary, protective or equivalent measures issued once the Office hours;

e) All information available to you, related to facts constituting serious human rights violations or crimes against humanity, once so determined by the competent authority, including, where applicable, actions for reparation of damages, attention to victims and non-repetition;

f) Information related to the actions and results of defense, promotion and protection of human rights;

g) The minutes and stenographic versions of the advisory council sessions, as well as the opinions it issues;

h) The results of the studies, publications or research they carry out;

i) Prevention and promotion programs in the field of human rights;

j) The state of human rights in the country's prison and social rehabilitation system;

k) Follow-up, evaluation and monitoring, in matters of equality between women and men;

l) Programs and coordination actions with the competent agencies to promote compliance with treaties to which the Mexican State is a party, in matters of human rights, and

m) The general guidelines for the actions of the National Human Rights Commission;

III. The Bank of Mexico:

a) Statistics on the issuance of banknotes and the minting of metallic coins;

b) The credit report that, where applicable, is granted to the Federal Government in accordance with the Law of Bank of Mexico;

c) The list of contributions made by the Bank of Mexico to financial institutions international in accordance with the Bank of Mexico Law;

d) The list of financing granted to credit institutions, in aggregate form;

e) The amount of the international asset reserve;

f) The list of sanctions imposed for violations of the provisions issued by the body itself

Bank, which regulates the entities and persons subject to its supervision, except for those related to operations carried out as part of monetary policy, for which they must indicate:

1. The name, designation or business name of the offending person;

2. The legal provision infringed, the type of sanction imposed, the amount or term, as applicable, as well as the infringing conduct, and



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3. The status of the resolution, indicating whether it is final or whether it is subject to challenge and, in the latter case, whether any means of defense has been filed and its type, when such circumstance is known because it has been duly notified by a competent authority.

In any case, if the imposed sanction is overturned by a competent authority, this circumstance must also be published, and

- (g) The presentation on the monetary policy to be followed by the Bank itself, as well as the quarterly reports on inflation, economic developments and the behavior of the country's economic indicators and the implementation of monetary policy and, in general, the activities of the Bank, which it must send to the Federal Executive and the Congress of the Union in accordance with the Law of the Bank of Mexico;

IV. The Attorney General's Office will publish statistical information on the following matters:

- a) Crime incidence;
- b) Indicators of the administration of justice. Regarding investigation files and preliminary inquiries, the following must be published: the number of those in which criminal action was taken; the number in which the decision not to prosecute was made; the number that were archived; the number in which the power of attraction was exercised in matters of crimes committed against freedom of expression; the number in which the discretionary criterion was applied; and the number in which the power not to investigate the facts within its knowledge was exercised. This information must include the number of complaints or accusations filed against it, and
- c) Number of arrest, seizure, and search warrants issued, and

V. The National Institute of Statistics and Geography:

- a) The Strategic Program of the National System of Statistical and Geographic Information and the result of its six-year evaluation;
- b) The National Statistics and Geography Program;
- c) The Annual Program of Statistics and Geography;
- d) Inspections carried out to verify the authenticity of information of national interest, as well as the follow-up given to them;
- e) The National Catalogue of Indicators;
- f) The geographical statistical yearbook;
- g) The Catalogue of keys for state, municipal and local geostatistical areas;
- h) Documents that describe the demographic, social, and economic reality of the environment environment, government, public safety and administration of justice in the country;
- i) The variables used for its calculation, metadata, behavior over time, through tables and graphic elements;
- j) Classifications, catalogs, questionnaires;
- k) Methodologies, technical documents and statistical projects;
- l) Censuses, surveys, population counts, micro data and macro data, experimental statistics and representative samples of census operations carried out;
- m) National information, by federal entity and municipalities, cartography, natural resources, topography, query systems, databases, source, technical standards;
- n) The results of the implementation of the Annual Program of Statistical and Geographic Information corresponding to the immediately preceding year;
- o) A report on the activities of the Subsystem Committees;



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p) The annual report on activities and on the expenditure corresponding to the immediately preceding financial year, and

q) The annual publication schedule approved by the Governing Board.

Article 71. The obligated entity with powers in matters of economic competition, in addition to what is indicated in Article 65 of this Law requires that the following information be made available to the public and kept up to date:

- I. The record of interviews conducted with persons representing the interests of economic agents to discuss matters within their competence, in terms of the law on the matter;
- II. The public versions of the resolutions that qualify the excuses or recusals;
- III. The list of issues to be resolved;
- IV. Notifications that must be made by list in accordance with the applicable provisions;
- V. The list of sanctions that it determines;
- WE. The guidelines, guides, directives and technical criteria issued after prior public consultation;
- VII. Comments submitted by third parties in a public consultation procedure for the preparation and issuance of the regulatory provisions referred to in the Federal Competition Law Economical;
- VIII. The public version of the quantitative and qualitative assessments of the net contributions to consumer welfare generated by its actions during the respective period, and
- IX. The public version of the studies, research papers and general reports on economic competition in sectors, where applicable, with the respective proposals for liberalization, deregulation or regulatory modification.

Article 72. The obligated entity with powers in matters of telecommunications, in addition to what is indicated in the Article 65 of this Law, shall make available to the public and update the following information:

- I. The record of interviews conducted with persons representing the interests of economic agents to discuss matters within their competence, in terms of the law on the matter;
- II. The public consultation processes, the consultation schedule to be carried out, and the responses or proposals received;
- III. Programs concerning frequency bands of the radio spectrum for specific uses, with their corresponding usage modalities and geographical coverage that are subject to public tender, and
- IV. Regarding the Public Registry of Concessions, the public and unclassified information of:
 - a) The concession titles and authorizations granted, as well as their modifications or termination;
 - b) The updated National Frequency Allocation Table;
 - c) Associated services;
 - d) The taxes imposed on concessions;
 - e) The assignment of rights and obligations of the concessions;
 - f) The frequency bands granted in the different areas of the country;
 - g) Interconnection agreements, infrastructure sharing agreements and network unbundling agreements local operations carried out by the concessionaires;
 - h) Public offers made by concessionaires declared as dominant economic agents in the telecommunications and broadcasting sectors or with substantial power;
 - i) The public rates for telecommunications services offered by concessionaires and the authorized ones;



- j) The adhesion contracts of the dealers;
- k) The shareholding structure of the concessionaires;
- l) The criteria adopted;
- m) Annual work programs, quarterly activity reports, and studies and queries it generates;
- n) The guidelines, models and resolutions on interconnection, as well as the plans fundamental technical specifications that it issues;
- o) The specific measures and obligations imposed on the concessionaires that are determined as economic agents with substantial or predominant power;
- p) The results of the supervisory actions, with respect to compliance with the obligations of the dealerships;
- q) The participation statistics of the concessionaires, authorized entities and economic interest groups in each market as determined by the obligated entity;
- r) The sanctioning procedures initiated and the sanctions imposed that may have remained firm, and
- s) The sanctions imposed by the Federal Consumer Protection Agency that may have remained firms.

Article 73. In addition to what is stated in Article 65, the Guaranteeing Authorities shall make available to the public and keep updated:

- I. The list of observations and resolutions issued and the follow-up to each of them, including the responses given by the obligated parties to the applicants in compliance with the resolutions;
- II. The guiding criteria derived from their resolutions;
- III. The results of the evaluation, if applicable, of compliance with this Law by the obligated parties;
- IV. In their case, any judgments, rulings or judicial suspensions that exist against their resolutions, and
- V. The number of complaints, reports and review appeals directed to each of the obligated entities.

Article 74. Public higher education institutions endowed with autonomy, in addition to what is indicated in Article 65 of this Law requires that the following information be made available to the public and kept up to date:

- I. The study plans and programs according to the system they offer, whether school-based or open, with the areas of knowledge, the professional profile of the student taking the study plan, the duration of the program with the subjects, its value in credits, forms and costs of graduation;
- II. Information related to their administrative procedures;
- III. Teacher remuneration, including incentives, benefits, bonuses, premiums, commissions, allowances, income and compensation systems, indicating the frequency of said remuneration, level and amount;
- IV. The list of professors on leave or sabbatical;
- V. The list of scholarships and support they offer, as well as the procedures and requirements to obtain them;
- VI. The calls for competitive examinations;
- VII. Information relating to the selection processes of the councils;
- VIII. The results of the faculty evaluations;
- IX. The list of incorporated institutions and incorporation requirements;



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- X. The number of enrolled students, broken down by area of knowledge, type of study system, study modality, academic degree and degree title or designation, and
- XI. The number of graduates and degree holders, broken down by area of knowledge, type of study system, study modality, academic degree and degree title or designation.

Article 75. National and local political parties, national political groups, and legal entities constituted as civil associations created by citizens who intend to nominate their independent candidacy, as applicable, in addition to what is indicated in Article 65 of this Law, must make the following information available to the public and keep it updated:

- I. The register of members or activists of political parties, which will contain exclusively: surnames, first name or names, date of affiliation and entity of residence;
- II. The agreements and resolutions of the governing bodies of political parties;
- III. Participation agreements between political parties and civil society organizations;
- IV. Contracts and agreements for the acquisition or lease of goods and services;
- V. The minutes of the meetings of the political parties;
- WE. Those responsible for the internal finance bodies of political parties;
- VII. Social organizations affiliated with or similar to a political party;
- VIII. The amounts of ordinary and extraordinary dues contributed by its members;
- IX. The authorized amounts of private financing, as well as a list of the names of the contributors linked to the amounts contributed;
- X. The list of contributors to the pre-campaigns and political campaigns;
- XI. The minutes of the founding assembly;
- XII. The electoral districts in which they participate;
- XIII. The time slots allocated to them on radio and television channels;
- XIV. The basic documents, electoral platforms and government programs and the mechanisms for appointing the governing bodies in their respective areas;
- XV. The directory of its national, state, municipal, territorial demarcation and, where applicable, regional, delegation and district governing bodies;
- XVI. The salary schedule for members of the bodies referred to in the previous section and for other party officials, which must be linked to the directory and organizational structure, as well as any person who receives income from the political party, regardless of the function they perform within or outside the party;
- XVII. The curriculum vitae with recent photograph of all pre-candidates and candidates for popularly elected positions, with the position for which they are running, the electoral district and the federal entity;
- XVIII. The curriculum vitae of leaders at the national, state, and municipal levels;
- XIX. The agreements of fronts, coalitions or mergers that they enter into or electoral participation agreements that they make with national political groups;
- XX. The calls they issue for the election of their leaders or the nomination of their candidates for popularly elected positions and, where applicable, the corresponding registration;
- XXI. Those responsible for the internal processes of evaluation and selection of candidates for popularly elected positions, in accordance with their internal regulations;
- XXII. Reports on the expenditure of ordinary public funding received for the training, promotion and development of women's political leadership;
- XXIII. The resolutions issued by the control bodies;



- XXIV.** The amounts of public financing granted monthly, in any modality, to its national, state, municipal and territorial demarcation bodies, as well as the corresponding discounts for sanctions;
- XXV.** The statement of financial and asset position; the inventory of real estate owned by them, as well as the annexes that form an integral part of the above documents;
- XXVI.** The resolutions issued by their disciplinary bodies at any level, once they have become final;
- XXVII.** The names of their representatives before the competent electoral authority;
- XXVIII.** The control and supervision mechanisms applied to the internal selection processes of candidates;
- XXIX.** The list of foundations, associations, research or training centers or institutes, or any other entities that receive financial support from political parties, as well as the amounts allocated for this purpose, and
- XXX.** The resolutions issued by the competent electoral authority regarding the income and expenditure reports.

Article 76. Trusts, public funds, mandates or any similar contract, in addition to what is indicated in article 65 of this Law, must make available to the public and keep updated and accessible, as applicable to each contract, the following information:

- I.** The name of the public servant and the natural or legal person representing the settlor, the trustee, and the beneficiary;
- II.** The administrative unit responsible for the trust;
- III.** The total amount, use and destination of the trust assets, distinguishing between public contributions and the source of resources, subsidies, donations, transfers, surpluses, investments made and contributions or grants received;
- IV.** The total balance at the close of the fiscal year, without prejudice to other reports that must be submitted in accordance with applicable provisions;
- V.** The modifications that may be made to the contracts or decrees establishing the trust or the public fund;
- WE.** The list of beneficiaries, if applicable;
- VII.** Reasons for initiating, if applicable, the process of establishing or terminating the trust or public fund, specifying in detail the financial resources allocated for this purpose, and
- VIII.** Contracts for works, acquisitions and services that involve public resources of the trust, as well as the fees derived from the services and operations carried out by the credit institution or the trustee.

Article 77. The administrative and jurisdictional authorities in labor matters shall make available to public and keep updated and accessible, the following information from the unions:

- I.** The documents for registering trade unions, which must contain, among other things:
 - a)** The address;
 - b)** Registration number;
 - c)** Name of the union;
 - d)** Name of the members of the executive committee and commissions that perform oversight functions;
 - e)** Effective date of the executive committee;
 - f)** Number of members;



- g) Work center to which they belong, and
- h) Central to which they belong, if applicable;
- II. The notes;
- III. The statute;
- IV. The minutes of the assembly;
- V. Internal work regulations;
- WE. Collective agreements, including the salary scale, agreements and general working conditions, and
- VII. All documents contained in the Trade Union Registration File and collective bargaining agreements.

Administrative and jurisdictional labor authorities must issue copies of documents contained in the records to applicants who require them, in accordance with the procedure for access to information.

With regard to the documents contained in the registration file of the associations, only the addresses of the workers indicated in the membership registers will be classified as confidential information.

Article 78. Unions that receive and use public resources must keep updated and accessible, in printed form for direct consultation and on their respective websites, the applicable information from Article 65 of this Law, the information indicated in the previous article and the following:

- I. Contracts and agreements between unions and authorities;
- II. The board of the Executive Committee, and
- III. A detailed list of the public economic resources, in kind, goods or donations they receive and a detailed report on the use and final destination of the public resources they use.

Public entities that allocate public funds to unions must provide a space on their websites for unions to comply with their transparency obligations and have the technological infrastructure to use and access the National Platform. The union will be responsible at all times for the publication, updating, and accessibility of the information.

Article 79. To determine the additional information that all obligated entities will publish in a Mandatory, the guarantor authorities must:

- I. Request that the obligated parties, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the National System, submit the list of information that they consider to be of public interest;
- II. Review the list submitted by the obligated party based on the functions, powers and competencies granted to it by applicable legal provisions, and
- III. Determine the catalog of information that the obligated entity must publish as an obligation of transparency.

Chapter IV

Specific Obligations of Natural or Legal Persons Who Receive and Use Public Resources or Exercise Acts of Authority

Article 80. The Guaranteeing Authorities will determine the cases in which natural or legal persons who receive and exercise public resources or perform acts of authority will comply with the obligations of transparency and access to information directly or through the obligated subjects that assign them said resources or, in the terms of the applicable provisions, perform acts of authority.



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The corresponding obligated entities must send to the guarantor authorities a list of the natural or legal persons to whom, for any reason, they assigned public resources or, in the terms established by the applicable provisions, exercise acts of authority.

To determine compliance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Guaranteeing Authorities will take into account whether it performs a governmental function, the level of public funding, the level of regulation and governmental involvement, and whether the government participated in its creation.

Article 81. To determine the information that natural or legal persons must make public that When receiving and using public resources or performing acts of authority, the guarantor authorities must:

- I. Request that individuals or legal entities, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the System National, submit the list of information that you consider to be of public interest;
- II. Review the list submitted by the individual or legal entity to the extent that they receive and exercise resources or perform acts of authority granted to them by applicable legal provisions, and
- III. Determine the transparency obligations they must fulfill and the deadlines for doing so.

Chapter V

Specific Obligations in Energy Matters

Article 82. The obligated entities of the energy sector, in addition to the information indicated in article 65 of Under this Law, they must make the following information available to the public and, where appropriate, keep it updated:

- I. The National Agency for Industrial Safety and Environmental Protection of the Sector Hydrocarbons:
 - a) Industrial Safety, Operational Safety and Protection Management Systems Environment established in the Law of the National Agency for Industrial Safety and Environmental Protection of the Hydrocarbons Sector;
 - b) The code of conduct of its staff;
 - c) The plans, guidelines and procedures to prevent and respond to emergency situations;
 - d) Authorizations regarding environmental impact and risk in the hydrocarbons sector, including the annexes;
 - e) Authorizations to emit odors, gases or solid or liquid particles into the atmosphere by the Hydrocarbon sector facilities;
 - f) Authorizations regarding hazardous waste in the hydrocarbon sector;
 - g) The authorizations of the proposals for the remediation of contaminated sites and the release of the same at the end of the execution of the corresponding remediation program;
 - h) Authorizations regarding special handling waste;
 - i) The registration of waste management plans and programs for the installation of systems intended for its collection, storage, transport, treatment, recovery and final disposal;
 - j) Authorizations for changes in land use in forest land;
 - k) Permits for carrying out activities involving the release into the environment of genetically modified organisms for bioremediation of sites contaminated with hydrocarbons;
 - l) The provisions, issued within the scope of their powers, for assignees, permit holders and contractors;
 - m) The procedures for the recording, investigation and analysis of incidents and accidents;
 - n) National and international technical standards on environmental protection environment;



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- o)** Contingent financial coverage against damages or losses that may arise;
- p)** The provisions to which the operation of fixed sources where activities of the sector that emit atmospheric pollutants are carried out must be subject;
- q)** The specifications and requirements for the control of pollutant emissions from stationary sources in the hydrocarbon sector;
- r)** The payment of per diem and tickets, trips, services, financing or economic contributions that are directly or indirectly related to the exercise of their powers or functions;
- s)** The resources deposited in the trusts that are generated from the remaining balance of surplus own income, as well as its use and destination;
- t)** Records of the hearings held, which must contain the place, date and time of the start and end of the hearings, as well as the full names of the people who were present and the topics discussed;
- u)** The volumes of water use, the geographical location and all the chemicals used in the fracturing fluid per well, from the hydrocarbon sector;
- v)** The volumes of wastewater recovered per well, the volumes of water injected into wastewater wells and the methane emissions to the atmosphere per well, from the hydrocarbon sector;
- w)** Water management programs for water used in hydraulic fracturing, and
- x)** Industrial safety and operational safety actions for waste control, and the installation of systems intended for its collection, storage, transport, treatment, recovery and final disposal;

II. The agency responsible for conducting and overseeing the country's energy policy:

- a)** Statistical information on hydrocarbon production and total reserves, including estimation reports and evaluation or quantification and certification studies;
- b)** The criteria used for contracting and contractual terms of the marketer of state hydrocarbons;
- c)** The relationship between hydrocarbon production and total reserves, as well as information on contingent and prospective resources;
- d)** Geological, geophysical, petrophysical, petrochemical and other information obtained from surface reconnaissance and exploration activities, as well as from the exploration and extraction of hydrocarbons throughout the national territory, land and sea, provided that it is not confidential in terms of the Hydrocarbons Sector Law;
- e)** Information relating to contracts for exploration and extraction, including the clauses, results and statistics of the bidding processes, the bases and rules of the bidding processes that have been used to award such contracts and the number of contracts that are found;
- f)** Information related to the technical administration, costs and supervision of contracts and the volume of hydrocarbon production by Contract or allocation;
- g)** The criteria used for the selection of the partner of Petróleos Mexicanos or another public company of the State, in the case of the migration of an assignment to a hydrocarbon exploration and extraction contract, in terms of the Hydrocarbons Sector Law;
- h)** Production volumes by type of hydrocarbon, broken down by asset and contract area and assignment, and field;
- i)** The volume and quality specifications of oil, natural gas, petroleum products and petrochemicals transported and stored in the permitted systems, including the Integrated National Natural Gas Transportation and Storage System;



- j) List of permit holders that import oil, natural gas and petroleum products, the volume and quality specifications thereof, the permit holder in charge of the import and the destination of its commercialization;
 - k) The results and statistics of the activities of the integrated systems managers;
 - l) The capacity used and available in the storage facilities and pipeline systems of the permit holders;
 - m) Statistics related to the transport, storage, distribution and sale to the public of natural gas, petroleum products and petrochemicals, at the national level;
 - n) The number of permits and authorizations that have been granted and are in force, as well as their terms and conditions, if applicable;
 - o) Electrical energy transported and distributed in the National Transmission Network and in the Networks General Distribution;
 - p) Contracts relating to the use, enjoyment or encumbrance of land, property or rights necessary to carry out the Public Service of Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power and for the construction of electric power generation plants;
 - q) The levels of electricity generation;
 - r) Information on permits for the import and export of electricity, and
 - s) The foundations of the electricity market;
- III. State-owned enterprises and their subsidiary public enterprises:
- a) Information related to the procedure and the appointment of directors and managers of subsidiaries and affiliates;
 - b) Donations or any contribution made by the Federal Electricity Commission or Petróleos Mexicanos, as well as its subsidiary companies, to natural or legal persons, whatever their legal nature or purpose, with the exception of those whose disclosure may affect a competitive advantage of the State public company, its subsidiary public companies or its affiliated companies;
 - c) The public version of your Business Plan;
 - d) The collective bargaining agreement and the regulations for management personnel;
 - e) The approved salary schedules, breaking down all the concepts and amounts of ordinary and extraordinary earnings;
 - f) The total expenditures made for retirement and pensions, as well as the updates to the actuarial cost of your employee liability;
 - g) Loans or credits, as well as the applicable rates, that they may grant to their workers, retirees and pensioners;
 - h) Support for the performance of the function and other expenses that, where applicable, are grant to workers, which are not part of their remuneration;
 - i) The monthly amounts disbursed for temporary or occasional contracts;
 - j) The guidelines approved by the Boards of Directors of the Federal Commission Electricity and Mexican Petroleum, based on which the concepts described in the previous sections are granted and covered;
 - k) The amounts disbursed in the corresponding quarter for each of the items described in the preceding sections e) ai);
 - l) Guarantees or any other financial instrument necessary to have contingent financial coverage against damages or losses that may be generated by its activities;
 - m) The standards, functions and responsibilities of those in charge of the Systems Industrial Safety, Operational Safety and Environmental Protection Management, as well



such as the information contained in Article 13 of the National Security Agency Law
Industrial and Environmental Protection of the Hydrocarbons Sector;

n) Regarding its subsidiaries:

1. Investments made by the public company or its subsidiaries;
2. The amount of profits and dividends received, and
3. The articles of incorporation and minutes of the board meetings in which they participate, regardless of their shareholding;

o) The debt acquired by state-owned enterprises, and

- p) The bases, rules, income, costs, cost limits, consideration, contributions and payments made and the procedures carried out when entering into contracts, assignments, permits, alliances, partnerships and other acts with private individuals or among themselves regarding the planning and control activities of the national electricity system; the public service of transmission and distribution of electricity; and exploration and extraction of hydrocarbons. The above applies provided that it is not information that involves trade secrets or whose disclosure could represent a competitive disadvantage compared to their competitors;**

IV. The Mexican Oil Fund for Stabilization and Development:

- a) The transfers made to the Federal Treasury and the funds indicated in the Chapter III of the Mexican Oil Fund Law for Stabilization and Development;**
- b) The amount of fiduciary fees paid by the Fund, as well as the items and payments performed by the trustee using said fees;**
- c) The amount of payments made to the State marketer for each hydrocarbon extraction contract referred to in the Hydrocarbon Revenue Law, and**
- d) The total income derived from allocations and contracts for the exploration and extraction of hydrocarbons, and**

V. The Ministry of Energy:

- a) The guidelines to which the acquisition, use, enjoyment or encumbrance of land, property or rights agreed between owners or holders and the assignees or contractors, to carry out the activities of exploration and extraction of hydrocarbons, must be subject;**
- b) The technical reports that support the establishment of safeguard zones in terms of the Hydrocarbons Sector Law;**
- c) The opinions that support the instruction to unify national fields or deposits of hydrocarbon extraction;**
- d) Information relating to the procedures for prior, free and informed consultation necessary to take into account the interests and rights of indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples and communities in which projects of the electricity and hydrocarbon industries are developed, as well as in matters of geothermal energy;**
- e) The technical guidelines according to which the tenders to select the partner of the State's public companies must be carried out in cases of assignments that migrate to contracts for the exploration and extraction of hydrocarbons;**
- f) Exploration permits and concessions for the exploitation of geothermal resources, and**
- g) The goal of clean electricity generation.**

Chapter VI

Verification of Transparency Obligations

Article 83. The Guaranteeing Authorities, within their scope of competence, shall ensure that the transparency obligations published by the obligated subjects comply with the provisions of this Law.



Article 84. The determinations issued by the guarantor authorities must establish the requirements, recommendations, or observations they formulate and the terms and deadlines within which the obligated parties must comply with them. Failure to comply with the requirements formulated will be grounds for applying coercive measures, without prejudice to any applicable sanctions.

Article 85. The Guaranteeing Authorities shall monitor the due compliance with the transparency obligations published by the obligated subjects with the provisions of articles 63 to 80 of this Law and other applicable legal provisions.

Article 86. The surveillance actions referred to in this Chapter shall be carried out ex officio by the guarantor authorities, through random or sample and periodic review of the Internet portal of the obligated subjects or the National Platform.

Article 87. The verification carried out by the guaranteeing authorities shall be subject to the following:

- I. Verify that the information is complete, published and updated in a timely manner;
- II. To issue a ruling that may determine whether the obligated party complies with the provisions of this Law and other applicable regulations. If it determines non-compliance, it will formulate the necessary requirements for the obligated party to correct the detected inconsistencies and report on the response to these requirements within a period not exceeding twenty days;
- III. Verify compliance with the resolution once the deadline has passed and if it considers that the requirements of the opinion were met, it will issue a compliance agreement.

The guarantor authorities may request any supplementary reports from the obligated party that they require. gather the evidence they deem necessary to carry out the verification.

When the Guaranteeing Authorities consider that there is a total or partial non-compliance with the determination, they will notify, through the Transparency Unit, the hierarchical superior of the public servant responsible for compliance, so that, within a period of no more than ten days, they comply with the requirements of the ruling.

In the event that the Guaranteeing Authorities consider that the total or partial non-compliance with the resolution persists, within a period of no more than five days they will impose the coercive measures or sanctions, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Additionally, the guarantor authorities may issue recommendations to the obligated parties, in order to ensure that the formats in which the information is published are more useful.

Chapter VII

From the Complaint for Non-Compliance with Transparency Obligations

Article 88. Any person may report to the Guaranteeing Authorities the lack of publication of the transparency obligations provided for in articles 63 to 80 of this Law and other applicable legal provisions, in their respective areas of competence.

Article 89. The complaint procedure consists of the following stages:

- I. Filing the complaint with the guarantor authorities;
- II. Request by the guarantor authorities for a report from the obligated party;
- III. Resolution of the complaint, and
- IV. Execution of the resolution of the complaint.

Article 90. Complaints for non-compliance with transparency obligations must comply, at least, with the following requirements:

- I. Name of the reported obligated party;



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- II. Clear and precise description of the reported breach;
- III. The complainant may attach any evidence they deem necessary to support the reported breach;
- IV. In the event that a complaint is filed:
 - a) In writing, the complainant must indicate the address in the corresponding jurisdiction or the email address to receive notifications, and
 - b) By electronic means, it will be understood that you accept that notifications will be made by the same means by which you submit it. If no address or email address is indicated, or if an address outside the respective jurisdiction is indicated, notifications, even those of a personal nature, will be made through the physical notice boards of the competent guarantor authority, and
- V. Optionally, the name of the person making the complaint.

Article 91. The complaint may be filed in the following manner:

- I. By electronic means:
 - a) Through the National Platform, or
 - b) By email, sent to the electronic address established for this purpose, or
- II. In a free written submission, physically presented to the Transparency Unit of the Guaranteeing Authorities, as appropriate.

Article 92. The guarantor authorities shall make the corresponding complaint form available to individuals so that they may use it if they so choose. Individuals may also opt for a written statement, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article 93. The guarantor authorities, within the scope of their powers, must decide on the admission of the complaint, within three days of receiving it.

Article 94. The guarantor authorities may warn the complainant within a period of three days counted from the business day following its receipt, so that within three days you may rectify the following:

- I. In your case, present to the Guaranteeing Authority the documents that prove the identity of the representative of a natural or legal person, if applicable, or
- II. Clarify or specify any of the requirements or reasons for the complaint.

If the prevention is not carried out within the period established for this purpose in this article, the complaint must be dismissed, without prejudice to the rights of the complainant to submit it again.

Article 95. The Guaranteeing Authorities may determine the inadmissibility of the complaint when the non-compliance has been the subject of a previous complaint in which it was resolved to instruct the publication of the transparency obligations provided for in this Law.

Article 96. If the complaint does not concern alleged breaches of the transparency obligations established in this Law, or refers to the exercise of the right of access to information or the processing of the review appeal, the Guaranteeing Authority will issue a dismissal agreement and, where appropriate, will safeguard the rights of the person making the complaint so that they may assert them through the appropriate channels and form.

The guarantor authorities, within the scope of their powers, must notify the obligated party of the complaint within seven days of admission.



Article 97. The obligated party must send to the corresponding guarantor authorities a report with justification regarding the facts or reasons for the complaint within five days following the previous notification.

The guarantor authorities may carry out the necessary virtual verifications, as well as request any additional reports from the obligated party that they require, in order to obtain the elements of judgment that they consider necessary to resolve the complaint.

In the case of supplementary reports, the obligated party must respond to them within three days following the corresponding notification.

Article 98. The Guaranteeing Authorities, within the scope of their powers, must resolve the complaint within twenty days following the end of the period in which the obligated subject must submit its report or, where appropriate, the supplementary reports.

The resolution must be well-founded and reasoned, and must invariably address compliance with the publication of the information by the obligated party.

If there is non-compliance, the article and section of this Law must be indicated, as well as the precepts contained in the applicable legal provisions that are not complied with, specifying the criteria and methodology of the study and the reasons why it is considered that there is non-compliance, and establishing the necessary measures to guarantee the publicity of the information regarding which there is non-compliance, thus determining a deadline for the obligated subject to comply and report on it.

Article 99. The guarantor authorities, within the scope of their powers, must notify the complainant and the obligated party of the resolution within three days of its issuance.

The resolutions issued by the guarantor authorities, referred to in this Chapter, are final and unassailable for the obligated parties.

The individual may challenge the decision through the corresponding amparo proceeding, in accordance with applicable law. Amparo proceedings will be conducted by specialized judges and courts designated for this purpose by the Judicial Administration Body, pursuant to Article 94 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States.

The obligated party must comply with the resolution within fifteen days, starting from the day after the be notified.

Article 100. Once the period indicated in the previous article has elapsed, the obligated party must inform the The relevant guarantor authority is responsible for ensuring compliance with the resolution.

The guarantor authorities will verify compliance with the resolution; if appropriate, an agreement will be issued. compliance and the file will be closed.

When the Guaranteeing Authorities consider that there is a total or partial non-compliance with the resolution, they will notify, through the Transparency Unit of the obligated subject, the hierarchical superior of the public servant responsible for compliance, so that, within a period of no more than seven days, the resolution is complied with.

Article 101. In the event that the Guaranteeing Authorities consider that the total or partial non-compliance with the resolution persists, within a period of no more than five days after the notice of non-compliance to the hierarchical superior of the public servant responsible for it, a non-compliance agreement will be issued and, where appropriate, the coercive measures or determinations that are appropriate will be imposed.

TITLE SIX

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Chapter I

From the General Provisions on the Classification and Declassification of Information



Article 102. Classification is the process by which the obligated subject determines that the information in its possession updates one of the cases of reserve or confidentiality, in accordance with the provisions of this Title.

The assumptions of reserve or confidentiality provided for in the laws must be in accordance with the bases, principles and provisions established in this Law and, in no case, may contravene it.

The heads of the areas of the obligated entities will be responsible for classifying the information, in accordance with the provisions of this Law and the laws of the federative entities.

The obligated parties must apply, in a restrictive and limited manner, the exceptions to the right of access to information provided for in this Title and must prove their origin, without expanding the exceptions or assumptions of reserve or confidentiality provided for in the laws, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Obligated entities may not issue general or specific agreements that classify documents or files as confidential, nor may they classify documents before responding to a request for access to information. Classification may be established partially or completely, according to the content of the information in the document, and must be consistent with the updated criteria defined in this Title as classified information.

The classification of confidential information will be carried out according to a case-by-case analysis, through the application of the damage test.

Article 103. The classification of information will be carried out at the time when:

- I. A request for access to information is received;
- II. It is determined by a resolution of a competent authority, or
- III. Public versions will be generated to comply with the transparency obligations provided for in this Law.

Article 104. Documents classified as confidential will be made public when:

- I. The causes that gave rise to its classification will cease to exist;
- II. The classification period expires;
- III. There is a resolution from a competent authority that determines that there is a cause of public interest that prevails over the confidentiality of the information;
- IV. The Transparency Committee deems the declassification appropriate, in accordance with the provisions of this Title, and
- V. This refers to information related to serious human rights violations or crimes against humanity.

Information classified as confidential pursuant to Article 112 of this Law may remain so for a period of up to five years. The confidentiality period shall commence from the date on which the document is classified.

Exceptionally, the obligated entities, with the approval of their Transparency Committee, may extend the reservation period for up to five additional years, provided that they justify that the causes that gave rise to their classification still exist, through the application of a damage test.

In the cases provided for in section II of this article, when it concerns information whose publication could cause the destruction or disabling of infrastructure of a strategic nature for the provision of public goods or services, or when it refers to the circumstances set forth in section IV of article 112 of this Law and in the opinion of an obligated entity it is necessary to extend the period of confidentiality of the information again, the respective Transparency Committee must make the corresponding request to the Guaranteeing Authority, duly justified



and motivated, applying the damage test and indicating the reservation period, at least three months in advance of the expiration of the period.

Article 105. Each area of the obligated subject will prepare an index of the files classified as reserved, by Area responsible for the information and subject.

The index must be prepared semi-annually and published in Open Formats the day after its preparation. This index must indicate the Area that generated the information, the name of the Document, whether it is a complete or partial reservation, the date on which the reservation begins and ends, its justification, the reservation period and, where applicable, the parts of the Document that are reserved and whether it is in extension.

Under no circumstances will the index be considered as confidential information.

Article 106. In cases where access to information is denied, due to the occurrence of any of the following circumstances Regarding classification, the Transparency Committee must confirm, modify, or revoke the decision.

To justify classifying information and extending the confidentiality period, the reasons, grounds, or special circumstances that led the obligated party to conclude that the particular case falls under the provision of the legal rule invoked as grounds must be specified. Furthermore, the obligated party must, at all times, apply a harm test.

In the case of information that updates the classification assumptions, the deadline must be indicated.

The reservation will be subject to change.

Article 107. In applying the damage test, the obligated party must justify that:

- I. The disclosure of the information represents a real, demonstrable and identifiable risk of significant harm to the public interest or national security;
- II. The risk of harm that disclosure would entail outweighs the general public interest in its dissemination.
- and
- III. The limitation is in accordance with the principle of proportionality and represents the least restrictive means available to avoid harm.

Article 108. Obligated parties must apply the exceptions to the right in a restrictive and limited manner. access to the information provided for in this Title and must prove its origin.

The burden of proof to justify any refusal of access to information, due to any of the updates The reservation assumptions provided for will correspond to the obligated parties.

Article 109. Documents that are partially or totally classified must bear a legend indicating such classification. character, the date of classification, the legal basis and, where applicable, the reservation period.

Article 110. The general guidelines issued by the National System regarding the classification of reserved and confidential information and the preparation of public versions will be mandatory for the obligated subjects.

Article 111. Classified documents shall be duly safeguarded and preserved, in accordance with applicable provisions and, where appropriate, the guidelines issued by the National System.

Chapter II

From the Confidential Information

Article 112. Information whose publication may be classified as confidential includes:

- I. Compromise national security, public safety, national defense, or social peace;
- II. It may undermine the conduct of negotiations and international relations;



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- III. It is delivered to the Mexican State expressly with that character or that of confidentiality by another or other subjects of international law, except when it involves serious violations of human rights or crimes against humanity in accordance with international law;
- IV. It may affect the effectiveness of the measures adopted in relation to the country's monetary, exchange rate or financial system policies; it may jeopardize the stability of financial institutions that may be considered systemically important or of the country's financial system; it may compromise the security of the provision of national currency to the country; or it may increase the cost of financial operations carried out by the obligated entities of the federal public sector;
- V. May endanger the life, safety or health of a natural person;
- WE. Obstruct verification, inspection and audit activities related to compliance with the laws or affect the collection of contributions;
- VII. May cause harm or obstruct the prevention or prosecution of crimes, alter the investigation process of the investigation files, affect or violate the conduct or the rights of due process as long as they have not become final or affect the administration of justice or the safety of a complainant, plaintiff or witness, as well as their families, in the terms of the applicable legal provisions;
- VIII. The one that contains the opinions, recommendations or points of view that are part of the deliberative process of the public servants, until the final decision is adopted, which must be documented;
- IX. Obstruct the procedures for holding public servants accountable, as long as the administrative resolution has not become final;
- X. Affects due process rights;
- XI. Affects or violates the conduct of judicial files or administrative procedures followed in the form of a trial, including those of complaints, grievances, administrative and compensatory responsibilities or affects the administration of justice or the security of a complainant, plaintiff or witness, as well as their families, in the terms of the applicable legal provisions as long as they have not become final;
- XII. It is contained within the investigations of acts that the law designates as crimes and are processed before the Public Prosecutor's Office;
- XIII. The harm that may result from the publication of the information is greater than the public interest in knowing the reference information, provided that it is directly related to administrative or judicial processes or procedures that have not yet become final;
- XIV. When it comes to information about studies and projects whose disclosure may cause harm to the interests of the State or pose a risk to their completion, provided that it is directly related to administrative or judicial processes or procedures that have not yet become final;
- XV. Refers to federal government programs to safeguard nuclear materials or facilities;
- XVI. Endanger the functioning or integrity of technological, energy, space, satellite, telecommunications or defense systems developed, acquired or operated by the Government
Federal directly or indirectly, as well as facilities, infrastructure, projects, plans or strategic, priority or defense protection services, and
- XVII. Those that by express provision of a law have such character, provided that they are in accordance with the bases, principles and provisions established in this Law and do not contravene it; as well as those provided for in international treaties.

Article 113. The grounds for reservation provided for in the previous article must be based and justified, through the application of the damage test referred to in this Title.

Article 114. The confidential nature of information may not be invoked when:



- I. Whether these are serious human rights violations or crimes against humanity, or
- II. This refers to information related to proven acts of corruption in accordance with applicable laws.

Chapter III

Confidential Information

Article 115. Confidential information is considered to be that which contains personal data concerning an identified or identifiable natural person.

Confidential information will not be subject to any time limit and only the owners of the information, their representatives, and public servants authorized to do so may have access to it.

The following are considered confidential information of natural or legal persons: banking, fiduciary, industrial, commercial, tax, stock market and postal secrets, whose ownership corresponds to private persons, subjects of international law or obligated subjects when they do not involve the exercise of public resources.

Likewise, information submitted by private individuals to obligated entities will be considered confidential, provided they have the right to do so, in accordance with the provisions of the laws or international treaties.

The pronouncement on the existence or non-existence of complaints, reports and/or administrative procedures followed against public servants and private individuals that are in process or have not concluded with a final sanction is considered confidential.

Article 116. Obligated entities that are constituted as trustors, beneficiaries or trustees in trusts that involve public resources, may not, for that reason alone, classify the information relating to the exercise of these, as bank or fiduciary secrecy, without prejudice to the other grounds for classification provided for in this Law.

Article 117. Obligated entities that are constituted as users or as a banking institution in operations involving public resources, may not, for that reason alone, classify the information relating to the exercise of these, as bank secrecy, without prejudice to the other grounds for classification provided for in this Law.

Article 118. Obligated parties that are constituted as taxpayers or as authorities in matters Tax authorities may not classify information relating to the use of public resources as tax secrets.

Article 119. In order for the obligated entities to allow access to confidential information, they require obtaining the consent of the private persons who own the information.

The consent of the owner of the confidential information will not be required when:

- I. The information is found in public records or publicly accessible sources;
- II. By law, it must have the character of a public entity;
- III. There is a court order;
- IV. For reasons of national security and public health, or to protect the rights of third parties, its publication is required, or
- V. When transmitted between obligated subjects and between these and subjects of international law, in terms of treaties and inter-institutional agreements, provided that the information is used for the exercise of their own powers.

For the purposes of section IV of this article, the oversight authority, with due justification and reasoning, shall apply the public interest test. Furthermore, it shall verify a clear connection between the confidential information and a matter of public interest, as well as the proportionality between the invasion of privacy caused by the disclosure of the confidential information and the public interest served by the information.

Chapter IV



From the Public Versions

Article 120. When a document or file contains reserved or confidential parts or sections, the obligated entities through their areas, for the purpose of responding to a request for information, must prepare a public version in which the classified parts or sections are redacted, indicating their content in a generic way, justifying and motivating their classification, in terms of what is determined by the National System.

Article 121. Obligated entities must ensure that the systems or means used to eliminate the Information in public versions does not allow for its retrieval or viewing.

Article 122. Public versions may not omit information that constitutes transparency obligations provided for in this Law.

TITLE SEVEN

PROCEDURES FOR ACCESSING PUBLIC INFORMATION

Chapter I

From the Procedure for Access to Information

Article 123. The Transparency Units of the obligated entities must guarantee the measures and conditions of accessibility so that every person can exercise the right of access to information, through information requests and must support the requesting person in the preparation of the same, in accordance with the bases established in this Title.

Article 124. Any person, either personally or through their representative, may submit a request for access to information to the Transparency Unit, through the National Platform, in the office or offices designated for this purpose, via email, postal mail, courier, telegraph, verbally, or any means approved by the National System.

Article 125. In the case of requests for access to information submitted through the National Platform, a folio number will be automatically assigned, which applicants can use to track their requests. In all other cases, the Transparency Unit must register and enter the access request into the National Platform within five days of receiving it, and must send an acknowledgment of receipt to the applicant, indicating the date of receipt, the corresponding folio number, and the applicable response times.

Article 126. To submit an application, no requirements other than the following may be demanded:

- I. Means to receive notifications;
- II. The description of the requested information, and
- III. The preferred method for accessing information, which may be verbal, provided it is for guidance purposes, through direct consultation, through the issuance of simple or certified copies, or reproduction in any other medium, including electronic ones.

In this case, the applicant will indicate the accessible format or the indigenous language in which the information in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article 127. When the individual submits his application electronically through the National Platform, it will be understood that he accepts that the notifications be made to him by said system, unless he indicates a different means for the purposes of the notifications.

The responses provided by the Transparency Units through the National Platform are considered valid, even if they do not have an original signature.

In the case of requests received through other means, where the applicants do not provide an address or means to receive the information or, failing that, it has not been possible to carry out the notification, notification will be made by posting in the office of the Transparency Unit.

Article 128. The time limits for all notifications provided for in this Law shall begin to run on the following day to which they are practiced.



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When the time limits set by this Law are in days, these shall be understood as working days.

Article 129. Exceptionally, when the obligated subject so determines in a well-founded and motivated manner, in those cases in which the requested information that is already in its possession involves analysis, study or processing of documents whose delivery or reproduction exceeds the technical capabilities of the obligated subject to comply with the request, within the established timeframes, the documents may be made available to the requesting person for direct consultation, except for classified information.

In any case, a simple or certified copy will be provided, as well as its reproduction by any available means.
at the facilities of the obligated party upon payment of fees or, where applicable, provided by the applicant.

Article 130. When the details provided in the request for access to information are insufficient, incomplete or erroneous, to locate the requested information, the Transparency Unit may require the applicant, only once and within a period that may not exceed five days, counted from the presentation of the request, to, within a term of up to ten days, indicate other elements or correct the data provided.

This request will interrupt the response period established in Article 134 of this Law, and the period will begin to run again the day after the individual provides the requested information. In this case, the obligated party will address the request in the same manner as the request for additional information was addressed.

The application will be considered withdrawn if the applicants fail to comply with the request for additional information. In the case of partial requests that are not fulfilled, the application will be considered submitted with respect to the information not included in the request.

Article 131. Obligated entities must provide the documents that are in their files or that they are obliged to document in accordance with their powers, competencies or functions, according to the physical or electronic characteristics of the information they have or the place where it is located, without the need to prepare additional documents to address requests for access to information.

In the case of requests for access to information whose content constitutes a query, the obligated subject may give an interpretation to verify if, within the documents they have, taking into account the characteristics indicated in the previous paragraph, attention can be given, without it being understood that they must issue specific pronouncements, explanations and/or arguments on hypothetical cases.

In the event that the requested information consists of databases, priority should be given to delivering the same in open formats.

Article 132. When the information required by the applicant is already available to the public in printed media, such as books, compendiums, brochures, public records, in electronic formats available on the Internet or in any other medium, the applicant shall be informed by the means requested of the source, the place and the way in which he or she may consult, reproduce or acquire said information within a period of no more than five days.

Article 133. Transparency Units must ensure that requests are forwarded to all competent areas that have the information or should have it according to their powers, competencies and functions, so that they can carry out an exhaustive and reasonable search for the requested information.

Article 134. The response to the request must be notified to the interested party in the shortest possible time possible, which may not exceed twenty days, counted from the day after the presentation of the former.

Exceptionally, the period referred to in the previous paragraph may be extended for up to ten more days, provided that the reasons are duly justified and motivated before the Transparency Committee, and the Committee issues the respective resolution, which must be notified to the applicant before its expiration.

Article 135. Access shall be granted via the delivery method and, where applicable, the shipping method chosen by the requesting party. When the information cannot be delivered or shipped via the chosen method, the obligated party shall justify the impediment and notify the individual that the information is available in all methods permitted by the document in question, endeavoring to minimize delivery costs at all times.



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Article 136. The obligated entities shall establish the form and terms in which they will internally process the requests regarding access to information.

The creation of public versions, whose reproduction or delivery method has a cost, will proceed as follows: once the respective payment is credited.

In the event of a lack of response to a request within the established timeframe, and if access is granted, the costs of Reproduction and shipping will be the responsibility of the obligated party.

Article 137. The Transparency Unit will make the requested information available for a minimum period of sixty days, starting from when the requesting person has made, if applicable, the respective payment, which must be made within a period of no more than thirty days.

Once these deadlines have passed, the obligated parties will consider the request concluded and, if applicable, will proceed to destroy the material in which the information was reproduced. These same provisions will apply to the handling of review appeals.

Article 138. When the Transparency Units determine the notorious incompetence on the part of the obligated subjects, within the scope of their application, to attend to the request for access to information, they must communicate this to the requesting person, within three days after receiving the request and, if possible, indicate to the requesting person the competent obligated subject(s).

If the obligated parties are competent to partially address the request for access to information, They must provide an answer regarding that part.

Article 139. If the obligated entities consider that the information should be classified, they will be subject to the following:

The area must submit the request, as well as a document explaining and justifying the classification, to the Committee of Transparency, which must be resolved in order to:

- I. Confirm the classification;
- II. Modify the classification and grant full or partial access to the information, and
- III. Revoke the classification and grant access to the information.

The Transparency Committee may have access to information held by the relevant area, for which classification has been requested.

The decision of the Transparency Committee will be notified to the interested party within the response period to the application established by article 134 of this Law.

Article 140. When the information is not found in the files of the obligated entity, the Transparency Committee:

- I. He will analyze the case and take the necessary steps to locate the information;
- II. It will issue a resolution confirming the non-existence of the Document;
- III. It will order, through the Transparency Unit, that the reasons why the information is not available in the particular case be explained in a reasoned and substantiated manner, which will be notified to the requesting person, and
- IV. In this case, it will notify the internal control body or equivalent of the obligated entity.

Article 141. The resolution of the Transparency Committee that confirms the non-existence of the requested information will contain the minimum elements that allow the applicant to be certain that an exhaustive search criterion was used, in addition to indicating the circumstances of time, manner and place that generated the non-existence.

In those cases where no obligation or competence of the obligated subjects to have the information is observed, derived from the analysis of the legal provisions applicable to the subject of the request, and there are no elements of conviction that allow us to suppose that this should be in their files, or, if they have powers but have not generated the information, it will not be necessary for the Transparency Committee to issue a resolution that confirms the non-existence of the same.



When a statistical or numerical data is required, and the result of the information search is zero, this should be understood as a data that constitutes a numerical element that addresses the request, and not as the non-existence of the requested information.

Article 142. Natural and legal persons who receive and use public resources or perform acts of The authorities will be responsible for complying with the deadlines and terms for granting access to the information.

Chapter II

Access Fees

Article 143. If there are costs to obtain the information, they must be covered prior to the delivery and may not exceed the sum of:

- I. The cost of the materials used in reproducing the information;
- II. Shipping costs, if applicable, and
- III. Payment for the certification of documents, where applicable.

The applicable fees shall be established in the Federal Law of Fees, which shall be published on the websites of the obligated entities. In determining these fees, consideration shall be given to ensuring that the amounts allow or facilitate the exercise of the right of access to information. Furthermore, the obligation shall be established to designate a bank account solely for the purpose of the requesting party making the full payment for the requested information.

The obligated entities to whom the Federal Law of Rights does not apply must establish fees that They must not be greater than those provided for in said law.

The information must be provided free of charge when it involves the delivery of no more than twenty single sheets. The Transparency Units may waive the reproduction and shipping costs based on the socioeconomic circumstances of the applicant.

TITLE EIGHT OF THE APPEAL PROCEDURES

Chapter I

From the Review Appeal

Article 144. The applicant may file, either personally or through a representative, physically or electronically, an appeal for review before the corresponding Guarantee Authority, or before the Transparency Unit that has been aware of the request, within fifteen days following the date of notification of the response, or the expiration of the period for its notification.

If the appeal is filed with the Transparency Unit, the Unit must forward the review appeal to the The relevant guarantor authority no later than the day after receiving it.

In the case of people who have some type of disability that makes it difficult for them to communicate clearly and accurately, or people who are speakers of an indigenous language, we will try to provide them with a translator or interpreter free of charge.

Likewise, when the appeal is filed by a person with a disability before the Transparency Unit, this circumstance must be notified to the Guaranteeing Authority, so that it may determine by agreement the reasonable adjustments that guarantee the effective protection of the right of access to information.

Article 145. The appeal for review is admissible against:

- I. Information classification;
- II. The declaration of non-existence of information;
- III. The declaration of incompetence by the obligated party;
- IV. The delivery of incomplete information;
- V. Providing information that does not correspond to what was requested;
- WE. The failure to respond to a request for access to information within the time limits established by law;
- VII. The notification, delivery or provision of information in a modality or format different from that requested;



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- VIII. The delivery or provision of information in a format that is incomprehensible and/or inaccessible to the requesting person;
- IX. The costs or delivery times of the information;
- X. Failure to process a request;
- XI. The refusal to allow direct access to the information;
- XII. The lack, deficiency, or insufficiency of the justification and/or motivation in the response, or
- XIII. Guidance towards a specific procedure.

The response given by the obligated parties derived from the resolution of the review appeal that is appropriate for the reasons indicated in sections III, VI, VIII, IX, X and XI of this article, is subject to being challenged again, through a review appeal, before the corresponding guaranteeing Authority.

Article 146. The appeal for review must contain:

- I. The obligated party to whom the application was submitted;
- II. The name of the applicant or their representative and, where applicable, the third party concerned, as well as the address or means they indicate to receive notifications;
- III. The response number of the access request;
- IV. The date on which the response was notified to the applicant or became aware of the act complained of, or the date of submission of the application, in case of lack of response;
- V. The act being appealed;
- WE. The reasons or motives for dissatisfaction, and
- VII. A copy of the response being contested and, where applicable, of the corresponding notification, except in the case of a response to a request.

Additionally, evidence and other elements deemed relevant may be attached for submission to the court.
the guarantor authority.

In no case will it be necessary for the individual to ratify the appeal for review filed.

Article 147. If the appeal document does not comply with any of the requirements established in the previous article and the Guaranteeing Authority does not have the elements to remedy them, the appellant will be warned, on a single occasion and through the means he has chosen to receive notifications, in order to remedy the omissions within a period that may not exceed five days, counted from the day after the notification of the warning, with the warning that, if he does not comply, the appeal for review will be dismissed.

Prevention will have the effect of interrupting the time period that the guarantor authorities have to resolve the appeal, so it will begin to be counted from the day after its delivery.

In cases where an address or means of receiving notifications is not provided or, failing that, has not been
If it is possible to carry out the notification, it will be done by posting it at the address of the Guaranteeing Authority.

It cannot be prevented by the name or data provided by the applicant.

Article 148. The Guaranteeing Authority shall resolve the appeal for review within a period not exceeding forty days, counted from the date of its admission, a period that may be extended only once and for up to a period of twenty days. During the procedure, the principle of supplementing the complaint in favor of the appellant must be applied, without altering the facts presented, ensuring that the parties may present, orally or in writing, the arguments that substantiate and justify their claims.

Article 149. When the appeal alleges as a grievance the omission by the obligated party to respond to a request for access, and the appeal is resolved in favor of the appellant, the obligated party must grant access to the information within a period of no more than ten business days; in which case it will be done without requiring the corresponding payment of rights for its reproduction, provided that the resolution is final, the delivery is in the format originally required and it is not a certified copy.



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Article 150. At all times, the guarantor authorities must have access to classified information to determine its nature as required. Access will be granted in accordance with the legal provisions established by the obligated entities for the protection or safeguarding of the information.

With regard to the information referred to in the last paragraph of Article 104 of this Law, the obligated parties must give access to the Guaranteeing Authorities to said information by exhibiting the related documentation, in the offices of the obligated parties themselves.

Article 151. Reserved or confidential information that, where applicable, is consulted by the guarantor authorities because it is indispensable to resolve the matter, must be kept as such and must not be available in the File, except in cases where the declassification of said information occurs and it continues under the custody of the obligated subject in which it was originally located or when required, because they are serious violations of human rights or crimes against humanity, in accordance with national law and the international treaties to which the Mexican State is a party.

Article 152. When resolving the appeal for review, the Guaranteeing Authority must apply a test of public interest based on elements of suitability, necessity and proportionality, when there is a conflict of rights.

For these purposes, the following definitions apply:

- I. Suitability: The legitimacy of the right adopted as preferential, that it is adequate for the achievement of a constitutionally valid goal or suitable for achieving the intended goal;
- II. Need: The lack of a less harmful alternative to open information, to satisfy the public interest, and
- III. Proportionality: The balance between harm and benefit in favor of the public interest, so that the decision made represents a greater benefit than the harm it could cause to the population.

Article 153. The guarantor authorities shall resolve the review appeal in accordance with the following:

- I. Once the appeal for review has been filed, they must proceed to analyze it in order to decree its admission or its dismissal;
- II. Once the appeal for review has been admitted, a file must be compiled and made available to the parties so that, within a maximum period of seven days, they may state what they deem appropriate. If the appeal is deemed inadmissible, it must be dismissed by means of a reasoned and substantiated decision, within a maximum period of five days counted from the conclusion of the period granted to the parties to state what they deem appropriate, and they must be notified within three days following the issuance of the decision;
- III. If there is a third party interested, they will be notified so that within the period mentioned in the previous section they can prove their status, allege what is convenient for them and provide the evidence they deem pertinent;
- IV. Within the period mentioned in section II of this article, the parties may offer all types of evidence or arguments except for confessions by the obligated parties and those that are contrary to law. Evidence that is subsequently presented by the parties will be received and taken into account, provided that a ruling has not yet been issued.
- V. They may determine to hold hearings with the parties during the proceedings of the review appeal;
- VI. Once the period specified in section II of this article has concluded, they shall proceed to decree the closure of the investigation. Likewise, at the request of the obligated parties or the appellants, they shall receive them in a hearing, in order to obtain further evidence that will allow them to assess the disputed points that are the subject of the appeal for review;
- VII. They will not be obliged to attend to the information sent by the obligated subject once the closure of the investigation has been decreed, and
- VIII. Once the investigation has been closed, the case will be submitted for resolution within a period that may not exceed twenty days.

Article 154. The resolutions of the Guaranteeing Authorities may:



- I. Dismiss or drop the appeal;
- II. Confirm the response of the obligated party, or
- III. Revoke or modify the response of the obligated party.

The resolutions will establish, where applicable, the deadlines and terms for their compliance and the procedures to ensure their execution, which may not exceed ten days for the delivery of information. Exceptionally, the guarantor authorities, with prior justification and reasoning, may extend these deadlines when the matter so requires.

Article 155. In the resolutions, the Guaranteeing Authorities may indicate to the obligated subjects that the information they must provide is considered as a transparency obligation in accordance with Chapter II of Title Five, called "Of the Common Transparency Obligations" of this Law, taking into account the relevance of the information, the impact of the requests on it and the repetitive nature of the resolutions.

Article 156. The guarantor authorities must notify the parties and publish the resolutions, no later than the third day after its approval.

Obligated entities must inform the relevant guarantor authorities of their compliance. resolutions within a period of no more than three days.

Article 157. When the Guaranteeing Authorities determine during the processing of the review appeal that there may have been probable liability for non-compliance with the obligations provided for in this Law and the other applicable provisions in the matter, they must inform the internal control body or the competent authority so that it may initiate, where appropriate, the respective liability procedure.

Article 158. The appeal will be dismissed as inadmissible when:

- I. It is untimely because the period established in article 144 of this Law has elapsed;
- II. Is there any appeal or means of defense being processed before the Judicial Branch filed by the appellant;
- III. Do not update any of the assumptions provided for in article 145 of this Law;
- IV. The prevention has not been carried out in the terms established in article 147 of this Law;
- V. The veracity of the information provided is challenged;
- WE. Whether it's a consultation, or
- VII. The appellant should expand their request in the review appeal, only with respect to the new content.

Article 159. The appeal shall be dismissed, in whole or in part, when, once admitted, any of the following occur: the following assumptions:

- I. The appellant withdraws;
- II. The appellant dies or, in the case of legal entities, they are dissolved;
- III. The obligated party responsible for the act modifies or revokes it in such a way that the appeal for review becomes moot, or
- IV. Once the appeal for review has been admitted, any grounds for inadmissibility appear in the terms of this Chapter.

Article 160. The resolutions of the Guaranteeing Authorities are binding, definitive and unappealable for the obligated subjects.

Only the head of the Legal Counsel of the Federal Executive may file an appeal for review before the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, under the terms established in Chapter III entitled "On the Appeal for Review in Matters of National Security", of this Title, only in the case that said resolutions may endanger national security.



Judges and courts specializing in transparency matters will have access to classified information when it is essential to resolving the case and has been presented in court. This information must be kept classified and will not be available in the court file. Access will be granted in accordance with the protocols previously established for the protection and safeguarding of information by the obligated entities.

Article 161. Private individuals may challenge the determinations or resolutions of the Guaranteeing Authorities through the appeal process, in the cases provided for in this Law, or before the judges and courts specialized in transparency matters established by the Judicial Branch of the Federation through the amparo trial.

Amparo proceedings will be conducted by specialized judges and courts in accordance with Article 94 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States.

Chapter II

From the Appeal for Nonconformity

Article 162. In the case of resolutions to the review appeals of the local guarantor authorities when they are linked to requests for information concerning federal public resources, private persons may go before the federal guarantor authority or before the specialized courts in matters of transparency of the Judicial Branch of the Federation.

In the event that the National System adopts the agreements provided for in Article 25, section XIV of the Under this Law, the federal guarantor authority shall apply the provisions set forth in this Chapter.

Article 163. The appeal for review is admissible against resolutions issued by local guarantor authorities when they are related to requests for information concerning federal public resources that:

- I. Confirm or modify the classification of information related to federal public resources, or
- II. Confirm the non-existence or denial of information related to federal public resources.

The lack of a decision by the local guarantor authorities within the period provided for this purpose will be understood as a refusal of access to information.

Article 164. The appeal must be filed within fifteen days after the resolution was made known or the deadline for its issuance expires, either electronically or in writing, before the Federal Guarantee Authority or the Local Guarantee Authority that issued the resolution.

In the event that a written appeal is filed with the local guarantor authority, the latter must inform the federal guarantor authority the day after its receipt, attaching the challenged resolution, through the National Platform.

Regardless of the method used to file the appeal, the File The respective one must be on the National Platform.

Article 165. The appeal must contain:

- I. The obligated party to whom the application was submitted;
- II. The resolution number of the appeal for review of the challenged resolution;
- III. The local guarantor authority that issued the resolution being challenged;
- IV. The name of the complainant and, where applicable, of the interested third party, as well as the corresponding addresses or means to receive notifications;
- V. The date on which the contested resolution was notified;
- VI. The act being appealed;
- VII. The reasons or motives for the discontent, and
- VIII. A copy of the resolution being challenged and, where applicable, the corresponding notification.



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The appellant may attach any evidence and other elements that he or she deems appropriate to submit for consideration of the guarantor authority.

Article 166. Once the Federal Guaranteeing Authority receives the appeal, it will examine its admissibility and, if necessary, request the elements it considers necessary from the responsible local guaranteeing authority.

Article 167. If the written appeal for review does not comply with any of the requirements established in Article 165 of this Law and the Federal Guaranteeing Authority does not have the means to remedy them, the appellant shall be notified within a period not exceeding five days, on a single occasion and through the means chosen to receive notifications, to remedy the omissions within a period not exceeding fifteen days, counted from the day following the notification of the notification, with the warning that, if the notification is not fulfilled in a timely manner, the appeal for review shall be considered not filed.

The prevention will have the effect of interrupting the period that the federal guarantor authority has to resolve the appeal, so this will begin to be counted again from the day after its resolution.

It cannot be prevented by the name provided by the complainant.

Article 168. The Federal Guaranteeing Authority shall resolve the appeal within a period that may not exceed thirty days, a period that may be extended only once and for an equal period.

Once the appeal for lack of resolution has been filed, in accordance with the second paragraph of article 163 of this Law, the Federal Guaranteeing Authority shall give notice, within three days following the day on which the appeal was received, to the Local Guaranteeing Authority, so that it may allege what is convenient to its right within a period of five days.

Upon receiving the response, the federal guarantor authority must issue its decision within a period not exceeding fifteen days. If the local guarantor authority does not respond, or if it fails to provide conclusive proof that it issued a decision, or fails to explain in a well-founded and reasoned manner, in the opinion of the federal guarantor authority, that the information is reserved or confidential, the federal guarantor authority will rule in favor of the applicant.

Article 169. During the procedure, the supplementation of the deficiency of the complaint must be applied, without changing the facts, in favor of the appellant, and it must be ensured that the parties can present the arguments and evidence that support and motivate their claims and formulate their allegations.

Article 170. In any case, the federal guarantor authority shall have access to classified information for determine its nature.

The reserved or confidential information that, where applicable, is consulted by the Holder or the public servant designated for that purpose by the federal guarantor authority because it is indispensable to resolve the matter, must be kept as such and must not be available in the File, except in cases where the declassification of said information occurs, continuing under the custody of the obligated subject in which it was originally located.

Article 171. Once the appeal has been admitted, it shall be forwarded to the local guarantor authority, to so that within a maximum period of ten days he submits his justified report.

The appellant may state what is in their best interest and submit any relevant evidence within ten days of being notified of the admission of the appeal. Once this period has expired, the investigation will be closed and the case will be submitted for resolution.

The appellant may request an extension of the deadline, before the close of the investigation, for up to an additional ten days to state what is convenient for him.

Article 172. After the close of the investigation and until before the resolution is issued, only the following will be admissible: supervening evidence and the request for further reports to the local guarantor authorities.

If there is an interested third party, they will be notified of the admission of the appeal so that, Within a period of no more than five days, prove your status and allege what is appropriate to your rights.



Article 173. The resolutions of the corresponding unit of the Federal Guaranteeing Authority may:

- I. Dismiss or dismiss the appeal;
- II. Confirm the decision of the local guarantor authority, or
- III. Revoke or modify the resolution of the local guarantor authority.

The resolution will be notified to the complainant, the obligated party, the local guarantor authority, and, where applicable, the interested third party, through the National Platform.

Article 174. When the federal guarantor authority determines during the processing of the appeal that there may have been probable liability for non-compliance with the obligations provided for in this Law and other applicable provisions in the matter, it must inform the competent authority so that it may initiate, if appropriate, the respective liability procedure.

Article 175. In cases where the decision in the review appeal is modified or revoked through the appeal process, the local guarantor authority, designated as responsible and which issued the appealed resolution, will issue a new ruling, following the guidelines established when resolving the appeal, within a period of fifteen days, counted from the day after the resolution issued in the appeal was notified or became known.

Exceptionally, considering the special circumstances of each specific case, the local guarantor authorities, in a duly justified and reasoned manner, may request from the federal guarantor authority an extension of the deadline for issuing the new resolution, which must be done no later than five days before the deadline granted for compliance with the resolution expires, so that the federal guarantor authority can decide on the appropriateness of the request within three days of the request being made.

Article 176. Once the new resolution has been issued by the local guarantor authority responsible for the federative entity, as appropriate, in compliance with the ruling of the appeal, it shall notify without delay, through the National Platform to the federal guarantor authority, as well as to the obligated subject that corresponds, through its Transparency Unit for the purpose of compliance.

Article 177. The obligated entity, through its Transparency Unit, must comply with the new resolution notified to it by the local oversight authority in compliance with the ruling on the appeal, within a period not exceeding ten days, unless a longer period for compliance has been established therein. At the same time as the notification is made to the obligated entity, it will be required to report on its compliance with the aforementioned resolution.

Article 178. Once the resolution referred to in the previous article has been fulfilled by the obligated party, it must inform the local guaranteeing authority regarding its compliance, which it must do within the period provided for in the previous article.

Article 179. It shall be the responsibility of the local guarantor authorities, within the scope of their competence, to monitor and oversee the proper compliance by the respective obligated subject of the new resolution issued as a result of the non-compliance, in terms of Chapter II of this Title.

Article 180. The enforcement measures provided for in this Law shall be applicable for the purposes of complying with the resolutions issued in response to appeals. These enforcement measures must be established in the resolution itself.

Article 181. The appeal for review will be dismissed as inadmissible when:

- I. It is untimely because the period established in article 164 of this Law has elapsed;
- II. There is a pending appeal or means of defense filed by the complainant or, where applicable, by the interested third party, against the act appealed before the federal guarantor authority;
- III. None of the assumptions provided for in article 163 of this Law are updated;
- IV. When the appellant's claim goes beyond the grievances initially raised before the relevant local guarantor authority;



- V. The federal guarantor authority is not competent, or
- WE. Any other hypothesis of inadmissibility provided for in this Law is updated.

Article 182. The appeal for review will be dismissed when, once admitted, any of the following occur:
the following assumptions:

- I. The appellant expressly withdraws the appeal;
- II. The appellant dies;
- III. The obligated party responsible for the act modifies or revokes it in such a way that the appeal becomes moot, or
- IV. Once the appeal has been admitted, any grounds for inadmissibility appear in the terms of this Chapter.

Article 183. The decision of the Federal Guaranteeing Authority shall be final and unappealable for the Guaranteeing Authority.
local and the obligated party in question.

Private individuals may challenge the decisions of the Federal Guaranteeing Authority before the judges and specialized transparency tribunals established by the Federal Judiciary.

Chapter III

On the Appeal for Review in Matters of National Security

Article 184. The head of the Legal Counsel of the Federal Executive may file an appeal for review in matters of national security directly before the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, when he considers that the resolutions issued by the federal guarantor authority endanger national security.

The appeal must be filed within seven days of the date on which the guarantor authority notifies the obligated party of the resolution. The Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation will immediately determine, if applicable, the suspension of the resolution's execution and, within five days of the appeal's filing, will decide on its admissibility or inadmissibility.

Article 185. In the appeal document, the head of the Legal Counsel of the Federal Executive must indicate the resolution being challenged, the grounds and reasons why he considers that it violates national security, as well as the necessary evidence.

Article 186. The reserved or confidential information that, as the case may be, is requested by the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation because it is indispensable to resolve the matter, must be kept as such and will not be available in the File, except in the exceptions provided for in article 119 of this Law.

At all times, Ministers must have access to classified information to determine its nature, as required. Access will be granted in accordance with the legal provisions applicable to the safeguarding of information by the obligated entities.

Article 187. The Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation shall resolve with full jurisdiction, and in no case,
The resending will proceed.

Article 188. If the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation confirms the meaning of the appealed resolution, the obligated subject must comply and deliver the information in the terms established in article 191 of this Law.

In the event that the resolution is revoked, the federal guarantor authority must act in accordance with the terms ordered by the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation.

Chapter IV

From the Appeal for Review of Jurisdictional Matters of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation

Article 189. In the application of the provisions of this Law, related to information on jurisdictional matters of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, a specialized committee on access to information must be created, composed of three ministers.



To resolve appeals related to information on jurisdictional matters, the committee will adhere to the principles, rules and procedures for resolution established in this Law and will have the powers of the guarantor authorities.

Article 190. Jurisdictional matters are understood to be those that are related to the exercise of the constitutional function of administering justice, which is the responsibility of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, in accordance with the provisions of the Organic Law of the Judicial Branch of the Federation.

The Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation may issue an Agreement for the integration, deadlines, terms and procedures of the Committee referred to, in accordance with the principles, rules and resolution procedures established in this Law.

Chapter V

Regarding Compliance with Resolutions

Article 191. Obligated entities must, through their Transparency Units, give strict compliance with the resolutions of the guarantor authorities, and must inform them about their compliance.

Exceptionally, considering the special circumstances of the case, the obligated parties may request from the Guaranteeing Authorities, in a duly justified and reasoned manner, an extension of the deadline for compliance with the resolution.

This request must be submitted no later than the first three days of the period granted for compliance, so that the guaranteeing authorities can decide on its admissibility within the following five days.

Article 192. Once the period indicated in the previous article has elapsed, the obligated party must inform the Guaranteeing Authority about compliance with the resolution and publish on the National Platform the information with which it was addressed.

The Guaranteeing Authority will verify the quality of the information ex officio and, no later than the day after receiving the report, will notify the appellant so that, within the following five days, they may state what they deem appropriate. If, within the specified period, the appellant states that compliance does not correspond to what was ordered by the Guaranteeing Authority, they must state the specific reasons why they consider it so.

Article 193. The guaranteeing authority shall rule, within a period not exceeding five days, on all the grounds presented by the appellant, as well as on the result of the verification carried out. If the aforementioned authority considers that the resolution has been complied with, it shall issue a compliance agreement and order the file to be closed. Otherwise, said authority:

- I. It will issue a default agreement;
- II. It will notify the superior officer of the person responsible for compliance, so that the resolution is fulfilled within a period of no more than five days, and
- III. They will determine the enforcement measures or sanctions, as appropriate, that must be imposed or the appropriate actions that must be applied, in accordance with the provisions of the following Title.

Chapter VI

From the Interpretation Criteria

Article 194. Once the resolutions issued in the appeals submitted to its jurisdiction have become enforceable, the Federal Guaranteeing Authority may issue the interpretation criteria it deems pertinent and that derive from what has been resolved in said matters.

The Federal Guaranteeing Authority may issue guiding criteria for the Guaranteeing Authorities, which will be established by reiteration when resolving three analogous cases consecutively in the same sense, derived from resolutions that have become final.

Article 195. The criteria shall consist of a heading, a text, and the precedent or precedents that, where applicable, have originated its issuance.



Every criterion issued by the Federal Guaranteeing Authority must contain a control key for its proper identification.

TITLE NINE

ENFORCEMENT MEASURES AND SANCTIONS

Chapter I

Regarding the enforcement measures

Article 196. The guarantor authorities, within their respective spheres of competence, may impose the following coercive measures on the public servant in charge of complying with the resolution, or on the members of the unions, political parties or on the responsible natural or legal person, to ensure compliance with their determinations:

- I. Public reprimand, or
- II. Fine, from one hundred and fifty to one thousand five hundred times the Unit of Measurement and Update in force at the time the breach is committed.

Article 197. To qualify the enforcement measures, the guarantor authorities shall consider:

- I. The seriousness of the fault of the obligated party, determined by elements such as the damage caused, the indications of intent, the duration of the non-compliance with the determinations of the Guarantor authorities, and the impact on the exercise of their powers;
- II. The economic condition of the offending person, and
- III. Recidivism.

Non-compliance by obligated parties will be publicized on the National Platform and on the portals of transparency obligations of the guarantor authorities and considered in the evaluations carried out by them.

Article 198. In case of recidivism, the guarantor authorities may impose a fine equivalent to up to double that which would have been determined by the same.

A person will be considered a repeat offender if, having committed an offense that has been sanctioned, they commit another one. of the same type or nature.

In the event that non-compliance with the determinations of the Guaranteeing Authorities implies the alleged commission of a crime or one of the conducts indicated in article 204 of this Law, the respective Guaranteeing Authority must report the facts to the competent authority.

Economic enforcement measures may not be covered with public funds.

Article 199. If, despite the enforcement measures provided for in the preceding article, the determination is not fulfilled, the superior officer shall be required to instruct the individual to comply without delay within five days. Should non-compliance persist, the enforcement measures established in the preceding article shall be applied to the superior officer.

If the deadline has passed without compliance, the corresponding sanctions will be determined.

Article 200. The enforcement measures referred to in this Chapter shall be imposed by the Guaranteeing Authorities and executed by themselves or with the support of the competent authority, in accordance with the procedures established by the applicable legal provisions.

Article 201. Enforcement measures must be applied and implemented within a maximum period of fifteen days, counted from the date the enforcement measure is notified to the offending person.

Article 202. Public reprimand will be imposed and executed by the guarantor authorities, except when it involves public servants, in which case it will be executed by the immediate hierarchical superior of the offending person with whom he or she is related.



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The fines set by the guarantor authorities will be made effective before the Tax Administration Service or the Finance Secretariats of the federative entities, as appropriate, through the procedures established by law.

Article 203. The provisions of the mechanisms for notification and execution of enforcement measures shall be supplementary to the provisions of in the Federal Law of Administrative Procedure and the equivalent in the federative entities.

Chapter II

Regarding the Sanctions

Article 204. The following shall be grounds for sanctions for non-compliance with the obligations established in the matter of This Law, at least the following:

- I. The lack of response to requests for information within the time limits set out in the applicable legal provisions;
- II. Acting negligently, fraudulently or in bad faith during the processing of requests for access to information or by not disseminating information relating to the transparency obligations provided for in this Law;
- III. Failure to comply with the service deadlines established in this Law;
- IV. To use, remove, disclose, hide, alter, mutilate, destroy or render unusable, totally or partially, without legitimate cause, in accordance with the corresponding powers, the information that is under the custody of the obligated subjects and their public servants or to which they have access or knowledge by reason of their employment, position or commission;
- V. Delivering incomprehensible, incomplete information, in an inaccessible format, a delivery method different from that previously requested by users in their request for access to information, when responding without the due motivation and justification established in this Law;
- WE. Failure to update the information corresponding to the transparency obligations within the time limits provided for in this Law;
- VII. Declaring with malice or negligence the non-existence of information when the obligated subject must generate it, derived from the exercise of its powers, competencies or functions;
- VIII. Declare the non-existence of information when it exists totally or partially in your files;
- IX. Failure to document, with malice or negligence, the exercise of their powers, competencies, functions or acts of authority, in accordance with applicable legal provisions;
- X. Performing acts to intimidate people requesting information or inhibiting the exercise of the right;
- XI. Intentionally denying information that is not classified as reserved or confidential;
- XII. Classifying information as confidential, intentionally or negligently, without meeting the requirements established in this Law. The penalty will apply when there is a prior, final decision by the relevant authorities;
- XIII. Do not declassify information as reserved when the reasons that gave rise to it no longer exist or the term has expired, when the Guaranteeing Authorities determine that there is a cause of public interest that persists or the extension is not requested from the Transparency Committee;
- XIV. Failure to comply with the requirements established in this Law, issued by the guaranteeing Authorities,
the
- XV. Failure to comply with the resolutions issued by the guarantor authorities, in the exercise of their functions.



Article 205. To determine the amount of fines and qualify the sanctions established herein Chapter, the Guaranteeing Authority shall consider:

- I. The seriousness of the fault of the obligated party, determined by elements such as the damage caused, the indications of intent, the duration of the non-compliance with the determinations of the Guarantor authorities, and the impact on the exercise of their powers;
- II. The economic condition of the offending person;
- III. Recidivism, and
- IV. In this case, the spontaneous fulfillment of the obligations that gave rise to the sanctioning procedure, which may be considered as a mitigating factor in the sanction to be imposed.

Article 206. Regardless of the nature of the alleged offenders, the guarantor authorities, in order to know, investigate, send documentation and, where appropriate, sanction, shall prescribe within a period of five years from the day after the infringements were committed or from the moment they ceased.
if they are of a continuous nature.

Economic sanctions may not be covered with public funds.

Article 207. The conduct referred to in Article 204 shall be sanctioned by the Guaranteeing Authorities, as appropriate and, where appropriate, in accordance with their competence, they shall refer the matter to the competent authority to impose or execute the sanction.

Article 208. The responsibilities resulting from the corresponding administrative procedures derived from the violation of the provisions of Article 204 of this Law are independent of those of a civil, criminal or any other type that may arise from the same facts.

These responsibilities will be determined autonomously through the procedures provided for in the applicable laws, and the sanctions that may be imposed by the competent authorities will also be executed independently.

For such purposes, the guarantor authorities may report to the competent authorities any act or omission that violates this Law and provide the evidence they deem pertinent, in accordance with applicable laws.

Article 209. In the event of non-compliance with transparency and access to information requirements by political parties, the Guaranteeing Authorities shall refer the matter, as appropriate, to the National Electoral Institute or to the local public electoral bodies of the competent federal entities, so that they may resolve the matter accordingly, without prejudice to the sanctions established for political parties in the applicable laws.

In the case of probable violations related to trusts or public funds, unions or natural or legal persons that receive and exercise public resources or carry out acts of authority, the Guaranteeing Authorities must notify the internal control body of the obligated subject related to these, when they are public servants, in order to implement the administrative procedures that may be appropriate.

Article 210. In those cases in which the alleged offender is a public servant, the guarantor authorities must send to the competent authority, along with the corresponding complaint, a file containing all the elements that support the alleged administrative responsibility.

The authority handling the matter must report the conclusion of the procedure and, where applicable, the execution of the sanction to the reporting authority.

Article 211. When dealing with alleged offenders who do not have the status of public servants, the Guaranteeing Authorities will be the authorities empowered to know and carry out the sanctioning procedure in accordance with this Law, and to carry out the actions necessary for the imposition and execution of the sanctions.



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Article 212. The procedure referred to in the preceding article shall commence with the notification by the Guaranteeing Authority to the alleged offender, regarding the facts and charges that motivated the initiation of the procedure, and shall grant the alleged offender a period of fifteen days to present evidence and submit written statements as they deem appropriate. Should they fail to do so, the competent authority handling the procedure shall resolve the matter immediately based on the evidence available to it.

The Guaranteeing Authority will admit the evidence it deems pertinent and proceed with its presentation. Once the evidence has been presented, the Guaranteeing Authority will notify the alleged offender of their right to submit their arguments, if they consider it necessary, within five days of notification.

Once the evidence and other supporting documentation have been analyzed, the responsible authority will issue a final decision within thirty days of the date on which the sanctioning procedure was initiated. This decision must be notified to the alleged offender, and the corresponding resolution will be made public within ten days of notification.

When there is a duly founded and motivated justified cause, the authority that is aware of the matter may extend the resolution period once only and for an equal period.

Article 213. The respective regulations of the guarantor authorities shall specify all circumstances relating to the form, terms, and compliance with the time limits referred to in the sanctioning procedure established in this Law, including the presentation of evidence and arguments, the holding of hearings, the closing of the investigation, and the execution of sanctions. In any case, the provisions of the laws governing administrative procedure of the corresponding legal order shall apply supplementarily to this sanctioning procedure.

Article 214. Violations of the provisions of this Law by obligated parties who do not have the status of public servant, shall be sanctioned with:

- I. A warning, for a single occasion, for the obligated party to fulfill its obligation immediately, in the terms provided for in this Law, in the case of the cases provided for in sections I, III, V, VI and X of article 204 of this Law.

If, after the warning has been given, the obligation is not fulfilled immediately in the terms provided for in this Law, in the cases mentioned in this section, a fine of one hundred fifty to two hundred fifty times the daily value of the Unit of Measurement will be applied and Update;

- II. A fine of two hundred fifty to eight hundred times the daily value of the Unit of Measurement and Update, in the cases provided for in sections II and IV of article 204 of this Law, and
- III. A fine of eight hundred to one thousand five hundred times the daily value of the Unit of Measurement and Update, in the cases provided for in sections VII, VIII, IX, XI, XII, XIII, XIV and XV of article 204 of this Law.

An additional fine of up to fifty times the daily value of the Measurement and Update Unit will be applied, for day, to whoever persists in the infractions cited in the previous paragraphs.

Article 215. In the event that non-compliance with the determinations of the Guaranteeing Authorities implies the In the event of a suspected crime, these individuals must report the facts to the competent authority.

Article 216. Natural or legal persons who receive and exercise public resources or exercise acts of authority must provide the information that allows the corresponding obligated subject to comply with its transparency obligations and to respond to the corresponding access requests.

Article Two to Article Four.-

Transitional

First.- This Decree shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the Official Gazette of the Federation, with the exception of the provisions of the Third Transitional Provision of this instrument.

Second.- Upon the entry into force of this Decree, the following provisions are repealed:

- I. The Federal Law on the Protection of Personal Data Held by Private Parties, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on July 5, 2010;



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- II. The General Law on Transparency and Access to Public Information, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on May 4, 2015 and its subsequent amendments;
- III. The Federal Law on Transparency and Access to Public Information, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on May 9, 2016 and its subsequent amendments;
- IV. The General Law on the Protection of Personal Data Held by Obligated Entities, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on January 26, 2017, and
- V. The Agreement approving the Annual Program of Verification and Institutional Support for compliance with the obligations regarding access to information and transparency by the obligated subjects of the federal sphere, corresponding to the year 2025, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on January 21, 2025.

Third.- Articles 71 and 72 of the General Law on Transparency and Access to Public Information shall enter into force when the Federal Economic Competition Commission and the Federal Telecommunications Institute are extinguished in accordance with the provisions of the Tenth and Eleventh Transitional Provisions of the "Decree by which various provisions of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States are reformed, added and repealed, in matters of organic simplification", published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on December 20, 2024.

For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the Federal Economic Competition Commission and the Federal Telecommunications Institute shall make available to the public and update the information referred to in Article 72, sections II and V, respectively, of the Federal Law on Transparency and Access to Public Information that is repealed by virtue of this Decree.

Fourth.- The mentions, powers or functions contained in other laws, regulations and, in general, in any normative provision, regarding the National Institute of Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data shall be understood as made or conferred to the public entities that acquire such powers or functions, as appropriate.

Fifth.- The labor rights of public servants of the National Institute of Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data will be respected, in accordance with applicable legislation. The human resources of the aforementioned Institute will become part of the Secretariat for Anti-Corruption, Good Governance and Transparency for the People.

The National Institute for Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data will transfer the resources corresponding to the value of the inventory or staffing plan to the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, within twenty business days following the entry into force of this Decree, so that this agency may carry out the corresponding actions, in accordance with the applicable legal provisions.

Public servants of the National Institute for Transparency, Access to Information and Personal Data Protection who cease providing their services to said Institute and who are required to file a declaration of assets and interests, in accordance with applicable legal provisions, shall do so through the systems of the Secretariat of Anti-Corruption and Good Governance enabled for such purposes or through the means determined by said Secretariat and in accordance with the regulations applicable to the Federal Public Administration. The foregoing also applies to individuals who have served as public servants in said Institute and who, as of the date this Decree enters into force, still have outstanding obligations to fulfill.

Persons who, within the ten days prior to the entry into force of this Decree, have served as public servants of the National Institute of Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data, including Commissioners, must submit an administrative record of institutional and individual handover, as appropriate, to the public servant designated by the Secretariat of Anti-Corruption and Good Governance and in accordance with the regulations applicable to the Federal Public Administration, in the systems of the aforementioned agency enabled for such purposes or in the means that it determines, with the understanding that the handover carried out does not imply any release from responsibilities that may be determined by the competent authority subsequently.

Sixth.- The material resources available to the National Institute of Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data will be transferred to the Secretariat of Anti-Corruption and Good Governance, within twenty business days following the entry into force of this Decree.

Seventh.- The National Institute for Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data will transfer the financial resources to the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, in accordance with the applicable legal provisions.



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Likewise, the National Institute for Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data shall deliver to the aforementioned agency the information and formats necessary to integrate the Public Account and other reports corresponding to the first quarter, in accordance with the applicable legal provisions, within ten business days following the entry into force of this Decree.

Eighth.- The internal and external registers, registries and systems that make up the National Transparency Platform that the National Institute of Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data has, as well as the computer systems used by said Institute, including those that are no longer used but contain historical records, including their documentation and ownership, will be transferred to the Anti-Corruption and Good Governance Secretariat within fifteen business days following the entry into force of this Decree.

Ninth.- The procedures initiated prior to the entry into force of this Decree before the National Institute of Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data, in matters of access to public information, will be processed before Transparency for the People in accordance with the applicable provisions in force at the time of their initiation.

The legal defense before administrative, jurisdictional and judicial authorities of the administrative and legal acts issued by the National Institute of Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data, in matters of access to public information, will be carried out by Transparency for the People.

Transparency for the People may refer to the competent guarantor authority those matters that They mention in the previous paragraphs that it corresponds to them according to the scope of their powers for their attention.

Tenth.- The procedures initiated prior to the entry into force of this Decree before the National Institute of Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data, in matters of personal data or any other other than that mentioned in the previous transitional provision, will be processed in accordance with the provisions in force at the time of their initiation before the Anti-Corruption and Good Governance Secretariat referred to in this Decree.

The legal defense before administrative, jurisdictional or judicial authorities of the administrative and legal acts issued by the National Institute of Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data, in matters of personal data or any other other than that mentioned in the previous transitional provision, as well as the monitoring of those that are in process, including criminal and labor proceedings, will be carried out by the Anti-Corruption and Good Governance Secretariat.

The Anti-Corruption and Good Governance Secretariat may refer to the competent guarantor authority those matters mentioned in the preceding paragraphs that correspond to it according to the scope of its powers for its attention.

Eleventh.- Municipalities may comply with their obligations regarding transparency and access to information, in accordance with the provisions of the Tenth Transitory Article of the General Law on Transparency and Access to Public Information, which is repealed by virtue of this Decree.

Twelfth.- The head of the Federal Executive shall issue the corresponding adjustments to the regulations and other applicable provisions, including the issuance of the Internal Regulation of Transparency for the People, within ninety calendar days following the entry into force of this Decree, in order to harmonize them with the provisions of the same.

Thirteenth.- The files and archives that at the time of entry into force of this Decree are in charge of the National Institute of Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data for the exercise of its substantive powers, competencies or functions, in accordance with the General Law of Archives and other applicable legal provisions, will be transferred to the Anti-Corruption and Good Governance Secretariat within twenty working days following the entry into force of this Decree.

The Anti-Corruption and Good Governance Secretariat, within thirty calendar days following the receipt of the files and records mentioned in the previous paragraph, may transfer them to the corresponding authority.

Fourteenth.- The Internal Control Body of the National Institute of Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data is hereby dissolved and its matters and procedures that are in its charge at the time of the entry into force of this Decree, as well as the files and archives, shall be transferred to the Internal Control Body of the Secretariat of Anti-Corruption and Good Governance within twenty business days following its entry into force, and shall be processed and resolved by said body in accordance with the legal provisions in force at the time of their initiation.

Fifteenth.- For the purposes of the provisions of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Thirteenth transitional articles of this Decree, the Plenary of the National Institute of Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data shall integrate, on the date of publication of this instrument, a Transfer Committee



made up of the Commissioners of the aforementioned Institute and eleven public servants of the same with at least the level of Area Director or equivalent, who have knowledge or are in charge of the matters mentioned in the transitional provisions themselves.

The Transfer Committee will be in effect for a period of 30 calendar days, during which its members will participate with the various competent authorities to receive the matters indicated in the aforementioned transitional provisions and carry out the other actions that are considered necessary for these purposes.

Sixteenth.- The Council of the National System for Access to Public Information shall be installed no later than sixty calendar days from the entry into force of this Decree, after a call issued for this purpose by the Anti-Corruption and Good Governance Secretariat.

Until the legislatures of the corresponding federal entities harmonize their legal framework regarding access to public information in accordance with the provisions of the Fourth Transitory Article of the Decree that amends, adds and repeals various provisions of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, regarding organic simplification, published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on December 20, 2024, the head of the local executive branch in question will be a member of the Council of the National System of Access to Public Information.

Seventeenth.- The head of the Executive Secretariat of the Council of the National System for Access to Public Information will propose the rules of operation and functioning indicated in article 25, section XV, of the General Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information, so that they may be approved at the installation of said Council.

Eighteenth.- The control and discipline body of the Judicial Branch; the internal control bodies of the autonomous constitutional bodies; the internal comptrollers of the Congress of the Union; the National Electoral Institute; the Federal Center for Conciliation and Labor Registration and the Federal Court of Conciliation and Arbitration shall, within a maximum period of thirty calendar days from the entry into force of this Decree, make the necessary adjustments to their internal regulations to comply with the provisions of this instrument.

For the purposes of this transitional provision, all procedures and other means of appeal established in this instrument and other applicable regulations are suspended for a period of ninety calendar days from the date of entry into force of this Decree, with the exception of the receipt and handling of information requests processed through the National Transparency Platform by the authorities mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Nineteenth.- Until the legislatures of the federative entities issue legislation to harmonize their legal framework in accordance with this Decree, the guarantor bodies of the same will continue to operate and carry out the powers conferred upon the local guarantor authorities, as well as the bodies in charge of internal auditing or their counterparts in the legislative and judicial branches, as well as the autonomous constitutional bodies of the federative entities themselves in this Law.

Twentieth.- The Federal Judiciary shall enable District Courts and Collegiate Circuit Courts specialized in matters of access to public information and protection of personal data, within a period of no more than one hundred and twenty calendar days counted from the entry into force of this Decree, to which the amparo trials in said matters that are in process will be referred for their resolution.

For the purposes of this transitional provision, the procedural deadlines and terms of amparo proceedings regarding access to public information and protection of personal data that are in process before District Courts and Collegiate Circuit Courts are suspended for a period of one hundred and eighty calendar days from the date of entry into force of this Decree.

Mexico City, March 20, 2025.- Sen. Imelda Castro Castro, Vice President.- Rep. Sergio Carlos Gutiérrez Luna, President.- Sen. Verónica Noemí Camino Farjat, Secretary.- Rep. José Luis Montalvo Luna, Secretary.- Signatures.

In compliance with the provisions of Section I of Article 89 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, and for its due publication and observance, I issue this Decree at the Residence of the Federal Executive Branch, in Mexico City, on March 20, 2025. - **Claudia Sheinbaum Pardo**, President of the United Mexican States. - Signature. - **Rosa Icela Rodríguez Velázquez**, Secretary of the Interior.

Rubric.