

Re-election with No information (Open Parliamentary facing local re-election)

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Mexico City, June 1st, 2019.

In Mexico, the consecutive legislative re-election was resumed after being banned for eighty-one years. In the current context, having an increase in the use of information technologies, resulting in a constitutional and legal framework strengthened in terms of transparency, access to information, available accounting information, administrative responsibility of public servants and fighting against corruption, as well as a growing public demand for the opening of parliaments, it is mandatory to know what type of information on legislatures exists and if it is available on the official websites of each institution, with a view to assessing work of the deputies who would aspire to be re-elected, as well as to observe whether the constitutional precept of reelection implies an institutional strengthening in terms of transparency of information and openness, over time.

The purpose of this article is to reflect the current status of the parliamentary information that is published on websites, if it accomplishes the basic opening characteristics and if these characteristics have any reference of actions or sections of an open parliament. This represents a first cut to the state of legislative transparency at the beginning of the legislative re-election in Mexico, in the 21st century; as part of the upcoming progress on this research agenda, biannual reports will be made in order to reflect the possible changes (whether these are improvements or setbacks) that might result in the parliamentary information, as the possibility of reelection evolves.

The text is divided into four sections: the first one includes a brief history of legislative re-election, its effects on the approval of law initiatives in the Chamber of Deputies at the federal level in the 20th century, as well as the institutional framework that is currently in force in areas of transparency and re-election. The second one is about the description of the elements of open parliamentary information, as well as its fulfillment in the thirty-two local congresses in 2018-2019. The third one is about the current status of actions and language in open parliament observed in the portals of local congresses. And finally, in the last section, the conclusions are presented.

Any person that seeks to know, balance, and contrast the work made by legislators in a democratic system under reelection, would have the possibility to find the information related to performance, with the faculties and responsibilities that legislators have, as well as with respect to parliamentary functioning. When having the possibility of re-election, having complete legislative and parliamentary information is even more relevant.

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I. Re-election in the 20th Century and Institutional Framework

This section presents a summary of the way in which legislative re-election worked in the 20th century, which were some of the effects it had on the approval of laws and reforms. It refers to the parliamentary information that was in force in that century. The main constitutional reforms that establish the current framework in which the local and federal legislative reelection is developed will be presented, as well as the transparency regulations.

The issue of legislative re-election in Mexico has precedents in the 19th century. Following, some data is presented. The re-election is considered in the first constitutional order of 1824 that followed the American model. Later, in the centralist constitutions of 1836 and 1843 the re-election of deputies and senators was also implicit. The Constitution of 1857 contemplated the same regulation, although only for the Chamber of Deputies, since the Legislative Power was single-chambered (the Senate re-emerged in 1874). The immediate legislative re-election was conceived until 1933.

Now, the precedents of the immediate non-re-election of legislators are contained in article 110 of the Constitution of Cádiz (1812) and in article 51 of the Constitution of Apatzingán (1813).

The prohibition of immediate legislative re-election and of municipal presidents was established in Mexico with the constitutional reform of 1933. The initiative came from the National Executive Committee of the National Revolutionary Party (predecessor of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, IRP, which governed at federal level for 70 uninterrupted years in the 20th century).

Thirty years later, in 1964, it was sought to reinstate the re-election. The Popular Socialist Party (PSP) presented before the Chamber of Deputies an initiative in which the restoration of immediate unrestricted re-election in the Legislative Power was proposed. The verdict given by the Governing Commissions and the Constitutional Points Committee was approved in plenary session of the Chamber, sent to the Senate, rejected by this Chamber, returned to the origin Chamber and finally filed.

In addition to these constitutional changes, it would be necessary to observe the rate of legislative re-election that existed in the Chamber of Deputies and if it had implications for the approval of initiatives. According to the historical research we conducted, the re-election rate during the Porfiriato period was very high: between 1876 and 1912 there were 1,374 deputies, of whom 650 were reelected, that is, 47 percent, almost half. In the Senate the situation was very similar: of the 258 senators, 112 were re-elected, that is, 43 percent of the total.

In contrast, between 1917 and 1933 the re-election diminished: of the 2,119 deputies, only 228 were re-elected, that is, just over 10 percent. Although the immediate legislative reelection was prohibited since 1933, there is the so-called "non-consecutive reelection", which occurs when a legislator occupies the same office with at least one intermediate legislature.

Mexican legislators between 1934 and 1997 were systematically amateurs, since only 14 percent of deputies and 5 percent of senators since 1934 were re-elected. Between 1917 and 2000, the legislative experience rate in the Chamber of Deputies worked as follows:

Legislative experience rate in the Chamber of Deputies 1917-2000



Source: Own elaboration with data gathered by María del Carmen Nava Polina and Jorge Yáñez López, investigation and monitoring from Journal of the Debates of the Chamber of Deputies 1917-2000.

The institutional elements that we consider to realize a chronological framework of the activity of the camera in the 20th century are: duration of the legislature, existence of the first modern political party that governed for seventy years (we will call it the official party), immediate re-election of legislators, electoral system by which the camera is composed and the degrees of partisan plurality. These stages go with the average values of the approval of initiatives in the plenary session.

Five periods have been settled. The first one goes from 1917 to 1928; a very high political plurality is presented, there are no political parties as a modern concept, there is immediate re-election of deputies, as well as a high number of deputies' proposals, low approval of presidential initiatives, a moderate success of proposals of deputies and a high rate of amendments of initiatives.

In this stage, three out of ten deputies had previously played this role, three out of ten discussed initiatives were modified, five out of ten initiatives of deputies and four out of ten presidential initiatives were approved. This period of the legislative history of Deputies is known as **non-institutionalized pluralism**.

The second stage goes from 1928 to 1934; it is the period immediately after the creation of the official party (predecessor of the IRP), there is immediate re-election, there is a high rate of professionalization, the plurality of partisanship became null, more than eight out of ten initiatives of the Executive were approved, and eight of every ten of those presented by deputies. This period **lacks of all plurality with the beginning of institutionalization**.

The third cut goes from 1934 to 1964; it is the moment when the null and void party plurality is established, the golden age of the unified government and presidentialism; there is a prohibition on the consecutive re-election of deputies, the legislative experience drops to 15 percent, the approval of presidential initiatives represents the 96 percent against 47 percent of deputies. It is the period of **low institutionalized plurality, the zenith of strong presidentialism**.

The fourth period refers to the period of 1964 to 1979. It is the stage in which the plurality begins to recover, after 36 years. They install the distribution of party deputies, by which the small opposition parties began to obtain seats. The effects of the plurality are shown only in the proportion of amendments of initiatives (32 percent), since the approval of presidential initiatives continued practically with the same rate, while the approval of proposals of deputies continued in descent. It is the period of **moderate institutionalized plurality**.

Finally, the fifth stage of the 20th century runs from **1979 to 2000**. In this period the proportional representation deputies are established (first there are 100, then 200), the legislative experience of the deputies only increases by four percentage points, there are almost five amendments for every ten passed initiatives, and the approval of presidential proposals was of 97 percent, in a context of divided government. It is the period of **recovery of plurality with divided government**.

Table 1
Legislative activity stages in the Chamber of Deputies, 1917-2000

Characteristics	Periods				
	1917-1928	1928-1934	1934-1964	1964-1979	1979-2000
Size of legislature	232-271	153-280	143-178	208-237	400-500
Consecutive re-election	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Legislative experience (%)	33.8	51.1	14.7	14.6	18.1
Electoral system	MR	MR	MR	MR y RP*	MR y RP
Official Party	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
Executive approved initiatives (%)	43.5	84.9	95.9	95.8	96.8
Deputies approved initiatives (%)	48.3	79.1	47.0	36.1	17.5
Partisan plurality	Very high	Null	Null-Low	Average	Average-High-Very high

* The electoral formula RP in this period refers to party deputies.

Source: Own elaboration with data gathered by María del Carmen Nava Polina and Jorge Yáñez López, investigation and monitoring from Journal of the Debates of the Chamber of Deputies 1917-2000.

As a general tendency we observe that having consecutive reelection, the approval of presidential initiatives is less. However, the institutionalization of the political party system, an essential element that regulates the current Mexican political system, did not exist at the beginning of the 20th century. Therefore, it can not necessarily be inferred that, when establishing the legislative re-election in the 21st century, there is a risk of less approval of presidential initiatives, since Mexico has legislated the last 30 years with a divided government and with few leaps. We must remember that in 1988 the party in the government no longer had the qualified majority in Congress for approval of constitutional reforms.

However, the greater approval of initiatives of deputies with the constitutional existence of re-election shows the possibility that, having greater legislative experience, the tendency to approve the initiatives of legislators, is bigger.

Without information

Legislative information of the twentieth century was truly precarious. The only source of reference and consultation until 1997 was the Journal of the Debates; it was the official means that transcribed what happened in the plenary sessions of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic. Until the 1930s, the Journal of the Debates of the lower chamber transcribed the list of nominal votes that were given in the Plenary. Afterwards, there were no longer reported.

It was in the LVII Legislature (1997-2000) that the parliamentary rules were adapted to the plurality of forces that existed, which reflected the proportional partisan composition in the commissions, in the governing bodies. Legislation helped to create an electronic voting system, from which the nominal votes of the legislators are known, after decades of non-existence of information, by a method in which legislators can be identified individually, by parliamentary group and including each of the voting verdicts (except for cases in which voting is done by card, such as designations of appointments previously determined by the assembly).

It was in those years that, as part of the parliamentary improvement process regarding the generation of information documenting the work in the areas, the Parliamentary Gazette was created. In this gazette the announcements to sessions of commissions, of committees, are published, the working reports of the areas, the verdicts, the initiatives of reforms, the communications that were received from other institutions.

The Parliamentary Gazette documents much of the work that is done inside the cameras; there is a Gazette for the lower chamber and another for the upper chamber.

Another factor that was created to make legislative work visible was the Congress Channel. At first the signal on television was private, that is, the sessions were transmitted by cable signal; subsequently the signal was opened. Mainly, the channel began to transmit the plenary sessions and gradually advanced in the coverage of some commission sessions or united commissions, which were, and still are, transmitted through the Internet in the institutional website.

In those years there was not a regulatory framework that made public information transparent, nor was there the figure of autonomous bodies in charge of guaranteeing access to information. The first transparency law in Mexico was created in June 2002.

Thus, for practically the entire 20th century, the federal Legislative Power had scarcely fifteen years of reelection; there was only one source of official information that could be consulted, printed, in the Library of Congress of the Union; it did not have legal frameworks that forced public information to be transparent. Thus, there was neither re-election, nor information, nor transparency; much less was there talk of an open parliament.

If that was observed at the federal level, the local congresses did not have any additional provision for constitutional, legal or information improvement. The wave of legal harmonization in the legislative entities, occurred once the provisions of the Organic Law of the General Congress of the United Mexican States, provided for the provisions that were briefly mentioned, in terms of internal media such as the Parliamentary Gazette.

Constitutional Reforms

Mexico initiated the transformation of the system of citizen representation in the 21st century, with four constitutional reforms: 1) the [human rights law](#) that came into force in June 2011 in which implicitly allowed independent candidacies from the constitutional signed recognition in Mexico through international treaties; 2) the one of [independent candidacies for positions of popular election in states and municipalities](#) published in December of 2013; 3) the [transparency reform](#) in which political parties are liable to be transparent, published at the beginning of February; and 4) the political-electoral reform that includes the minimum bases to make a law of political parties and considers the re-election of federal legislators, local deputies and municipal presidents.

These constitutional changes are the stage from which it is intended that representatives of popular election be more responsive; that political parties are more transparent; that citizens can participate in electoral contests without necessarily requiring a political party; and that the performance of the municipal governments have the option of offering a longer period of management, in order to continue with the public policies that are within their reach, if so decided by the citizens through their vote.

One fifth of the constitutional articles (22 percent) were modified with the political-electoral reform. A total of thirty articles that include twelve topics: legislative re-election of federal deputies, locals and senators; re-election of mayors, aldermen and trustees; law of political parties; autonomy of law enforcement; creation of the National Elections Institute; autonomy of the commission responsible for evaluating social policy; autonomy

of local electoral bodies; approval of the National Public Security Strategy by the Congress; advance of the inauguration of the Chief Executive in October; ratification of state secretaries, coalition government, as well as establishment of a democratic and secular form of government in the states.

This political-electoral reform considers different periods of application in the case of reelection. For federal deputies and senators, the possibility of re-election came into effect for the candidates elected in 2018. The local deputies were able to be re-elected once the legislature that was in office with the entry into force of the reform (February 11 2014). In this sense, the local deputies of Coahuila and Nayarit were the first to be reelected for up to four consecutive periods (twelve years).

On it behalf, the constitutional reform establishes that municipal presidents, councils and trustees can be reelected for up to two consecutive periods if it is not longer than three years; that is, they can be in the same position for a six-year term. The reform applied to the municipalities that came into office after the decree came into force.

Now, the electoral political reform included the obligation of the Congress to carry out a general law of political parties. The observance of this law is relevant to democratize, make transparent the election of candidates, the control of public resources used by the parties, as well as their decision-making. In this sense, the law of parties together with the reform that establishes the legislative reelection and the reform in matters of transparency, make up the institutional normative tripod that—in theory— would seek to strengthen the mechanisms of regulation of citizen representation.

I close this part of the text, with the approach of Gabriel Negretto's work on politics of constitutional change. In his book *The policy of constitutional change in Latin America* he refers that:

Where the formal constitution tends to change frequently, either by replacements or by deep revisions to its text, there is no time to develop accepted interpretations or practices of it. It is for this reason that in contexts of constitutional instability the struggle to define the limits and scope of the exercise of power is frequently channeled into reforms to the text of the constitution. As political actors do not trust that formal rules will last, they put their best effort into defining all the greatest possible details of the use of power by means of formal rules. In other words, formalism is to a great extent, and perhaps ironically, a phenomenon derived from institutional instability. (Negretto 2015, 18)

We hope that in the case of the legislative re-election in Mexico and the regulations to make public information transparent, there will be no setbacks in the future and there will be a counter reform. In Mexican constitutional history, the absence of re-election and legislative information has prevailed. However, there is also a strengthening in the citizen activity that monitors the development of the congresses and that requires increasingly, opening actions and legislative transparency.

II. Open Parliament and Transparency

This section of the article identifies if the parliamentary information that exists in the local congresses in Mexico is open and would contribute to: 1) facilitate the knowledge of their activities; and 2) provide assessment elements of legislative work in a re-election context. The initial premise is whether existing open parliamentary

information contributes or not to raising the quality of representation. I will explain what the legislative opening implies, with some advances in the country.

"The open Parliament is an idea that came up at the intersection point of two realities: the crisis of political representation and technological development "(Zazurca 2017, 1) refers Enrique Cebrián Zazurca, academic at the University of Zaragoza, Spain, when writing on the amendment to the Regulation of the Courts of Aragón that incorporated, in June 2017, two principles of open parliament: participation and transparency.

Undoubtedly, the growing use of information technologies (ITs) has been a driving factor in the requirement of institutional openness, added to the lack of citizen identification with the legislative representation. Latin America has a long period with crisis of representation and institutional distrust. The results of the citizen consultation conducted by the Latin American Network for Legislative Transparency in 2017 confirm this: the perception is that legislators are disconnected from the needs of people.

In Mexico, 96% of people who responded to the open consultation #SpeakToTheCongress that was held online considered that their congress does not represent them. In this global and regional panorama, I will briefly refer to the origin of the open parliament movement, its main concepts and how it has developed in Mexico as a country.

The Declaration on Parliamentary Transparency is the guide on the requirements of information, communication, dissemination, data format, access to facilities, citizen participation —among other aspects— that legislators must make to fertilize the road of transparency. It was presented worldwide on September 15th, 2012.

Derived from the elements of the Declaration, we could define that the Open Parliament is a public interaction that incorporates, openness, transparency, informs with ethics, memory, opportunity, thoroughness and open data, the representation and the processes derived from the constitutional, legal faculties, regulatory and regulatory aspects of legislators and legislative bodies. This is a definition-synthesis that I present derived from the content of the aforementioned Declaration and from observing the work done by the legislature during my professional career.

Moreover, the open Parliament is a style to represent, to work within the Congress in front of the citizens, with the didactic elements necessary to transmit in citizen language the activities that are carried out, with historical memory, with accessibility, simplicity and with information systematized, complete, aggregated and in formats that allow its accessible and free use.

Open Parliament is a style to represent, to work in front of the citizens, with the necessary didactic elements to transmit the activities that are carried out, with historical memory, with accessibility, simplicity and with systematized information, complete, aggregated and in formats that allow its accessible and free use. Of course, in the context of legislative re-election in Mexico, the existing parliamentary information and the opening actions carried out by local congresses and federal chambers, becomes much more relevant. And just for this reason is that the review of the portals of the 32 local congresses was carried out.

Now, the development of the public discourse that we have observed in Mexico as well as some actions that have been carried out in open parliament, have shown contrasting degrees of progress. Now, I list some of these actions:

- The Senate of the Republic declared in 2013 adopting the principles of the Declaration on Legislative Transparency through the Committee for Guarantee of Access and Transparency of Information (COGATI).
- In 2014, the Alliance for the Open Parliament (APA) was signed between the Senate of the Republic, the Chamber of Deputies, the Federal Institute of Access to Information and Data Protection and civil society organizations.
- In 2015, we conducted the Diagnosis of Open Parliament in Mexico by civil society organizations, with the purpose of assessing the existence of basic elements of openness in the 32 local congresses in the country and in the two federal chambers. The existence of 37.5% of basic elements of legislative opening was recognized.
- In 2016, the Constituent Assembly of Mexico City established in its Regulation for the Interior Government that it would be governed by the principles of open parliament.
- In 2017, the Political Constitution of Mexico City established the obligation for the local Congress to operate with the principles of openness.
- In 2017, a second Diagnosis of open parliament was held in Mexico, which again presented failing results, with 40 percent of basic elements of openness.

This is in terms of the beginning in having an open parliament and the first evaluations of openness in local congresses.

On the other hand, and in reinforcement of the basic elements of open parliament that are required to exist, among the legal requirements of transparency with which the congresses must comply, both in the federal and in the federal entities, is that which is public. documentation of the matters received and debated by the parliamentary decision-making bodies; as the Plenary, the commissions, the parliamentary groups and the governing bodies such as the boards that are in charge of leading the assembly sessions, as well as the political coordination boards, which are the organs that make up the partisan representation through the people who coordinate the benches (it should be added that by constitutional provision, only one parliamentary group is formed by each political party that obtained representation, after election in ballot boxes).

The description of the operation of the congress, its faculties and with whom it is integrated should also be published on the institutional websites. However, this information is very scarce in the local legislatures of Mexico. The following image presents a summary of the obligations of legislative transparency that exist.

Legal responsibilities of transparency from the Legislatives

Transparency Responsibilities in Federal and Local Legislative Institutions

- Mexican congresses must **publish public information on their websites**, as it is established in **63 sections** of articles 70 and 72 of the General Transparency and Access to Public Information Law.
- Guarantor bodies in the area are in charge of verifying **that transparency responsibilities come into effect** (Chapter VI).
- Guarantor bodies **can impose penalties** due to breach: public warnings or fines. The penalties must be published on their websites (GTL art. 201).
- Economic sanctions imposed to public servants or to collaborators of the obligated subjects **cannot be payed with public resources** (GTL art. 201).
- **Any person can report the lack of transparency responsibilities to the guarantor bodies** (Chapter VII GTL).

Specific Responsibilities

- Parliamentary Gazette
- Order of the Day
- Journal of the Debates
- Shorthand versions
- Attendance
- Voice voting (economic), roll call voting (nominal), card voting (itemized)
- Law Initiatives
- Agreement Scores
- Verdicts
- Laws, approved decrees and agreements
- Summons, minutes, agreements, particular votes, refute of verdicts

Plenary Session



- Journal of legislation
- Personal service recruitment
- Biannual report of budget execution of financial resources usage and destination
- Lobby register
- Public versions of information delivered in public hearings, appearances and in procedures for appointment, ratification, election, re-election or any other

Organs of Government



- Journal of legislation
- Personal service recruitment
- Biannual report of budget execution of financial resources usage and destination

Parliamentary Groups



- Personal service recruitment
- Biannual report of budget execution of financial resources usage and destination
- Results of research studies and investigations

Study centers or research bodies



- Attendance
- Voice voting (economic), roll call voting (nominal), card voting (itemized)
- Summons, minutes, agreements, particular votes, refute of verdicts
- Order of the Day
- Resolutions on political trials and declarations of origin
- Shorthand versions
- Public versions of information delivered in public hearings, appearances and in procedures for appointment, ratification, election, re-election or any other
- Personal service recruitment
- Biannual report of budget execution of financial resources usage and destination

Comissions and Comitees



Source: Own elaboration, updated to August 1st, 2017, based on regulations on the General Transparency and Access to Public Information Law, OJF May 4th, 2015.

#LegislativeTransparency

We previously commented that in February 2014 the constitutional reform regarding legislative and municipal reelection was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation. In the same month, they also approved the reform that granted autonomy to the guarantors of transparency and access to information; which would be in charge of supervising the fulfillment of the congresses -in their capacity as obligated subjects-, of publishing specific information of the institution.

In the last seven years, with the citizen's demand to comply with the standards of open parliament in Mexico, manifested since the end of 2012, promoted through public forums and with the signature of the Alliance for the Open Parliament with the Senate of the Republic, the National Institute of Transparency, Access to Public Information and Protection of Personal Data (INAI) and civil society organizations, has generated that the congresses and representatives begin to use in their speeches the binomial of words that they did not use before.

The open parliament is here to stay, although it lacks to provide content and reality, the entire Mexican parliamentary task. Different academic forums also take up, reflect, review and feedback around the characteristics and implications of openness.

Principles and levels of information

Although the General Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information refers to a set of legislative information that should be on the websites, local congresses do not comply with it, and we will show it later.

The civil society organizations (CSO) of the Alliance for the Open Parliament (whose electronic reference can be consulted here <https://www.parlamentoabierto.mx/> which at the time carried out the Diagnoses of the Open Parliament in Mexico, in 2015 and 2017, were Political Edge, Consortium for Parliamentary Dialogue and Equity, Founding Center for Analysis and Research, Gesoc, Legislative Impact, Mexican Institute for Competitiveness, Mexican Transparency, Social Tic, Citizen Sound and Legislative Vision; Civic Arena and OPI also participated in the first Diagnosis.

The Diagnosis presents in ten principles the basic requirements of open parliament; one of which is parliamentary information. The ten principles are:

1. Right to information
2. Citizen participation and available accounting information
3. Parliamentary information
4. Budget and administrative information
5. Information about legislators and public servants
6. Historic information
7. Open and non-proprietary data
8. Accessibility and dissemination
9. Conflicts of interest
10. Legislate in favor of the Open State (this rephrase is mine, since the principle is specified as open government, instead of open state).

However, the research carried out reflects the results of reviewing 21 types of information that make up Principle Three on Parliamentary Information. According to the methodology of the Diagnosis of Open Parliament in Mexico, it is considered that they comply with the principle of openness if congresses publish and proactively disseminate the greatest amount of information relevant to people, using simple formats, simple

search mechanisms and bases. of online data with periodic update, about: analysis, deliberation, voting, parliamentary agenda, reports of issues on committees, governing bodies and plenary sessions as well as reports received from external actors to the legislative institution.

The basic elements of parliamentary information are the following:

1. Legislative functions
2. Legislative process
3. Representatives
4. Having at least two accounts on social media
5. Order of the day
6. Plenary activities and commissions on social media
7. Functions of government bodies
8. Members of government bodies
9. List of commissions and committees
10. Functions of administrative units
11. Structure chart
12. Web search engine (which is limited to the information of the legislative body)
13. Number and period of legislature
14. List of all the inbox documents
15. Updated attendance lists
16. Updated voting lists
17. Commission calls
18. Publish the list of current laws
19. Shorthand versions of commissions
20. Shorthand versions of plenary sessions
21. Journals of the Debates or shorthand versions (available online after 24 h of being executed).

The results of the Diagnosis on this Principle are devastating and not at all pleasing for what we need to address in terms of parliamentary information, to consider reelecting or not a legislator. The average of parliamentary information that for 2018 was observed in Mexico is 59.4 percent. Twelve characteristics of twenty-one are below the approval level, which is why the local congresses in Mexico reject - on average - the existence of the

following basic parliamentary information: explanation of administrative functions, updated assistance, search engine on their websites, functions of government bodies, legislative process.

Even more: eighteen of thirty-four legislative institutions have failing results in basic parliamentary information. 34 legislatures are considered, because there are 32 local and two federal chambers. There are five congresses that have more than 80 percent of parliamentary information: Nuevo León, Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, Guanajuato and the Senate.

There are six congresses that have between 70 and 80 percent of parliamentary information: Chamber of Deputies, Campeche, Puebla, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí and Chiapas. There are five congresses that observe 62 percent of information: Colima, Jalisco, Sonora, Tlaxcala and Veracruz. There are nine that have between 50 and 60 percent: Yucatan, Zacatecas, Coahuila, Durango, Hidalgo, Oaxaca, Querétaro, Sinaloa and Tabasco.

There are five congresses that are in the range of 40 to 50 percent: Aguascalientes, BC, BCS, Mexico City and Guerrero. There are four congresses that have less than 33 percent of parliamentary information: State of Mexico, Morelos, Michoacán and Nayarit.

Results by Federal Entity

The reality of each local congress is different. The country has by May 2019, a total of 1,113 local deputies who could be re-elected, or who already exercise their second assignment, once they were reelected in the elections of July 2018. At the time cut of this investigation, Mexico had 91 re-elected local deputies; which represents a rate of 8.2 percent. It should be added that it will be in the year 2021 that will tie the possibility that any legislator -be it local or federal-, and if it complies with what is specified in its respective constitution, aspire to be re-elected, because the times of entry into force of the reforms Constitutional laws were different in federal entities and at the federal level.

The situation regarding parliamentary and open parliamentary information is summarized below, according to what was observed in each federal entity. The synthesis specifies whether there were recent elections, how many legislators make up the congress, whether or not the institutional portal makes reference to an open parliament. A rating is assigned as a user experience based on whether the parliamentary information that exists on the website and the PA is considered, including whether it is understandable and accessible on a scale of zero to ten (where zero is very insufficient and ten is satisfactory). If it exists, good practice elements (or their opposite) are also highlighted. The description in no way intends to be exhaustive, but seeks to list the main features.

1. Aguascalientes.

It had elections in 2018; it has 27 legislators, and has no reference to open parliament. The information in general is not up to date (it reaches 2018) its compliance with transparency responsibility is really low. Overall rating: 4.

2. Baja California.

It has elections in July 2019; it has 25 legislators and has no reference to open parliament. The information in general is updated; its compliance with transparency responsibilities is low. Overall rating: 5.

3. Baja California Sur.

He had elections in 2018; it has 21 legislators, and has no reference to open parliament. The information in general is not up to date; its compliance with transparency responsibilities is very low. Overall rating: 4.

4. Campeche.

It had elections in 2018; it has 35 legislators, and has no reference to open parliament. The information in general is not up to date, although it has information from other legislatures; its compliance with transparency responsibilities is really low. Overall rating: 3.

5. Ciudad de México.

6. It had elections in 2018, it has 66 legislators, and has no reference to open parliament; only as part of "historical transparency" refers to what the Legislative Assembly did <https://congresociudademexico.gob.mx/transparencia-900-1.html> The current page of the congress is deficient. The information available is scarce, its compliance with the responsibilities of transparency is null, it has the legend "The Responsibilities of Transparency of the Congress of the City of Mexico will be updated and published according to the Law of Transparency, Access to Public Information and Accountability of the City of Mexico, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Guarantor Bodies, as well as the other legal systems in force and applicable." Overall rating: 2.

7. Coahuila.

It had elections in 2017; it has 25 legislators, and has no reference to open parliament, only 1 press release. The information in general is not up to date; its compliance with transparency obligations is really low. Overall rating: 4.

8. Colima.

It had elections in 2018; it has 25 legislators, and has no reference to open parliament. The information in general is updated but not in open data, its compliance with transparency responsibilities is low. Overall rating: 6.

9. Chiapas.

It had elections in 2018; it has 40 legislators, and has no reference to open parliament. The information in general is not up to date; its compliance with transparency responsibilities is really low. Overall rating: 4.

10. Chihuahua.

It had elections in 2018; it has 33 legislators, and has a microsite that refers specifically to open parliament, under the 10 principles of the declaration that can be consulted with the information that each of the principles establishes. The information is up to date, but there is also historical information. Your compliance with transparency responsibilities is very high. Overall rating: 10.

11. Durango.

It had elections in 2018; it has 25 legislators, and has no reference to open parliament. The information in general is updated; its compliance with transparency responsibilities is medium. Overall rating: 6.

12. Guanajuato.

It had elections in 2018; it has 36 legislators, and has a part that refers to an open parliament; however, the page changed because of the changes made in the legislature, so it does not contain everything that was expressed before. The information in general is updated; its compliance with transparency responsibilities is good. Overall rating: 8.

13. Guerrero.

It had elections in 2018; it has 46 legislators, and has no reference to open parliament. The information in general is not up to date, but there is historical information. Its compliance with transparency responsibilities is medium. Overall rating: 5.

14. Hidalgo.

It had elections in 2018; it has 30 legislators, and has no reference to open parliament, although there is a press release. The information in general is not up to date and the consulting is difficult. Its compliance with transparency responsibilities is low. Overall rating: 4.

15. Jalisco.

It had elections in 2018; it has 38 legislators, and has no reference to open parliament. The information in general is up to date although incomplete; its compliance with transparency responsibilities is medium-low. Overall rating: 7.

16. State of Mexico.

It had elections in 2018; it has 75 legislators, and has no reference to open parliament. The information in general is updated and uses citizen language, but it is incomplete. Its compliance with transparency responsibilities is medium-low. Overall rating: 7.

17. Michoacán.

It had elections in 2018, it has 40 legislators, and does not have a microsite that refers to open parliament, but there are press releases. The information in general is not up to date. Its compliance with transparency responsibilities is medium-low. Overall rating: 6.

18. Morelos.

There is no accessibility in the website to know the number, names and work of commissions. It includes links that do not present any information. It has no search engine. The page does not work for the bulletin history. Overall rating: 0 (zero).

19. Nayarit.

One more commission was added with respect to 2018. It does not have committees on the website because the law does not contemplate them. There is no information about the study centers. The Congress presented commitments to promote the Open Parliament. The Congress lodges historical information of 30 legislatures, and has a section for it. There is historical legislative information. Overall rating: 8.

20. Nuevo León.

It contains information with lists of deputies of previous legislatures (LXXXI – LXXXIII). The number of ordinary commissions reported on the website (26) is different from article 70 of the Organic Law that establishes 24. It presented commitments to promote Open Parliament. There is a link to the microsite of pass legislation. Overall rating: 8.

21. Oaxaca.

Ordinary commissions do not coincide with what is established in the Organic Law in its article 49, which refers to 39 commissions and on the website 35 are reported. There is a section that specifically refers to the Open Parliament that contains the 10 principles. There are a number of initiatives around OP, for example the principle of open parliament for the functioning of the State Congress. It has a special section to inform about the legislative process with infographics. There is a microsite of past legislatures (four) where it refers to old websites. It has an organizational chart of the Plenary. Links to networks are not hyperlinked correctly. There is not a search engine. There is information on the work in Commissions, although not in open data; yes it reports calls, attendance, voting, and agenda. Overall rating: 9.

22. Puebla.

It has an accessibility element for vulnerable groups. The ordinary Commissions that report on the web are more than in the 38/35 law. There are social networks but they are not visible / accessible. It has a microsite of at least four legislatures. It has a glossary of terms. It does not have a search engine. It has a section devoted to legislative performance and an evaluation section by the Autonomous University of Puebla. Overall rating: 9.

23. Querétaro.

There is a follow-up not on open data in the activities of each legislator. There is no historical information. Only contains historical information of gazettes of the last legislature. Information is not updated, as the attendance list. There is no commission information other than assistance without updating. There are shorthand versions of the last legislature. Overall rating: 4.

24. Quintana Roo.

It has an open parliament microsite that enlists the principles. It has a signed commitment to promote Open Parliament. Use of social media to communicate activities, but not for presenting official documents. Overall rating: 7.

25. San Luis Potosí.

It presents visual material to explain. Use of social media for presenting newsletters and communicating activities. There is no work documentation in Commissions. Overall rating: 6.

26. Sinaloa.

It had elections in 2018; it has 40 legislators, and has a microsite that refers specifically to open parliament, under the 10 principles of the declaration that can be consulted with the information that

each of the principles establishes. The information in general is updated and uses citizen language. Overall rating: 8.

27. Sonora.

It had elections in 2018; it has 33 legislators, and has a microsite that refers to open parliament, as well as press releases. The information in general is updated and has a lot of historical query information. Its compliance with transparency responsibilities is really low. Overall rating: 7.

28. Tabasco.

It had elections in 2018; it has 35 legislators and it has no reference to open parliament. The information in general is not up to date; its compliance with transparency responsibilities is really low. Overall rating: 4.

29. Tamaulipas.

It had elections in 2018; it has 36 legislators, and it has a microsite that refers specifically to open parliament, under the 10 principles of the declaration that can be consulted with the information that each of the principles establishes. The information in general is updated; its compliance with transparency responsibilities is medium-good. Overall rating: 8.

30. Tlaxcala.

It had elections in 2018; it has 25 legislators, and has a microsite that refers to open parliament but in reality it is a farce and a simulation because it leads you to a microsite of citizen attention that is only a contact center where one can enter its mail. The information in general is not up to date; its compliance with transparency obligations is really low. Overall rating: 4.

31. Veracruz.

It had elections in 2018; it has 50 legislators, and it has no reference to open parliament. The information in general is not up to date; its compliance with transparency responsibilities is low. Overall rating: 5.

32. Yucatán.

It had elections in 2018; it has 25 legislators, and it has no reference to open parliament. The information in general is not up to date; its compliance with transparency responsibilities is very low. Overall rating: 3.

33. Zacatecas.

It had elections in 2018; it has 30 legislators, and it has no reference to open parliament. The information in general is not up to date, but it has a lot of historical information available for consultation. Its compliance with transparency responsibilities is medium. Overall rating: 7.

III. Features of Legislatures

The periods in which the legislator can be re-elected are three: six, nine and up to twelve years. This except for a period of transition in which some legislatures that by matching local electoral calendar with federal, lasted -by exception-, less or more than three years.

The size of the legislature, number of commissions, partisan integration, changes in each state. This part of the article refers to the conformation of bancadas, re-elected legislators and accessibility features and simple language in institutional websites. The relevance of describing legislative integration implies establishing the partisan starting point in which the congresses are located, in order to locate improvements -or not- in the parliamentary information that they report in institutional portals; and if the elements and actions of open parliament improve over time, prior to the elections being held in which the legislators currently in office could be reelected.

The average number of deputies and deputies per local Congress is 34; however, fifteen local congresses exceed the average. On the other hand, in 19 local congresses there is divided government, that is to say, the party of the governorship does not count on a legislative majority in the congress to approve by itself any disposition. On the contrary, in 13 local congresses the same party governs.

There are 20 local congresses that have deputies and re-elected deputies, of which 8 have governors of the National Action Party (PAN), 6 government of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) and 3 government of the National Regeneration Movement (MORENA).

MORENA is the party that heads the ownership of the Executive Power from 2018 to 2014 and has the largest caucus in 18 state legislatures. All of the aforementioned did not considered deputies of parties that were in electoral coalition in the elections of July of 2018, and that contribute to conforming legislative majorities. The parties of this coalition were: the Social Encounter Party (PES) that even lost the registration because it did not have the minimum votes established to continue as a political party at a national level, and the Labor Party (PT).

Now, eight states have six years of legislative re-election: Aguascalientes, Chihuahua, Colima, Hidalgo, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, Tamaulipas and Zacatecas. Morelos has the only congress that allows a period of up to nine years to be a legislator. A total of twenty-three congresses have the possibility that their legislators are up to twelve years: Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Chiapas, Mexico City, Coahuila, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacán, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Puebla, Querétaro, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tlaxcala, Veracruz and Yucatan. This review was made based on the local constitutions of the thirty-two states, with texts updated to July 2018.

Table 2
Integration of local congresses and re-election

Congress	Population INEGI 2015	Number of deputies	Congress integration by party	Re-elected deputies	Percentage of the most numerous party	Governor's Party (period)
Aguascalientes Legislature LXIV 2018-2021	1,312,544	27	PAN 12, MORENA 5, PRI 4, PES 2, PVEM 1, PRD 1, MC 1, PNA 1	8	44.4% PAN	PAN 2016-2021
Baja California Legislature XXII 2016-2019	3,315,766	25	PAN 13, PRI 5, MORENA 2, PT 1, MC 1, PRD 1, PES 1, PBC 1	0	52% PAN	PAN 2013-2019
Baja California Sur Legislature XV 2018-2021	712,029	21	MORENA 8, NO PARTY 7, PRS 1, PAN 1, PRD 1, PRI 1, PT 1, HUMANISTA 1	0	38% MORENA	PAN 2015-2021
Chiapas Legislature LXVI 2018-2021	5,217,908	40	MORENA 12, PVEM 6, PRI 5, PT 5, PES 4, CHIAPAS UNIDO 4, MOVER CHIAPAS 2, PAN 1, PRD 1	5	30% MORENA	MORENA 2018-2024
Campeche Legislature LXII 2018-2021	899,931	35	PRI 12, MORENA 11, PAN 6, PNA 2, PT 2, PVEM 1, INDEPENDENT 1	0	34% PRI	PRI 2015-2021
Chihuahua Legislature LXVI 2018-2021	3,556,574	33	PAN 11, MORENA 8, PRI 4, PES 4, PT 2, MC 2, PANAL 1, PVEM 1	1	33.3% PAN	PAN 2016-2021
Mexico City Legislature I 2018-2021	8,918,653	66	MORENA 37, PAN 11, PRD 6, PRI 5, PT 4, PVEM 2, PES 1	0	56% MORENA	MORENA 2018-2024
Coahuila Legislature LXI 2017-2020	2,954,915	25	PRI 10, PAN 9, UDC 3, MORENA 2, PRD 1	2	40% PRI	PAN 2017-2023

Colima Legislature LIX 2018-2021	711,235	25	MORENA 9, PT 3, PRI 3, PAN 3, PVEM 3, MC 1, PNA 1, Independents 2	0	36% MORENA	PRI 2016- 2022
Durango Legislatue LXVIII 2018-2021	1,754,754	25	MORENA 10, PAN 5, PRI 5, PT 4, PVEM 1	3	40% MORENA	PAN 2016-2022
Guanajuato Legislature LXIV 2018-2021	5,853,677	36	PAN 19, MORENA 5, PRI 4, PRD 3, PVEM 2,PNA 1, MC 1, PT 1	3	52% PAN	PAN 2018-2024
Guerrero Legislature LXII 2018-2021	3,533,251	46	MORENA 24, PRI 10, PRD 7, PVEM 2, PAN 1, MC 1, PT 1	0	52% MORENA	PRI 2015-2021
Hidalgo Legislature LXIV 2018-2021	2,858,359	30	MORENA 17, PRI 5, PAN 3, PNA 1, PES 2, PT 1, PRD 1	4	56.6% MORENA	PRI 2016-2022
Jalisco Legislature LXII 2018-2021	7,844,830	38	MC 16, PAN 9, MORENA 6, PRI 3, PRD 2, PVEM 1, PT 1	2	42% MC	MC 2018-2024
State of Mexico Legislature LX 2018-2021	16,187,608	75	MORENA 38, PRI 12, PT 9, PAN 7, PES 5, PVEM 2, PRD 2	3	50.6% MORENA	PRI 2017-2023
Michoacán Legislature LXXIV 2018-2021	4,584,471	40	MORENA 13, PAN 8, PRD 7, PRI 5, PT 4, PVEM 2, MC 1	3	32.5% MORENA	PRD 2015-2021
Morelos Legislature LIV 2018-2021	1,903,811	20	MORENA 6, PES 5 PT 2, PAN 1, PRI 1, PRD 1, MC 1, PANAL 1, PSD 1, Partido Humanista 0	0	30% MORENA	MORENA 2018-2024
Nayarit Legislature XXXII 2017- 2020	1,181,050	30	PAN 9, PRI 8, PRD 5, PT3, MORENA 2, MC 1, NA 1, SP 1	1	30% PAN	PAN 2017-2021

Nuevo León Legislature LXXV 2018-2021	5,119,504	42	PAN 15, PRI 8, Morena 8, PT 4, MC, 4, PES 1, PVEM 1, NA 1,	11	35.7% PAN	INDEPENDENT 2015-2021
Oaxaca Legislature LXIV 2018-2021	3,967,889	42	MORENA 26, PRI 6, PT 3, PES 2, PVEM 2, MUJERES INDEPENDENTS 2, PAN 1	1	61.9% MORENA	PRI 2016-2021
Puebla Legislature LX 2018-2021	6,168,883	41	MORENA 14; PAN 7; PT 5; PRI 4; PES 3; PRD 2; MC 2; NA 2; PVEM 1;CPP 1	0	34% MORENA	PAN 2019-2025
Querétaro Legislature LIX 2018-2021	2,038,372	25	PAN 12 MORENA 6; PRI 4; PVEM 1; INDEPENDENT 1; PES 1	6	48% PAN	PAN 2015-2021
Quintana Roo Legislature XV 2016-2019	1,501,562	25	PAN 6, PRI 6, INDEPENDENT 5, PVEM 4, PES 2, NA 2,	0	24% PAN 24% PRI	PRD 2016 - 2022
San Luis Potosí Legislature LXII 2018-2021	2,717,820	27	PAN 6, MORENA 6, PRI 5, PRD 2, PT 2 PVEM 2, NA 1, MC 1, PARTIDO CONCIENCIA POPULAR 1, PES 1.	10	22% PAN 22% MORENA	PRI 2015-2021
Sinaloa Legislature LXIII 2018-2021	2,966,321	40	MORENA 23, PRI 8, PT 3, PAN 2, PRD 1, PAS 1, PES 1, INDEPENDENT 1	3	57 % MORENA	PRI 2017-2023
Sonora Legislature LXII 2018-2021	2,850,330	33	MORENA 12, PES 5, PRI 5, PT 4, PAN 3, PNA 2, PMC 1, PVEM 1.	1	36% MORENA	PRI 2015-2021
Tabasco Legislature LXIII 2018-2021	2,395,272	35	MORENA 21, PRD 6, PRI 5, PVEM 2, INDEPENDENT 1	1	60% MORENA	MORENA 2018-2024

Tamaulipas Legislature LXIII 2016-2019	3,441,698	36	PAN 20, PRI 11, PANAL 2, MC 1, MORENA 1, Sin Partido 1	0	55.5% PAN	PAN 2016-2022
Tlaxcala Legislature LXII 2018-2021	1,272,847	25	MORENA 11, PT 4, PES 2, PAN 2, PRD 2, PRI 1, MC 1, PNA 1, PVEM 1	0	44% MORENA	PRI 2017-2023
Veracruz Legislature LXV 2018-2021	8,112,505	50	MORENA 26, PAN 13, PRI 3, MC 2, PRD 2, PES 2, PT 1, PVEM 1	7	52% MORENA	MORENA 2018-2024
Yucatán Legislature LXII 2018-2021	2,097,175	25	PRI 10, PAN 6, MORENA 4, PVEM 1, PRD 1, PNA 1, MC 2	1	40% PRI	PAN 2018-2024
Zacatecas Legislature LXIII 2018-2021	1,579,209	30	MORENA 9, PRI 6, PAN 4, PRD 3, PVEM 2, PNA 2, PT 2, PES 2	5	30% MORENA	PRI 2016-2021

Source: Own elaboration with information of the intercensal survey of 2015 of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) for the case of population by federative entity; of the local constitutions as well as the revision of the constitutional reforms made in the matter of legislative re-election between 2014 and 2018; of requests for access to public information submitted from March 12 to 20, 2019, both to local electoral bodies and to state congresses to know the number of re-elected deputies since the electoral political reform of 2014 (State of Mexico he did not answer, so the re-elected deputations were obtained by contrasting the integration of legislatures in official portals of the local congress). The partisan conformation was obtained from the institutional websites of the congresses, consulted between January and March 2019, after having reviewed the integration obtained according to the electoral day of July 2018.

In relation to whether there is a divided government after the local elections that took place in July 2018, it was observed that in 15 entities there are: Puebla, State of Mexico, Durango, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Sonora, Michoacán, Zacatecas, Hidalgo, Baja California Sur, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Tlaxcala, Colima and Yucatan. In Nuevo León, Nayarit, Baja California, Tamaulipas and Coahuila are about to face elections in July 2019.

If we consider the parliamentary information that exists on the website and the OP itself, including if it is understandable and accessible, what rating would we give the site from zero to ten (where zero is insufficient and ten is very sufficient)?

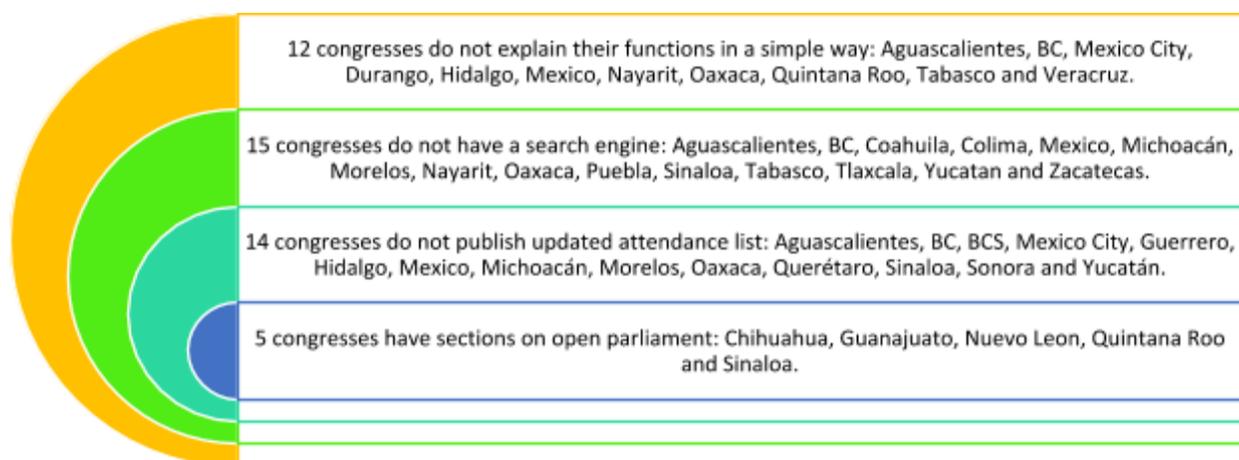


Table 3

Features of Open Parliament in Parliamentary Information by local congress

	Divided government 2018	Divided government/new management	Parliamentary information in understandable and accessible website	Reference to the OP in web	Legislative activity reference of OP in press releases	Links to Open Parliament?	Action over OP	Mechanism for evaluation/monitoring/dissemination of legislative work	Publishing and disseminating relevant information proactively
Aguascalientes Legislature LXIV 2018-2021	NO	NO	YES	No	No	No	No	No	No
Baja California Legislature XXII 2016-2019	NO	-	YES	No	No	No	No	No	No
Baja California Sur Legislature XV 2018-2021	YES	YES	YES	No	YES	No	No	No	No
Campeche Legislature LXII 2018-2021	NO	NO	YES	No	No	No	No	No	No
Chiapas Legislature LXVI 2018-2021	NO	NO	YES	No	No	No	No	No	No
Chihuahua Legislature LXVI 2018-2021	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Mexico City Legislature I 2018-2021	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	No	No	No	No
Coahuila Legislature LXI 2017-2020	YES	-	YES	No	YES	No	No	No	No

Colima Legislature LIX 2018-2021	YES	YES	YES	No	No	No	No	No	No
Durango Legislature LXVIII 2018-2021	YES	YES	YES	No	YES	No	No	No	No
State of Mexico Legislature LX 2018-2021	NO	SÍ	SÍ	No	No	No	No	No	No
Guanajuato Legislature LXIV 2018-2021	NO	NO	SÍ	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si
Guerrero Legislature LXII 2018-2021	NO	SÍ	SÍ	No	No	No	No	No	No
Hidalgo Legislature LXIV 2018-2021	NO	YES	YES	No	YES	No	No	No	No
Jalisco Legislature LXII 2018-2021	YES	NO	YES	No	No	No	No	No	No
Michoacán Legislature LXXIV 2018-2021	YES	YES	YES	No	YES	No	YES	No	No
Morelos Legislature LIV 2018-2021	YES*	NO							
Nayarit Legislature XXXII 2017-2020	YES*	-	YES	No	YES	No	YES	No	YES
Nuevo León Legislature LXXV 2018-2021	YES	-	YES						
Oaxaca Legislature LXIV 2018-2021	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	No	YES
Puebla Legislature LX 2018-2021	NO	YES	YES	No	YES	No	YES	YES	YES
Querétaro Legislature LIX 2018-2021	NO	NO	YES	No	YES	No	No	YES	No
Quintana Roo Legislature XV 2016-2019	-	NO	YES						

San Luis Potosí Legislature LXII 2018-2021	YES	YES	YES	No	YES	No	YES	No	YES
Sinaloa Legislature LXIII 2018-2021	NO	YES	YES	YES	No	YES	YES	YES	YES
Sonora Legislature LXII 2018-2021	NO	YES	YES	YES	No	No	No	No	No
Tabasco Legislature LXIII 2018-2021	NO	NO	YES	No	No	No	No	No	No
Tamaulipas Legislature LXIII 2016-2019	NO	-	YES	YES	No	YES	YES	No	No
Tlaxcala Legislature LXII 2018-2021	NO	YES	YES	YES	No	No	No	No	No
Veracruz Legislature LXV 2018-2021	NO	NO	YES	YES	No	No	No	No	No
Yucatán Legislature LXII 2018-2021	YES	YES	YES	No	No	No	No	No	No
Zacatecas Legislature LXIII 2018-2021	NO	YES	YES	No	No	No	No	No	No

* Proactively publish and disseminate the greatest amount of information relevant to people, using simple formats, simple search mechanisms and online databases with periodic updates, on: analysis, deliberation, voting, parliamentary agenda, committee affairs reports , governing bodies and plenary sessions as well as the reports received from external actors to the legislative institution.

Source: Own elaboration with information of the organic laws of the local congresses as well as monitoring of each of their websites during the months of January to March of 2019.

IV. Conclusions

The accountability of deputies and senators is not an automatic result of re-election. Re-election by itself, without adequate secondary legislation and democratic rules of participation, election of candidates in political parties, sanctions, follow-up, public evaluation, dissemination of activities and results, may be a reform that does not generate public benefits . The participation of civil society, specialists, interest groups, organizations and media to monitor and promote a better public performance is essential.

In favor of consecutive reelection, it is argued that it facilitates the professionalization of parliamentarians; strengthens legislative and government control activities; there would be follow-up to the legislative agendas; there would be stable bodies of legislators encouraged to occupy the position again, they would develop their work better and they would attend to their electoral base, since it would be the one who decided, through their vote, that a representative would occupy a seat or seat again.

In contrast, the findings reported in this article, identify that there is much work to be done in the legislative portals to affirm that there is basic parliamentary information to help facilitate knowledge of the daily activities of the deputies, to then have informative elements facilitate the decision to re-elect a legislator or not.

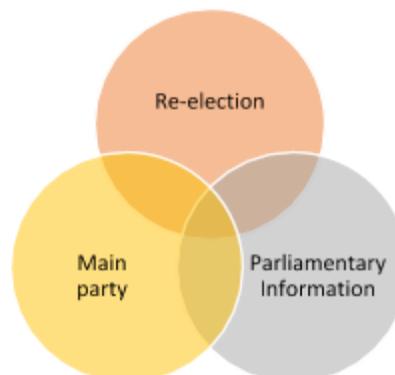
Without parliamentary information, and in a context of majority partisan integration, the litmus test of the contribution to democracy and strengthening of the legislative institution, will be fair in the hands of the party that at least between 2018 and 2021 has the majority force in the congresses. In 2021 it will be assessed if the quality of the representation was contributed in terms of disseminating information, complying with legislative transparency and showing whether they adopt the characteristics of an open parliament in the exercise of congressional functions.

While that happens, in 2019 we have congress websites that are not accessible, do not show historical information; It is not easy to find information, there are no searchers. The legislatures must comply with obligations of transparency, openness and dissemination of information, with a view to being evaluated by the organizations that guarantee transparency.

The parliamentary information that exists in the institutional portals does not comply with the basic elements. Simple language is not used, to facilitate the approach of the population to the legislative activity.

The implementation and implementation of electoral political reforms and transparency will demonstrate the capacity, quality and scope of institutional design of current legislators, as well as the strength of citizen participation to mark the democratic direction and open parliament of their representatives, if they seek to supervise the development in work develops, and value re-election.

There is a notable difference between what existed in Mexico in terms of parliamentary information in the twentieth century compared to what we have today. The legal context of mandatory transparency, accountability, public demand for openness and information technologies warrant not only a permanent updating of information on legislative work, but also a simple use of language to communicate; that there is integrity and a historical archive of the activities, processes and documents that are generated in the parliamentary work.



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