

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every sale, purchase, and payment must be properly documented to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes recording the date, amount, and purpose of each transaction, as well as the names of the parties involved.

In addition, the document highlights the need for regular reconciliation of bank accounts and credit cards. This process involves comparing the company's records with the statements provided by the banks to identify any discrepancies. Promptly addressing these differences helps prevent errors from accumulating and ensures that the financial data is up-to-date and accurate.

Furthermore, the document stresses the importance of separating personal and business finances. This is achieved by using a dedicated business bank account and credit card. Mixing personal expenses with business ones can lead to confusion and make it difficult to track the company's true financial performance.

Finally, the document advises on the proper handling of receipts and invoices. These documents serve as legal proof of transactions and are essential for tax purposes. It is recommended to keep a systematic filing system for all receipts and invoices, organized by date or category, to facilitate easy access and review.

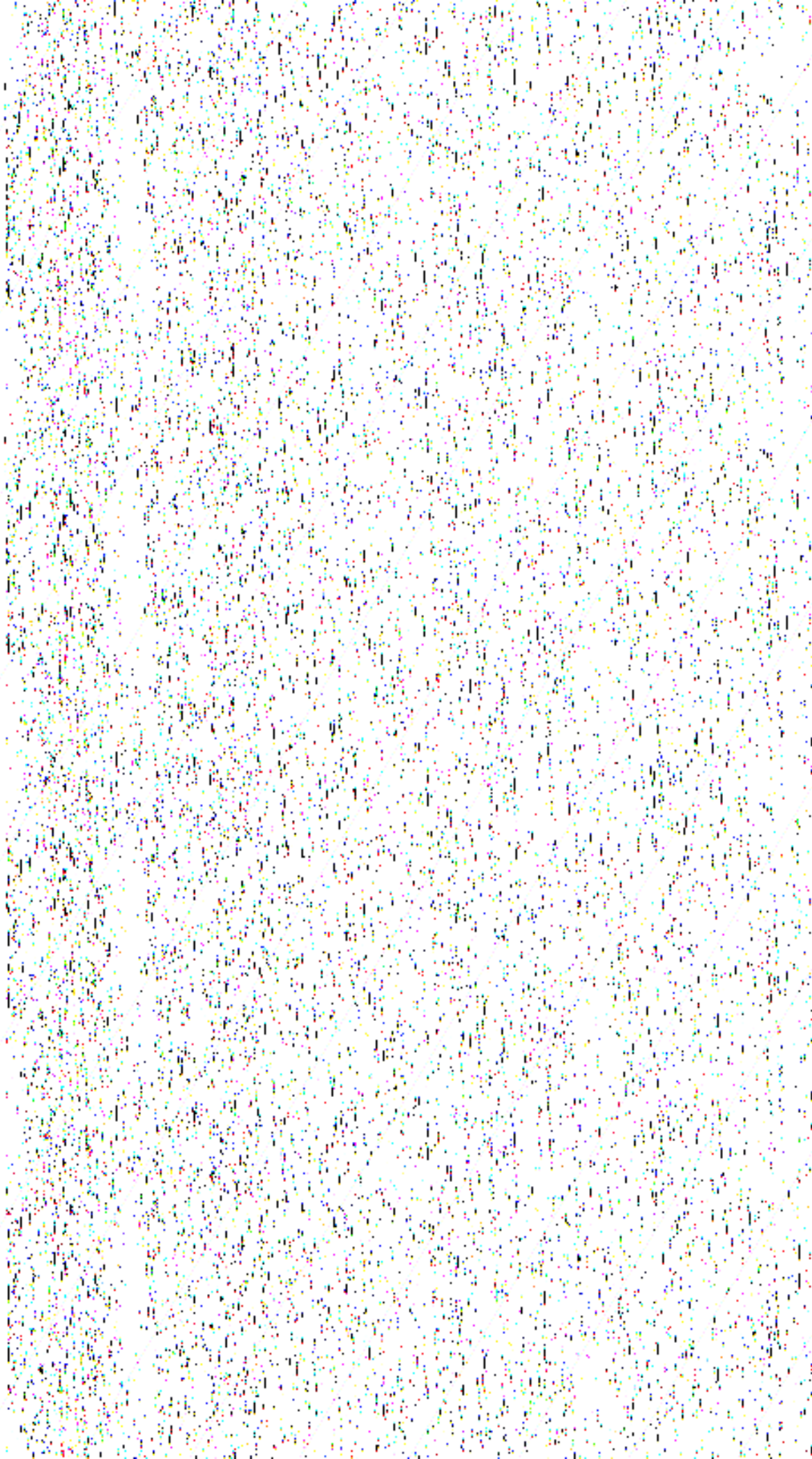
The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, transfers, and adjustments. The text explains that a well-maintained ledger allows for a clear and concise summary of the organization's financial performance over time.

In addition, the document highlights the need for regular reconciliation of accounts. This process involves comparing the internal records with external statements from banks and other financial institutions. By identifying and resolving discrepancies promptly, the organization can avoid potential errors and ensure that its books are balanced and accurate.

The second part of the document focuses on the classification of expenses. It provides a detailed breakdown of various cost categories, such as salaries, rent, utilities, and materials. Each category is defined with specific criteria to ensure consistency in reporting. The text also discusses the importance of allocating indirect costs to different departments or projects, as this helps in determining the true cost of each activity and facilitates more informed decision-making.

Furthermore, the document addresses the issue of budgeting and cost control. It explains how a well-defined budget can serve as a benchmark for measuring actual performance against planned objectives. By monitoring expenses closely and identifying areas where costs are exceeding expectations, management can take corrective action to stay within budget and optimize resource utilization.

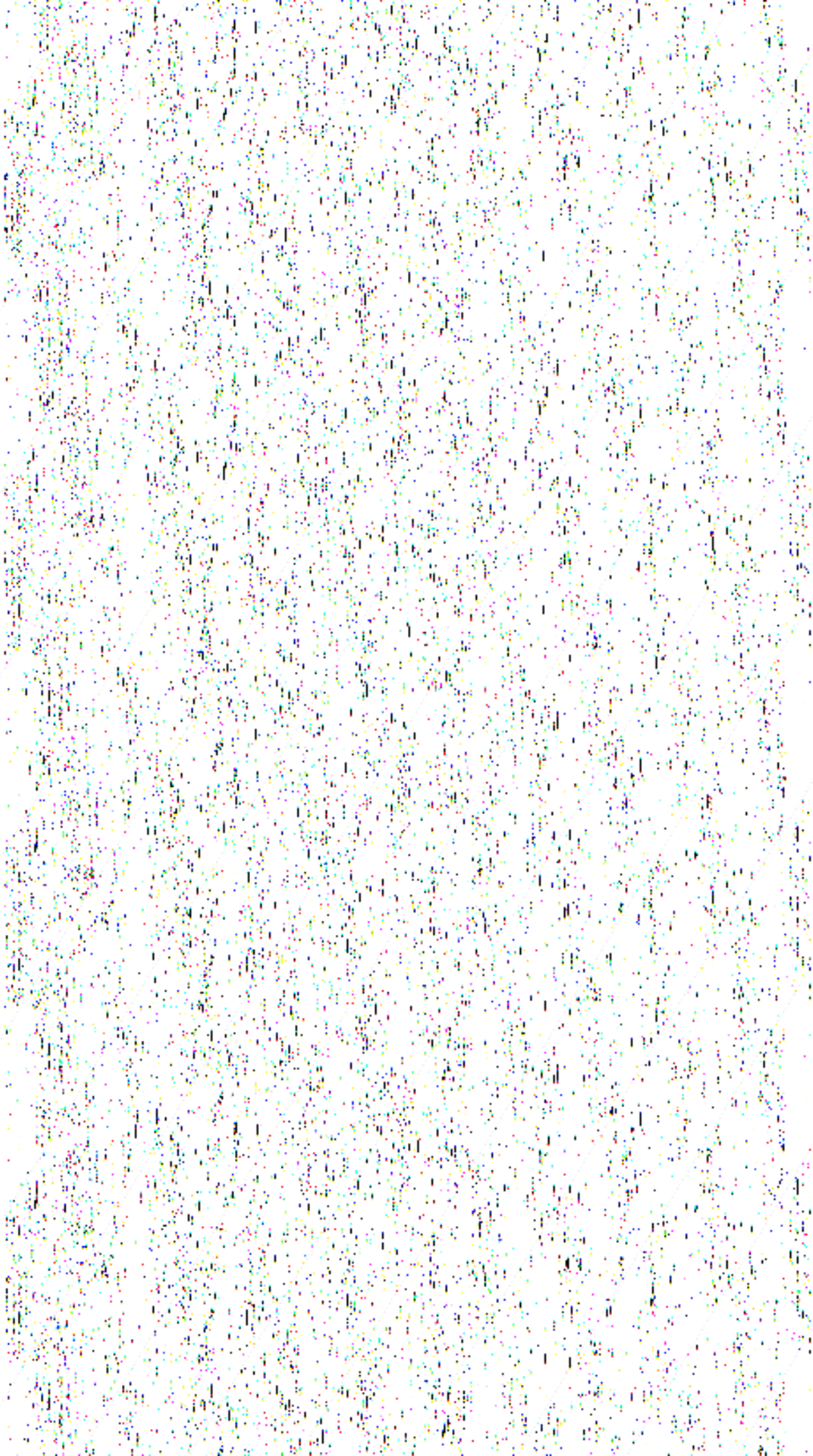
Finally, the document concludes by emphasizing the role of transparency and accountability in financial management. It states that clear communication and documentation of all financial activities are essential for building trust and ensuring the long-term success of the organization. By adhering to these principles, the organization can maintain accurate records, control costs effectively, and provide a clear picture of its financial health to all stakeholders.

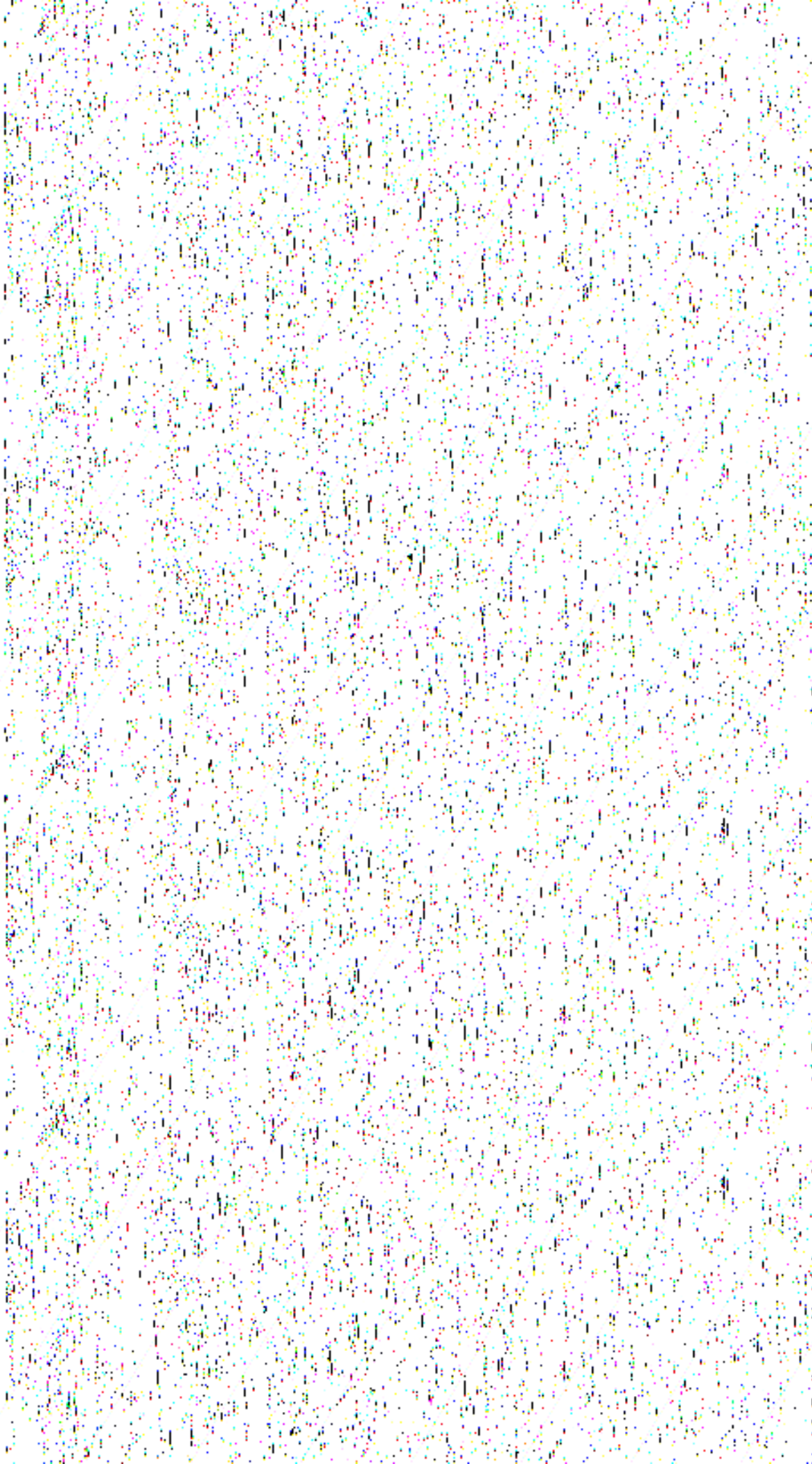


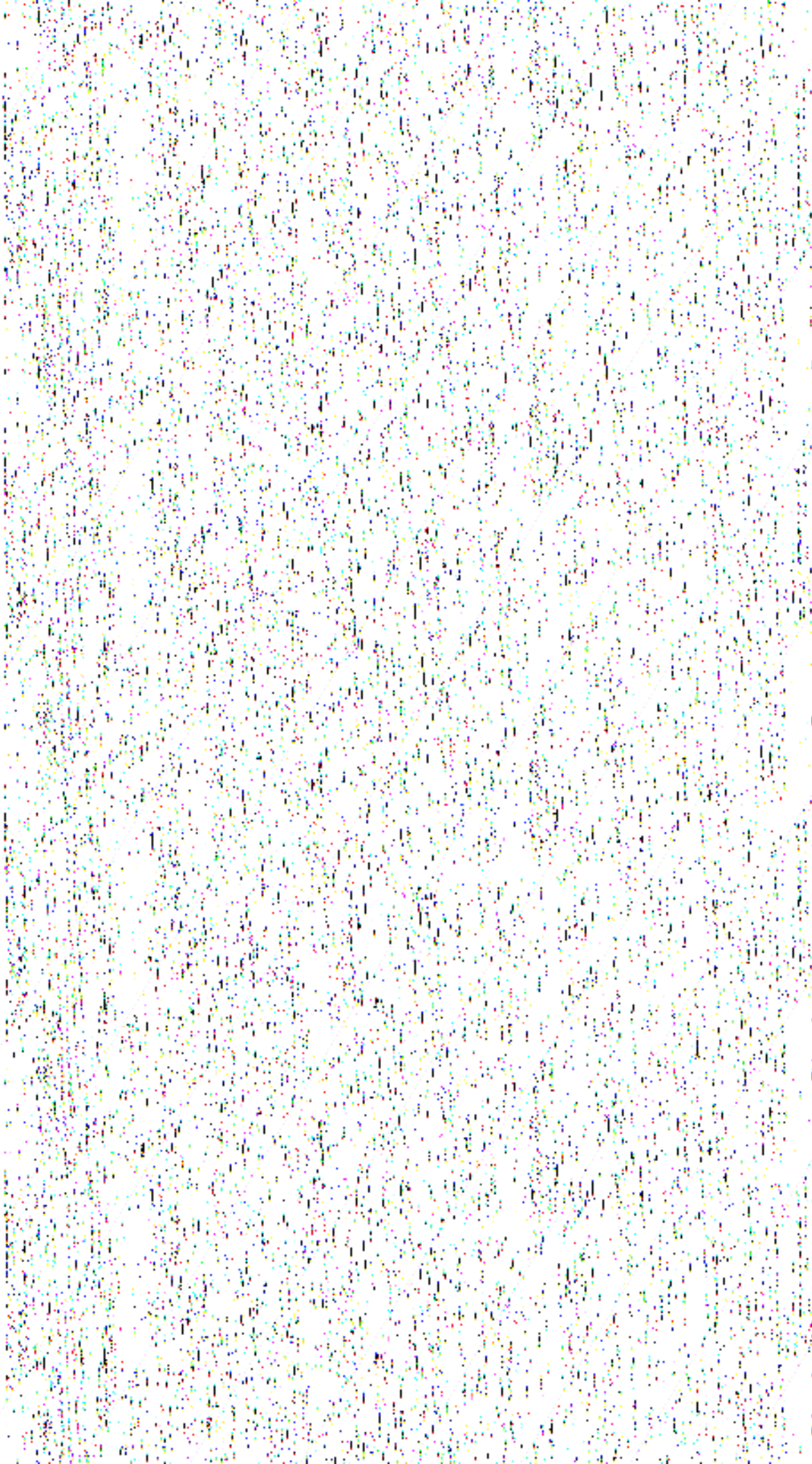
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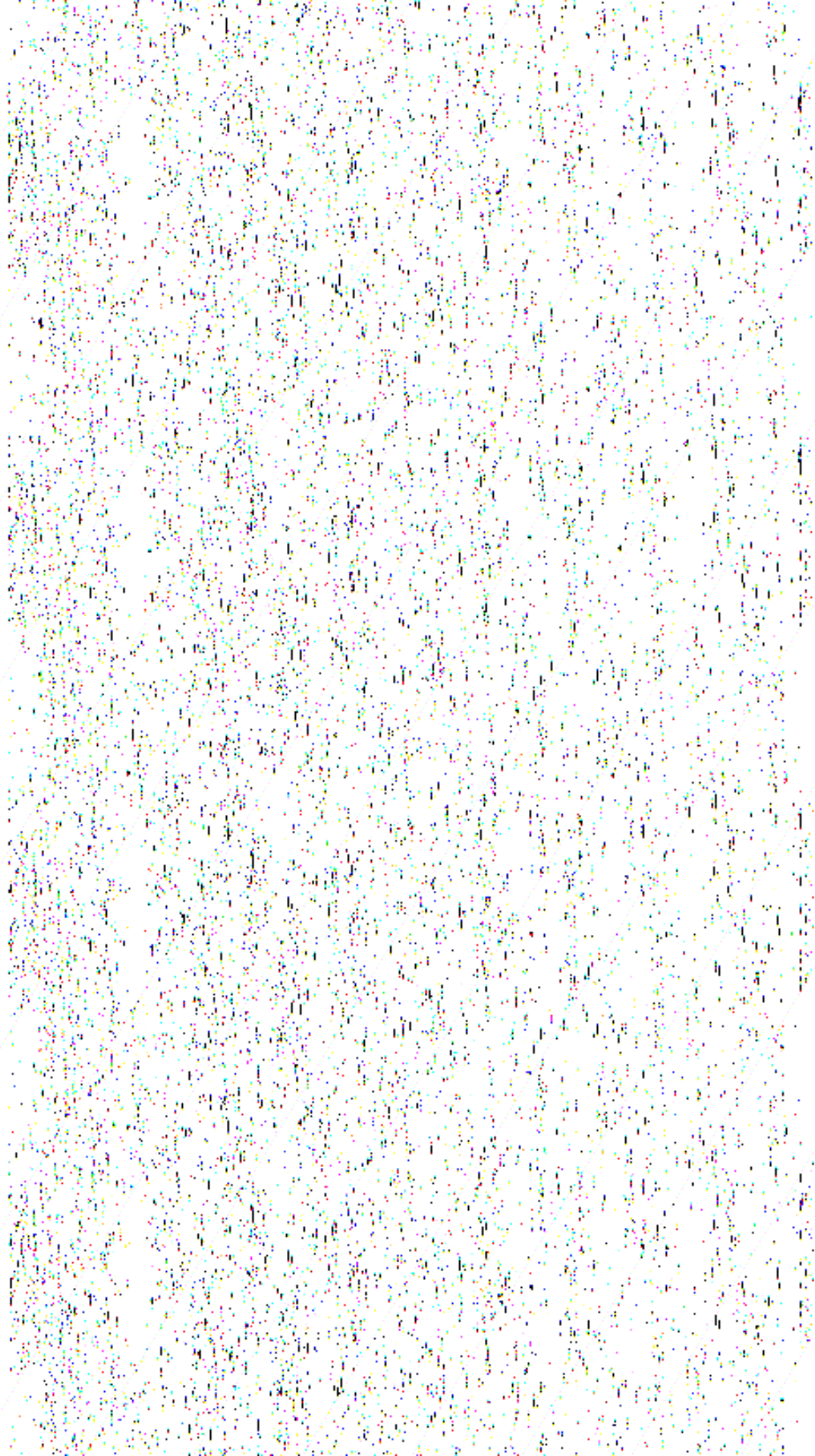
The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the recorded data. It describes various methods for identifying trends and anomalies in the financial performance. This includes comparing current data with historical trends, analyzing seasonal fluctuations, and identifying areas where costs are higher than expected. The document also discusses the importance of regular reviews and reports to management, providing a clear and concise summary of the financial situation. It includes a sample report format and a list of key performance indicators (KPIs) that should be monitored.

The final part of the document addresses the overall financial health of the organization. It discusses the impact of the recorded data on the company's profitability and cash flow. It also provides recommendations for improving financial management, such as implementing tighter controls, negotiating better terms with suppliers, and optimizing the pricing strategy. The document concludes with a summary of the key points and a call to action for all staff members to adhere to the established procedures and maintain the highest standards of accuracy and transparency.









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The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of financial data. It describes various methods for interpreting the recorded information, such as comparing current performance with historical trends and industry benchmarks. The document highlights the significance of identifying patterns and anomalies that may indicate potential issues or opportunities. It also discusses the role of financial ratios and indicators in assessing the overall health of the organization.

The final part of the document addresses the reporting and communication of financial results. It provides guidelines for preparing clear and concise reports that effectively convey the key findings and insights. The document stresses the importance of transparency and accountability in financial reporting, and it offers advice on how to present the data in a way that is easy to understand and actionable.

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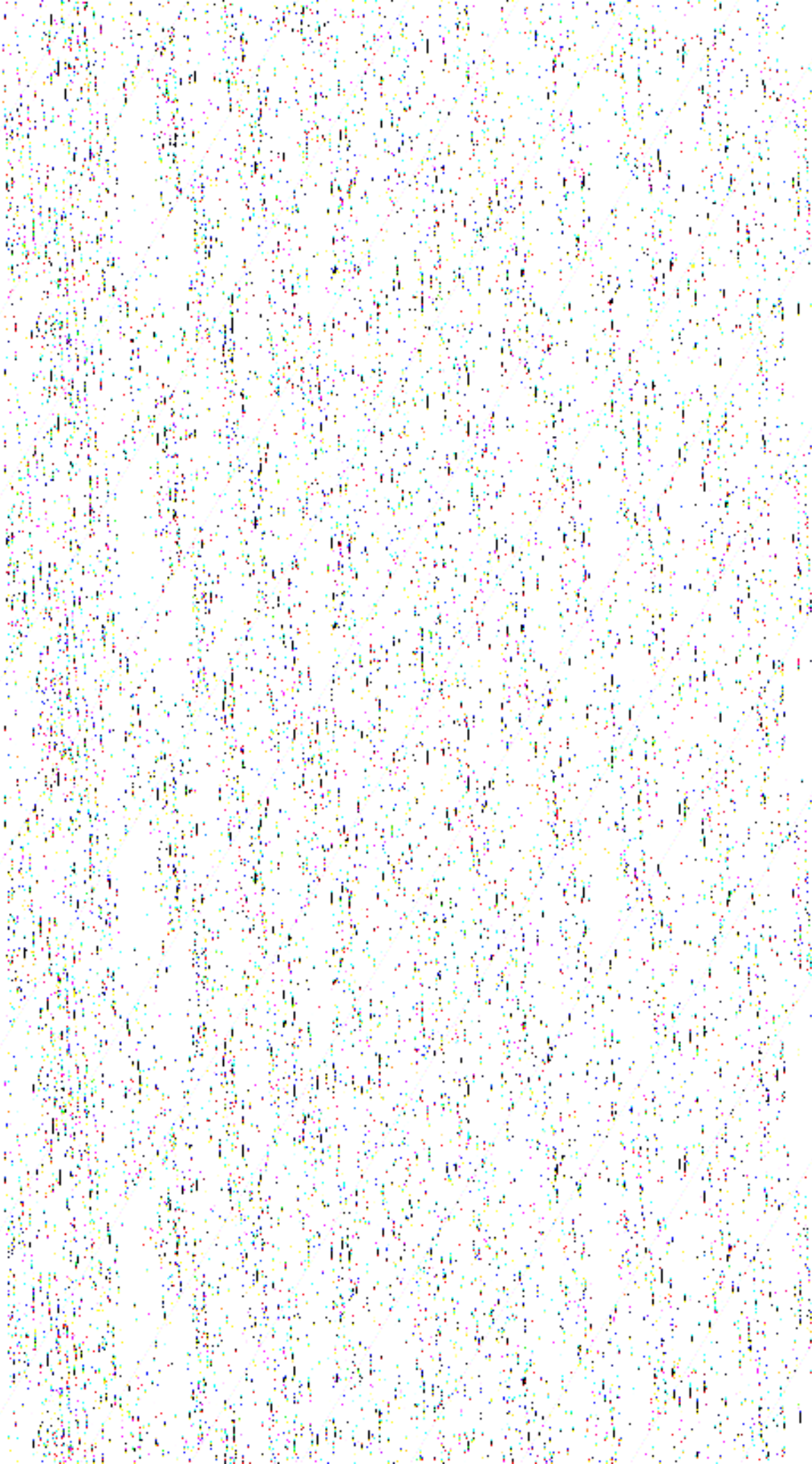
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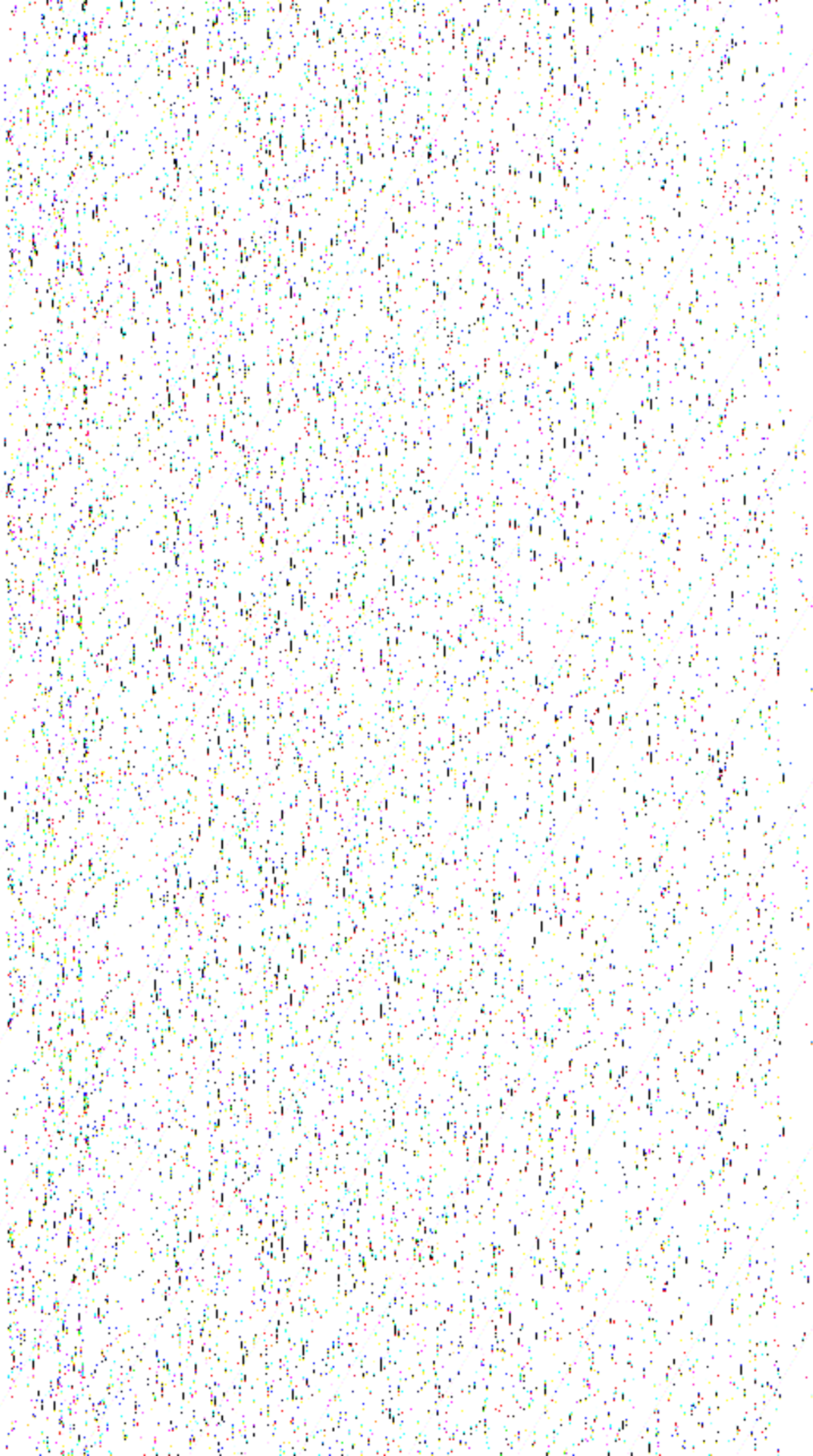
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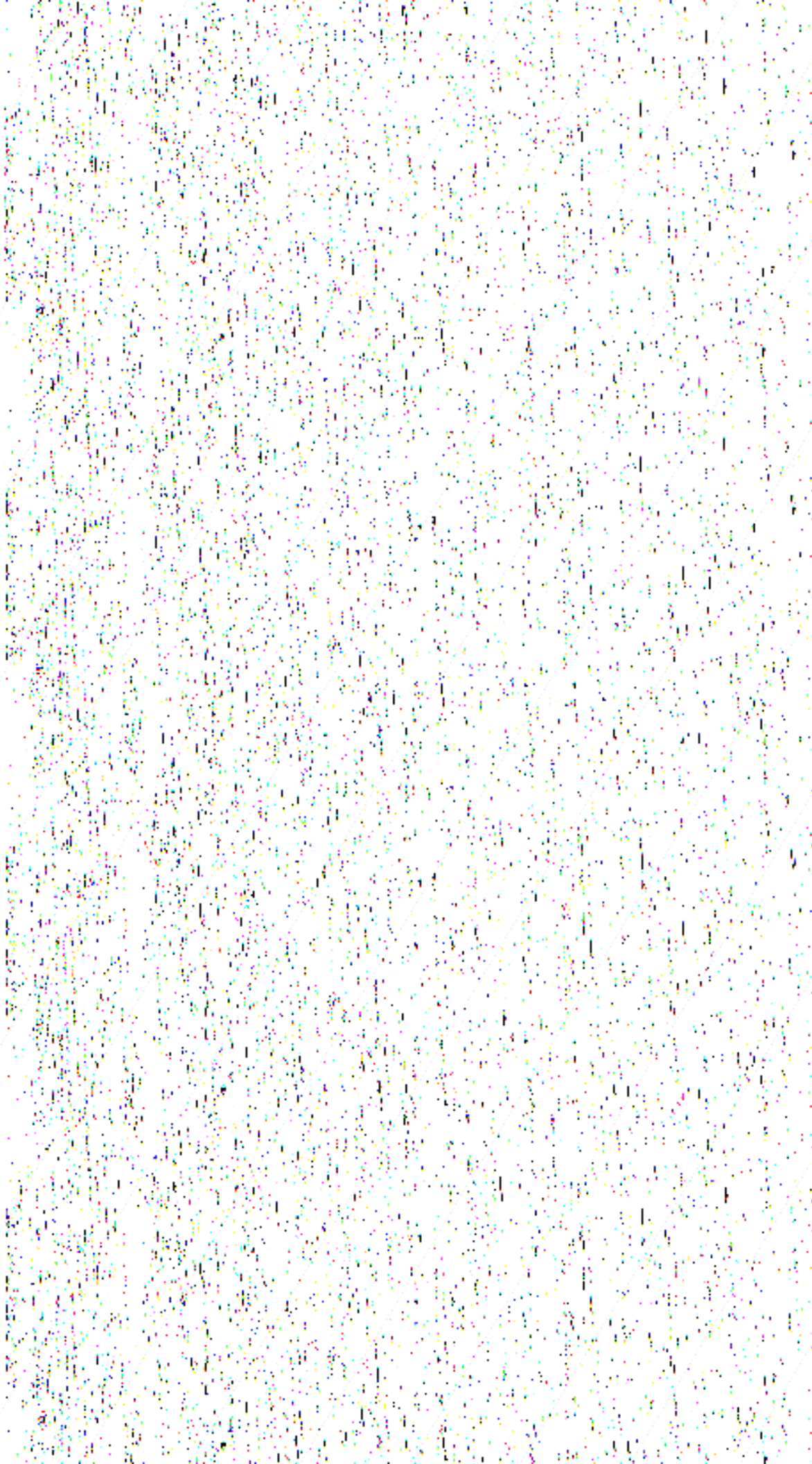
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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting. The second part outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, including surveys, interviews, and focus groups. The third part presents the findings of the study, highlighting key trends and insights. Finally, the document concludes with recommendations for future research and practical applications of the findings.





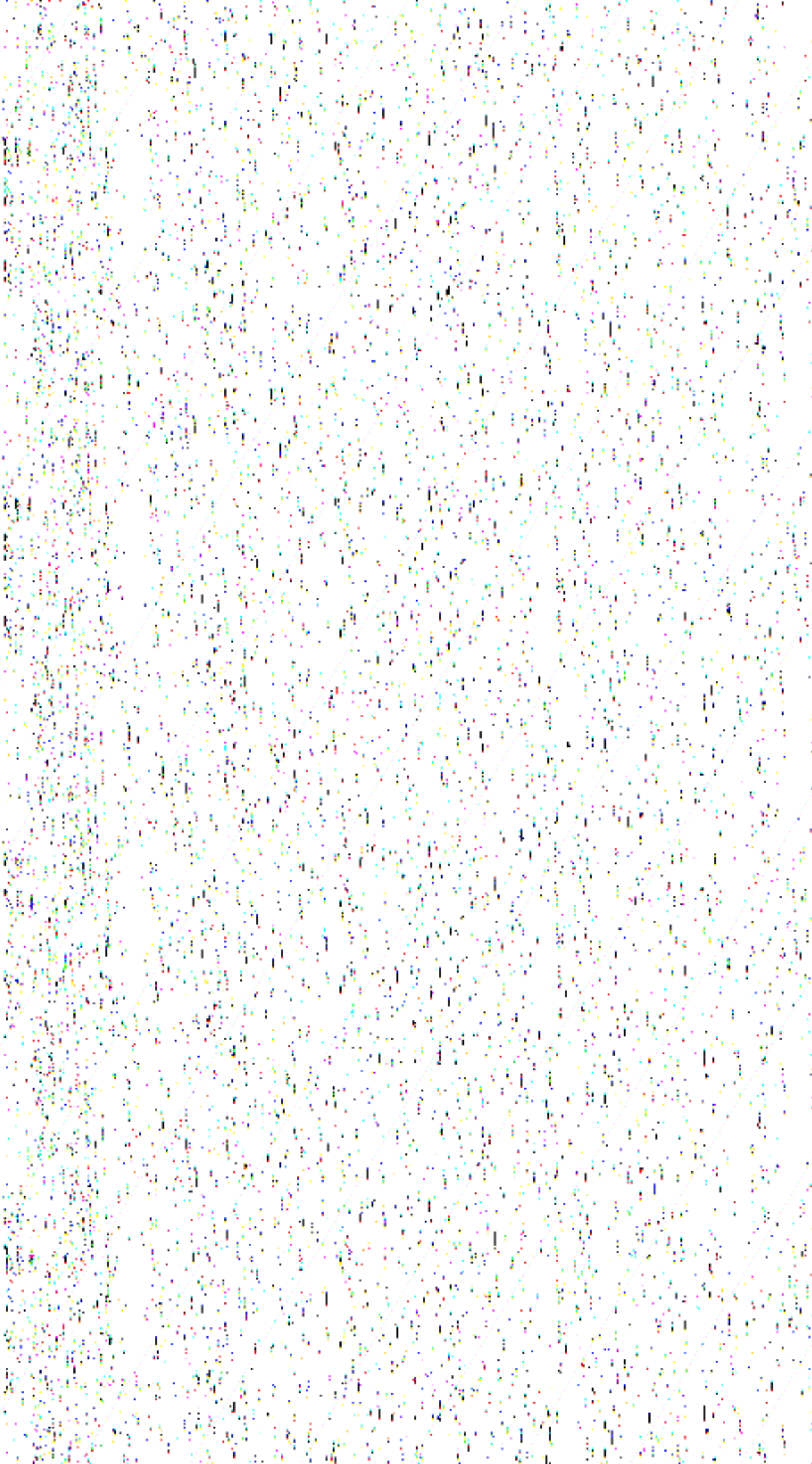
The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The text suggests that a systematic approach to record-keeping is essential for identifying trends and making informed decisions.

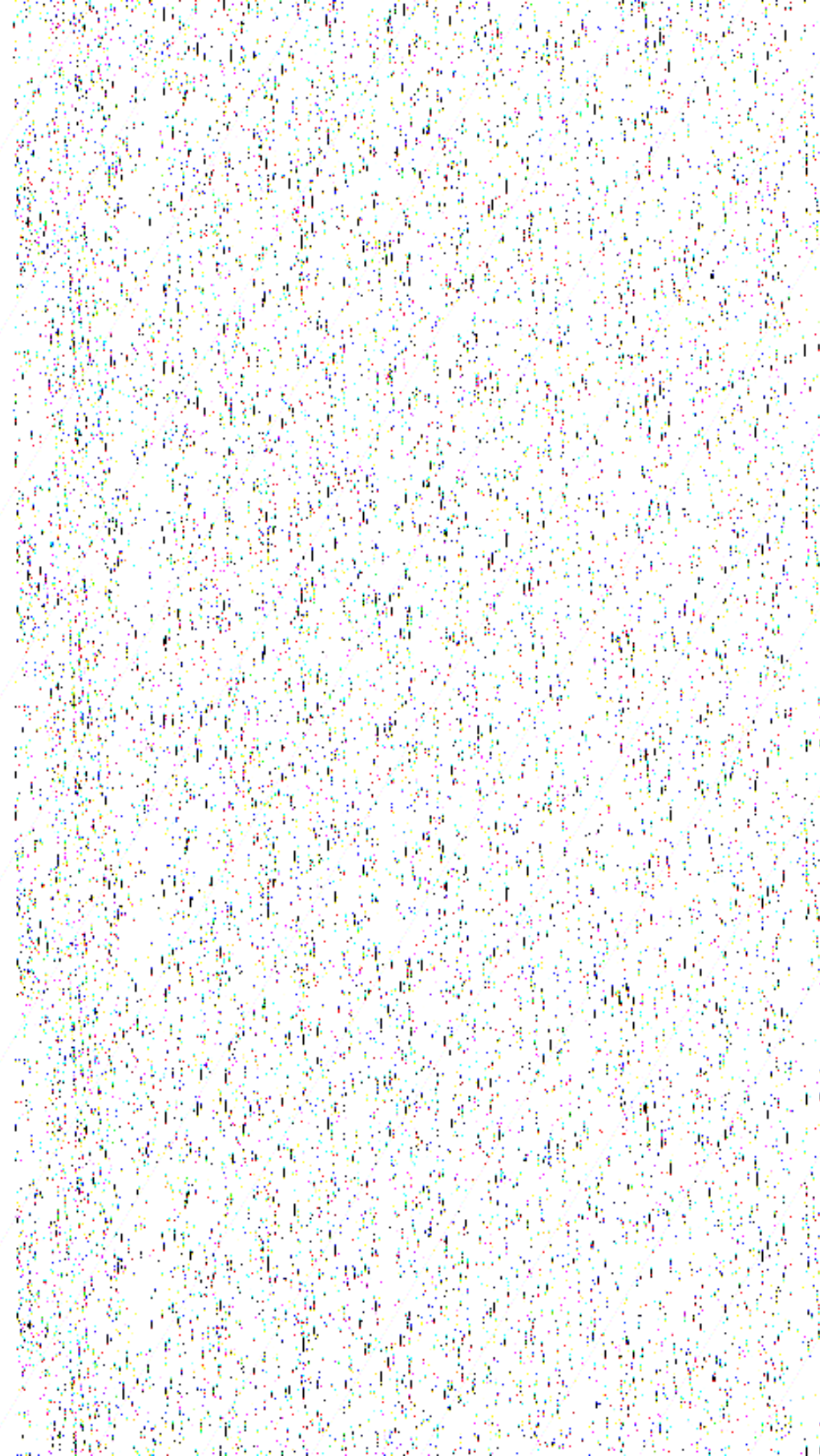
In the second section, the author delves into the complexities of tax compliance. It highlights the need for a thorough understanding of current tax laws and regulations. The document provides practical advice on how to structure transactions to minimize tax liability while remaining compliant. It also stresses the importance of staying updated on legislative changes that could impact the business's financial health.

The third part of the document focuses on budgeting and financial forecasting. It explains how a well-defined budget can serve as a roadmap for the business's financial future. By comparing actual performance against budgeted figures, management can quickly identify areas where costs are exceeding expectations or revenue is falling short. This proactive approach allows for timely adjustments and helps in achieving long-term financial goals.

Finally, the document touches upon the role of technology in modern accounting. It discusses how software solutions can streamline processes, reduce errors, and provide real-time insights into the company's financial status. The author encourages businesses to invest in reliable accounting software that integrates with other business systems, such as CRM and inventory management, to create a cohesive financial ecosystem.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. The second part covers the classification of assets and liabilities, providing examples of how to categorize different types of property and debt. The third part addresses the calculation of net income, detailing the various expenses that must be deducted from total revenue. Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key principles of accounting and a reminder to always double-check calculations for accuracy.



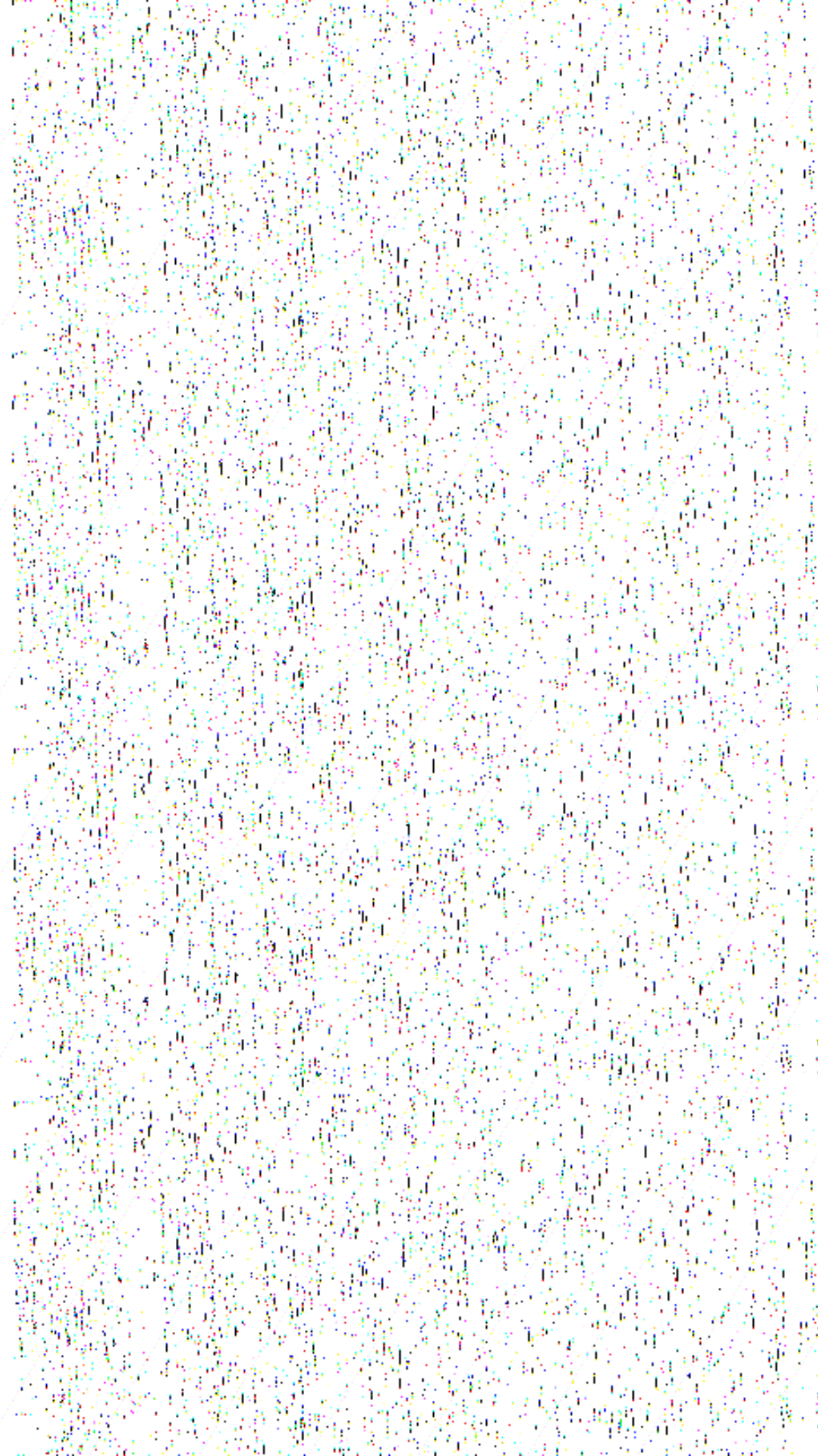


The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every receipt, invoice, and bill should be properly filed and indexed for easy retrieval. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the company's financial performance over the last quarter. This includes a comparison of actual results against budgeted figures, highlighting areas of both success and concern. The analysis shows that while revenue has increased, certain operational costs have risen significantly, impacting the overall profit margin.

The third section outlines the strategic initiatives planned for the upcoming year. These include expanding into new markets, investing in research and development, and strengthening the company's financial foundation. The author stresses the need for cross-departmental collaboration to ensure these goals are met effectively.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of key findings and recommendations. It calls for a more proactive approach to financial management and a focus on long-term growth over short-term gains. The author expresses confidence in the company's ability to overcome current challenges and achieve its full potential.



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The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the recorded data. It describes various methods for identifying trends and anomalies in the financial performance. This includes comparing current data with historical data, as well as benchmarking against industry standards. The document also discusses the importance of regular audits and reconciliations to ensure that the records are accurate and up-to-date. It provides a step-by-step guide for conducting these audits, from the selection of samples to the final reporting of findings.

The third part of the document addresses the reporting and communication of financial information. It outlines the format and content of financial statements, such as the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement. It also discusses the importance of providing clear and concise explanations of the data, as well as the role of management in interpreting the results. The document provides a template for these reports and includes a checklist of items to be included in each report.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points and a call to action. It emphasizes that maintaining accurate financial records is essential for the success of any business and that regular analysis and reporting are necessary to ensure that the business is on track. It encourages all staff members to take responsibility for their own records and to work together to ensure the overall accuracy and reliability of the financial data.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of financial reporting and auditing. The text highlights that without reliable records, it becomes difficult to verify the accuracy of financial statements and to identify any potential discrepancies or irregularities.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and ensuring the integrity of financial data. It outlines various control mechanisms, such as segregation of duties, regular reconciliations, and the implementation of robust approval processes. These controls are designed to minimize the risk of errors and to detect any unauthorized transactions or manipulations of financial records.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges associated with digital record-keeping and data security. It discusses the risks of data loss, cyberattacks, and unauthorized access to sensitive information. The text suggests implementing strong security protocols, including encryption, access controls, and regular data backups, to protect digital records and ensure their availability and integrity.

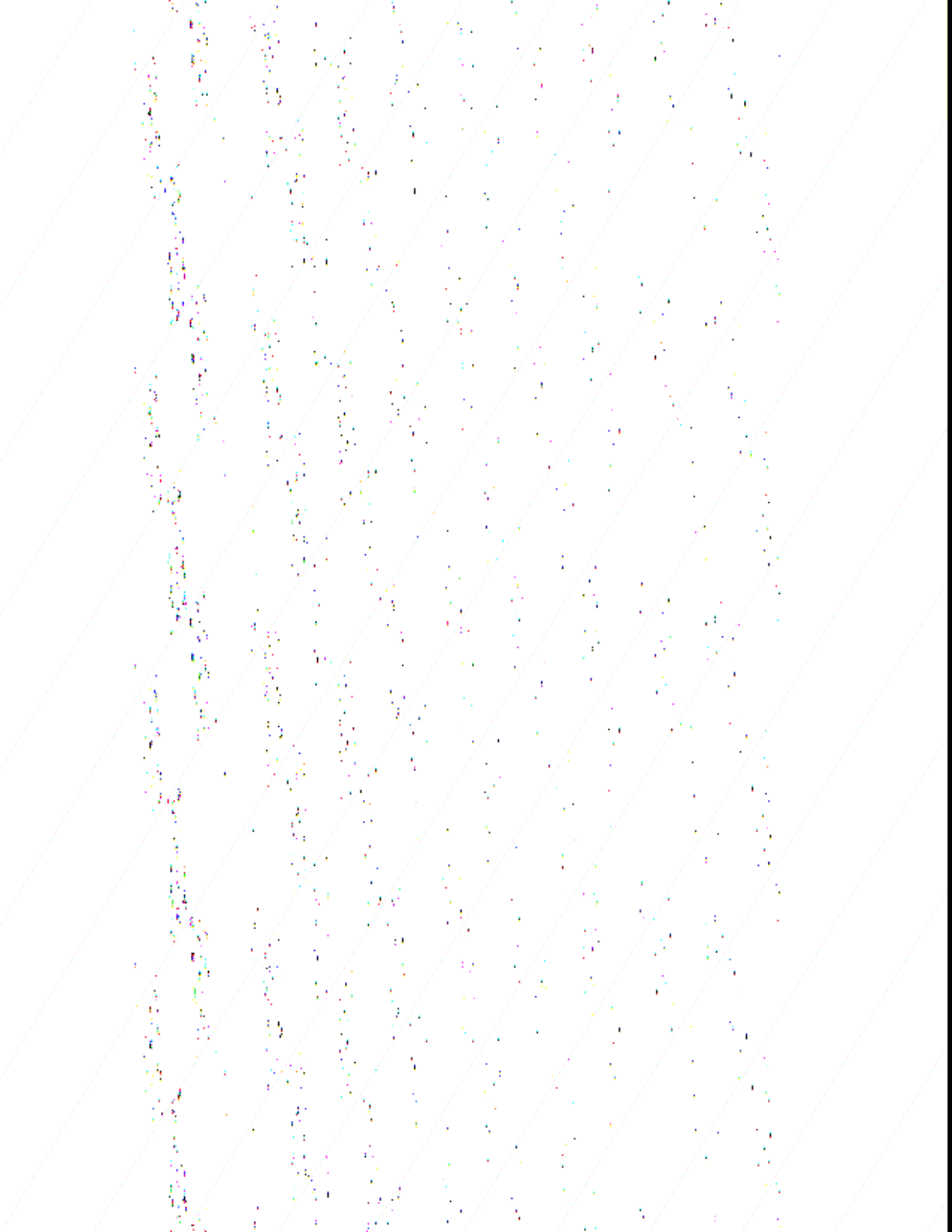
4. The fourth part of the document explores the impact of regulatory changes on record-keeping practices. It notes that evolving regulations, such as those related to data privacy and financial reporting, require organizations to continuously update their record-keeping systems and procedures. Compliance with these regulations is crucial for avoiding legal penalties and maintaining the trust of stakeholders.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of training and awareness in maintaining accurate records. It emphasizes that all employees involved in financial transactions should receive appropriate training on record-keeping procedures and the importance of data accuracy. Regular training sessions and awareness campaigns can help reinforce these practices and ensure that the organization's records are consistently reliable.

6. The sixth part of the document highlights the benefits of using modern record-keeping technologies, such as cloud-based systems and automated data entry tools. These technologies can improve the efficiency and accuracy of record-keeping by reducing manual errors and streamlining the data entry process. However, the text also notes the importance of ensuring that these technologies are properly implemented and secured to protect the data they store.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the role of external auditors in verifying the accuracy of financial records. It explains that auditors use various techniques, such as sampling and testing, to assess the reliability of the organization's records. The text emphasizes that organizations should cooperate fully with auditors and provide them with access to all relevant records to facilitate their work.

8. The eighth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key points discussed and reiterating the importance of maintaining accurate records for the overall success and integrity of the organization. It encourages organizations to adopt a proactive approach to record-keeping, continuously monitoring and improving their systems to meet the evolving needs of the business and regulatory environment.



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial reporting and auditing. The text outlines various methods and tools used to collect, store, and analyze data, ensuring that all information is up-to-date and reliable.

2. The second section focuses on the role of technology in modern record management. It highlights how digital solutions, such as cloud storage and data analytics, have revolutionized the way organizations handle their records. These technologies not only improve efficiency but also enhance security and accessibility, allowing users to retrieve information quickly and safely. The text also addresses the challenges of data migration and integration, providing practical advice on how to overcome these obstacles.

3. The third part of the document explores the legal and regulatory requirements surrounding record-keeping. It discusses the various laws and standards that govern the collection, retention, and disposal of records, ensuring that organizations remain compliant with all applicable regulations. This section provides a comprehensive overview of the legal landscape, helping readers understand their obligations and the consequences of non-compliance.

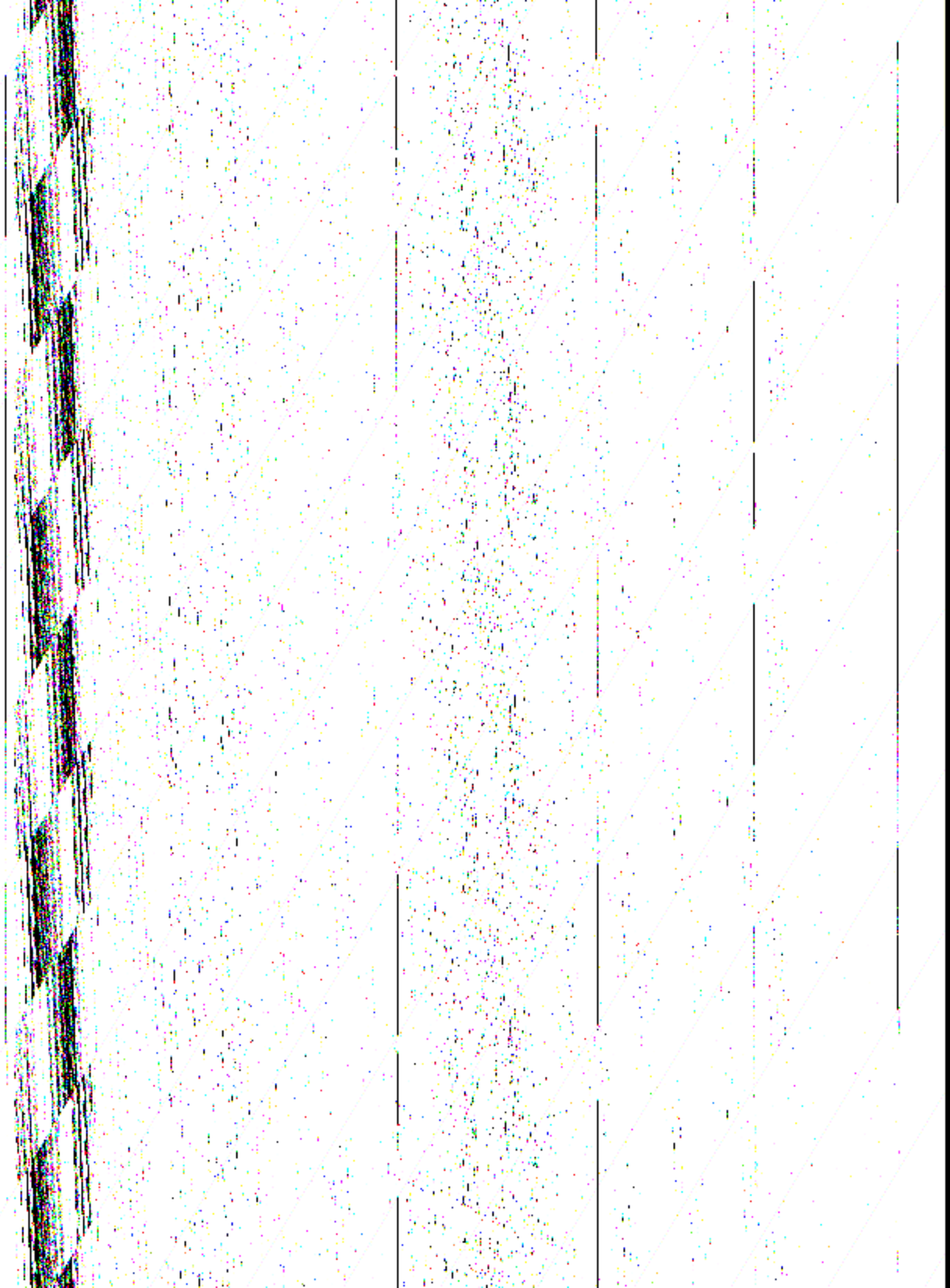
4. The final section discusses the importance of training and education in record management. It emphasizes that while technology and legal frameworks are crucial, the success of any record-keeping system ultimately depends on the skills and knowledge of the personnel involved. The text offers recommendations for developing a strong training program, covering topics such as data entry, record classification, and compliance procedures. It also highlights the need for ongoing education to keep staff up-to-date on the latest industry trends and regulations.

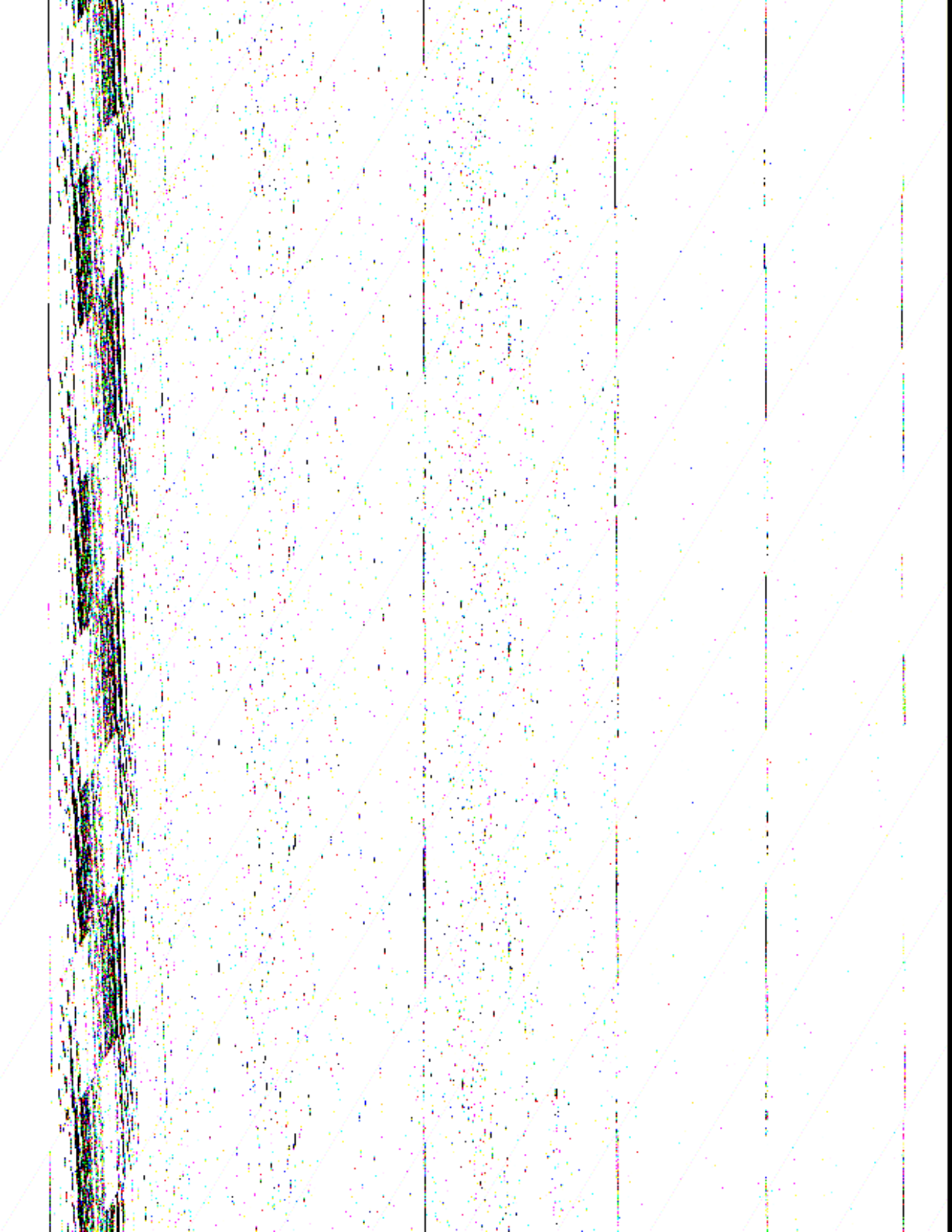
1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial reporting and compliance with regulatory requirements. The text notes that without reliable records, organizations may face significant challenges in identifying discrepancies, resolving disputes, and demonstrating adherence to applicable laws and standards.

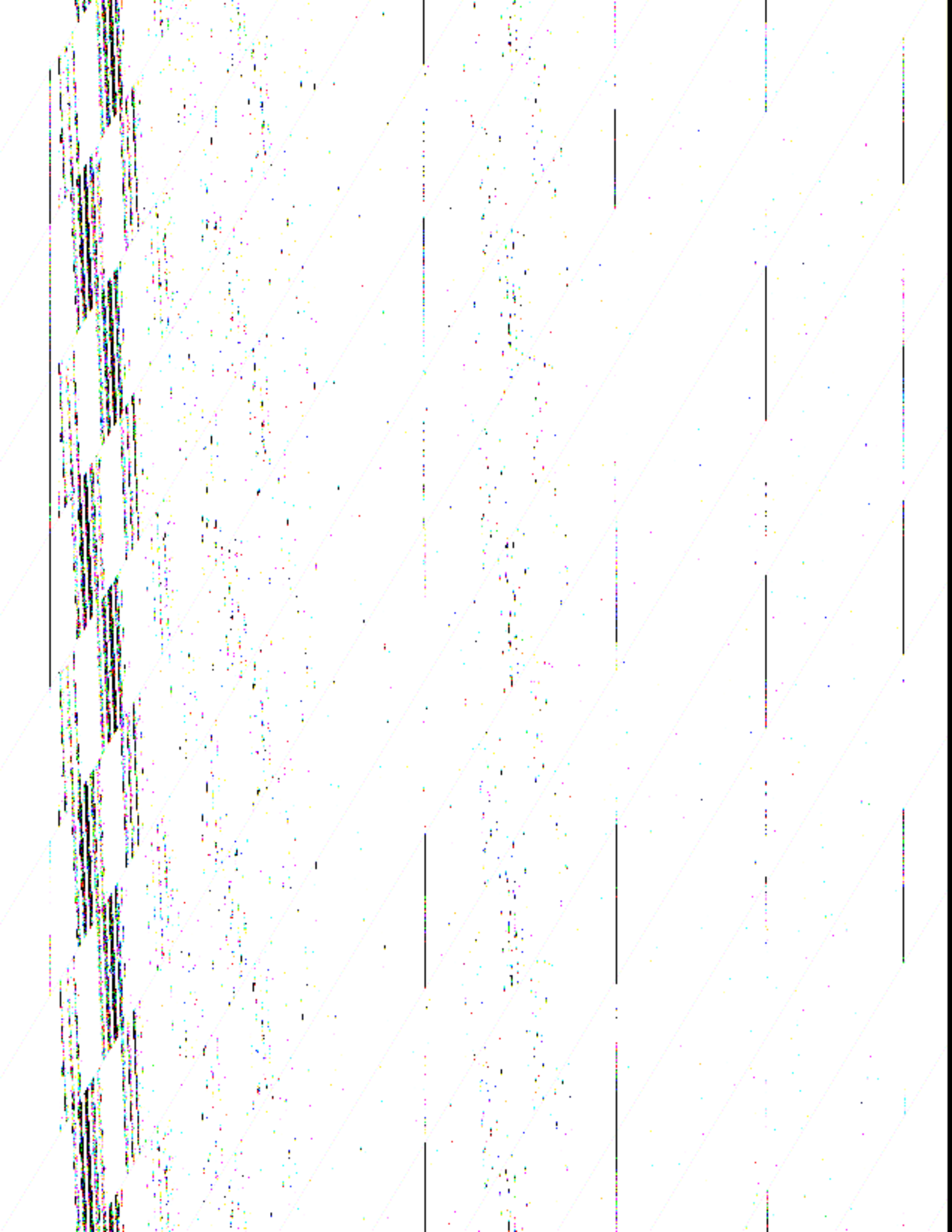
2. The second section focuses on the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and errors. It highlights that a robust system of internal controls is not only a defensive mechanism but also a tool for improving operational efficiency and risk management. Key elements of an effective internal control system include segregation of duties, authorization procedures, and regular monitoring and review processes. The document stresses that these controls should be tailored to the specific risks and complexities of the organization's operations.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of data integrity and security in the digital age. As organizations increasingly rely on digital systems and data, the risk of data loss, corruption, and unauthorized access has grown significantly. The text discusses various strategies to mitigate these risks, such as implementing strong cybersecurity protocols, conducting regular data backups, and ensuring that all data is stored and transmitted securely. It also mentions the importance of employee training and awareness in maintaining data security.

4. The final section discusses the impact of external factors on organizational performance and risk. It notes that organizations must remain vigilant in monitoring changes in the regulatory environment, market conditions, and technological advancements. The document suggests that proactive risk assessment and strategic planning are crucial for navigating these external challenges and ensuring long-term sustainability. It concludes by emphasizing the need for continuous improvement and adaptation to changing circumstances.







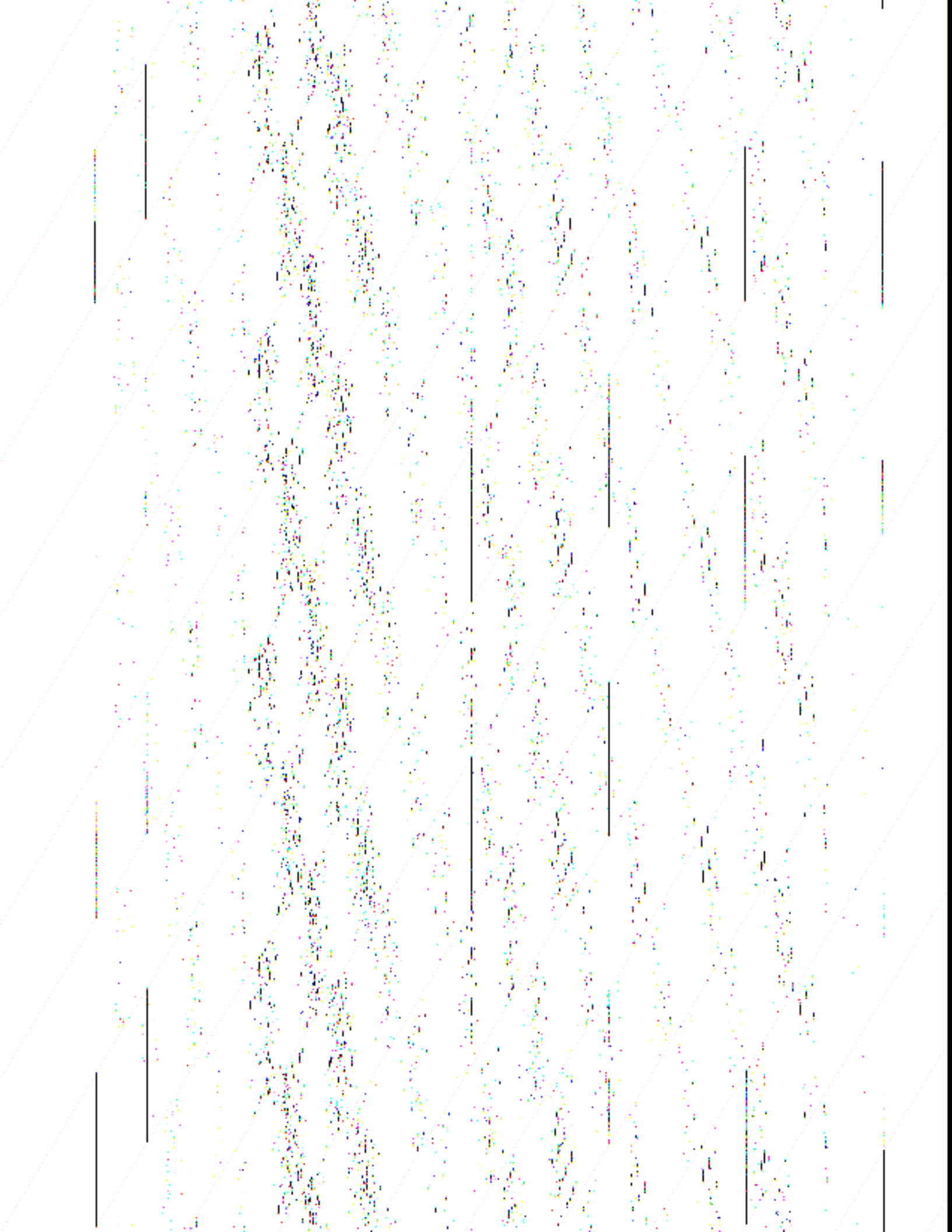
1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the tools used for data collection.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the findings of the research. The data shows a clear trend of increasing activity over time, which is consistent with the hypothesis.

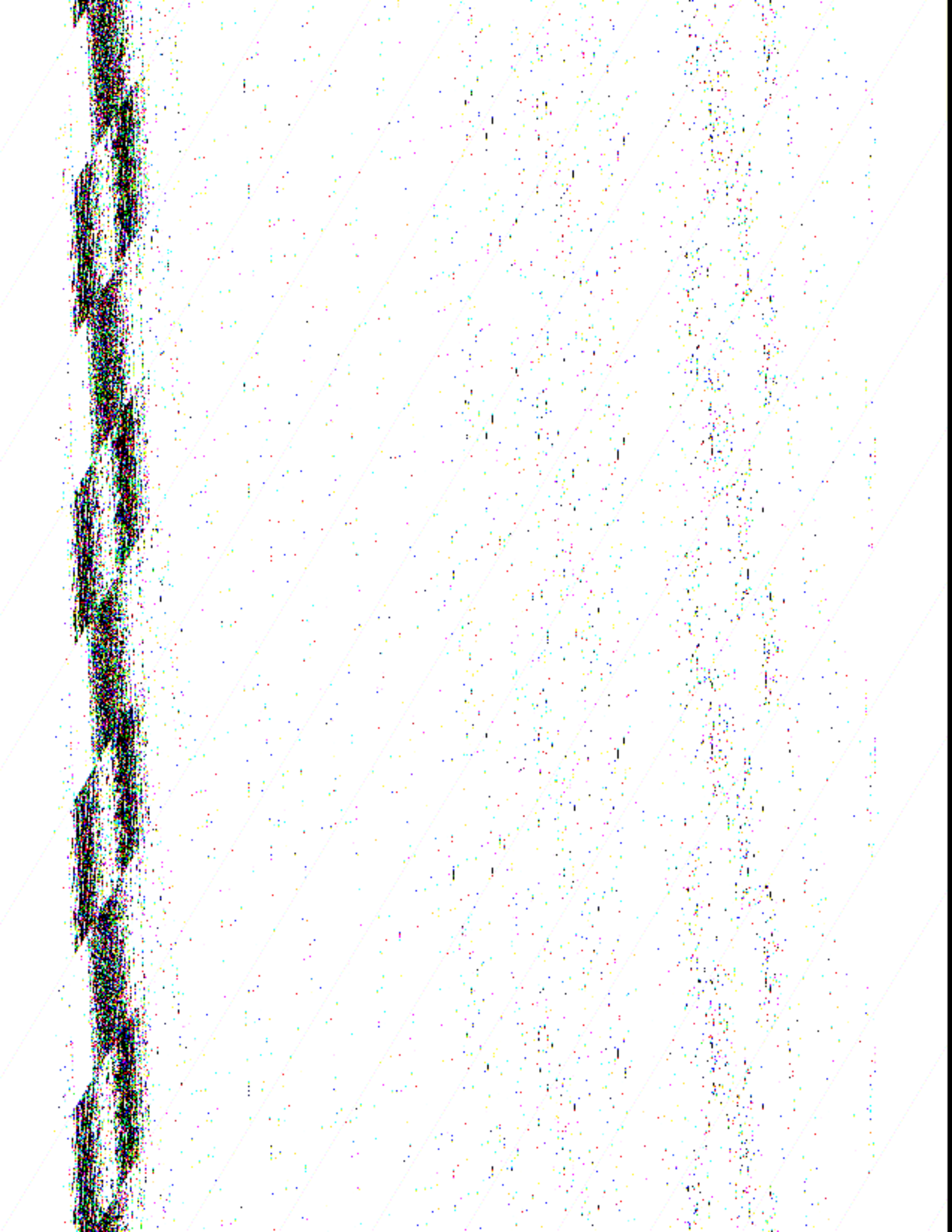
4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings. It suggests that the results have significant implications for the field of study and may lead to further research in this area.

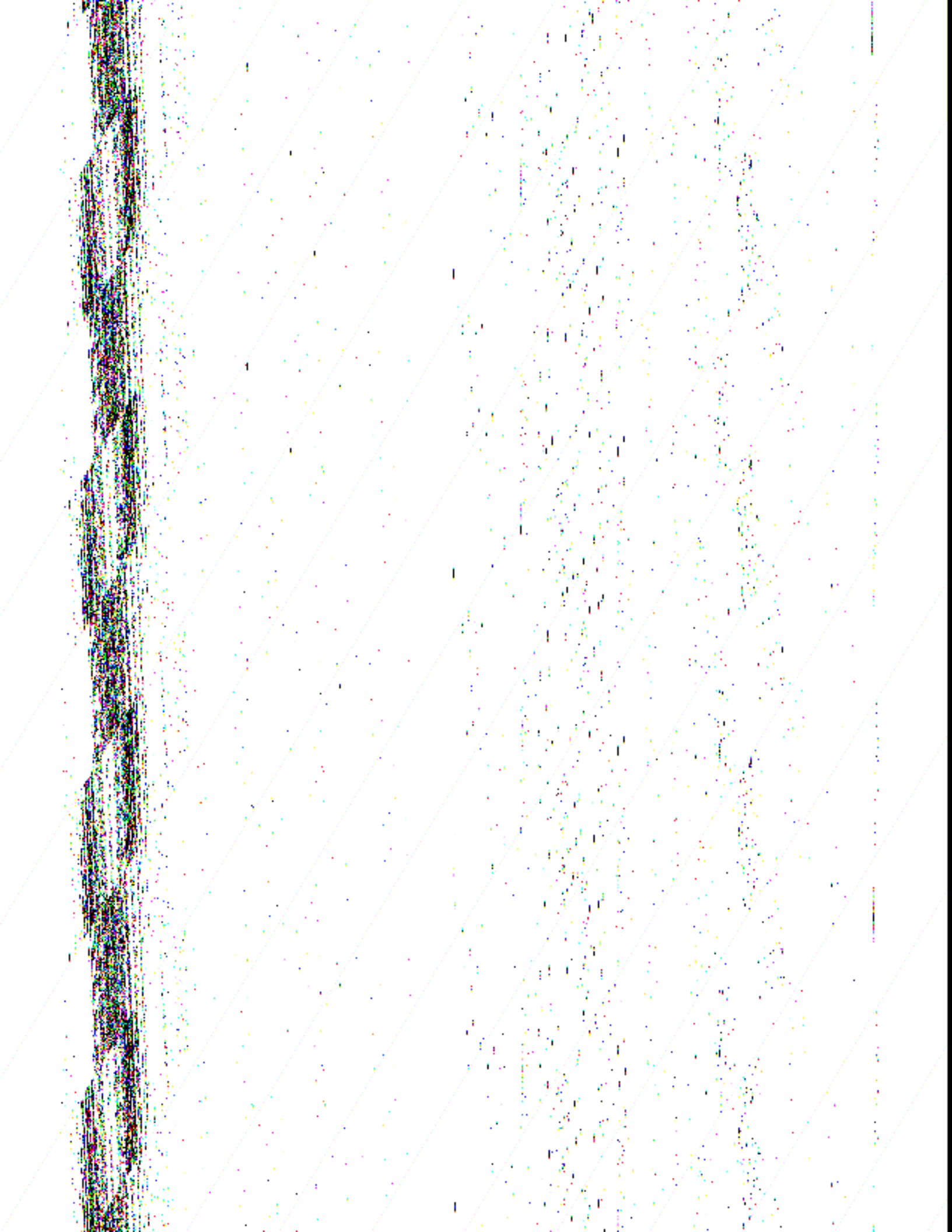
5. The fifth part of the document concludes the study and provides a summary of the key findings. It also includes a list of references and a list of authors.

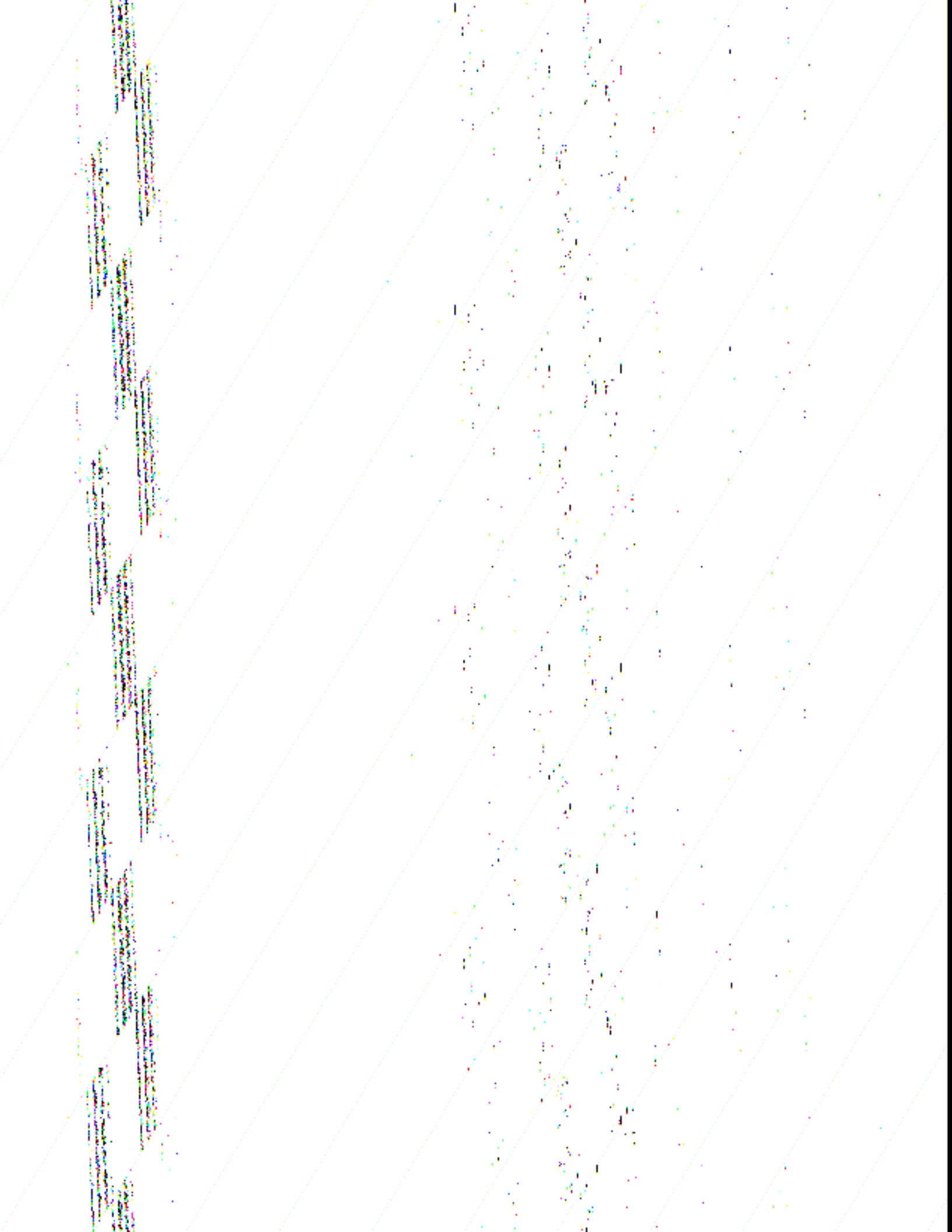


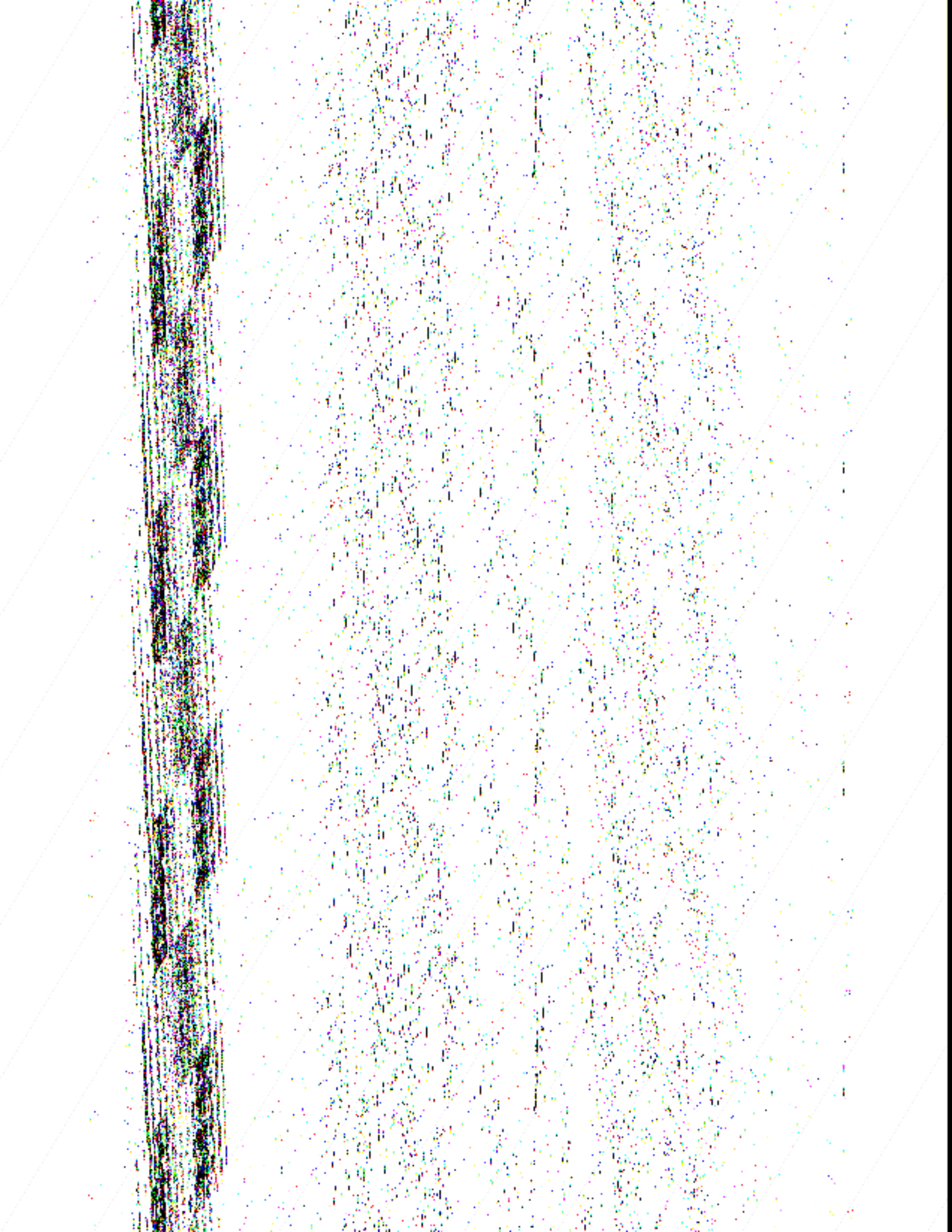


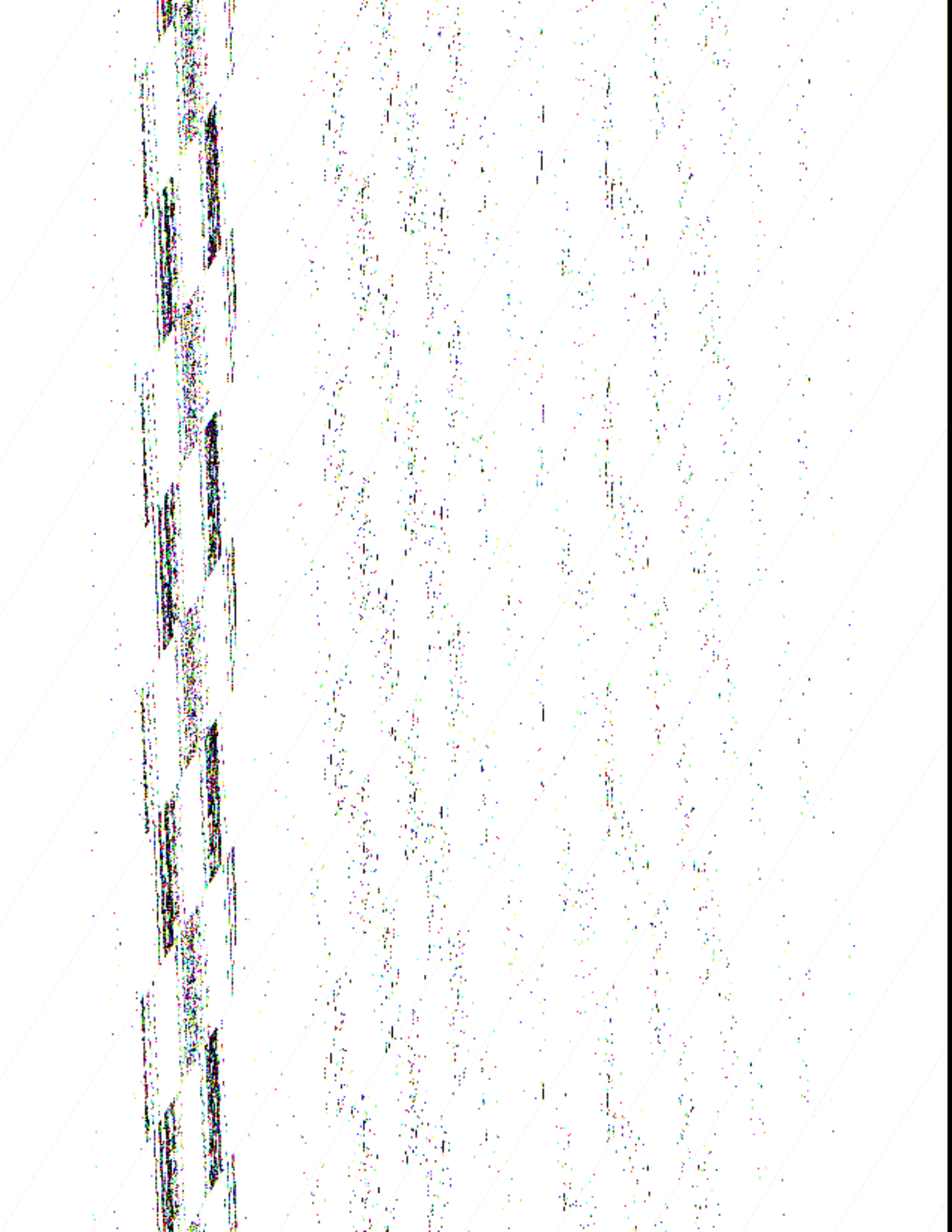














VOTO PARTICULAR AL DICTAMEN CON PROYECTO DE DECRETO DE LAS COMISIONES UNIDAS DE PUNTOS CONSTITUCIONALES, GOBERNACIÓN Y ESTUDIOS LEGISLATIVOS SEGUNDA QUE REFORMA LOS ARTÍCULOS 108 Y 111 DE LA CONSTITUCIÓN POLÍTICA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS, PRESENTADO POR SENADORES DEL GRUPO PARLAMENTARIO DE MOVIMIENTO CIUDADANO.

Los suscritos, **Senadores del Grupo Parlamentario de Movimiento Ciudadano**, con fundamento en los artículos 207 y 208 del Reglamento del Senado de la República, presentamos el siguiente **Voto Particular al dictamen con proyecto de decreto de las Comisiones Unidas de Puntos Constitucionales, Gobernación y Estudios Legislativos Segunda que reforma los artículos 108 y 111 de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, presentado por Senadores del Grupo Parlamentario de Movimiento Ciudadano.**

CONSIDERACIONES

I. El día 21 de marzo de 2019 las Comisiones Unidas de **Puntos Constitucionales, Gobernación y Estudios Legislativos Segunda**, aprobaron el dictamen con proyecto de decreto que reforma los artículos 108 y 111 de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

Dicho dictamen se originó a partir de la iniciativa presentada por el Titular del Poder Ejecutivo Federal el día 4 de diciembre de 2018, en donde se argumenta que "la Constitución no debe prever ninguna situación que impida exigirle al primer gobernante del país para que dé respuesta de su actuación y de su conducta" y que la figura del fuero no debe concebirse como un privilegio de los servidores públicos.

Como lo señalan las Comisiones Unidas, "menciona el proponente [el Presidente de la República], esta figura se ha convertido en una verdadera excepción jurídica que permite el

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quebranto del principio de igualdad ante la ley, volviéndose un elemento que permite la impunidad. Se ha hecho una tergiversación de esta figura y se ha abusado de ella”.

No obstante, la iniciativa presentada por el Presidente de la República **no elimina la figura del fuero ni modifica el régimen de excepción** jurídica del que gozan él y el resto de los servidores públicos; no hace modificaciones a la figura de juicio de procedencia, también conocida como “desafuero”, ni cambia la forma en que el Titular del Ejecutivo puede ser sancionado, a saber, sólo mediante la aprobación del Senado de la República.

Lo único que plantea la iniciativa del Presidente de la República es modificar el artículo 108 de la Constitución para establecer que el Presidente podrá ser acusado, además de por traición a la patria, por corrupción, delitos electorales y delitos que ameriten prisión preventiva, manteniendo su inmunidad procesal. Y en lo que respecta al resto de los servidores públicos no plantea ninguna modificación. Así pues, la iniciativa del Ejecutivo **mantiene el status quo**: que la Cámara de Diputados siga siendo la única instancia que apruebe o deseche una solicitud para proceder penalmente contra un servidor público, y en el caso del Presidente de la República, que sea solo el Senado de la República con las reglas del juicio político.

En este sentido, la iniciativa del Ejecutivo y el dictamen aprobado por las Comisiones Unidas no constituye una transformación del régimen de excepción del que gozan los servidores públicos, y tampoco sirve para cumplir los compromisos asumidos por el propio Titular del Poder Ejecutivo Federal y las distintas fuerzas políticas del país en relación a eliminar el fuero y la inmunidad procesal.

Lo anterior se acredita de la lectura de los artículos que pretende reformar este dictamen:

Artículo 108, segundo párrafo:

Durante el tiempo de su encargo, el presidente de la República, podrá ser imputado y juzgado, por traición a la patria, hechos de corrupción, delitos electorales o



cualquiera de los señalados en el segundo párrafo del artículo 19, de acuerdo con lo dispuesto en el párrafo cuarto del artículo 111 de esta Constitución.

Artículo 111, cuarto párrafo:

Para proceder penalmente contra el Presidente de la República, sólo habrá lugar a acusarlo ante la Cámara de Senadores en los términos del artículo 110. En este supuesto, la Cámara de Senadores resolverá con base en la legislación penal aplicable.

Como se puede apreciar con toda claridad, las modificaciones planteadas a la Constitución no significan eliminar el fuero del que goza el Presidente de la República, sino mantener el esquema mediante el cual "sólo habrá lugar a acusarlo ante la Cámara de Senadores en los términos del artículo 110".

II. Movimiento Ciudadano ha insistido en la necesidad de eliminar el fuero para todos los servidores públicos de tal manera que puedan ser procesados y juzgados como cualquier ciudadano. Por ello, esta fuerza política ha presentado diversas iniciativas en la materia tanto en la LXIII Legislatura como en la presente LXIV Legislatura. Más aún, Movimiento Ciudadano ha impulsado y logrado eliminar la inmunidad procesal a nivel local tanto en el estado de Jalisco como en el de Nuevo León.

Aunado a ello, en la LXIII Legislatura, **Movimiento Ciudadano impulsó y logró** sacar adelante con el resto de fuerzas políticas una reforma constitucional para efectivamente eliminar el fuero. El 19 de abril de 2017, la Cámara de Diputados del Congreso de la Unión aprobó una reforma constitucional de gran calado que elimina el fuero de los servidores públicos, sin embargo, la minuta ha permanecido congelada desde entonces en el Senado de la República.

La misma suerte han corrido 8 iniciativas presentadas por senadores de la actual Legislatura y de diversas fuerzas políticas, que bajo distintas perspectivas buscan modificar el régimen

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de inmunidad procesal del que gozan los servidores públicos. Una de estas iniciativas fue presentada por el Grupo Parlamentario de Movimiento Ciudadano el 4 de diciembre de 2018.

III. Manteniendo el firme compromiso que nos guía en el sentido de combatir la corrupción y la impunidad en todos los niveles de gobierno, es que presentamos este voto particular para que efectivamente se elimine el fuero en México.

El texto normativo alternativo que se propone en este voto particular atiende a la totalidad del dictamen, y consiste en los siguientes elementos:

- Modificar el segundo párrafo del artículo 108 para establecer que el Presidente de la República podrá ser juzgado por cualquier ilícito penal que se le impute, además de por traición a la patria y los otros dos delitos que propone adicionar el Titular del Ejecutivo (hechos de corrupción y delitos electorales).
- Modificar el artículo 111 para eliminar la figura del juicio de procedencia y establecer que los servidores públicos, incluido el Presidente de la República, podrá ser acusados y juzgados por la comisión de delitos.
- Establecer que los servidores públicos que sean vinculados a proceso, serán objeto de las medidas cautelares que prevé la legislación procesal penal, pero no podrán ser privados de la libertad hasta que exista sentencia condenatoria.

Este planteamiento recoge diversas propuestas vertidas por todos los grupos parlamentarios representados en el Senado de la República, de la propia iniciativa del Ejecutivo y de la minuta aprobada por la Cámara de Diputados durante la pasada Legislatura.



Esta reforma contribuiría a **modificar radicalmente el régimen de responsabilidades en nuestro país, terminando con el régimen de excepción y la inmunidad procesal** de la que gozan los servidores públicos, pero sobre todo, contribuiría a cumplir una de la demandas ciudadanas más profundas de los mexicanos: **eliminar el fuero y los privilegios en materia de inmunidad de los servidores públicos.**

Por lo anteriormente expuesto, se presenta el siguiente:

VOTO PARTICULAR

Al dictamen con proyecto de decreto de las Comisiones Unidas de Puntos Constitucionales, Gobernación y Estudios Legislativos Segunda que reforma los artículos 108 y 111 de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

Texto normativo y régimen transitorio alternativos.

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO.- Se reforman el segundo párrafo del artículo 108 y el artículo 111 de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, para quedar como sigue:

Artículo 108. [...]

Durante el tiempo de su encargo, el presidente de la República podrá ser **imputado y juzgado por traición a la patria, hechos de corrupción, delitos electorales y cualquier ilícito penal que se le impute.**

[...]

[...]

[...]

VOTO PARTICULAR AL DICTAMEN CON PROYECTO DE DECRETO DE LAS COMISIONES UNIDAS DE PUNTOS CONSTITUCIONALES, GOBERNACIÓN Y ESTUDIOS LEGISLATIVOS SEGUNDA QUE REFORMA LOS ARTÍCULOS 108 Y 111 DE LA CONSTITUCIÓN POLÍTICA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS, PRESENTADO POR SENADORES DEL GRUPO PARLAMENTARIO DE MOVIMIENTO CIUDADANO.



Artículo 111. Para proceder penalmente por la comisión de delitos durante el tiempo de su encargo, contra el Presidente de la República, los Diputados y Senadores al Congreso de la Unión, los Ministros de la Suprema Corte de Justicia de la Nación, los Magistrados de la Sala Superior del Tribunal Electoral, los Magistrados del Tribunal Federal de Justicia Administrativa, los Consejeros de la Judicatura Federal, los Secretarios de Despacho, el Fiscal General de la República, los titulares de las fiscalías especializadas y los titulares de los organismos constitucionales autónomos; así como los titulares de los Ejecutivos de las entidades federativas, presidentes municipales o alcaldes, diputados locales, magistrados de los Tribunales Superiores de Justicia, de Justicia Administrativa y Electorales de las entidades federativas, los miembros de los Consejos de las Judicaturas Locales y los titulares de los organismos autónomos; se observarán los principios, derechos y garantías procesales que esta Constitución establece a toda persona.

Cuando el Juez determine la vinculación a proceso de alguno de los servidores públicos señalados en el párrafo anterior, se le podrá imponer cualquiera de las medidas cautelares que señale la legislación procedimental penal, salvo las que consistan en la privación, restricción o limitación de la libertad o en la suspensión en el ejercicio del cargo, hasta en tanto se dicte sentencia condenatoria, o bien, hasta que termine el periodo para el cual fue electo o nombrado. En ningún caso se impedirá el ejercicio de las funciones y facultades inherentes a la deliberación o voto en los órganos colegiados del poder público al que pertenezca el servidor público imputado o acusado. Si la sentencia fuese condenatoria y se trata de un delito cometido durante el ejercicio de su encargo, no se concederá a la persona privada de su libertad la gracia del indulto y se procederá a separar al sentenciado de sus funciones.

En demandas del orden civil o cualquier otro asunto distinto a la materia penal, que se entablen en contra de los servidores públicos, se observarán los procedimientos correspondientes.

VOTO PARTICULAR AL DICTAMEN CON PROYECTO DE DECRETO DE LAS COMISIONES UNIDAS DE PUNTOS CONSTITUCIONALES, GOBERNACIÓN Y ESTUDIOS LEGISLATIVOS SEGUNDA QUE REFORMA LOS ARTÍCULOS 108 Y 111 DE LA CONSTITUCIÓN POLÍTICA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS, PRESENTADO POR SENADORES DEL GRUPO PARLAMENTARIO DE MOVIMIENTO CIUDADANO.



TRANSITORIOS

ÚNICO. El presente decreto entrará en vigor al día siguiente de su publicación en el *Diario Oficial de la Federación*.

ATENTAMENTE

**Grupo Parlamentario de Movimiento Ciudadano
Senado de la República
LXIV Legislatura
21 de marzo de 2019**

Sen. Dante Delgado Rannauro
Integrante de la Comisión de Estudios
Legislativos Segunda

Sen. Samuel García Sepúlveda
Integrante de la Comisión de Puntos
Constitucionales

Noé Castañón Ramírez
Integrante de la Comisión de
Gobernación

Clemente Castañeda Hoefflich
Presidente de la Comisión de
Anticorrupción, Transparencia y
Participación Ciudadana