





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 public administration and government operations. This section outlines the various methods and systems used to collect, store, and analyze data, ensuring that information is readily accessible and reliable.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of technology in enhancing data management and analysis. It explores how modern software solutions and digital tools can streamline processes, reduce errors, and provide deeper insights into complex datasets. This section also addresses the challenges associated with data security and privacy, highlighting the need for robust protocols and regular updates to protect sensitive information.

3. The third part of the document discusses the importance of training and education in ensuring that staff are equipped with the necessary skills to handle data effectively. It outlines various training programs and workshops designed to keep employees up-to-date on the latest trends and technologies in the field. This section also emphasizes the need for ongoing professional development to maintain a high level of expertise and efficiency.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the importance of collaboration and communication in achieving organizational goals. It highlights the need for clear lines of communication and regular meetings to ensure that all team members are aligned and working towards the same objectives. This section also discusses the benefits of cross-functional teams and the importance of sharing information and resources across different departments.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of monitoring and evaluating performance to ensure that the organization is meeting its goals and objectives. It outlines various metrics and key performance indicators (KPIs) used to track progress and identify areas for improvement. This section also emphasizes the need for regular reporting and analysis to provide a clear picture of the organization's overall health and performance.

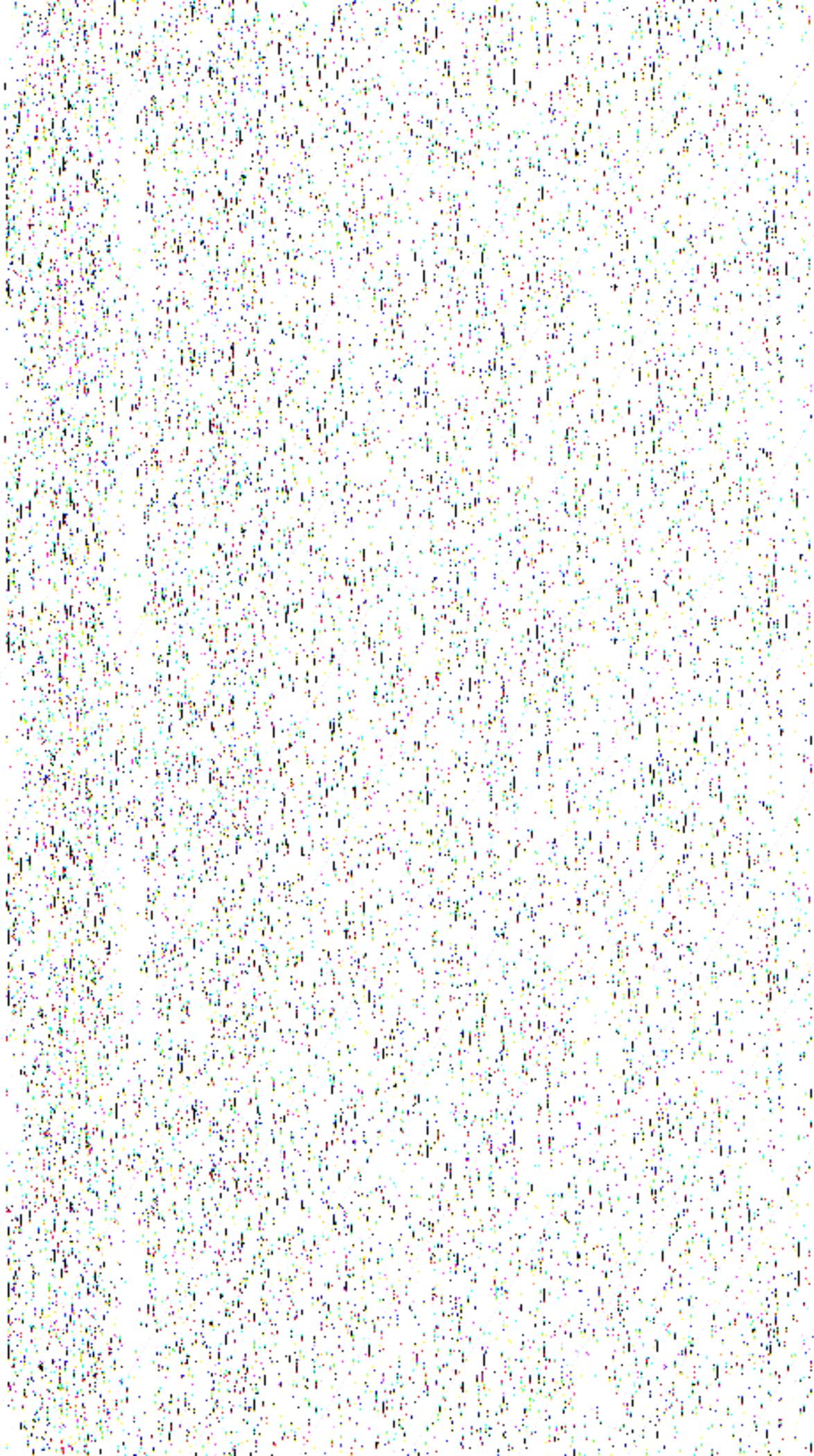
6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of staying up-to-date on industry trends and developments. It highlights the need for continuous learning and research to anticipate future challenges and opportunities. This section also discusses the importance of networking and building relationships with industry peers to gain valuable insights and stay ahead of the competition.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong ethical and legal framework. It outlines the various laws and regulations that govern data collection, storage, and use, and emphasizes the need for strict adherence to these standards. This section also discusses the importance of transparency and accountability in all data-related activities, ensuring that the organization is operating in a fair and ethical manner.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong financial and operational foundation. It outlines the various financial metrics and indicators used to track the organization's performance, and emphasizes the need for careful budgeting and resource management. This section also discusses the importance of maintaining a strong operational infrastructure to support the organization's activities and ensure that all processes are running smoothly.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong customer and stakeholder focus. It outlines the various strategies used to engage with customers and stakeholders, and emphasizes the need for excellent customer service and communication. This section also discusses the importance of listening to feedback and making adjustments to better meet the needs and expectations of the organization's key stakeholders.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong leadership and management team. It outlines the various qualities and skills that are essential for effective leadership, and emphasizes the need for clear vision and strategic planning. This section also discusses the importance of fostering a positive and collaborative work environment, and the role of the leader in setting the tone and direction for the organization.

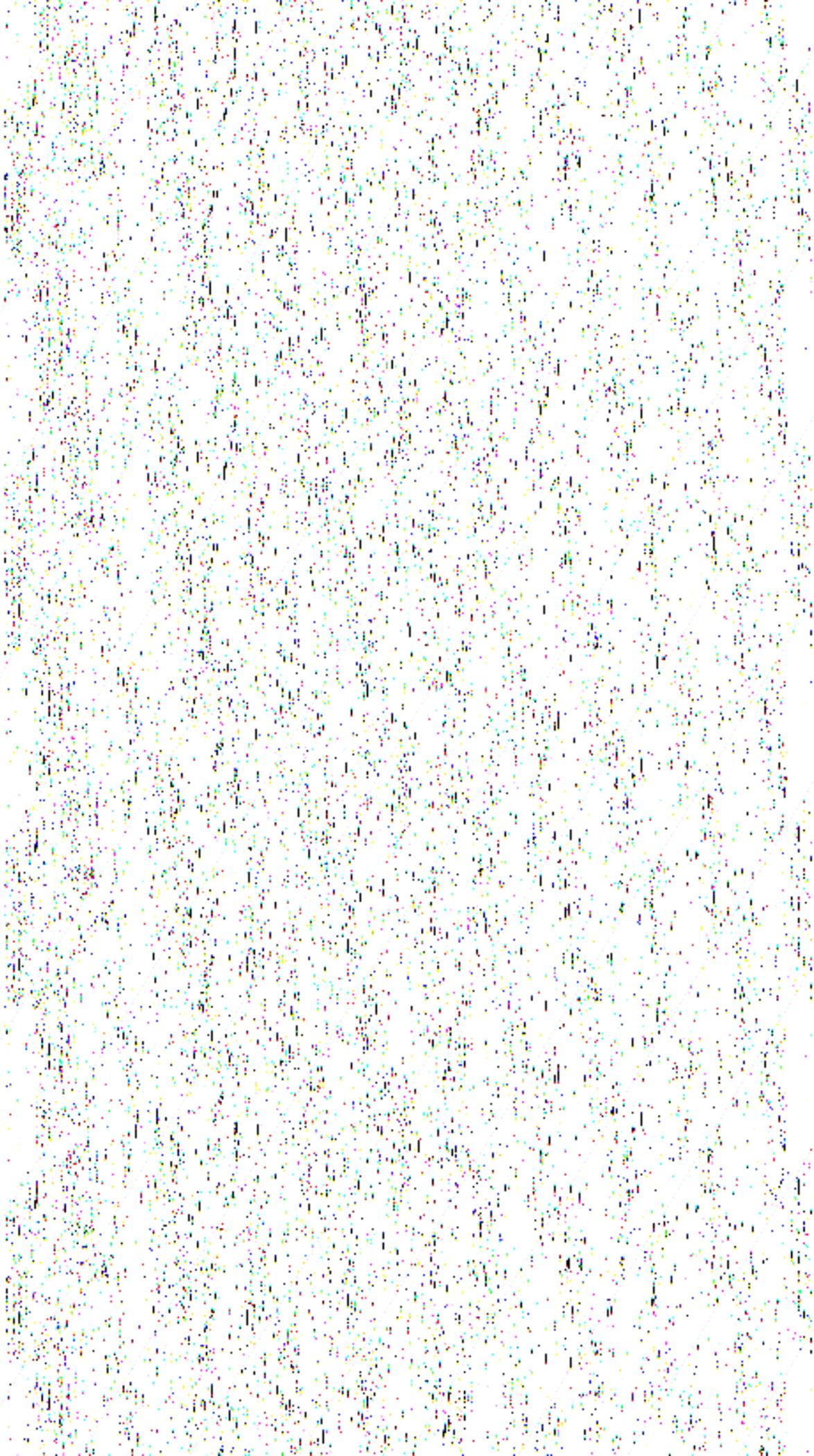


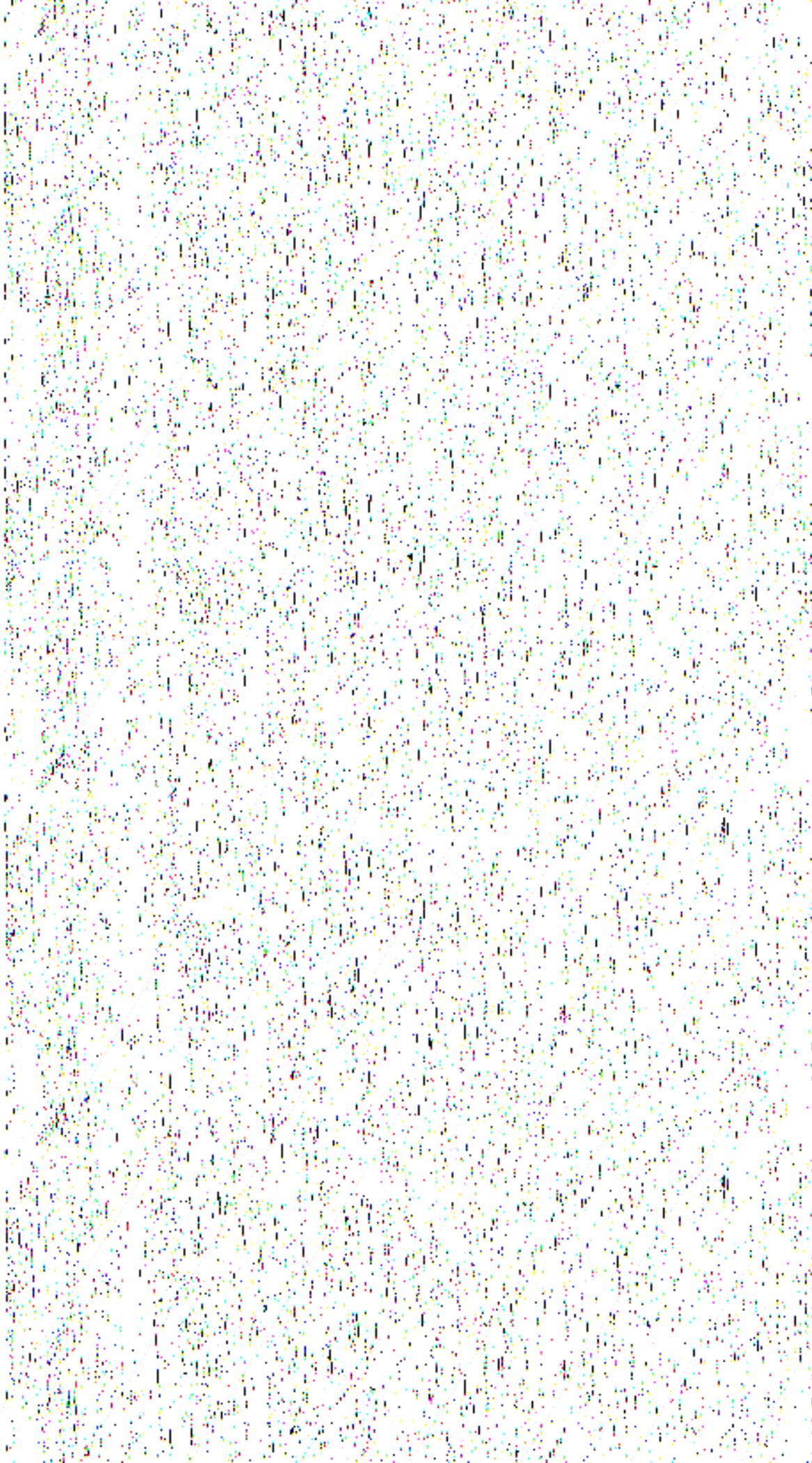
The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document provides a detailed list of items that should be tracked, such as inventory levels, accounts payable, and accounts receivable. It also outlines the procedures for recording these transactions, including the use of double-entry bookkeeping to ensure that the books are balanced.

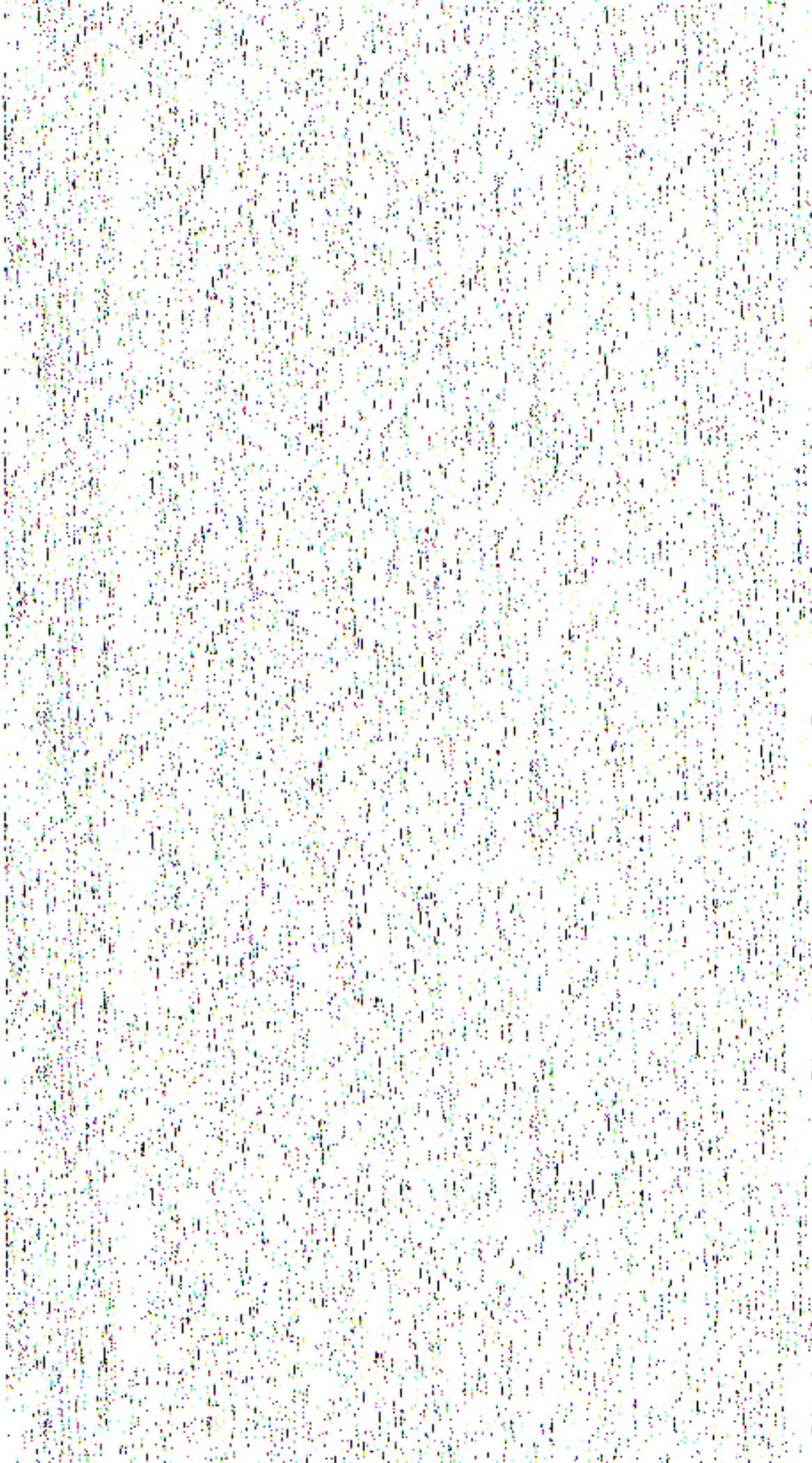
The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the recorded data. It explains how to calculate key financial ratios and metrics, such as the gross profit margin, net profit margin, and return on investment. These calculations are essential for understanding the company's financial performance and identifying areas for improvement. The document also discusses the importance of comparing the company's performance against industry benchmarks and historical data to provide context for the results.

The third part of the document addresses the issue of financial reporting. It describes the different types of financial statements that are required, including the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement. It provides a step-by-step guide to preparing these statements, from gathering the necessary data to reviewing and finalizing the reports. The document also highlights the importance of transparency and accuracy in financial reporting, as well as the need to comply with relevant accounting standards and regulations.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points and a call to action. It encourages the reader to take the time to carefully review the information provided and to implement the recommended practices in their own business. It also offers contact information for further assistance and support.









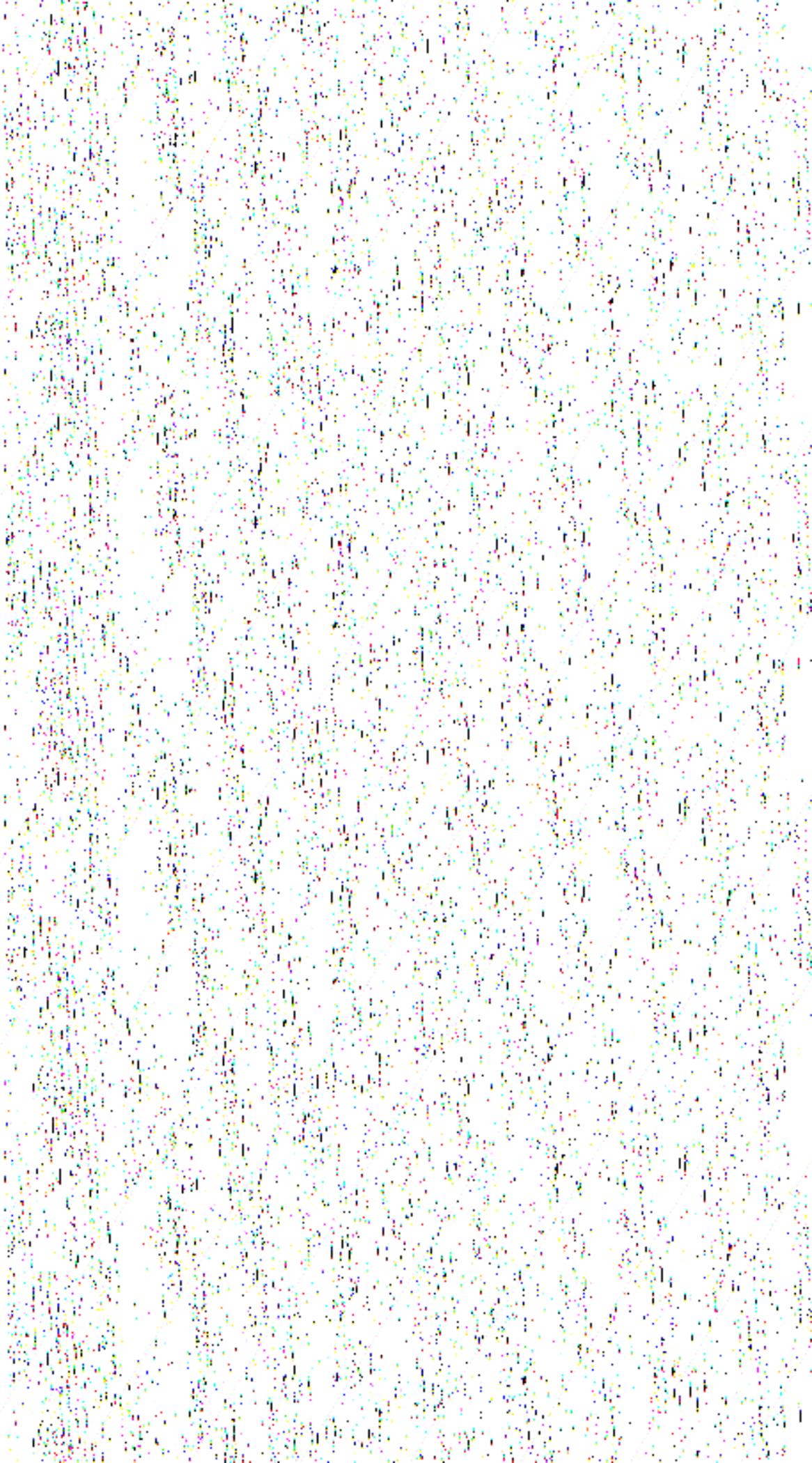


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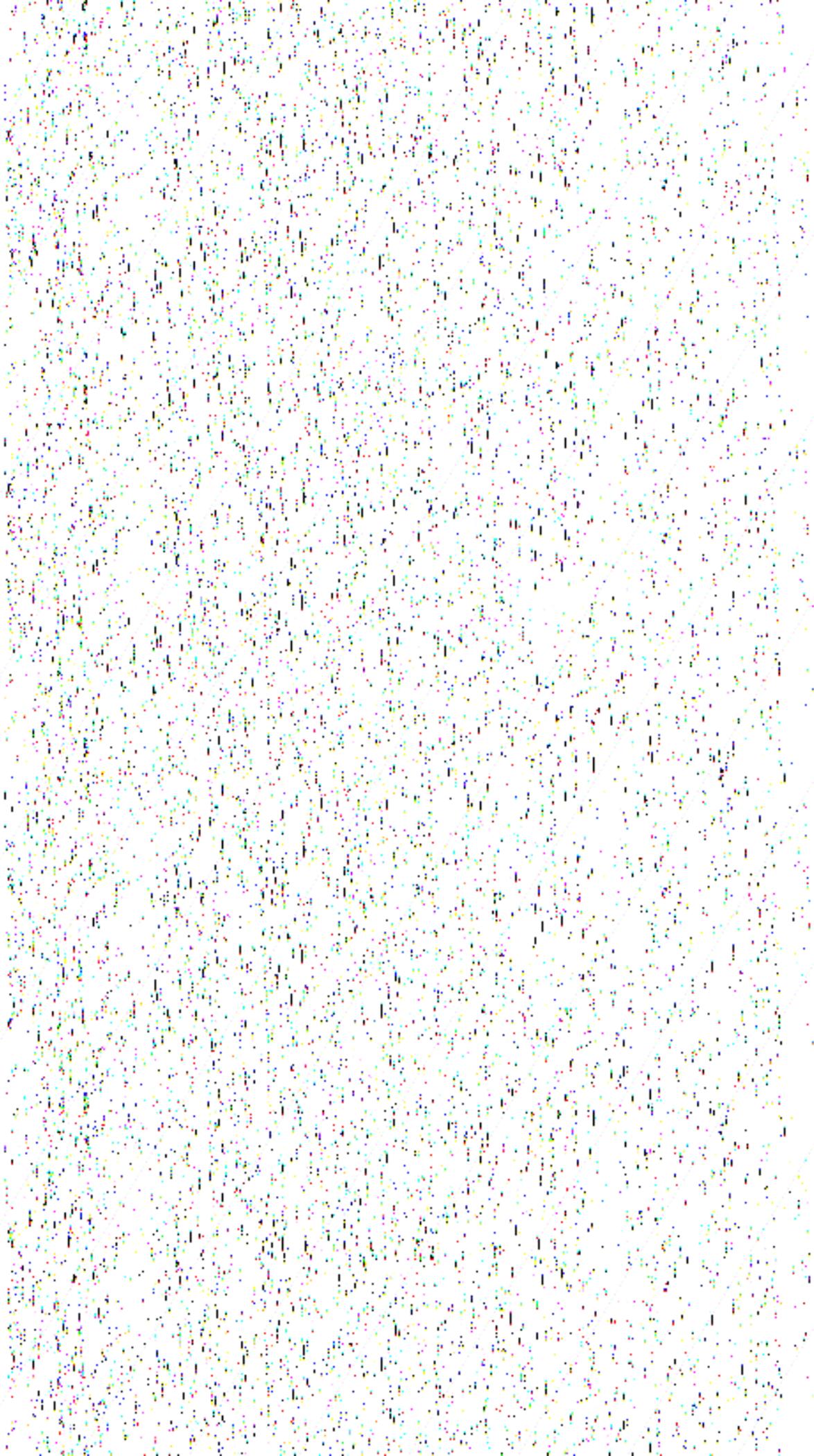
The second section details the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes how different types of information are gathered, from direct observations to secondary sources, and how this data is then processed to identify trends and patterns. The use of statistical tools and software is highlighted as essential for handling large volumes of data efficiently.

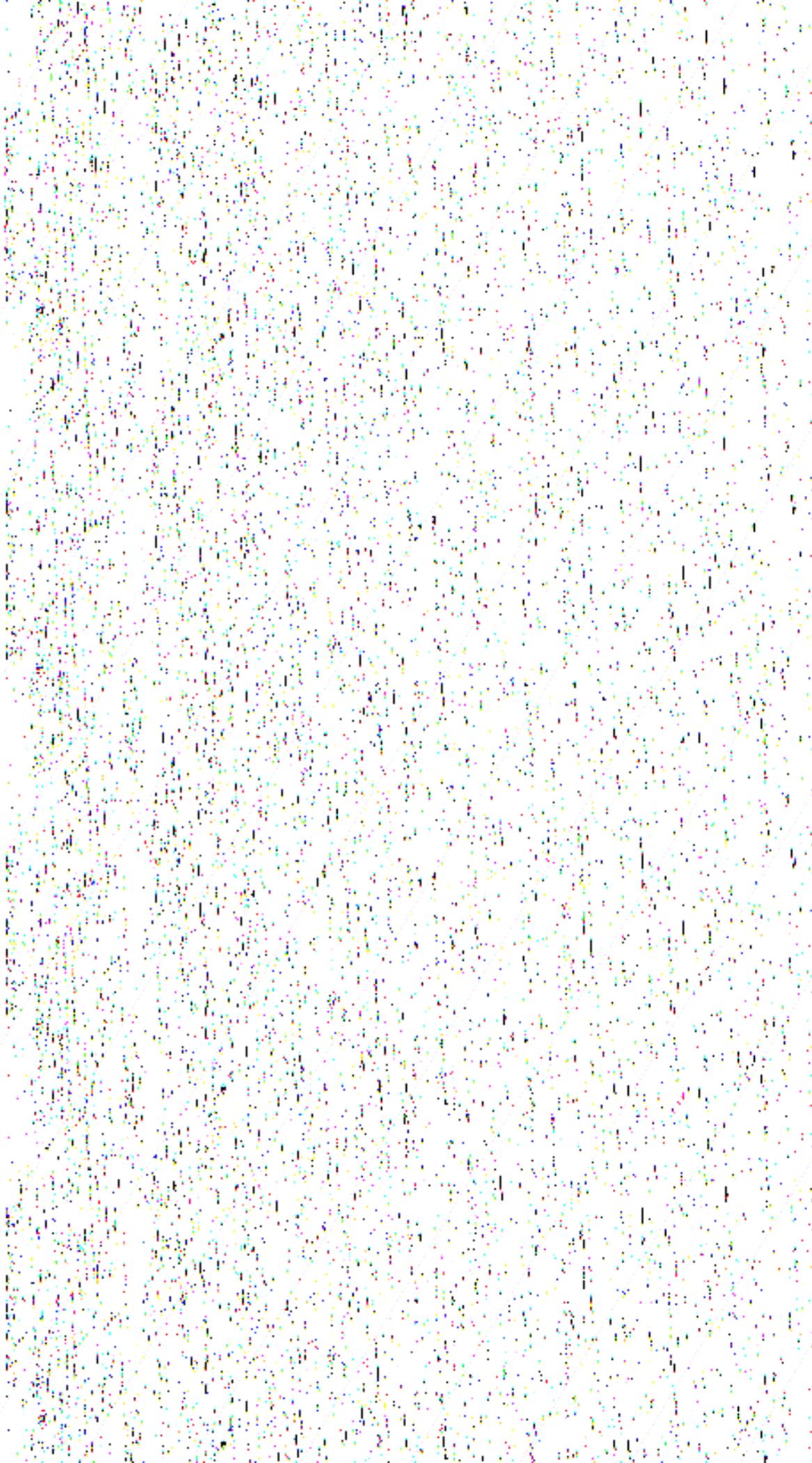
The third part of the document focuses on the application of these findings. It explains how the collected data is used to inform decision-making, whether in the context of business operations, policy development, or academic research. The importance of interpreting the results correctly and considering the limitations of the data is also discussed.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points and a call to action. It encourages the reader to continue to explore the field and to apply the principles discussed in their own work. The overall message is one of the value of thorough and systematic data collection and analysis in understanding complex systems and making informed choices.









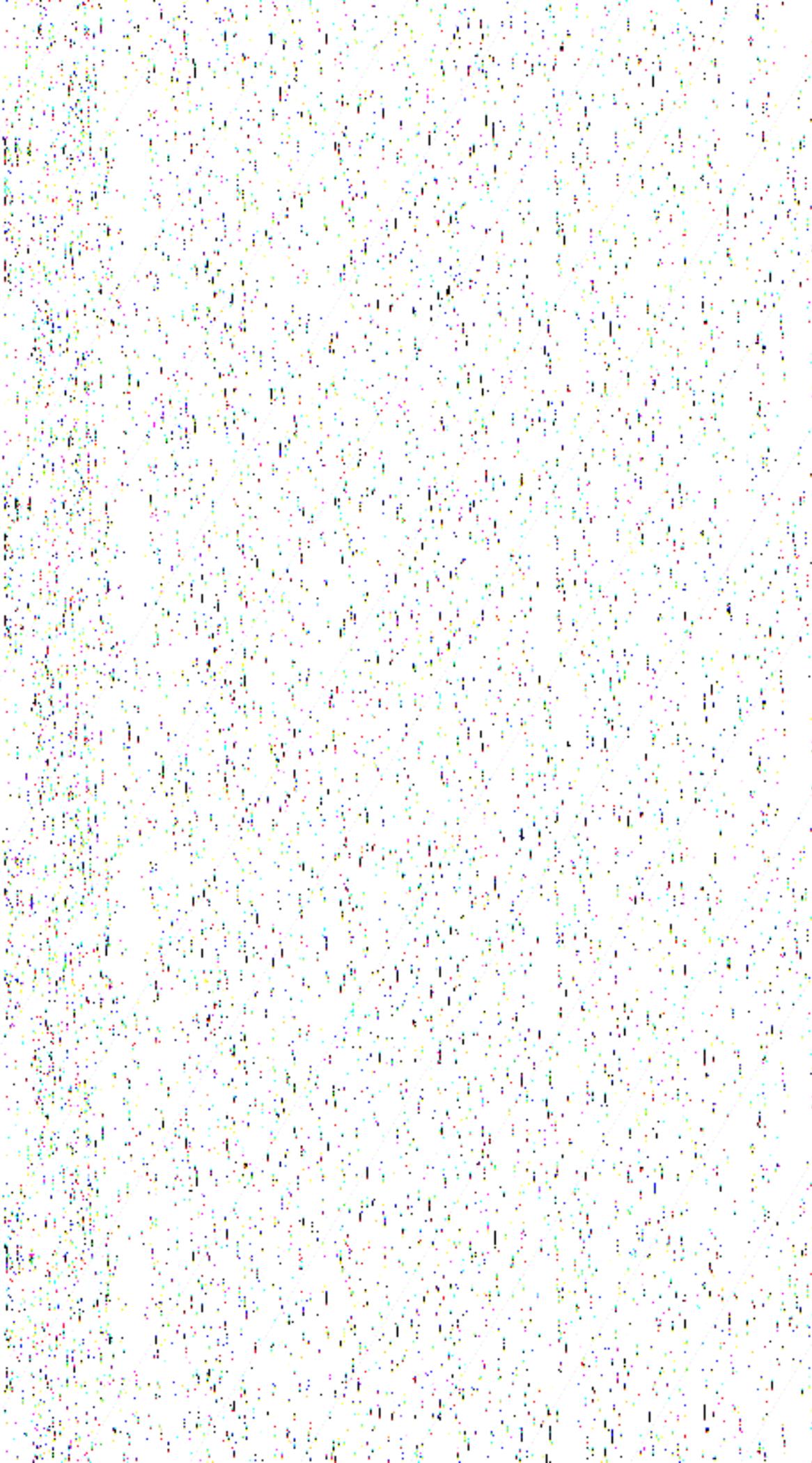
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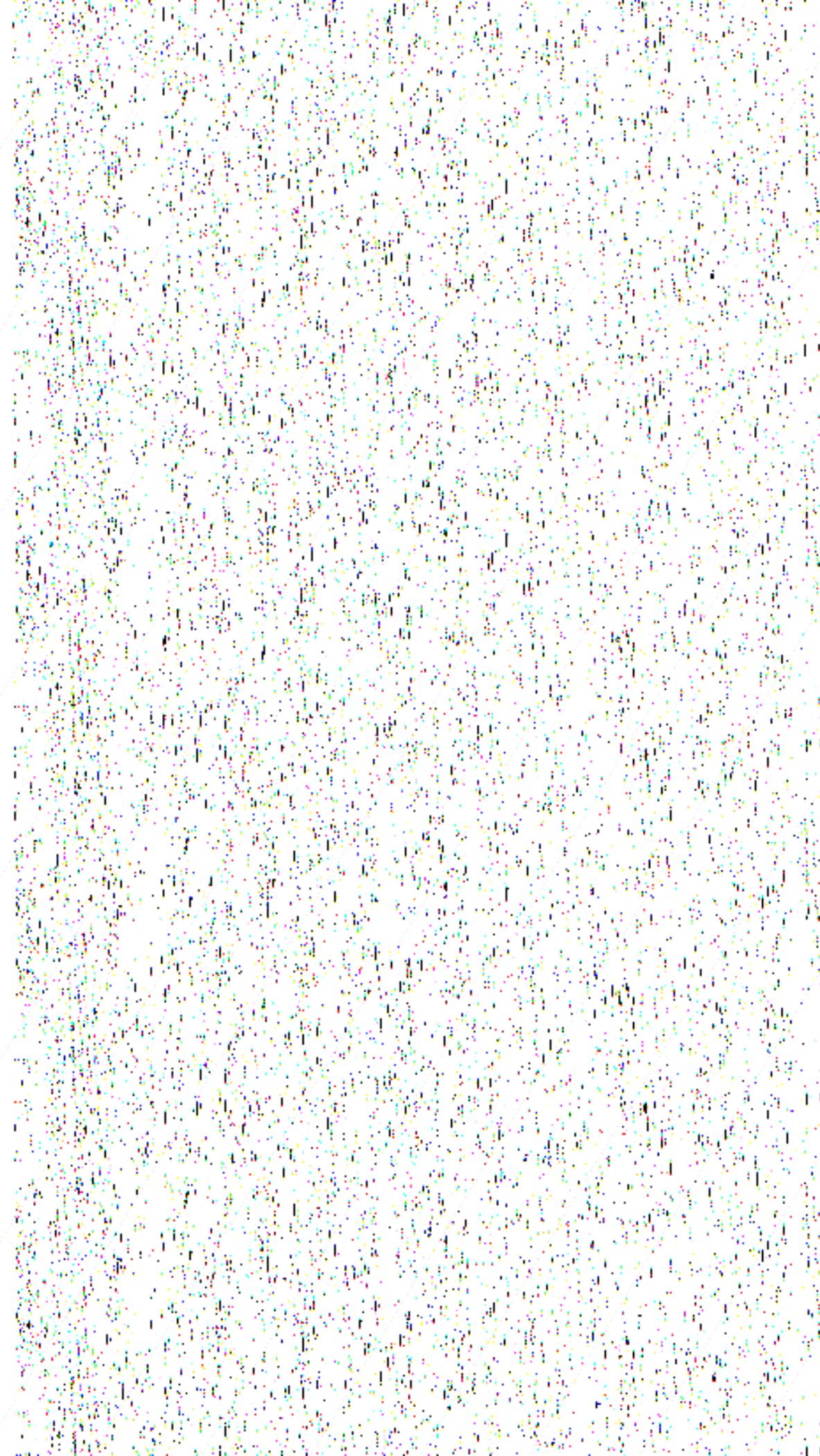
The second section details the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes how different types of information are gathered, from direct observations to secondary sources, and how this data is then processed to identify trends and patterns. The importance of using reliable sources and maintaining a consistent methodology is highlighted.

The third part of the document focuses on the interpretation of the results. It explains how the collected data is analyzed to draw meaningful conclusions and how these findings are used to inform decision-making. It also discusses the potential limitations of the data and the need for further research in certain areas.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and a list of recommendations for future work. It stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the information remains relevant and useful over time.





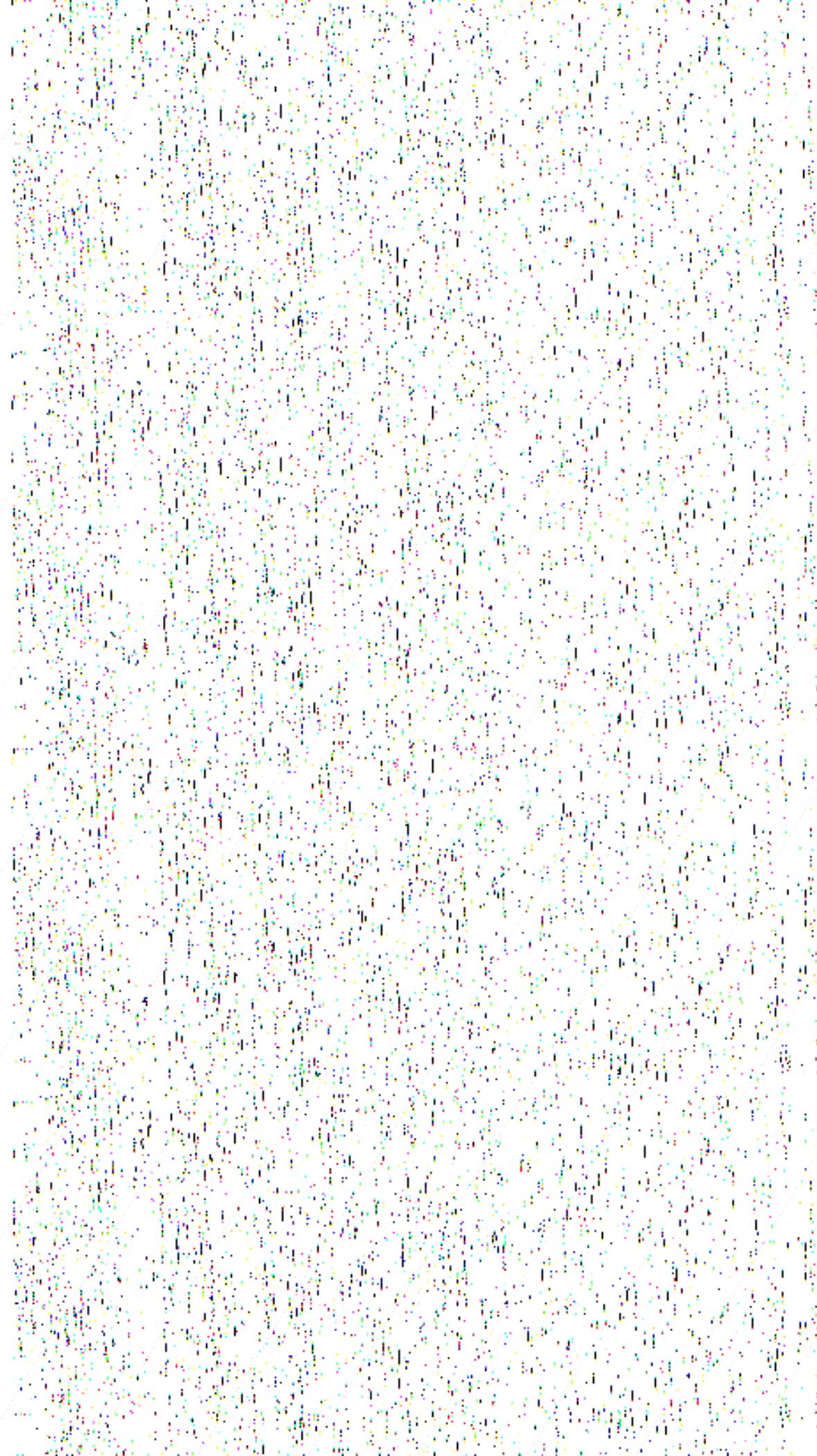


The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activities. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation to identify any discrepancies early on and prevent them from escalating into larger issues.

In addition to record-keeping, the document provides guidance on how to organize and categorize transactions. It suggests using a consistent system of codes and descriptions to make it easier to track and analyze the data. This system should be flexible enough to accommodate changes in the business's operations or accounting requirements. The document also discusses the importance of backing up the data regularly to protect it from loss or corruption.

The second part of the document focuses on the analysis of the financial data. It explains how to use the recorded information to calculate key financial ratios and metrics, such as profit margins, return on investment, and cash flow. These metrics are essential for understanding the overall financial health of the business and identifying areas for improvement. The document also provides tips on how to interpret the results of these calculations and how to use them to make informed decisions about the future of the business.

Finally, the document discusses the importance of transparency and communication in financial reporting. It stresses that all stakeholders, including investors, creditors, and management, should have access to accurate and timely financial information. This requires a clear and concise reporting process that is easy to understand and audit. The document also provides advice on how to handle any questions or concerns that may arise during the reporting process.



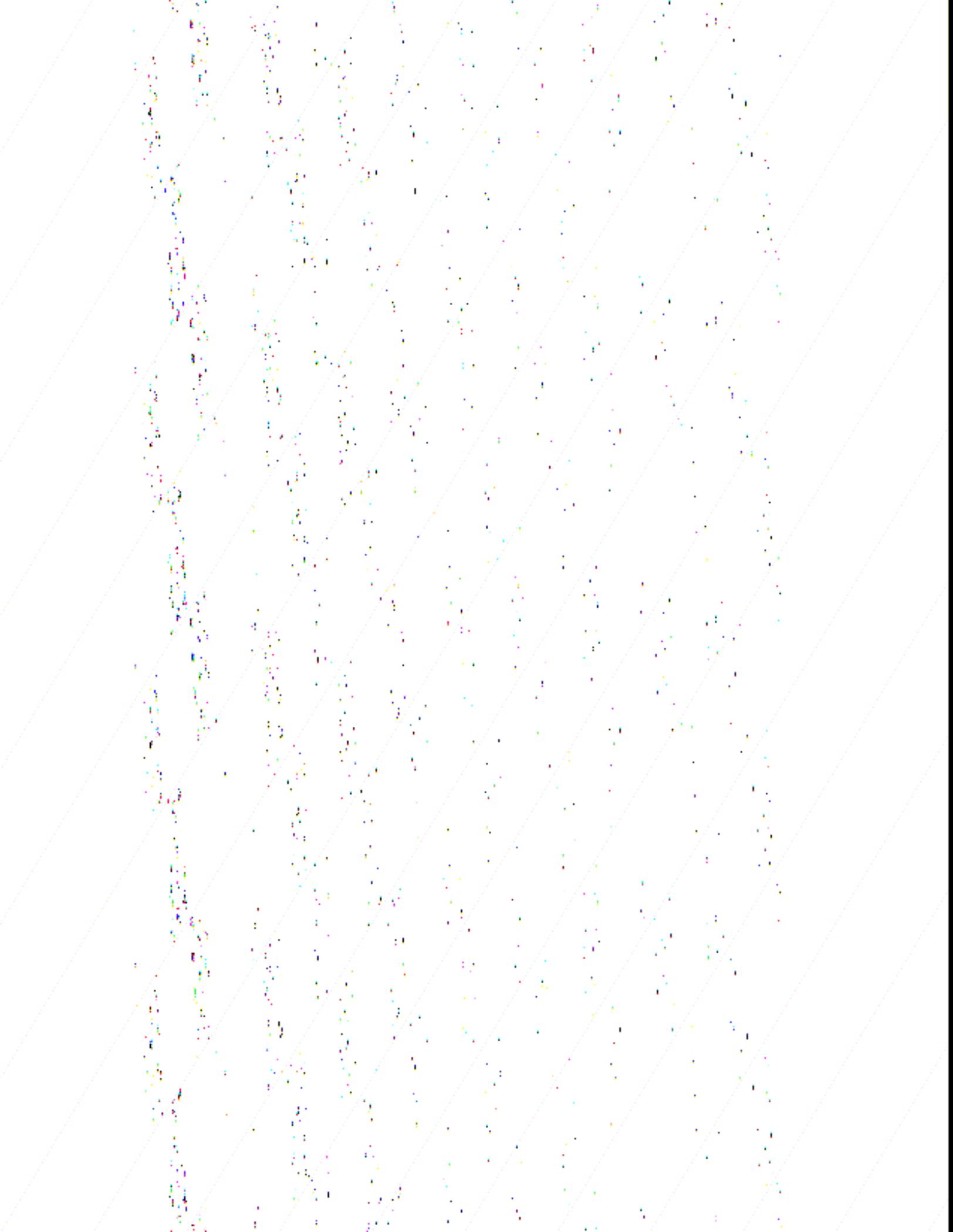
The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and any other financial activity. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of accounts to identify any discrepancies early on.

In addition, the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle, which consists of eight steps: identifying the accounting cycle, journalizing, posting, determining debits and credits, preparing a trial balance, adjusting entries, preparing financial statements, and closing the books. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the process. The document also discusses the importance of maintaining proper documentation for all transactions, including receipts, invoices, and bank statements.

The second part of the document focuses on the preparation of financial statements. It explains how to calculate net income, gross profit, and other key financial metrics. It also provides a step-by-step guide to preparing the income statement, balance sheet, and statement of cash flows. The document emphasizes the importance of accuracy and transparency in these statements, as they provide a clear picture of the company's financial health to management and external stakeholders.

Finally, the document discusses the role of the accountant in providing financial advice and analysis to management. It explains how to interpret financial data and identify trends, as well as how to use this information to make informed decisions about the company's future. The document also touches on the importance of staying up-to-date on changes in accounting standards and regulations, as well as the need for continuous professional development.





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 incomplete or inaccurate records can lead to significant legal and financial consequences for the organization.

2. The second section focuses on the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and errors. It outlines various control mechanisms, such as segregation of duties, regular audits, and the implementation of robust approval processes. The document stresses that these controls are not merely administrative tasks but are critical components of a strong organizational governance structure. It also highlights the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of these controls to ensure their effectiveness over time.

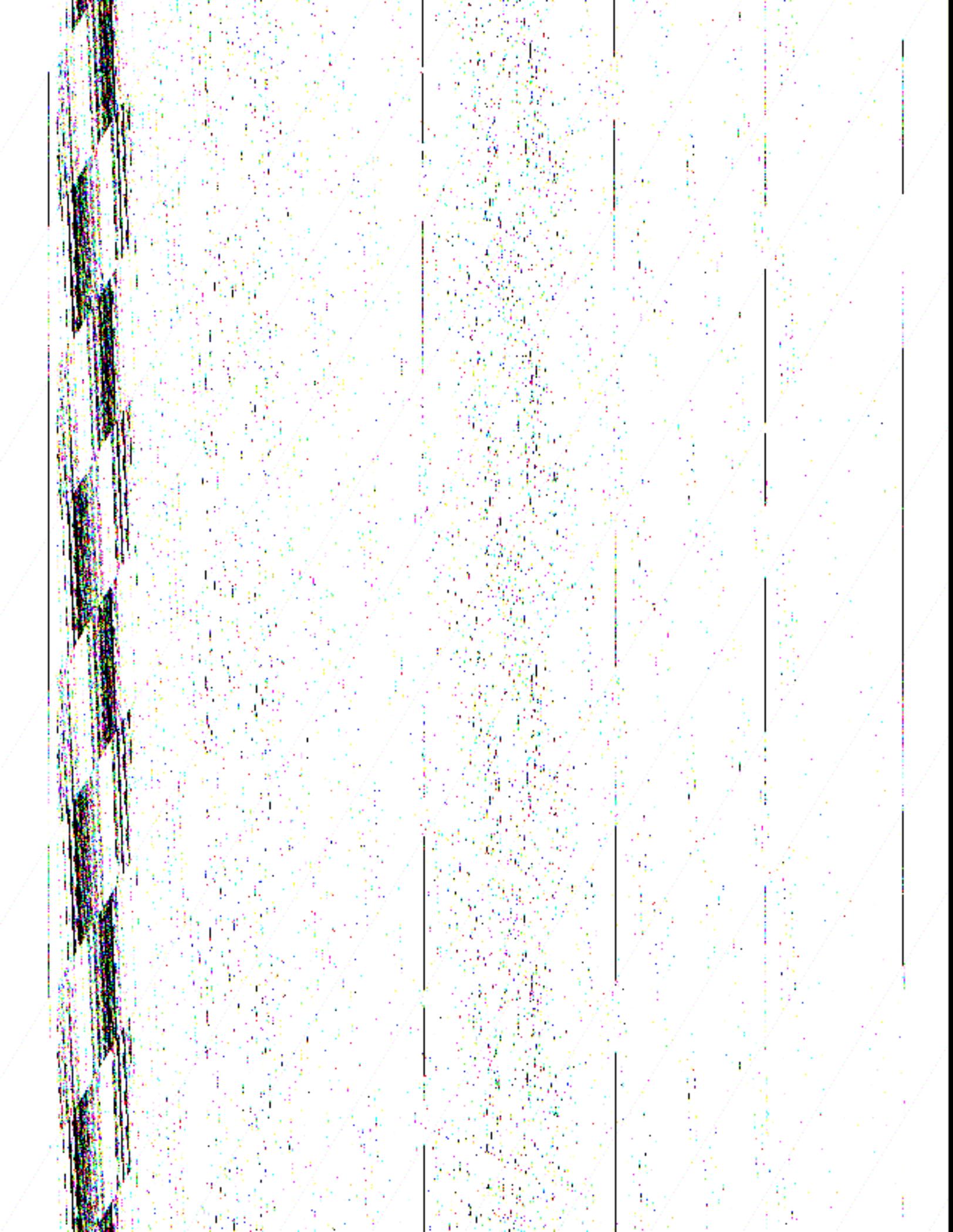
3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of data security and information protection. In an era of increasing cyber threats, it is imperative for organizations to adopt comprehensive security measures. This includes the use of encryption, secure communication channels, and regular security updates. The text also discusses the importance of employee training and awareness programs to ensure that all staff members understand their role in maintaining data security. Additionally, it touches upon the legal implications of data breaches and the need for a clear incident response plan.

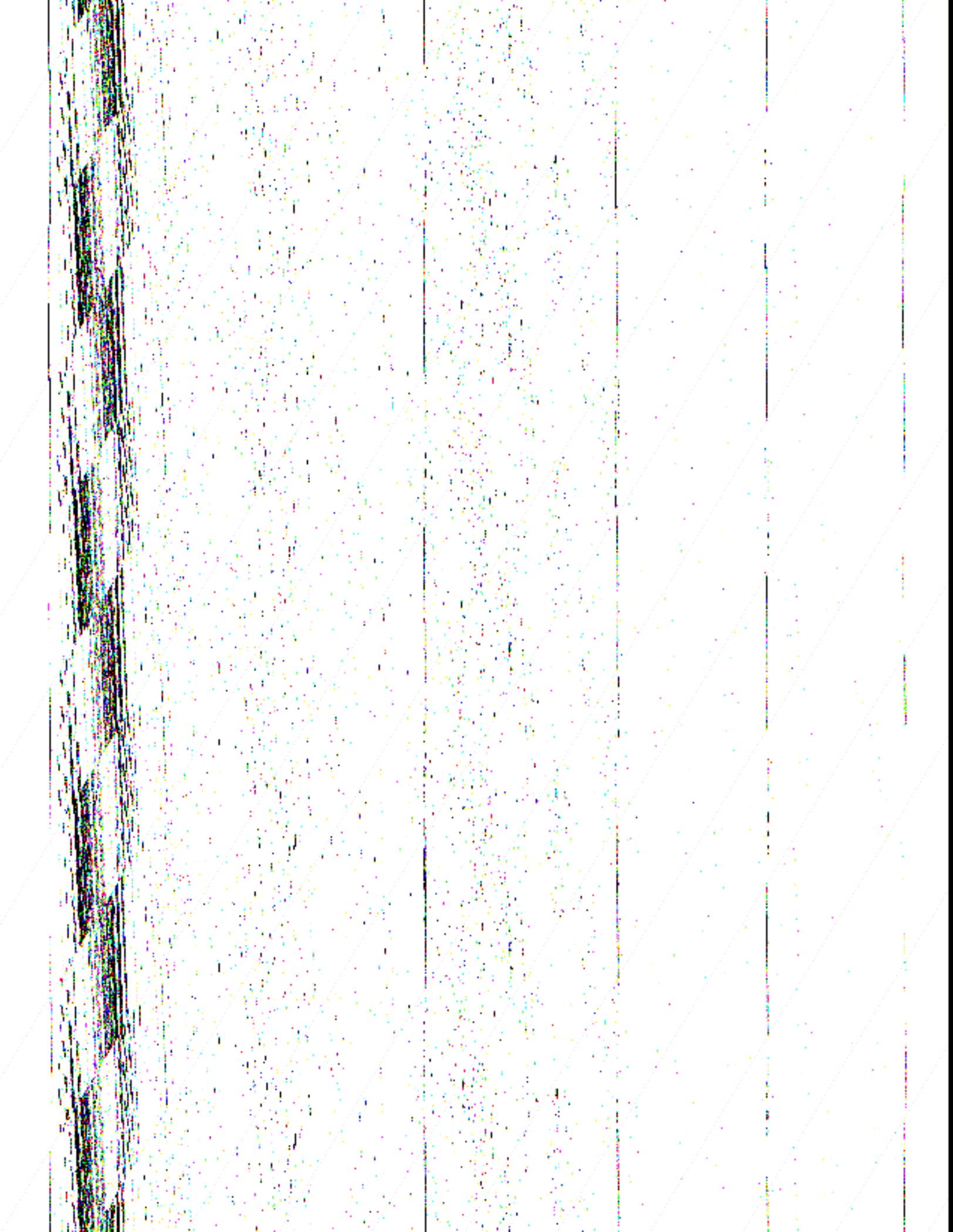
4. The final section discusses the importance of ethical conduct and corporate social responsibility (CSR). It argues that beyond financial performance, organizations have a responsibility to their stakeholders, including employees, customers, and the community. Ethical decision-making is presented as a key factor in long-term success, as it builds trust and loyalty. The document provides guidance on how to integrate CSR into the core business strategy and how to measure and report on these activities. It concludes by emphasizing that a commitment to ethics and CSR is not just a moral imperative but also a strategic advantage in a competitive market.

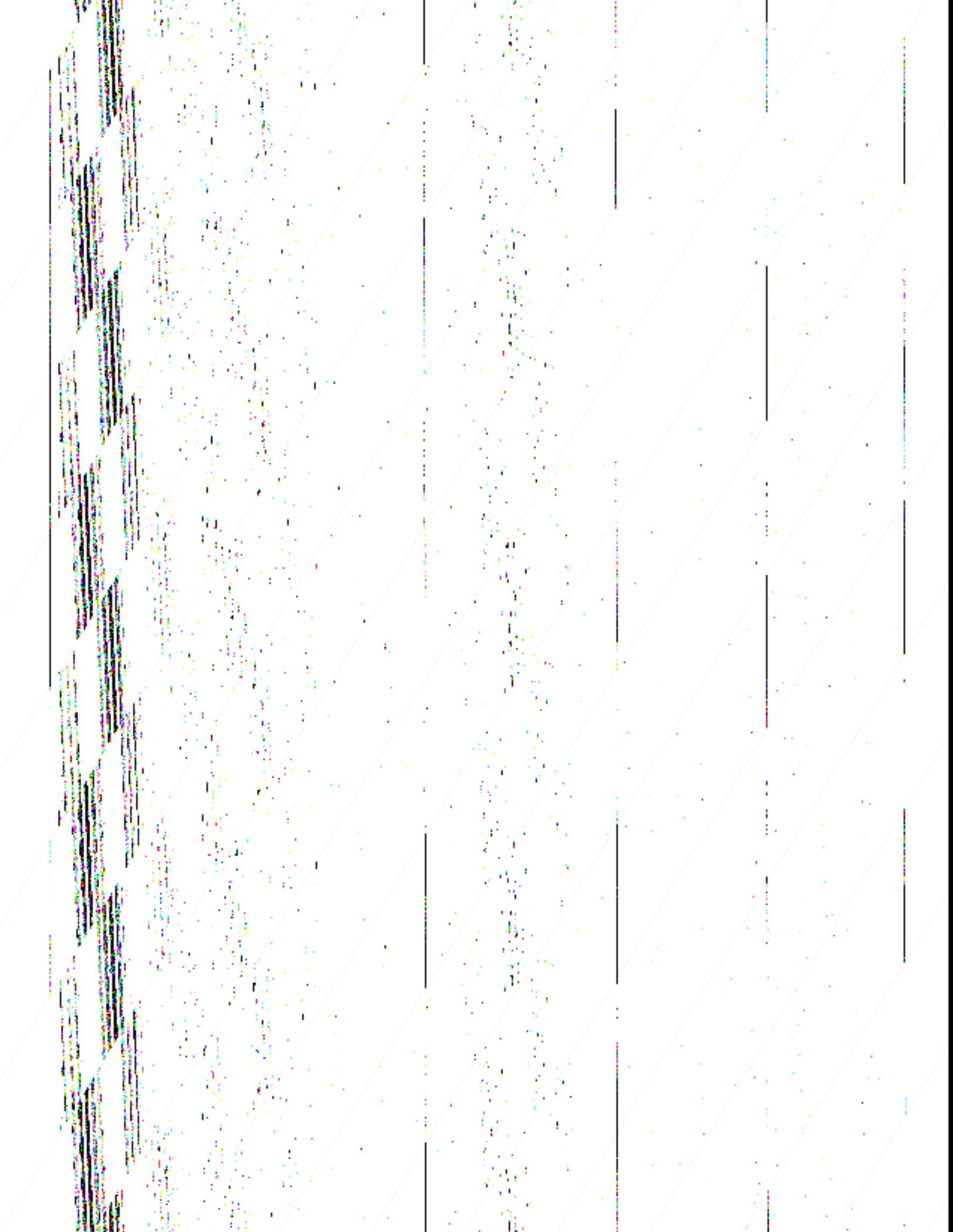
1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial reporting and compliance with regulatory requirements. The text highlights the need for a robust system to capture, store, and retrieve data efficiently, ensuring that all relevant information is accessible and up-to-date.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of internal controls to mitigate risks and prevent fraud. It outlines the key components of an effective internal control system, including the establishment of clear policies and procedures, the assignment of responsibilities, and the regular monitoring and evaluation of control effectiveness. The text stresses that a strong internal control framework is crucial for safeguarding assets and ensuring the integrity of financial statements.

3. The third part of the document addresses the role of technology in enhancing operational efficiency and data security. It discusses the benefits of adopting modern software solutions for automating repetitive tasks, improving data accuracy, and facilitating collaboration. Additionally, it highlights the importance of implementing robust cybersecurity measures to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access and data breaches. The text concludes by emphasizing that a combination of sound internal controls and advanced technology is necessary to achieve optimal organizational performance and risk management.





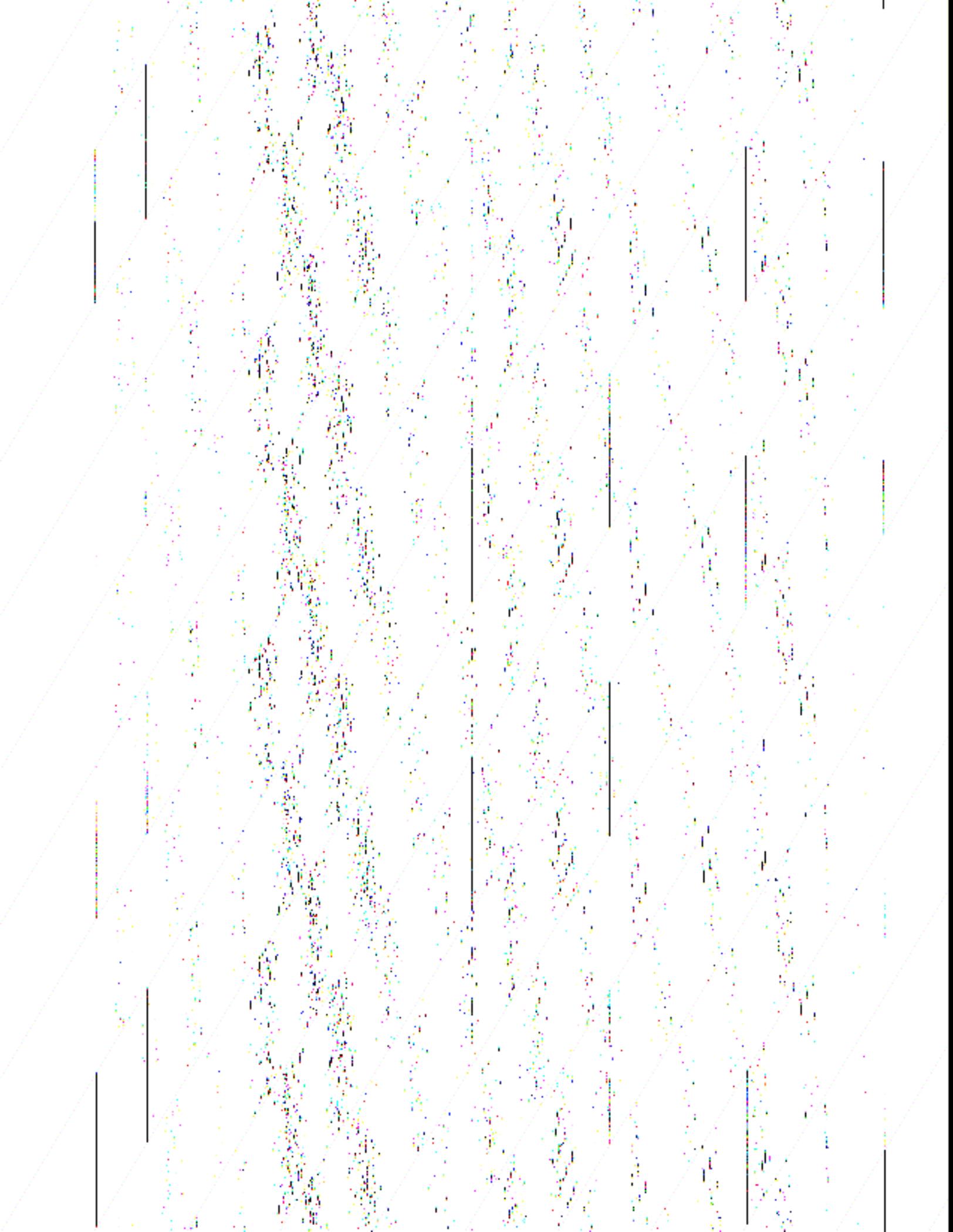


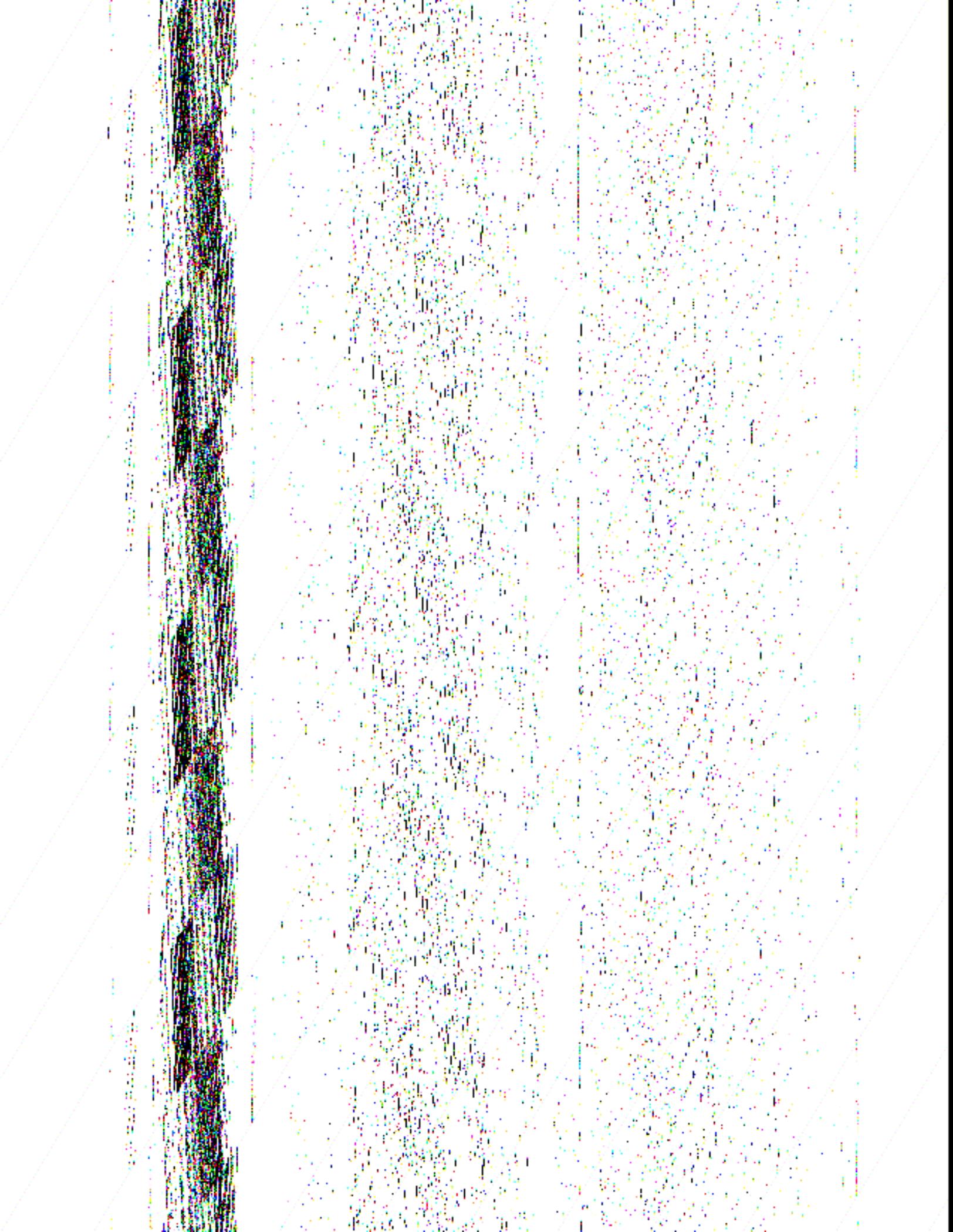
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2. The second section focuses on the role of technology in modern record management. It highlights how digital solutions, such as cloud storage and data analytics, have revolutionized the way organizations handle their records. These technologies not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

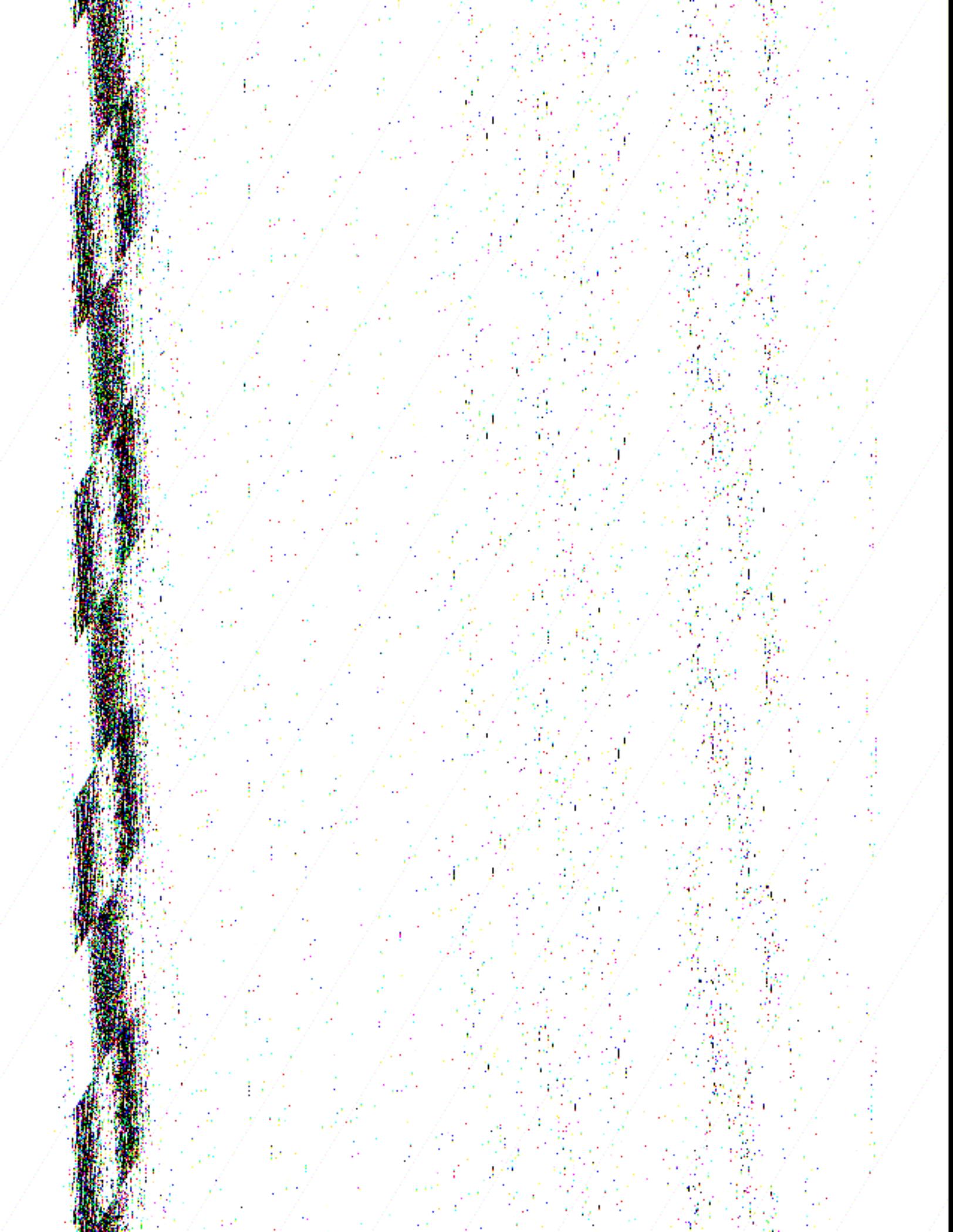
3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data privacy and security. It discusses the need for robust encryption and access control mechanisms to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access. Additionally, it touches upon the importance of regular security audits and updates to stay ahead of evolving threats.

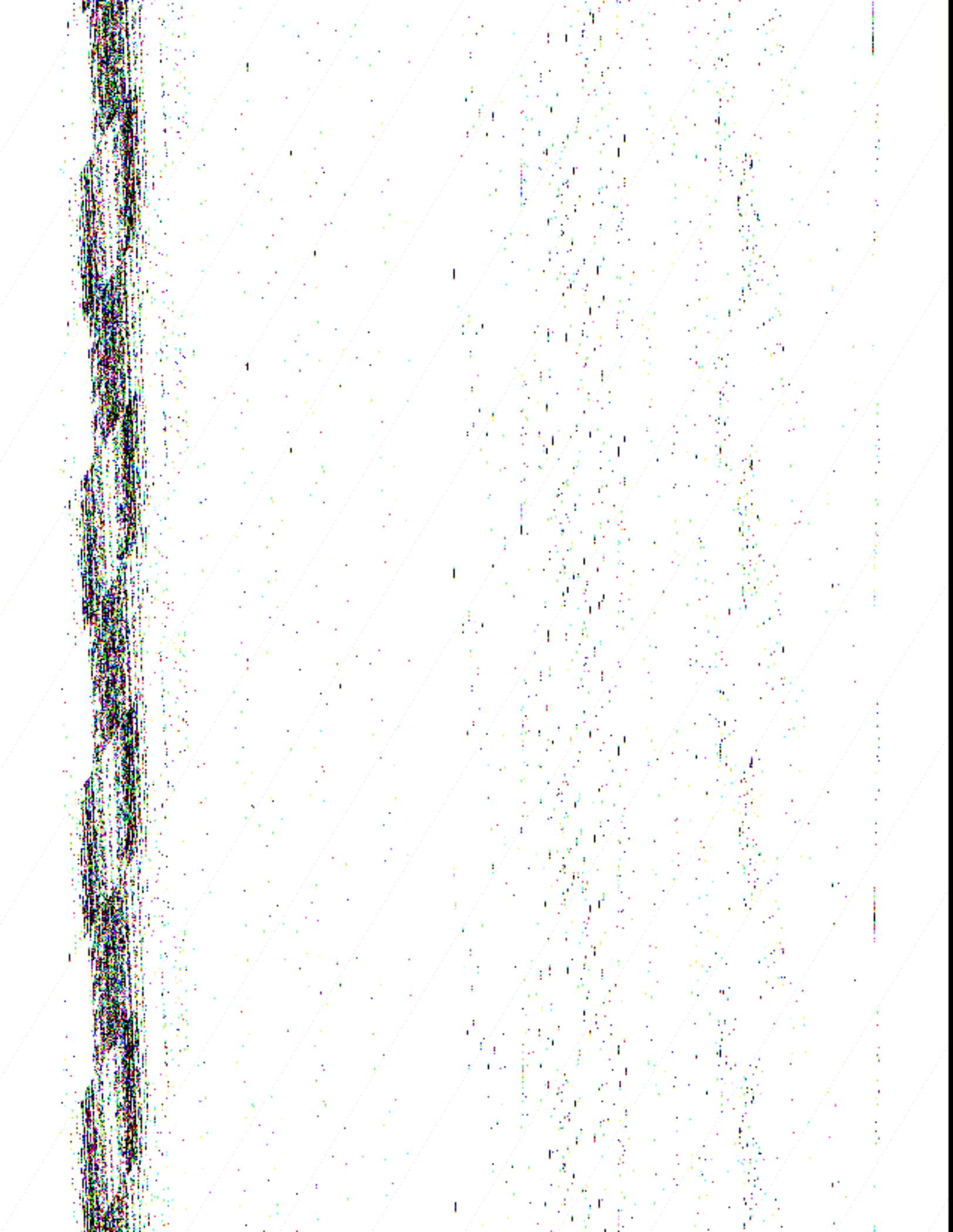
4. The final section provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of a proactive approach to record management, where organizations regularly review and update their policies and procedures. The document concludes by encouraging stakeholders to embrace best practices and leverage technology to optimize their record-keeping processes.

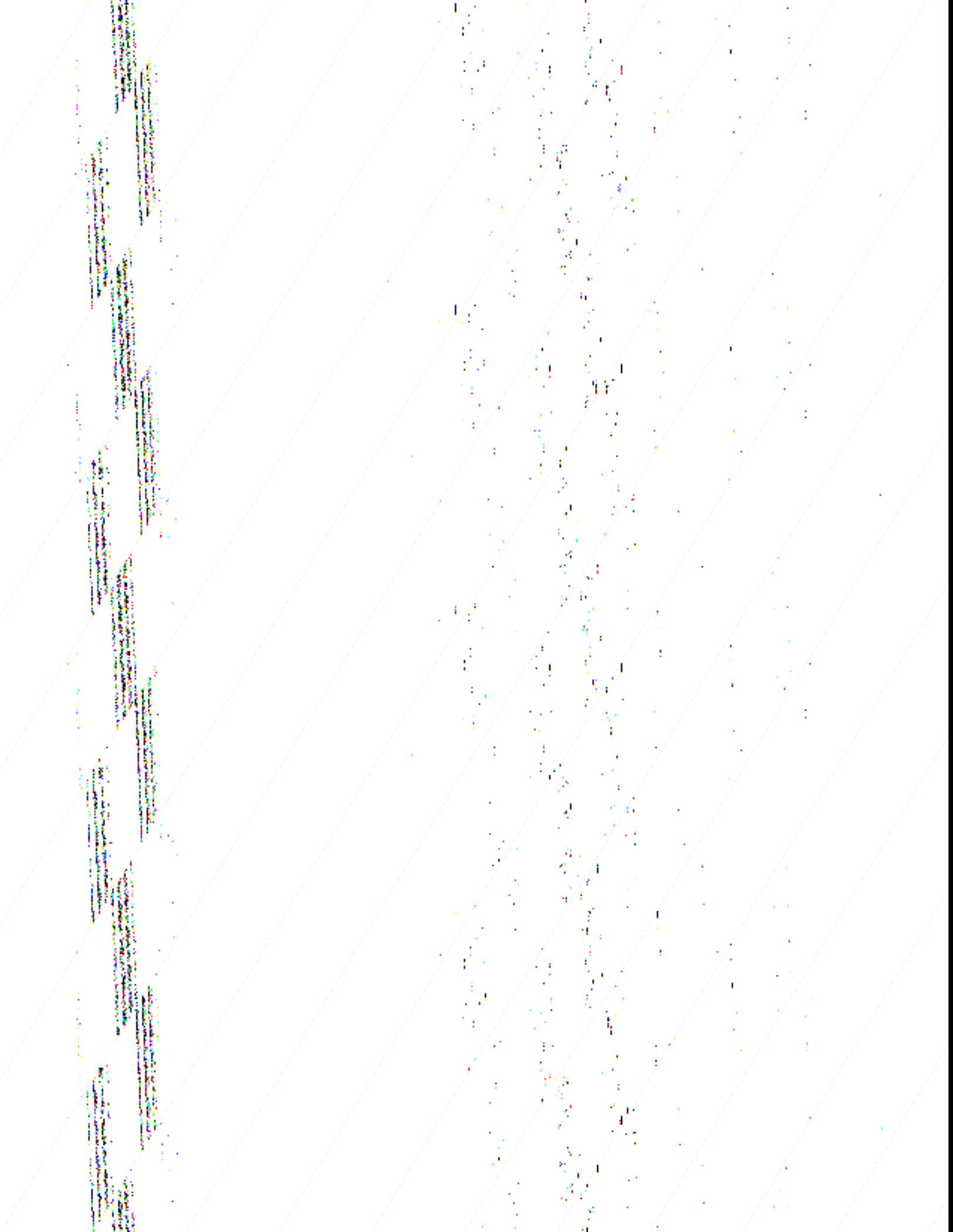


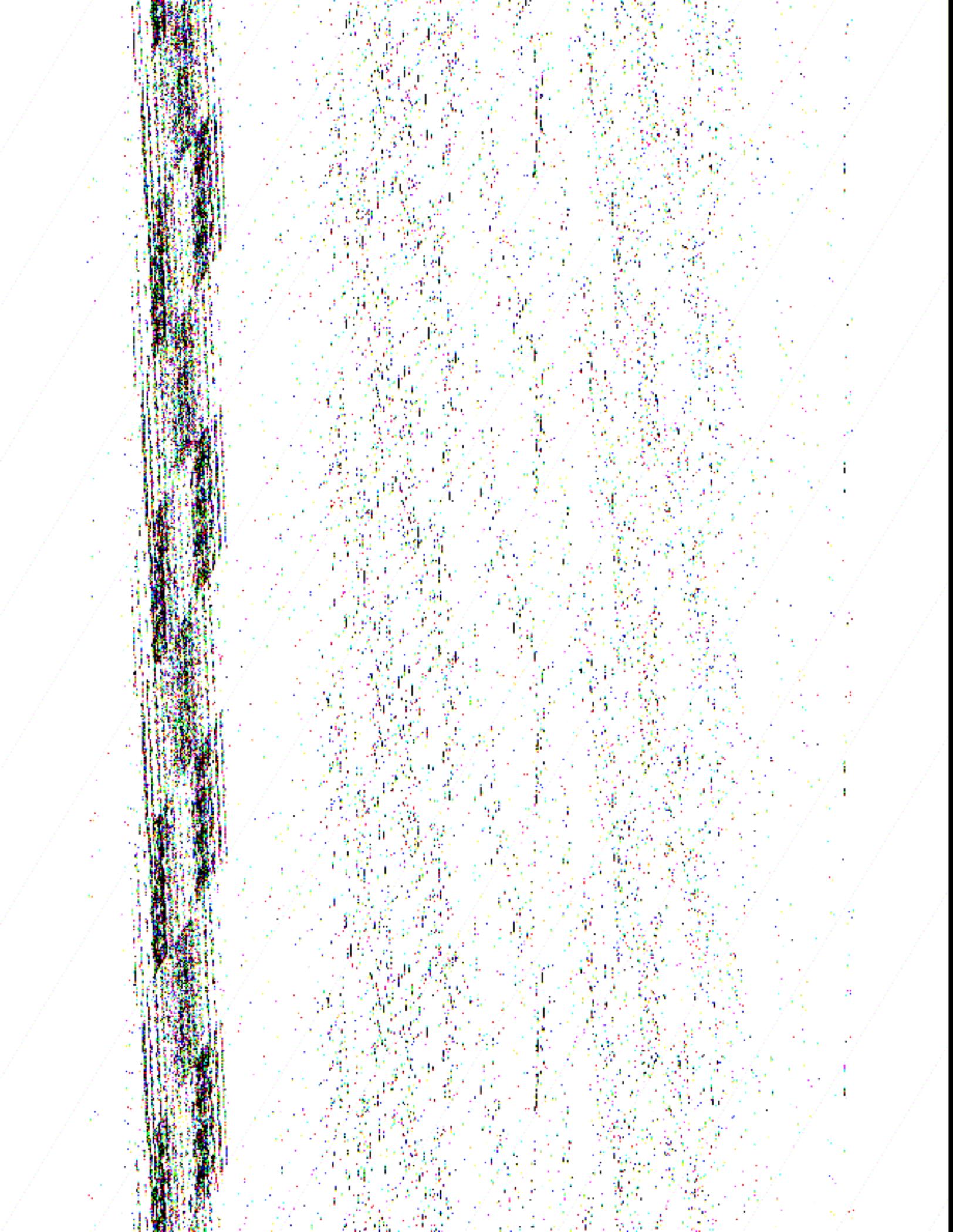


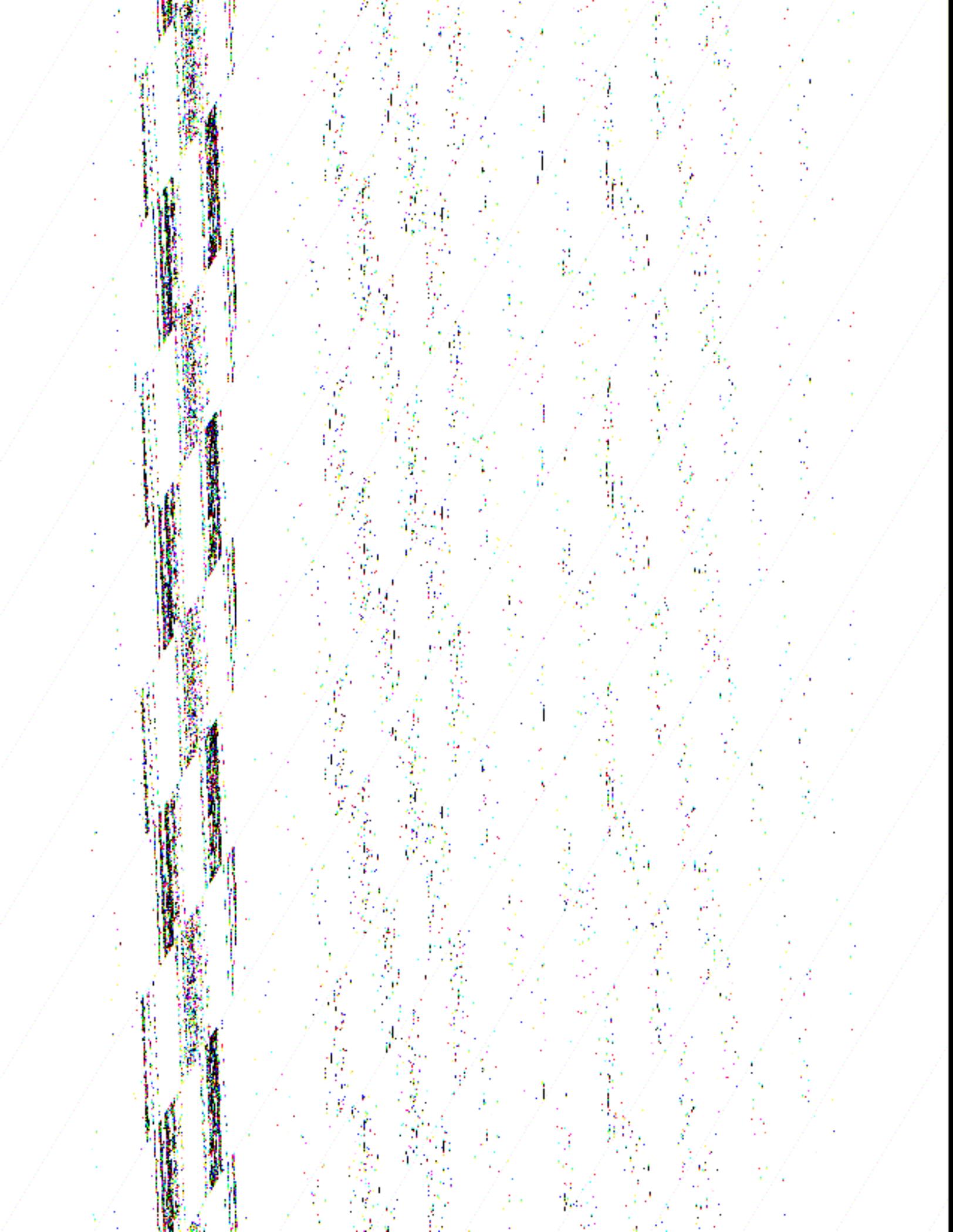














VOTO PARTICULAR AL DICTAMEN CON PROYECTO DE DECRETO DE LAS COMISIONES UNIDAS DE PUNTOS CONSTITUCIONALES, GOBERNACIÓN Y ESTUDIOS LEGISLATIVOS SEGUNDA QUE REFORMA LOS ARTÍCULOS 108 Y 111 DE LA CONSTITUCIÓN POLÍTICA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS, PRESENTADO POR SENADORES DEL GRUPO PARLAMENTARIO DE MOVIMIENTO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

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.



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

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.



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