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INDICATORS FOR EVALUATION OF PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

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Without effective measurement of public management, society is condemned to arbitrariness, and an irresponsible exercise of public power; democracy turns into a fiction politics and the government into despotism ...

SUMMARY

This study proposes to evaluate the degree of democratic governance of public management through the analysis of public information. For this purpose, the transparency portals of the obligated subjects are analyzed, applying a series of indicators, postulates, axioms and theorems, with which possible cases of corruption can be identified.

This study answers the question: How to evaluate the degree of democratic governance of public management from the analysis of the portals of the obligation of transparency of the obligated subjects at the federal, state and municipal levels?

To this end, indicators are developed to evaluate the quality of public information, levels of transparency, corruption, accountability, social participation, citizen oversight and democratic

governance, to be applied in the first instance to transparency portals of the obligated subjects. These indicators, as a whole, provide the guideline for evaluating the degree of democratic governance of a given public management at the federal, state or municipal level.

It should be noted that the methodology for this evaluation is multi and interdisciplinary in nature, combining philosophical, political, legal, economic and accounting aspects.

KEY WORDS: indicator, quality, public information, transparency, corruption, social participation, accountability, citizen oversight and democratic governance.

SUMMARY

I. Introduction, II. Of the object of study, III. Obligated subjects and transparency obligations portals: a) On the financial dimension, b) On the dimension of human resources and c) On the dimension of material resources; III. The indicators for the evaluation of public management: a) Indicator of the quality of public information, b) Indicator of the quality of transparency, c) Indicator of corruption, d) Indicator of the quality of social participation, and e) Indicator of the quality of accountability, f) Indicator of citizen oversight, g) Democratic governance. V. Conclusions and VI. Sources.

INTRODUCTION

The democratic rule of law means complying with human rights and using information and communication technologies to make public management transparent in the context of what has been called open and electronic government.

The measurement of the degree of democratic governance and detection of possible acts of corruption requires the evaluation of the actions of public management and, in particular, of the public information generated and uploaded in the portals of transparency obligations of the obligated subjects, although not all information of public interest is found on the portals.

This information refers to different dimensions of government work, among which three stand out: financial, human and material resources. Thus, the concepts of quality of information, corruption, social participation, accountability and citizen oversight refer to respect for the norm, the use and legal application of public money, the management of the workforce and the administration of public goods by government organizations. All these concepts will be used to measure the degree of democratic governance in public management.

The evaluation of the processes and results of public management requires the use of philosophical, legal, political, economic and accounting criteria. Its articulating axis is the

theorems of public information, transparency, corruption, social participation, accountability, citizen oversight, being the basis for inferring the degree of democratic governance. This evaluation sets the standard for developing viable public policy actions and proposals regarding access to public information and the fight against corruption, typical of citizen oversight.

II. OF THE OBJECT OF STUDY

The phenomenon of analysis is the degree of democratic governance of public management in a state of law. Thus, to evaluate the object of study it is necessary to apply criteria to assess the public information found in the transparency portals of the obligated subjects of the three levels of government.

The indicators to evaluate the object of study are derived from the seven basic definitions; of the seven axioms, the thirteen postulates and the eight theorems theorized in the article: *“From public information to democratic governance: a theoretical atlas from an axiomatic approach to the evaluation of public management”*.¹

Phenomenon	Public information, public management and democratic governance, and transparency obligation portals.
Context	Democratic rule of law, open and electronic government, at the federal and local level in Mexico.
Problematic	<p>General question: How to evaluate the phenomenon of democratic governance of public management, from the portals of obligation of transparency of the obligated subjects, at the federal, state and municipal level?</p> <p>Specific questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What should be understood by the three dimensions used to assess the degree of democratic governance, namely: a) financial resources, b) human resources and c) material resources? 2. How to evaluate the quality of public information? 3. How to assess corruption? 4. How to evaluate social participation? 5. How to evaluate accountability? 6. How to evaluate citizen oversight?
Study perspective	Multi and interdisciplinary: philosophy, axiomatics, law, economics, political science and accounting.
Methodology	Conceptual and empirical analysis of the condition of governance at the federal and local levels.

¹ Maury-Cruz, L. A.; Medel-Ramírez, C., and Cruz-Juárez, A. (2019). From public information to democratic governance: a theoretical atlas from an axiomatic approach to the evaluation of the public management. System & Policy design in Public Sector e-JOURNAL. Vol. 12, No. 11: Jul 19, 2019. Social Science Research Network. ISSN (1556-5068). <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3332713>

	<p>The conceptual analysis is structured from the concepts of: democratic governance, quality of public information, transparency, degrees of corruption, levels of social participation, accountability and citizen oversight.</p> <p>The empirical analysis uses instruments such as: measurable observation, contrasting and / or corroboration, articulated from communication and information technologies.</p> <p>Both quantitative and qualitative analysis are used:</p> <p>1) Quantitative analysis is useful for converting the concepts analyzed into operational variables. In this case, the quantification is based on compliance or not with the legal regulations applicable to the published information contained in the transparency portals of the obliged subjects, in particular: to Article 70 of the General Law of Transparency of Access to Public Information, to the precepts of Mexican constitutional law, as well as to the corresponding criminal documentation. These variables acquire continuous values within a range of 0 and 1, with 0 being a total non-compliance with all the criteria indicated by the law and the value of 1 for total compliance with it. Values in the middle indicate partial compliance with the law; and</p> <p>2) The qualitative analysis inferred from the application of the theorems of: a) Public information, b) Transparency, c) Corruption, d) Social participation, e) Accountability, f) Citizen oversight, and g) Democratic governance, under the criterion of binary logic.</p>
<p>Strategic objectives</p>	<p>Overall objective:</p> <p>Develop a model for evaluating the degree of democratic governance of public management, through the analysis of information from the transparency portals of the obliged subjects at the federal, state and municipal levels in Mexico.</p> <p>Specific objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conceptualize the 3 dimensions used to assess the degree of democratic governance of public management, namely: financial, human and material resources. 2. Develop indicators to evaluate the quality of public information, transparency, corruption, social participation, accountability and citizen oversight. 3. Systematize the evaluation of democratic governance through the above-mentioned indicators, applicable to the transparency obligation portals.

III. OBLIGATED SUBJECTS AND TRANSPARENCY OBLIGATION PORTALS

Public information is a right of the governed and an obligation of the obliged subject. The obligation is governed by:

- 1) The principle of publicity, which establishes that all the information in the possession of the obliged subject is of public interest, except in cases where the law is reserved; 2) The

principle of maximum publicity, which establishes that public information must be socialized, guaranteeing the widest possible dissemination; 3) The principle of protection of private life and personal data; and 4) Free access to public information and rectification of personal data without the need to have any interest, or make any justification. Thus, the transparency of public information contributes to a democratic, legal, responsible and citizenized exercise of public management.

The Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation (SCJN, by its acronym in Spanish) establishes that this information:

... Contains a double dimension: individual and social. In its first aspect, it fulfills the function of maximizing the field of personal autonomy, enabling the exercise of freedom of expression in a context of greater diversity of data, voices and opinions; while in the second, it offers a collective or social right that tends to reveal the instrumental use of information not only as a factor of personal self-realization, but as an institutional control mechanism, since it is a right based on one of the characteristics of the main principles of the republican government, which is the publicity of government acts and transparency in the actions of the administration, conducive and necessary for accountability. For this reason, the principle of maximum publicity incorporated in the constitutional text implies, for any authority, to manage the information under the premise that all of it is public and only by exception, in the cases expressly provided for in secondary legislation and justified. Under certain circumstances, it may be classified as confidential or reserved, that is, it may be considered of a different quality.

Public information empowers citizens, so its disclosure is useful, as it allows understanding the activities of the obligated subjects and evaluating the processes and results of public management. However, this information has two meanings: 1) The information found in the transparency portal, without prior request for transparency, and that responds to the general interest and the public responsibility of the obligated subject, and 2) Information obtained through a request for information. In the first case, it is identified with the criterion of maximum publicity, which is that information that *a fortiori* must be published.

In the context of an open and electronic government, information of the first type is a legal and political duty of the obligated subject. But not only is it enough to upload public information to the transparency portals of the obligated subjects, but it must meet certain attributes to be useful for the citizen: it must be functional, friendly, relevant and accessible. Only in this way will it be helping to create an environment with democratic governance.

It should be noted that in Mexico the transparency obligation portals are mandated by law for obligated subjects, as they are contemplated in the regulations on transparency and

access to public information, and therefore are subject to the principle of legality, on the understanding that This principle establishes that the authority or obligated subject can only do what the law commands. In the event of omission, it would be a crime or administrative fault, as a violation of a legal duty.

When referring to the principles with which the management of public money should be governed, article 134 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States indicates that these principles are those of legality, efficiency, effectiveness, economy, transparency and honesty. In this regard, the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation (SCJN, for its acronym in Spanish) indicates:

When referring to the principles with which the management of public money should be governed, article 134 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States indicates that these principles are those of legality, efficiency, effectiveness, economy, transparency and honesty. From the aforementioned constitutional provision, it is noted that the correct exercise of public spending is safeguarded by the following principles: 1. Legality, insofar as it must be prescribed in the Expenditure Budget or, failing that, in a law issued by the Congress of the Union, which means the submission of the authorities to a previously established regulatory model. 2. Honesty, since it implies that it should not be carried out in an abusive manner, or for a destination other than the one programmed. 3. Efficiency, with the understanding that the authorities must have the means they deem appropriate for the exercise of public spending to achieve the purpose for which it was programmed and allocated. 4. Effectiveness, since it is essential to have sufficient capacity to achieve the estimated goals. 5. Economy, in the sense that public spending must be exercised correctly and prudently, which implies that public servants must always seek the best contracting conditions for the State; and, 6. Transparency, to allow the exercise of state spending to be made public.

Constitutional controversy 55/2008. Municipality of Ocotlán, State of Mexico. December 3, 2008. Majority of four votes. Dissent: Olga Sánchez Cordero de García Villegas. Speaker: Juan N. Silva Meza. Secretaries: José Francisco Castellanos Madrazo, Raúl Manuel Mejía Garza and Agustín Tello Espíndola.²

However, what exactly is a portal of obligation of transparency of an obliged subject? It is the digital instrument that allows the obliged subject to comply with the procedures,

² SCJN, (December 3, 2008.), "Public Spending. Article 134 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States elevates the principles of legality, efficiency, effectiveness, economy, transparency and honesty in this matter to constitutional rank. " Retrieved February 10, 2019, from: <http://sjf.scjn.gob.mx/sjfsist/Documentos/Tesis/166/166422.pdf>

obligations and provisions indicated in the legislation on transparency and access to information, and in which there is a record of management performance.

Transparency obligation portals must comply with information of public interest in financial, human resources, material resources, administrative, criminal and social matters. This finds its political support in the very nature of the democratic State of law and in the principle of maximum publicity and legality.

In Mexico, these portals of obligation of transparency have their legal basis in the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, in particular in the following constitutional articles: 1st, referring to the progression of human rights; 6th, relative to the human right to public information; 14 and 16, in relation to the principle of legality; 133, in reference to binding international human rights treaties and; 134, regarding the principles of public spending.

In the regulatory laws, relative to transparency and public information, there is the General Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information, which in its Articles 70 to 83, establishes the common and specific transparency obligations of the obligated subjects; and in the Federal Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information and its counterparts in each of the 32 Federal Entities.³

Obligated subjects have a legal duty to comply with their general and specific transparency obligations as mandated by law. This information must be incorporated into the transparency microsites of their internet portals, as well as in the National Transparency Platform; Furthermore, the information must be updated periodically.⁴

In order for the public information contained in the transparency microsites of the obligated subjects to be a useful instrument for citizen evaluation and, in this way, contribute to transparent public management and the fight against corruption, it must have certain desirable attributes: topicality and relevance. The first attribute refers to the current fiscal year and the immediately preceding one, since the report of the reporting entities

³ In Mexico it corresponds to the National Institute of Transparency, Access to Information and Protection of Personal Data to apply this law. In coordination with this Institution there is the National System of Transparency, Access to Public Information and Protection of Personal Data, which ensures that there is a National Transparency Platform and indicates who are obliged subjects. These actions have their legal basis in the laws already mentioned, promulgated by the federal executive. It should be noted that to make use of the Platform it is necessary to make a registration, this generates a lack of agility in accessing public information, which delays access to the transparency portals of the regulated entities, an act corroborated on 2 February 2019 at: <https://www.plataformadetransparencia.org.mx/web/guest/sujetos-obligados>

⁴ The bodies that guarantee transparency must take actions to guarantee the transparency obligations of the obligated subjects, as Article 87 of the Transparency Law states: "The purpose of the verification is to review and verify due compliance with the transparency obligations in terms of the provisions of articles 70 to 83 of this Law, as appropriate to each obligated subject and other applicable provisions."

corresponds to the fiscal year that runs from January 1 to December 31 and the analysis of the report is for the completed fiscal year.⁵ According to Article 62 of the General Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information, the updating of information must be constant, at least every three months.

The dimensions to evaluate the degree of democratic governance of public management are discussed below, starting with the financial dimension.

a) On the financial dimension

The financial dimension refers to the management of public money by obligated subjects and that must be made transparent in public documents posted on the transparency obligation portals of each obligated subject. Below is a table that summarizes the elements that make up the financial dimension of transparency.

Elements of the financial dimensión		
Concept	Definition	Legal basis
1. Gross and net compensation of public servants	Information on all public servants from the level of department head or its equivalent, or lower, when attention is provided to the public; manage or apply public resources; perform acts of authority or provide professional services under the regime of trust or fees and basic staff; such information must indicate all the perceptions, including salaries, benefits, bonuses, commissions, allowances, incentives, income and compensation systems, indicating the periodicity of said remuneration.	Article. 70 Section VII and VIII, of the General Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information (LGTyAIP, for its acronym in Spanish)
2. Representation expenses and travel expenses	Information on representation expenses and per diem, with the objective and corresponding commission report.	Article. 70 Section IX, of the LGTyAIP.
3. Hiring of professional services	Information on contracting professional services for fees, indicating the names of the service providers, the services contracted, the amount of the fees and the contracting period.	Article. 70 Section XI, of the LGTyAIP.
4. Public version of the patrimonial declarations of public servants	The information in public version of the patrimonial declarations of the public servants established by applicable regulations.	Article. 70 Section XII, of the LGTyAIP.

⁵ Indeed, a transparency obligation portal can have public information from more fiscal years, but for transparency and anti-corruption purposes, this must be current information and have the corresponding link to access the corresponding file.

5. Programs	Information on the subsidy, stimulus and support programs, in which information must be given regarding the transfer, service, social infrastructure and subsidy programs, and must contain the following: a) Area; b) Name of the program; c) Period of validity; d) Design, objectives and scope; e) Physical goals; f) Estimated beneficiary population; g) Amount approved, modified and exercised, as well as the budgetary programming calendars; h) Access requirements and procedures; i) Complaint procedure or citizen disagreement; j) Enforceability mechanisms; k) Evaluation mechanisms, evaluation reports and follow-up of recommendations; l) Indicators with name, definition, calculation method, measurement unit, dimension, measurement frequency, name of the databases used for their calculation; m) Forms of social participation; n) Articulation with other social programs; o) Link to the operating rules or equivalent document; p) Periodic reports on the execution and results of the evaluations carried out, and q) Register of beneficiaries, which must contain the following data: name of the natural person or company name of the beneficiary legal entities, the amount, resource, benefit or support granted for each of them, territorial unit, where appropriate, age and sex.	Article. 70 Section XV, of the LGTyAIP.
6. General conditions of work, contracts or agreements	Information that evidences the regulations on the labor relations of the base or trust personnel, as well as the economic public resources, in kind or donations, that are delivered to the unions and are used as public resources.	Article. 70 Section XVI, of the LGTyAIP.
7. Budget assigned	The financial information on the assigned budget, as well as the reports of the quarterly exercise of the expense, in terms of the General Law of Government Accounting and other applicable regulations.	Article. 70 Section XXI, of the LGTyAIP.
8. Public debt	Information related to public debt, in terms of applicable regulations.	Article. 70 Section XXII, of the LGTyAIP.
9. Social communication and advertising	Information on the amounts allocated to expenses related to social communication and official advertising, broken down by type of medium, suppliers, contract number and concept or campaign.	Article. 70 Section XXIII, of the LGTyAIP
10. Reports of audit results	Information on the results reports of the audits of the budgetary year of each obligated subject	Article. 70 Section XXIV, of the LGTyAIP.

	and, where appropriate, the corresponding clarifications.	
11. Result of the opinion of the financial statements	Result of the opinion of the financial statements.	Article. 70 Section XXV, of the LGTyAIP.
12. Public resources	The amounts, criteria, calls and list of natural or legal persons who, for whatever reason, are assigned or allowed to use public resources or, in the terms of the applicable provisions, carry out acts of authority. Likewise, the reports that said persons submit on the use and destination of said resources.	Article. 70 Section XXVI, of the LGTyAIP.
13. Concessions, contracts, agreements, permits, licenses or authorizations	You must specify its object, name or business name of the owner, validity, type, terms, conditions, amount and modifications, as well as if the procedure involves the use of goods, services and / or public resources.	Article. 70 Section XXVII, of the LGTyAIP.
14. Results on direct award procedures, restricted invitation and tender	<p>The information on the results of direct award procedures, restricted invitation and tender of any nature, including the public version of the respective file and the contracts entered into, must contain, at least, the following:</p> <p>a) Of public tenders or restricted invitation procedures: 1. The call or invitation issued, as well as the legal grounds applied to carry it out; 2. The names of the participants or guests; 3. The name of the winner and the reasons that justify it; 4. The requesting area and the one responsible for its execution; 5. The calls and invitations issued; 6. The opinions and adjudication decision; 7. The contract and, where appropriate, its annexes; 8. The surveillance and supervision mechanisms, including, where appropriate, urban and environmental impact studies, as appropriate; 9. The budget item, in accordance with the classifier by object of expenditure, if applicable; 10. Origin of the resources, specifying whether they are federal, state or municipal, as well as the type of participation fund or respective contribution; 11. The amending agreements that, where appropriate, are signed, specifying the purpose and date of celebration; 12. The physical and financial progress reports on the contracted works or services; 13. The termination agreement, and 14. The settlement;</p>	Article. 70 Section XXVIII, of the LGTyAIP.

	<p>9. The budget item, in accordance with the classifier by object of expenditure, if applicable; 10. Origin of the resources, specifying whether they are federal, state or municipal, as well as the type of participation fund or respective contribution; 11. The amending agreements that, where appropriate, are signed, specifying the purpose and date of celebration; 12. The physical and financial progress reports on the contracted works or services; 13. The termination agreement, and 14. The settlement;</p> <p>b) Of direct awards: 1. The proposal sent by the participant; 2. The reasons and legal grounds applied to carry it out; 3. The authorization of the exercise of the option; Where appropriate, the quotes considered, specifying the names of the suppliers and the amounts; 5. The name of the individual or legal entity awarded; 6. The requesting administrative unit and the one responsible for its execution; 7. The number, date, amount of the contract and the term of delivery or execution of the services or work; 8. The surveillance and supervision mechanisms, including, where appropriate, urban and environmental impact studies, as appropriate; 9. The progress reports on the contracted works or services; 10. The termination agreement, and 11. The settlement.</p>	
15. Progress report	Report on programmatic or budgetary progress, balance sheets and their financial status;	Article. 70 Section XXXI, of the LGTyAIP.
16. Suppliers and contractors	Register of suppliers and contractors.	Article. 70 Section XXXII, of the LGTyAIP.
17. Agreements	Coordination agreements with the social and private sectors.	Article. 70 Section XXXIII, of the LGTyAIP.
18. Assessments and surveys	All evaluations and surveys made by subjects obligated to programs financed with public resources.	Article. 70 Section XL, of the LGTyAIP.
19. Financial studies	Studies financed with public resources.	Article. 70 Section XLI, of the LGTyAIP.
20. Retirees and pensioners	The list of retirees and pensioners and the amount they receive.	Article. 70 Section XLII, of the LGTyAIP.
21. Income received	The income received for any concept, indicating the name of those responsible for receiving, managing and exercising them, as well as their destination, indicating the destination of each	Article. 70 Section XLIII and XLIV., Of the LGTyAIP.

	one of them, and donations made to third parties in money or in kind.	
22. Others	Any other financial information that is useful or considered relevant, based on statistical information, and that answers the questions most frequently asked by the public.	Article. 70 Section XLVIII, of the LGTyAIP.

Note:

1. These concepts are the minimum necessary and common to all obliged subjects, therefore they are illustrative but not limiting.
2. The number of compulsory concepts is 21.
3. The rating is on a scale of 0 to 1.
4. Quantitative assessment:
 - ❖ Number of concepts completed: X.
 - ❖ Rating: Y.
 - ❖ Total number of concepts to fulfill: 21.
 - ❖ Calculation formula: $Y = X / 21$
 - ❖ A value of 0 means regulatory non-compliance.
 - ❖ A value of 1 means regulatory compliance.
 - ❖ A value > 0 and < 1 means partial compliance.

b) On the dimension of human resources

The human resources dimension refers to the staff, that is, the number of workers and the role they perform for the obligated subject. In accordance with current regulations, this information must be present on the respondent subject's transparency obligation portals. Below are the elements that make up the human resources dimension.

Elements of the human resources dimension		
Concept	Definition	Legal basis
1. Directory	The directory of all public servants, starting at the level of department head or its equivalent, or lower, when attention is provided to the public; when they handle public resources, perform acts of authority or provide professional services under the regime of trust or fees and base personnel. The directory must include, at least the name, position or assigned appointment, level of the position in the organizational structure, date of registration in the position, telephone number, address to receive official correspondence and email address.	Article. 70 Section VII, of the LGTyAIP.
2. Hiring of professional services	Information on professional service contracting for fees, indicating the names of the service	Article. 70 Section XI, of the LGTyAIP.

	providers, the contracted services, the amount of the fees and the contracting period;	
3. Calls and results	The calls for public office and the results thereof.	Article. 70 Section XIV, of the LGTyAIP.
4. Curriculum	The curricular information, from the level of department head or equivalent, to the head of the obligated subject, as well as, where appropriate, the administrative sanctions that have been subjected.	Article. 70 Section XVII, of the LGTyAIP.
5. Others	Any other human resources information that is useful or considered relevant, based on statistical information, and that answers the questions most frequently asked by the public.	Article. 70 Section XLVIII, of the LGTyAIP.

Note:

1. These concepts are the minimum necessary and common to all obliged subjects, therefore they are illustrative but not limiting.
2. The number of compulsory concepts is 4.
3. The rating is on a scale of 0 to 1.
4. Quantitative assessment:

Nota:

1. These concepts are the minimum necessary and common to all obliged subjects, therefore they are illustrative but not limiting.
2. The number of compulsory concepts is 4.
3. The rating is on a scale of 0 to 1.
4. Quantitative assessment:
 - ❖ Number of concepts completed: X.
 - ❖ Rating: Y.
 - ❖ Total number of concepts to fulfill: 4.
 - ❖ Calculation formula: $Y = \frac{X}{4}$
 - ❖ A value of 0 means regulatory non-compliance.
 - ❖ A value of 1 means regulatory compliance.
 - ❖ A value > 0 and < 1 means partial compliance.

c) On the dimension of material resources.

The dimension of material resources indicates the movable and immovable public property that are in possession or are property of the obliged subject, of which a list of them must be established in the respective transparency obligation portals. The elements that make up the dimension of material resources are presented below.

Elements of the dimension of material resources		
Concept	Definition	Legal basis
1. Inventory of goods	The inventory of movable and immovable property in possession and ownership.	Article. 70 Section XXXIV, of the LGTyAIP.

2. List of applications to telecommunications concessionaires and providers of Internet services or applications	For statistical purposes, the list of requests to telecommunications concession companies and providers of Internet services or applications for the intervention of private communications, access to the communications registry and the geographical location in real time of communication equipment, which exclusively contains the object, the temporal scope and the legal grounds of the request, as well as, where appropriate, the mention that it has the applicable judicial authorization.	Article. 70 Section XLVII, of the LGTyAIP.
1. Others	Any other material resource information that is useful or considered relevant, based on statistical information, and that answers the questions most frequently asked by the public.	Article. 70 Section XLVIII, of the LGTyAIP.

Note:

1. These concepts are the minimum necessary and common to all obliged subjects, therefore they are illustrative but not limiting.
2. The number of compulsory concepts is 2.
3. The rating is on a scale of 0 to 1.
4. Quantitative assessment:
 - ❖ Number of concepts completed: X.
 - ❖ Rating: Y.
 - ❖ Total number of concepts to fulfill: 2.
 - ❖ Calculation formula: $Y = \frac{X}{2}$
 - ❖ A value of 0 means regulatory non-compliance.
 - ❖ A value of 1 means regulatory compliance.
 - ❖ A value > 0 and < 1 means partial compliance.

d) On the administrative dimensión

The administrative dimension refers to the regulations and legal sanctions in administrative matters suffered by the obligated subject, their officials or persons with authority functions in relation to their assignment; transparent in public documents that must be on their transparency obligation portals. Below are the elements that make up the administrative dimension.

Elements of the administrative dimension		
Concept	Definition	Legal Basis
1. Organizational structure	Complete organic structure, in a format that allows linking each part of the structure, the attributions and responsibilities that correspond to each public servant, professional service	Article. 70 Section II, of the LGTyAIP.

	provider or member of the obligated subjects, in accordance with the applicable provisions.	
1. <i>Curriculum</i>	The curricular information, from the level of department head or equivalent, to the head of the obligated subject, as well as, where appropriate, the administrative sanctions to which it has been subjected.	Article. 70 Section XVII, of the LGTyAIP.
3. Declaration of assets and / or interests	Instruments that show the patrimonial situation of the public servant when taking possession of a public position and the way in which it evolves during the performance of its management; and the conflict of interest is the possible impact on the impartial and objective performance of the functions of public servants due to personal, family or business interests.	Articles 3 Fraction VI, 32, 33, 46, 48 of the General Law of Administrative Responsibilities
4. Faculties	The faculties of each area.	Article. 70 Section III, of the LGTyAIP.
5. Income and expenditure law, or equivalent	Information on the budget assigned, administered and exercised by the obligated subject.	Articles 25, 26, 27, 31 Section IV, 73, Section VIII, 74, Section IV, of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States (CPEUM, for its acronym in Spanish), and the Planning Law.
6. Goals and objectives	The goals and objectives of the areas in accordance with their operational programs	Artículo. 70 Fracción IV, de la LGTyAIP.
7. Public interest indicator	The indicators related to issues of public interest or social significance that, according to their functions, must be established.	Article. 70 Section V, of the LGTyAIP.
8. Results indicators	The indicators that allow you to account for your objectives and results.	Article. 70 Section V, of the LGTyAIP.
9. Administrative sanctions	The list of public servants with definitive administrative sanctions, specifying the cause of the sanction.	Article. 70 Section XVIII, of the LGTyAIP.
10. Procedures	The procedures, requirements and formats they offer.	Article. 70 Section XX, of the LGTyAIP.
11. Legal disposition reports	The reports that, by legal provision, generate the obligated subjects.	Article. 70 Section XXIX, of the LGTyAIP.
12. Progress report	Report on programmatic or budgetary progress, balance sheets and your financial status.	Article. 70 Section XXXI, of the LGTyAIP.
13. Recommendations	The recommendations issued by the public bodies of the Mexican State or international organizations that guarantee human rights, as well as the actions that have been carried out for their attention.	Article. 70 Section XXXV, of the LGTyAIP.

14. Resolutions and awards	The resolutions and awards that are issued in processes or procedures followed in the form of a trial.	Article. 70 Section XXXVI, of the LGTyAIP.
15. Social Programs	The programs they offer, including information on the beneficiary population, objective and destination of the financial resource, as well as the procedures, response times, requirements and formats to access them.	Article. 70 Section XXXVIII, of the LGTyAIP.
16. Transparency minutes and resolutions	The minutes and resolutions of the Transparency Committee of the obligated subject.	Article. 70 Section XXXIX, of the LGTyAIP.
17. File	The disposition catalog and documentary archive guide.	Article. 70 Section XLV, of the LGTyAIP.
18. Minutes of sessions, opinions and recommendations of advisory councils	The minutes of ordinary and extraordinary sessions, as well as the opinions and recommendations issued, where appropriate, by the advisory councils.	Article. 70 Section XLVI, of the LGTyAIP.
19. Others	Any other material resource information that is useful or considered relevant, based on statistical information, and that answers the questions most frequently asked by the public.	Article. 70 Section XLVIII, of the LGTyAIP.

Note:

1. These concepts are the minimum necessary and common to all obliged subjects, therefore they are illustrative but not limiting.
2. The number of compulsory concepts is 18.
3. The rating is on a scale of 0 to 1.
4. Quantitative assessment:
 - ❖ Number of concepts completed: X.
 - ❖ Rating: Y.
 - ❖ Total number of concepts to fulfill: 18.
 - ❖ Calculation formula: $Y = \frac{X}{18}$
 - ❖ A value of 0 means regulatory non-compliance.
 - ❖ A value of 1 means regulatory compliance.
 - ❖ A value > 0 and < 1 means partial compliance.

c) On the criminal dimensión

The criminal dimension refers to the hypothesis of the acts or omissions that constitute a crime of the obligated subject, it also indicates the crimes committed by the public or private servant with authority functions. This must be exposed in a public documentary on the obliged subject's transparency obligation portal. The elements that make up the criminal dimension are shown below.

Elements of the criminal dimensión		
Concept	Definition	Legal basis
1. Disqualification of the public official	The <i>curriculum</i> of the obligated subject or individual with authority functions must contain a legend of non-disqualification, based on the Certificate of non-disqualification.	Legal principles of: proactive transparency and maximum publicity, Article 1, 6, 108 109 and 111 of the CPEUM, Article 212 and 215 Section III Federal Criminal Code, Article. 70 Section XLVIII, of the LGTyAIP. Article 6 and 7 of the General Law of Administrative Responsibilities; and Article 2, section VIII, and Article 6 of the General Law of the National Anticorruption System.
2. <i>Complaints</i>	Public information on the existence or not of crimes suffered by the obliged subject or its personnel as a result of their function.	<i>Ibit.</i>
3. Sentences	Public information on the existence or not of sentences for crimes suffered and / or made by the obliged subject or his staff, on the occasion of his function, or indicating that he is in criminal proceedings.	<i>Ibit.</i>
4. <i>Complaints against staff and officials</i>	Public information on the existence or not of crimes suffered by the obliged subject, and / or committed by its personnel.	<i>Ibit.</i>
5. Sentences of staff and officials	Public information on the existence or not of sentences for crimes suffered by the obligated subject by staff or officials, or where it is indicated that criminal proceedings are being carried out.	<i>Ibit.</i>
1. Otros	Any other information on the subject that is useful or considered relevant and that answers the questions most frequently asked by the public.	<i>Ibit.</i>

Note:

1. These concepts are the minimum necessary and common to all obliged subjects, therefore they are illustrative but not limiting.
2. The number of compulsory concepts is 5.

- 3. The rating is on a scale of 0 to 1.
- 4. Quantitative assessment:
 - ❖ Number of concepts completed: X.
 - ❖ Rating: Y.
 - ❖ Total number of concepts to fulfill: 5.
 - ❖ Calculation formula: $Y = \frac{X}{5}$
 - ❖ A value of 0 means regulatory non-compliance.
 - ❖ A value of 1 means regulatory compliance.
 - ❖ A value > 0 and < 1 means partial compliance.

c) On the dimension of social participation

The social dimension measures the level of interaction between the obligated subject and its users, as well as the interactivity of the transparency obligation portal itself. Below are the elements that make up this dimension, as well as its legal basis.

Elements of the social participation dimension		
Concept	Definition	Legal basis
1. Address of the Transparency Unit	Address of the Transparency Unit, as well as the electronic address where requests to obtain the information can be received.	Article. 70 Section XIII, of the LGTyAIP.
2. Social participation	<p>1. It is the right and obligation of all people to intervene, individually or collectively, in decisions that affect the community, with the aim of improving government policies and actions, in accordance with principles of accountability and full transparency.⁶</p> <p>2. Forms of social participation.</p> <p>Note: the social comptroller is not explicitly stated in Article 70 of the LGTyAIP.</p>	<p>Article 39 and 40 of the CPEUM.</p> <p>Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).</p> <p>Article. 70 Section XV, m), of the LGTyAIP.</p>
3. Citizen participation	<p>1. Unlike social participation, citizen participation requires being a citizen with full use of legal and political powers, as well as applicable technical knowledge.</p> <p>2. The mechanisms for citizen participation.</p> <p>Note: The participatory budget is not explicitly stated in Article 70 of the LGTyAIP.</p>	<p>Article 35, 39 and 40 of the CPEUM.</p> <p>Article 21 of the UDHR.</p> <p>Article. 70 Section XXXVII, m), of the LGTyAIP.</p>

⁶ Article 3 Section VI, of the State Law of Citizen Participation and Open Government, of Veracruz, retrieved on March 3 from: <http://www.legisver.gob.mx/leyes/LeyesPDF/LEPCGA291118.pdf>

4. Evaluations	All evaluations and surveys made by subjects obligated to programs financed with public resources.	Article. 70 Section XL, of the LGTyAIP.
5. Request for transparency	"It is a letter that people present to the transparency units of the obligated subjects, by which they can request access to public information found in documents that they generate, obtain, acquire, transform or keep in their files." ⁷	Article 6 and 8 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States (CPEUM, for its acronym in Spanish).
6. Participatory budgeting	Means of social participation to establish the public budget.	Article 39 and 40 of the CPEUM. Article 21 of the UDHR.
7. Social Comptroller	Means of social participation by which means of supervision of the exercise of public spending are established.	Article 39 and 40 of the CPEUM. Article 21 of the UDHR.
8. Others	Any other information about the social interaction that is useful or considered relevant, and that answers the questions most frequently asked by the public.	Article. 70 Section XLVIII, of the LGTyAIP.

Note:

1. These concepts are the minimum necessary and common to all obliged subjects, therefore they are illustrative but not limiting.
2. The number of compulsory concepts is 7.
3. The rating is on a scale of 0 to 1.
4. Quantitative assessment:
 - ❖ Number of concepts completed: X.
 - ❖ Rating: Y.
 - ❖ Total number of concepts to fulfill: 7.
 - ❖ Calculation formula: $Y = \frac{X}{7}$
 - ❖ A value of 0 means regulatory non-compliance.
 - ❖ A value of 1 means regulatory compliance.
 - ❖ A value > 0 and < 1 means partial compliance.

Compliance with the legal formality of the transparency obligation portals in the aforementioned dimensions constitutes the basis for compliance with the legal duty from a quantitative aspect. The substantive compliance of the portals corresponds to the quality of the information. Failure to comply with the form, in this case, is a default of the fund. But compliance with the form does not necessarily guarantee the substantive fulfillment of the legal and political obligation of the obligated subject.

⁷ IFAI, (n.d.) “¿Qué es una solicitud de acceso a información pública?”, retrieved on march 3, 2020: <http://inicio.ifai.org.mx/SitePages/AIP-Como-realizo-una-solicitud-de-informacion.aspx?a=m2>

III. INDICATORS FOR THE EVALUATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE OF PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

The proposed indicators assess the quality of public information, transparency, corruption, social participation, accountability, and citizen oversight, which together make it possible to assess the degrees of democratic governance in public management.

Quality refers to the inherent properties of an object, to compare, measure or evaluate it with another of the same class.⁸ The quality of an object refers to the satisfaction of needs in a specific context. Therefore, quality is assumed to be the gradual nature of the object of study, the indicator having a range that goes from 0 (zero) to 1 (one), where zero means absence and one means optimal or desirable quality.

Quality	Determine to what degree is an object of study.
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Note:
The quality starts from the quantitative assessment established in the aforementioned dimensions.

In sum, the recognition of the quality of the objects in question is given by the indicators.⁹ These allow to point out the object and understand the degree in which it is. The degree, in the sense of gradus, refers to the value on a scale between a smaller and a larger magnitude. The matrix of indicators is made up of the element to be measured, the desirable result that it hopes to find, the dimensions already referred to, and the name of the indicator, as well as the corresponding algorithm to calculate it.

The indicators that are developed are indicators of results, that is to say: “they refer to the effects in the short and medium term of the institutional action or of a program on society”¹⁰ and they are classified in: first order and second order. Second-order

⁸ In Spanish the word quality is "calidad" that derives from the Latin *qualis* with the sense of particular and different properties.

⁹ In Spanish the word indicator is "indicador" and it derives from the Latin indicator / indicare with the meaning of what it serves to understand.

¹⁰ National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information (INEGI for its acronym in Spanish) (2015), INEGI Methodology, for the construction of indicators, Mexico, INEGI.

indicators are those that the quality of a previous indicator requires in order to infer the corresponding quality. A first-order indicator establishes its quality from the corresponding dimensions.

The modality of the indicator refers to the variants that the object of study may have (the public information placed in the portals of obligation of transparency of the obliged subjects) and with this it has a temporary modality that can be: diachrony and acrony; the first refers to the evolution of the object of study in evolution through time. In the second, the temporality is not relevant. Another modality is the internal and external relationship; the first refers only to the object itself and is governed by the principle of presumption of truth and good faith. The second, to the crossing of information from other obligated subjects, in relation to the same matter and can be governed under the presumption of falsehood and / or fraud.

Indicator	Scale and estimation of the degree to evaluate the objects.
Indicator types	1. First order: only requires the corresponding dimensions. 2. Second order: requires the quality established by a previous indicator.
Modality	<p style="text-align: center;">Temporality:</p> <p>1. Diachrony: the phenomenon is measured in time. 2. Achrony: the phenomenon is measured without time.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Relationship:</p> <p>1. Internality: presumption of truth and good faith in the public information of the transparency obligation portal. 2. Externality: crossing of information on the same topic with another obligated subject.</p>

Element	Definition	Purpose
Element to be measured.	Object of study (public information, transparency, corruption, social participation, accountability, citizen oversight and democratic governance).	Evaluate the object of study, in particular, the levels of democratic governance of public management.
Desirable result	That the object of study reflects the democratic state of law.	Guide the measurement.
Dimension to be measured	Financial, human resources, material resources, administrative, criminal and social participation.	Classify the object of study.
Indicator name	Nominal definition of the indicator.	Name the indicator.

Algorithm	Orderly and finite calculation to determine the quality of the object of study.
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Indicator	Dimensions / object	Type of result indicator	Modality
1. Quality of public information	1. Financial, 2. Human resources, and 3. Material resources	First order	Achrony and Internality
2. Quality of transparency	1. Financial, 2. Human resources, and 3. Material resources Note: it refers to the sum of the quality of public information, of the same obliged subject, established at two different moments, but within the same fiscal year, multiplied by the number of moments and whose result is divided by the same number of moments.	Second order	Diachrony and externality
3. Degree of corruption	1. Financial, 2. Human resources, and 3. Material resources 4. Administrative, 5. Criminal and 6. Social. Note: The indicator requires the crossing of information provided by another obliged subject.	First and second order	Achrony / internality and diachrony / externality
4. Quality of social participation	1. Social.	First order	Achrony / internality
5. Quality of accountability	1. Transparency, 2. Administrative, 3. Criminal, 6. Mandate. Note: The indicator requires the evaluation of the transparency quality indicator.	Segundo orden	Diacronía/ externalidad
6. Quality of citizen oversight	1. Accountability, 2. Social participation Note: The indicator requires the evaluation of the indicators of the quality of accountability and social participation (transparency, administrative, criminal and social).	Second order	Achronic / internality or Diachrony / Externality

7. Degrees of democratic governance	1. Public information, 2. Accountability, 3. Citizen oversight.	Second order	Diachrony / Externality
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a) Indicator of the quality of public information

Algorithm		
Symbolization	Numerical values	Quality of public information
Public information: PI	O 0 = absence.	{O=1+(T=1+S=1)}= PI
Objectivity: O	1 = presence.	{O=0+ (T=1+S=1)}= Simulate (pretend to be or do something).
Truth: T	T 0 = absence.	{O=1+ (T=0+S=1)}= Falsehood.
Succinct: S	1 = presence.	{O=1+ (T=1+S=0)}= Gibberish.
	S 0 = absence.	
	1 = presence.	

To evaluate the quality of the public information of the transparency portals of the obliged subjects, it is necessary that it has three attributes: that it be objective, true and succinct. To achieve this, the dimensions of: financial, human and material resources must be reviewed in the transparency portals, being able to acquire the qualities of: i) Public information, with a maximum measure of 1 (one), and ii) Simulation, falsehood or gibberish, with a maximum measure less than 1 (one) and a minimum of 0 (zero) in any of the three qualities.

In sum, the qualities of: i) public information, and ii) simulation, falsehood and gibberish, refers to the documents that are in the portal of obligation of transparency of the obligated subjects, classifiable in the aforementioned dimensions.

Indicator of the quality of public information			
Element to evaluate	Desirable result	Dimension to be measured	Indicator name
Public Information	The public information contained in the transparency portals of	1. Financial Resources. 2. Human resources. 3. Material resources.	Quality of public information.

	the obliged subjects is objective, true and succinct.		
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On the quality and qualification of public information	
Values	Calculation
<p style="text-align: center;">Financial dimensión</p> <p>1. Maximum number of concepts: 21 2. Maximum mark for the total of concepts: 1 3. Minimum qualification for the total of concepts: 0 4. Maximum qualification per concept: 1 5. Minimum qualification per concept: 0 6. Valuation by concept: Objectivity: 1, truth: 1 and succinct: 1 Simulation: 0, falsehood: 0 and gibberish 0.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Quality of financial information:</p> <p>Total number of concepts completed: X. Quality: a Maximum number of concepts and total valuation: 63.</p> <p>Calculation formula: $a = \frac{X}{63}$</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Human resources dimension</p> <p>1. Maximum number of concepts: 5 2. Maximum mark for the total of concepts: 1 3. Minimum qualification for the total of concepts: 0 4. Maximum qualification per concept: 1 5. Minimum qualification per concept: 0 6. Valuation by concept: Objectivity: 1, truth: 1 and succinct. one Simulation: 0, falsehood: 0 and gibberish.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Quality of human resources information:</p> <p>Total number of concepts completed: X. Quality: b Maximum number of concepts and total valuation: 15.</p> <p>Calculation formula: $b = \frac{X}{15}$</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Dimension of material resources</p> <p>1. Maximum number of concepts: 2 2. Maximum mark for the total of concepts: 1 3. Minimum qualification for the total of concepts: 0 4. Maximum qualification per concept: 1 5. Minimum qualification per concept: 0 6. Valuation by concept: Objectivity: 1, truth: 1 and succinct: 1 Simulation: 0, falsehood: 0 and gibberish 0.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Quality of information on material resources:</p> <p>Total number of concepts completed: X. Quality: c Maximum number of concepts and total valuation: 6.</p> <p>Calculation formula: $c = \frac{X}{6}$</p>
Quality of public information	
<p>1. Variables: Quality of financial information: a Quality of human resources information: b Quality of information on material resources: c Maximum and total number of the assessment: 84. Quality of public information: Y.</p>	<p>2. Calculation formula: $Y = \frac{(a+b+c)}{84}$</p> <p>If Y = 1 then it is transparency. If Y <0 and > 1 then you are dealing with public documents as simulation, falsehood or gibberish.</p>

b) Indicator of the quality of transparency

Algorithm		
Symbolization	Values	Quality of transparency
Transparency: T	A	$\{A=1+(P=1+PI=1)\}= T$
Accessibility: A	0 = Absence.	$\{A=0+(P=1+PI=1)\}=$
Permanence: P	1 = Presence.	Concealment
Public information: PI	P	$\{A=1+(P=0+PI=1)\}=$
	0 = Absence.	Shirk
	1 = Presence.	$\{A=1+(P=1+PI=0)\}=$
	IP	Simulation, falsehood and /
	0 = Absence.	or gibberish.
	1 = Presence.	

To evaluate the quality of transparency, it is necessary that it has three attributes: that the information is accessible (A), that the information is permanently on the portal (P) and that the information is public (PI).

To achieve this, the dimensions of financial, human and material resources must be reviewed in the transparency portals. Thus, transparency can acquire the qualities of: i) Transparency, with a maximum measure of 1 (one), and ii) Concealment; Shirk and; simulation, falsehood and / or gibberish, with a maximum measure less than 1 (one) and a minimum of 0 (zero) in any of the qualities.

In short, the qualities of: transparency; concealment; Shirk and; simulation, falsehood and / or gibberish, are established from the review of the documents that are in the portal of obligation of transparency of the obligated subjects, classifiable in the aforementioned dimensions.

About quality and transparency rating	
Values	Calculation
Financial dimension 1. Maximum number of concepts: 21. 2. Maximum mark for total concepts: 1 3. Minimum qualification for total concepts: 0	Quality of financial transparency: Total number of concepts completed: X. Quality: a

<p>4. Maximum qualification per concept: 1 5. Minimum qualification per concept: 0 6. Valuation by concept: Accessibility: 1, permanence: 1 and public information: 1 Concealment: 0, Shirk: 0 and, Simulation, falsehood and / or gibberish: 0.</p>	<p>Maximum number of concepts and total valuation: 63. Calculation formula: $a = \frac{X}{63}$</p>
<p>Human resources dimension 1. Maximum number of concepts: 5 2. Maximum mark for total concepts: 1 3. Minimum qualification for total concepts: 0 4. Maximum qualification per concept: 1 5. Minimum qualification per concept: 0 6. Valuation by concept: Objectivity: 1, truth: 1 and succinct: 1. Simulation: 0, falsehood: 0 and gibberish: 0.</p>	<p>Quality of transparency of human resources: Total number of concepts completed: X. Quality: b Maximum number of concepts and total valuation: 15. Calculation formula: $b = \frac{X}{15}$</p>
<p>Dimension of material resources 1. Maximum number of concepts: 2 2. Maximum mark for total concepts: 1 3. Minimum qualification for total concepts: 0 4. Maximum qualification per concept: 1 5. Minimum qualification per concept: 0 6. Valuation by concept: Objectivity: 1, truth: 1 and succinct: 1 Simulation: 0, falsehood: 0 and gibberish 0.</p>	<p>Quality of transparency of material resources: Total number of concepts completed: X. Quality: c Maximum number of concepts and total valuation: 6. Calculation formula: $c = \frac{X}{6}$</p>
Transparency quality	
<p>1. Variables: Financial quality: a Quality of human resources: b Quality of material resources: c Maximum and total number of evaluations: 84. Time 1: T¹ Time 2. T² Number of times: Tⁿ Pre-quality of transparency T¹: X Pre-quality of transparency T²: Y Transparency quality: Z</p>	<p>2. Calculation formula: $T^1 \dots X = \frac{(a+b+c)}{84}$ $T^2 \dots Y = \frac{(a+b+c)}{84}$ $Z = \frac{(X+Y)}{T^n}$ Si Z = 1: The resul is transparency. Si Z < 1: It means that one is in front of public documents as concealment; Shirk; and, simulation, falsehood and / or gibberish.</p>

<p>Nota:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The difference between transparency and public information is temporality. In transparency there are different periods of time, not so in public information. Public information is an acronic indicator and transparency is diachronic. 2. A portal of obligation of transparency can always have public information, but it is not transparent for that; however, whenever there is transparency there is public information. 3. 3. Transparency can be measured in relation to the six dimensions, but it was stipulated to measure it in the first three dimensions.

c) Indicator of corruption

Corruption is a conduct by action or omission diagnosed, in the first instance, from the review of the portals of obligation of transparency of the obligated subjects; and, in the second instance, it requires the crossing, contrasting and analysis of public information of other obliged subjects obtained legally.

This second instance occurs because there is the presumption of corruption and gives the guideline so that the obligated subject and / or some of his public servants, and even a private individual, can be subjects of judicial investigation, which is based on the right to truth, to justice, to citizen complaints of alleged acts of corruption and it will be the jurisdictional authority who will resolve the case.¹¹

Criminal conduct occurs under impunity that is the non-compliance with the application of the criminal and / or administrative norm” and opacity that are actions or omissions that inhibit, make it impossible or distort the transparency of public information. In a democratic state of law, the strengthening of public information, transparency and accountability are intimately related to social participation and citizen oversight; and this with low rates of corruption.

Corruption can occur in the financial, human resources, material, administrative, criminal and social dimensions; It is in relation to the institutional information of the obligated subject or the public servant that, by regulations, must be in the transparency portals; its lack is an omission of a legal duty and the absence of administrative or criminal sanction is an act of impunity.

The General Law of Administrative Responsibilities stipulates in its Article 3 what is understood by:

XIV. Administrative offenses: Serious administrative offenses, non-serious administrative offenses; as well as the Faults of individuals, in accordance with the provisions of this Law;

XV. Non-serious administrative offense: The administrative offenses of Public Servants in the terms of this Law, the sanction of which corresponds to the Secretariats and internal control Bodies;

¹¹ It should be noted that corruption is analyzed from the public context, where these acts can be: 1) Between individuals and a public official, as occurs in serious administrative misconduct / bribery, 2) Between public officials, as occurs in serious administrative misconduct / crime of abuse of authority, or 3) Between individuals, as occurs in serious administrative misconduct / crime of collusion (Article 254 bis of the Federal Criminal Code).

XVI. Faults of private individuals: The acts of private individuals or legal entities that are related to serious administrative faults referred to in Chapters III and IV of Title Three of this Law, the sanction of which corresponds to the Court in the terms of the same;

Article 53 of the General Law of the Anticorruption System states:

The sanctions imposed for serious administrative offenses will be public knowledge when they contain impediments or disqualifications to be hired as public servants or as service providers or contractors of the public sector, in terms of the General Law of Administrative Responsibilities.

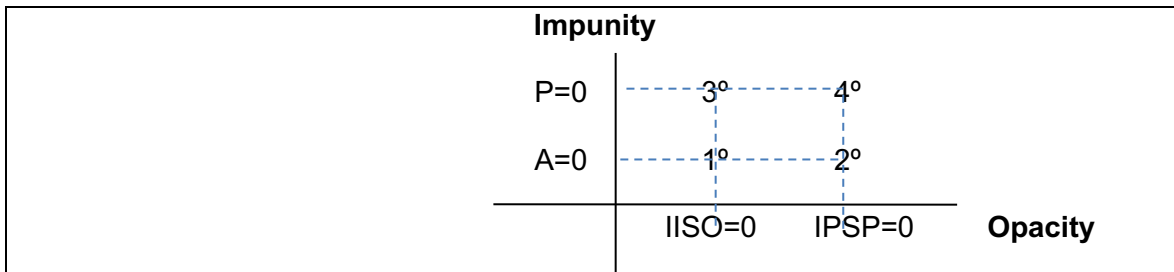
The records of sanctions related to non-serious administrative responsibilities will be recorded for the purposes of eventual recidivism, but they will not be public.

The General Law of Administrative Responsibilities indicates that the national digital platform to "which the General Law of the National Anti-Corruption System refers, will have the systems established by the aforementioned law, as well as the contents provided for in this Law", in its Article 27 fourth paragraph indicates:

In the *national system of public servants and sanctioned individuals* of the national digital platform, they will be registered and made public, in accordance with the provisions of the General Law of the National Anticorruption System and the legal provisions on transparency, the evidence of sanctions or of disqualification that are firm against Public Servants or individuals who have been sanctioned for acts related to serious offenses in terms of this Law, as well as the annotation of those abstentions made by the investigating authorities or the Court, in terms of the Articles 77 and 80 of this Law.

The following Cartesian plane shows the relationship between the areas of impunity (in administrative and criminal matters) and opacity (of the public information of the institution or of the public servant as obligated subjects), which generate four degrees of corruption.

Cartesian plane to graduate corruption



Algorithm		
Symbolization	Constant values	Degree of corruption
Penalty: P	P	$(A=0+IIOS=0)= C 1^{\circ}$
Administrative: A	0 = The regulations are not applied. 1 = The regulations are applied.	$(A=0+PSPI=0)= C 2^{\circ}$
Institutional information of the obliged subject: IIOS.	A	$(P=0+IIOS=0)= C 3^{\circ}$
Public Server Public Information: PSPI	0 = The regulations are not applied. 1 = The regulations are applied.	$(P=0+PSPI=0)= C 4^{\circ}$
Corruption: C	IIOS	
	0 = information: simulation, false or gibberish. 1 = information: objective, true and succinct.	
Penal: P	PSPI	
Administrativa: A	0 = information: simulation, false or gibberish. 1 = information: objective, true and succinct.	
Información institucional del sujeto obligado: IISO.		
Información pública del servidor público: IPSP		
Corrupción: C		

Note:

1. Corruption occurs when any of the values of the constants is 0. Impunity is equal to 0.
2. Opacity: it is equal to 0.

The degrees of corruption are: 1° When there is opacity and impunity or non-compliance in terms of administrative law in the public information of the obligated subject; 2° When there is opacity and impunity or non-compliance in terms of administrative law in the public information of the public servant; 3° When there is opacity and impunity or non-compliance in terms of criminal law in the public information of the obligated subject and 4° When there is opacity and impunity or non-compliance in terms of criminal law in the public information of the public servant.

The opacity refers to the quality that public information could present, when it is simulation, false or gibberish, which for the present purposes refers to the financial

dimension, human resources, material resources, administrative, criminal and social dimension, of the obligated subject as a legal and / or physical person.

Impunity, insofar as the absence of administrative or criminal sanction, refers to acts or omissions of the obligated subject or of the public servant or of the individual with authority functions, which are in the hypothesis of violation of the regulations.

The administrative fault that is flagrantly manifested in the portals of the obligation of transparency of the obligated subjects is a notorious fact, incurring in the violation of the rule of law in force and may be constitutive for a person to be the subject of investigation, since it would be possible serious administrative offenses or crimes.

On the 1st and 2nd degree of corruption

The 1st and 2nd degree of corruption is diagnosed from the review of public information, both institutional and of the public servant, which is in the portals of the obligation of transparency of the obligated subjects. For this, the information is classified in the 6 referred dimensions and in the public information axes: institutional and public servant. These first two degrees of corruption correspond to the modality of acronym and are of the first order.

Dimension Type	Financial	Human resources	Material resources	Administrative	Penal	Social
Institutional information of the obligated subject (Concepts)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hiring of professional services 2. General conditions of work, contracts or agreements 3. Budget assigned 4. Public debt 5. Social communication and advertising 6. Reports of audit results 7. Result of the opinion of the financial statements 8. Public resources 9. Concessions, contracts, agreements, permits, licenses or authorizations 10. Concessions, contracts, agreements, permits, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Directory 2. Hiring professional services 3. Calls and results 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inventory of goods 2. List of requests to telecommunications concessionaires and providers of Internet services or applications. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organizational structure 2. Powers 3. Law of income and expenses, or equivalent 4. Public interest indicator 5. Results indicators 6. Procedures 7. Legal disposition reports 8. Progress report 9. Recommendations 10. Resolutions and awards 11. Target population 12. Transparency minutes and resolutions 13. File 14. Minutes of sessions, opinions and recommendation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complaints 2. Sentences 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Address of the Transparency Unit 2. Social participation 3. Citizen participation 4. Evaluations 5. Request for transparency. 6. Participatory budgeting 7. Social Comptroller.

	licenses or authorizations 11. Results on direct award procedures, restricted invitation and tender 12. Progress report 13. Testers and Contractors 14. Agreements 15. Assessments and surveys 16. Financial studies			s of advisory councils.		
Public information of the public servant (Concepts)	1. Gross and net compensation of public servants 2. Representation expenses and travel expenses 3. Public version of the patrimonial declarations of the public servants 4. Reports of audit results 5. Retirees mentioned 6. Income received.	1. <i>Curriculum</i>		1. Curriculum 2. Declaration of assets and / or interests 3. Administrative sanctions 4. Recommendations	1. Declaration of non-disqualification 2. Complaints against staff and officials 3. Sentences of staff and officials.	

On the first degree of corruption	
Dimensions	Calculation of the first degree of corruption
Financial	Total number of concepts completed: X. Quality: a Maximum number of concepts and total valuation: 6. Calculation formula: $a = \frac{X}{6}$
Human Resources	Total number of concepts completed: X. Quality: b Maximum and total number of evaluations: 3. Calculation formula: $b = \frac{X}{3}$
Material resources	Total number of concepts completed: X. Quality: c Maximum number of concepts and total valuation: 2. Calculation formula: $c = \frac{X}{2}$
Administrative	Total number of concepts completed: X. Quality: d Maximum number of concepts and total valuation: 14. Calculation formula: $d = \frac{X}{14}$
Penal	Total number of concepts completed: X. Quality: e Maximum number of concepts and total valuation: 2. Calculation formula: $e = \frac{X}{2}$
Social	Número total de conceptos cumplidos: X. Calidad: f Número máximo de conceptos y total de valoración: 7. Fórmula de cálculo: $f = \frac{X}{7}$
	First degree of corruption
	Qualities of the dimensions: a, b, c, d, e, f. Number of dimensions: 6. 1st grade of corruption: Y Calculation formula: $Y = \frac{(a+b+c+d+e+f)}{6}$

Note:

1. If $Y = 1$ then there is no corruption.

2. If $0.7 \leq Y \leq 0.9$ there is corruption, but the grade is passing.
3. If $Y < 0.7$ there is corruption and the grade is failing.

On the 2nd degree of corruption	
Dimensions	Calculation of the 2nd degree of corruption
Financial	Total number of concepts to assess: X. Quality: a Maximum and total number of valuations: 16. Calculation formula: $a = \frac{x}{16}$
Human resources	Total number of concepts to assess: X. Quality: b Maximum and total number of valuations: 1. Calculation formula: $b = \frac{x}{1}$
Administrative	Total number of concepts to assess: X. Quality: d Maximum and total number of evaluations: 3. Calculation formula: $d = \frac{x}{3}$
Penal	Total number of concepts to assess: X. Quality: e Maximum and total number of valuations: 1. Calculation formula: $e = \frac{x}{1}$
2nd degree of corruption	
Qualities of the dimensions: a, b, c, d, e, f. Number of dimensions: 4. 1st grade of corruption: Y Calculation formula: $Y = \frac{(a+b+c+d+e)}{4}$	

- Note:**
1. If $Y = 1$ then there is no corruption.
 2. If $1 < Y > 0.6$ then there is corruption, but the grade is passing.
 3. If $Y < 0.7$ there is corruption and the grade is failing.

On the 3rd and 4th degree of corruption

The act of having a failing grade in 1st and 2nd grade is an indication that the obliged subject may be a subject of investigation. Under this hypothesis, the basis

of the 3rd and 4th degree of corruption is established. The diagnosis of the last two degrees requires the crossing of public information between that provided or that is missing in the portals of the obligation of transparency of the obliged subject with other information that corroborates or discards acts of impunity or opacity in criminal matters (and / or administrative in relation to serious offenses). This second public information is provided by the obligated subject that is being investigated or by another obligated subject; however, private information or evidence from individuals that confirm or refute the act of corruption may be useful.

If acts of corruption are found, the hypothesis of the investigation subject would be consolidated and, therefore, the citizen and legal obligation is to: 1) Report and publicize such acts, safeguarding human rights and personal data; and 2). Make the citizen complaint before the corresponding administrative and / or jurisdictional authority, give timely follow-up to it, making this action public.

If delaying practices, cover-ups, conflicts of interest and other violations of due process are carried out, one is facing acts of 3rd and / or 4th degree of corruption and crimes of public servants, which is why there is a new subject of investigation that must be aired out into the open. In this case, since it is an obvious act of corruption from the public institution itself, an administrative or jurisdictional appeal must be filed before national bodies and, if necessary, before international bodies for the corresponding complaint and / or complaint.

On the measurement of the 3rd degree of corruption: the crossing of information

Public information of the public servant				
Dimensions Number of concepts	Refusal of delivery of public information for concept		Concordance with the public information by concept	Inconsistency in public information by concept
	Same obligated subject	Another obligated subject		
Financial. Number of concepts: 16	0	0 Institution: _____	1	0
Human Resources. Number of concepts: 3	0	0 Institution: _____	1	0
Material resources.	0	0 Institution: _____	1	0

Number of concepts: 2				
Administrative. Number of concepts: 14	0	0 Institution: _____	1	0
Penal. Number of concepts: 2	0	0 Institution: _____	1	0
Social Number of concepts: 7	0	0 Institution: _____	1	0

On the 3rd degree of corruption	
Dimensions	Calculation of the 2nd degree of corruption.
Financial	Total number of matches: X. Quality: a Maximum and total number of concordance: 16. Calculation formula: $a = \frac{X}{16}$
Human resources	Total number of matches: X. Quality: b Maximum and total number of concordance: 3. Calculation formula: $b = \frac{X}{3}$
Material resources	Total number of matches: X. Quality: c Maximum and total number of matches: 2. Calculation formula: $c = \frac{X}{2}$
Administrative	Total number of matches: X. Quality: d Maximum and total number of concordance: 14. Calculation formula: $d = \frac{X}{14}$
Penal	Total number of concepts to assess: X. Quality: e Maximum and total number of matches: 2. Calculation formula: $e = \frac{X}{2}$
Social	Total number of concepts to assess: X. Quality: f Maximum and total number of concordance: 6. Calculation formula: $f = \frac{X}{6}$
2nd degree of corruption	

Qualities of the dimensions: a, b, c, d, e, f. F
 Number of dimensions: 6.
 Corruption grade 1 rating: Y
 Calculation formula: $Y = \frac{(a+b+c+d+e+f)}{6}$

- Nota:**
1. Si $Y = 1$ means no corruption
 2. Si $1 < Y > 0.6$ there is corruption, but the grade is passing.
 3. Si $Y < 0.7$ There is corruption and the grade is failing. In this case, there is an act of corruption that must be investigated with greater precision and reported to the corresponding authorities.
 4. The refusal to provide public information is an act of corruption and breach of a legal duty of the obligated subject, which must be reported.

On the measurement of the 4th degree of corruption

Institutional information of the obligated subject				
Dimention Number of concepts	Refusal of delivery of public information for concept		Concordance in public information by concept	Inconsistency in Public information by concept
	Same obligated subject	Another obligated subject		
Financial. Number of concepts: 16	0	0 Institution: _____	1	0
Human resources. Number of concepts: 3	0	0 Institution: _____	1	0
Administrative. Number of concepts: 14	0	0 Institution: _____	1	0
Penal. Number of concepts: 2	0	0 Institution: _____	1	0

On the 2nd degree of corruption	
Dimensions	Calculation of the 2nd degree of corruption
Financial	Total number of matches: X. Quality: a Maximum and total number of concordance: 6. Calculation formula: $a = \frac{X}{6}$
Human resources	Total number of matches: X. Quality: b Maximum and total number of matches: 1. Calculation formula: $b = \frac{X}{1}$

Administrative	Total number of matches: X. Quality: c Maximum and total number of concordance: 4. Calculation formula: $c = \frac{X}{4}$
Penal	Total number of concepts to assess: X. Quality: d Maximum and match number :: 3. Calculation formula: $b = \frac{X}{3}$
2º de la corrupción	
	Qualities of the dimensions: a, b, c, d, e, f. Number of dimensions: 4. 1st grade of corruption: Y Calculation formula: $Y = \frac{(a+b+c+d)}{4}$

Nota:

1. Si Y = 1 means no corruption
2. Si $1 < Y > 0.6$ there is corruption, but the grade is passing.
3. Si $Y < 0.7$ There is corruption and the grade is failing. In this case, there is an act of corruption that must be investigated with greater precision and reported to the corresponding authorities.
4. The refusal to provide public information is an act of corruption and breach of a legal duty of the obligated subject, which must be reported.

d) Indicator of the quality of social participation

Algorithm		
Symbolization	Constant values	Quality of social participation
Social Participation: SP	EL 0 = Absence. 1 = Presence.	{EL=1+(PB=1+CC=1)}= Social Participation
Electoral Law: EL	PB 0 = Absence. 1 = Presence.	{EL=0+ (PB=1+CC=1)}= Autocracy
Participatory Budgeting: PB	CC 0 = Absence. 1 = Presence.	{EL=1+ (PB=0+CC=1)}= Patrimonialism
Citizen control: CC		{EL=1+ (PB=1+CC=0)}= Self-reference

The quality of social participation is in relation to the social dimension, having the qualities of: 1) Social participation with a maximum measure of 1 (one), and 2)

Autocracy, patrimonialism and self-reference, has a maximum measure less than 1 (one) and the minimum is 0 (zero) in any of the qualities. The qualities are in relation to the documents contained in the portal of obligation of transparency of the obliged subjects, classifiable in the aforementioned dimensions.

Indicator of the quality of social participation			
Element to evaluate	Desirable result	Precondition and dimension to be measured	Indicator name
Social Participation	There is evidence of the exercise of electoral law, participatory budgeting and citizen oversight.	1. Social / electoral precondition, 2. Social.	Quality of social participation

Nota:

The social / electoral dimension refers to the fact that there are regular exercises of electoral processes, in Mexico it is a fulfilled legal precondition, it has a value of 1 (one).

On the quality and qualification of social participation	
Values	Calculation
<p>Social / electoral dimension</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum number of concepts: 5 (legislation, institutes, process, day and electoral result) Maximum mark for total concepts: 5 Minimum qualification for total concepts: 0 Maximum qualification per concept: 1 Minimum qualification per concept: 0 Valuation by concept: Exercise of electoral law: 1, participatory budgeting: 1 and citizen oversight: 1 Autocracy: 0, patrimonialism: 0, and self-reference: 0. 	<p>Quality of social / electoral participation</p> <p>Total number of concepts to assess: X. Quality: a Maximum and total number of evaluations: 5.</p> <p>Calculation formula: $a = X / 5$</p> <p>Note: the final grade is met: 1.</p> <p>Calculation formula: $a = \frac{X}{5}$</p> <p>Note: the final grade is met: 1.</p>
<p>Social dimension</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum number of concepts: 5 Maximum mark for total concepts: 5 Minimum qualification for total concepts: 0 Maximum qualification per concept: 1 Minimum qualification per concept: 0 Valuation by concept: 	<p>Quality of social dimension</p> <p>Total number of concepts to assess: X. Quality: b Maximum and total number of evaluations: 5.</p> <p>Calculation formula: $b = \frac{X}{5}$</p>

Exercise of electoral law: 1 and participatory budgeting: 1 and citizen oversight: 1 Autocracy: 0, patrimonialism: 0, and self-reference: 0.	
Quality of social participation	
1. Variables: Quality of the social / electoral dimension: a. Quality of the social dimension: b Maximum and total number of variants of the social dimension: 2 Quality of social participation: Y.	2. Calculation formula: $Y = \frac{(a+b)}{2}$ If Y = 1 then it is social participation. If Y < 1 then one is facing public documents as autocracy, patrimonialism or self-reference.

e) Indicator of the quality of accountability

Algorithm		
Symbolization	Constant values	Quality of accountability
Accountability: A	APS	{(APS=1 ó PPS=1) + (T=1+M=1)}= Accountability (A).
Approved Public Sanction: APS.	0 = Absence. 1 = Presence.	
Punished Public Sanction: PPS.	PPS	{(APS=0 ó PPS=0) + (T=1+M=1)}= Impunity.
Transparency: T	0 = Absence. 1 = Presence.	
Mandate: M	T	{(APS=1 ó PPS=1) + (T=0+M=1)}= Opacity.
	0 = Absence. 1 = Presence.	
	M	{(APS=1 ó PPS=1) + (T=1+M=0)}= Patrimonialism.
	0 = Absence. 1 = Presence.	

Nota: Impunity: non-compliance with the application of the criminal and administrative law. Opacity: actions or omissions that inhibit, make it impossible or distort the transparency of public information. Patrimonialism: alienation and / or illegal use of public property by the public servant.
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The quality of accountability is related to the administrative and criminal dimension, having the following qualities: 1) Accountability with a maximum measure of 1 (one), and 2) Impunity, opacity and patrimonialism with a lower maximum measure to 1 (one) and minimum of 0 (zero) in any of the qualities.

The qualities are in relation to the documents that are in the portal of obligation of transparency of the obliged subjects, classifiable in the

mentioned dimensions.¹² It requires the prior calculation of transparency and comparison with external public information, which may or may not be within the portal, such as: Income Law, Expenditure Budget, or equivalent, National Development Plan, State Development Plan, Development Plan municipal, Institutional or equivalent.

Indicator of quality of accountability			
Element to evaluate	Desirable result	Dimension to be measured	Indicator name
Accountability	Evidence of accountability as a public sanction of the mandate. (Information dictated by the responsible authority).	1. Administrative, 2. Criminal, 3. Quality of transparency (financial, human resources) and materials), and 4. Mandate.	Quality of accountability.

Note:

The mandate is established in the income law and in the expenditure budget, in the national, state, and municipal development plans and in the institutional development program of the obligated party in relation to the electoral platform, campaign commitments and the public commitments of the holders of the three powers, autonomous bodies and obligated subjects.

The maximum value of the command is 1 (one) and the minimum is less than 1 (one), which can be 0 (zero). It is the product of compliance or non-compliance with what was ordered with what was done.

On the quality and qualification of accountability	
Values	Calculation
<p>Administrative dimension</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum number of concepts: 18 Maximum mark for total concepts: 1 Minimum qualification for total concepts: 0 Maximum qualification per concept: 1 Minimum qualification per concept: 0 Valuation by concept: Public administrative / criminal sanction: 1, transparency: 1 and mandate: 1 Impunity: 0, opacity: 0 and patrimonialism: 0. 	<p>Quality of accountability: administrative</p> <p>Total number of concepts to assess: X. Quality: a Maximum and total number of evaluations: 18.</p> <p>Calculation formula: $a = \frac{X}{18}$</p>
Criminal dimension	Quality of accountability: criminal

¹² This is a second-order indicator of results, of diachronic modality and externality, since transparency and mandate are constitutive elements of accountability.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maximum number of concepts: 5 2. Maximum mark for total concepts: 1 3. Minimum qualification for total concepts: 0 4. Maximum qualification per concept: 1 5. Minimum qualification per concept: 0 6. Valuation by concept: Public administrative / criminal sanction: 1, transparency: 1 and mandate: 1 Impunity: 0, opacity: 0 and patrimonialism: 0. 	<p>Total number of concepts to assess: X. Quality: b Maximum and total number of evaluations: 5.</p> <p>Calculation formula: $b = \frac{X}{5}$</p>	
Confront the quality indicator of transparency	Result of the transparency quality assessment: c	
Mandate measurement Administrative dimension		
What has been done	What is mandated by law	Collation and measurement result
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Goals and objectives 2. Results indicators 3. Legal disposition reports 4. Progress report. 	<p>Income Law and Expenditure Budget, or equivalent, National Development Plan, State Development Plan, Municipal Development Plan, institutional or equivalent.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the goal and objectives coincide with the mandate, it is 1; otherwise it is less than 1, and may be 0. 2. If the results indicators coincide with what is mandated, it is 1; otherwise it is less than 1, and may be 0. 3. If the legal disposition reports coincide with what is mandated, it is 1; otherwise it is less than 1, and may be 0. 4. If the progress reports coincide with what is mandated, it is 1; otherwise it is less than 1, and may be 0. 5. Measure of mandate: <p>Total match sum: a Qualification of the mandate: d Divisor: 4</p> <p>Calculation formula: $d = \frac{a}{4}$</p>
Quality of accountability		
<p>1. Variables: Quality of accountability in administrative matters: a Quality of accountability in criminal matters: b Quality of transparency: c Measurement of mandate: d Quality of accountability: Y</p>	<p>2. Calculation formula: Sum of variables Divisor: 4 $Y = \frac{(a+b+c+d)}{4}$</p> <p>If Y = 1 it is accountability. If Y < 1 means that you are dealing with public documents whose quality shows acts of impunity, opacity and patrimonialism.</p>	

f) Indicator of citizen oversight

Symbolization	Constant values	Quality of citizen oversight
Citizen control: CC.	CA 0 = Absence. 1 = Presence.	$\{(CA=1+CS=1) +PS=1\}=$ CC
Citizen audit: CA.	CS 0 = Absence. 1 = Presence.	$\{(CA=0+CS=1) +PS=1\}=$ Authoritarianism.
Citizen sanction: CS.	PS 0 = Absence. 1 = Presence.	$\{(CA=1+CS=0) +PS=1\}=$ Demagogy.
Public sanction: PS.		$\{(CA=1+CS=0) +PS=0\}=$ self-reference.

Note:

Authoritarianism: cooptation of the public servant of the rights of the governed.

Demagoguery: false political consensus established from the public servant.

Self-reference: absence of public and citizen sanction.

The quality of citizen oversight has the qualities of: 1) Citizen oversight, with a maximum measure of 1 (one), and 2) Authoritarianism, demagoguery and self-referral, with a maximum measure less than 1 (one) and a minimum of 0 (zero) in any of the qualities.

The qualities are in relation to the documents that are presented in the portal of obligation of transparency of the obliged subjects, classifiable in the aforementioned dimensions.¹³ It requires the result of the prior calculation of social participation and accountability.

Indicator			
Element to evaluate	Desirable result	Dimension to be evaluated	Indicator name
Citizen oversight	Evidence of the exercise of the citizen audit, the application of the citizen sanction and the public sanction.	1. Social participation (social dimension), 2. Accountability (transparency, criminal and administrative dimension).	Quality of citizen oversight

¹³ This is a second-order indicator of results, of diachronic modality and externality, since transparency and mandate are constitutive elements of accountability.

On the quality and qualification of accountability	
Values	Calculation
Compare with the Indicator of the quality of social participation.	Result of the evaluation of the quality of social participation: a
Compare with the Quality of Accountability Indicator.	Result of the assessment of the quality of accountability: b
Evaluation of the citizen audit and citizen sanction	
Social dimensión	
Concepts	Comparison of the concept with the information of the transparency portal of the obliged subject
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ease of reporting 2. Linking subject-society. 3. Public cycle of audits. 4. Use of information and communication technologies to access public information. 5. Active citizen participation. 6. Citizen language. 7. Socialization of the activities of the obliged subject. 8. Channel complaints and suggestions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1Maximum mark for total concepts: 1 2. Minimum qualification for total concepts: 0 3. Maximum qualification per concept: 1 4. Minimum qualification per concept: 0 5. Valuation and measurement by concept: Citizen audit: 1, citizen sanction: 1 and public sanction: 1. Authoritarianism: 0, demagoguery: 0 and self-reference: 0 6. Measurement of citizen auditing and citizen sanction <p>Total number of concepts: 8. Total match sum: a Qualification of the citizen audit and citizen sanction: c Divisor: 8</p> <p>Calculation formula: $c = \frac{a}{8}$</p>
Quality of citizen oversight	
<p>1. Variables: Quality of social participation: a Quality of accountability: b Measurement of the citizen audit and citizen sanction: c Measurement of citizen oversight: Y</p>	<p>2. Calculation formula: Sum of variables Divisor: 3 $Y = \frac{(a+b+c)}{3}$</p> <p>f Y = 1 it is citizen oversight. If Y < 1 then one is facing public documents whose quality exhibits acts of authoritarianism, demagoguery, and self-reference.</p>

g) Indicator of democratic governance

The indicator of the quality of democratic governance is constituted from the indicators of public information, accountability, and citizen oversight; therefore it is a second order indicator. It is related to the financial dimension, human resources, material resources, the administrative, criminal and social dimension. The qualities of democratic governance are: 1) Democratic governance with a measure of 1 (one), and 2) Concealment, stealth and / or falsehood; impunity, opacity and / or patrimonialism; and authoritarianism, demagoguery and / or self-referentiality, with a measure of 0 (zero) in any of the qualities. Indeed, the qualities are established from the documents that are in the portal of obligation of transparency of the obligated subjects.

Democratic governance refers to a particular obligated subject or to the set of obligated subjects of the executive, legislative, judicial or autonomous body, of any of the three levels of government.

Indicator			
Element to evaluate	Desirable result	Integration of indicators	Indicator name
Democratic governance	The obliged subject exhibits on its transparency obligation portal a society-government relationship that combines public information, accountability and citizen oversight.	1. Quality of public information, 2. Quality of accountability and 3. Quality of citizen oversight.	Quality of democratic governance.

The quality of democratic governance and its degrees

Algorithm		
Symbolization	Constant values	Quality of democratic governance
Democratic governance: DG	PI 0 = Absence. 1 = Presence.	$\{PI=1+(A=1+CC=1)\}=DG.$
Public information: PI	A 0 = Absence. 1 = Presence.	$\{PI=0+(A=1+CC=1)\}=$ Concealment, sneakiness ¹⁴ and / or falsehood.
Accountability: A	CC 0 = Absence. 1 = Presence.	$\{PI=1+(A=0+CC=1)\}=$ Impunity, opacity and / or patrimonialism.
Citizen control: CC		$\{PI=1+(A=1+CC=0)\}=$ Authoritarianism, demagoguery and / or self-reference

Note:

Simulation: credible alteration of public information.

Falsehood: contrary to the truth.

Gibberish: fraught, obscure, vague or ambiguous public information due to imprecise use of language

Impunity: failure to apply the criminal and administrative law.

Opacity: actions or omissions that inhibit, make it impossible or distort the transparency of public information

Patrimonialism: alienation and / or illegal use of public property by the public servant.

Authoritarianism: cooptation of the public servant of the rights of the governed.

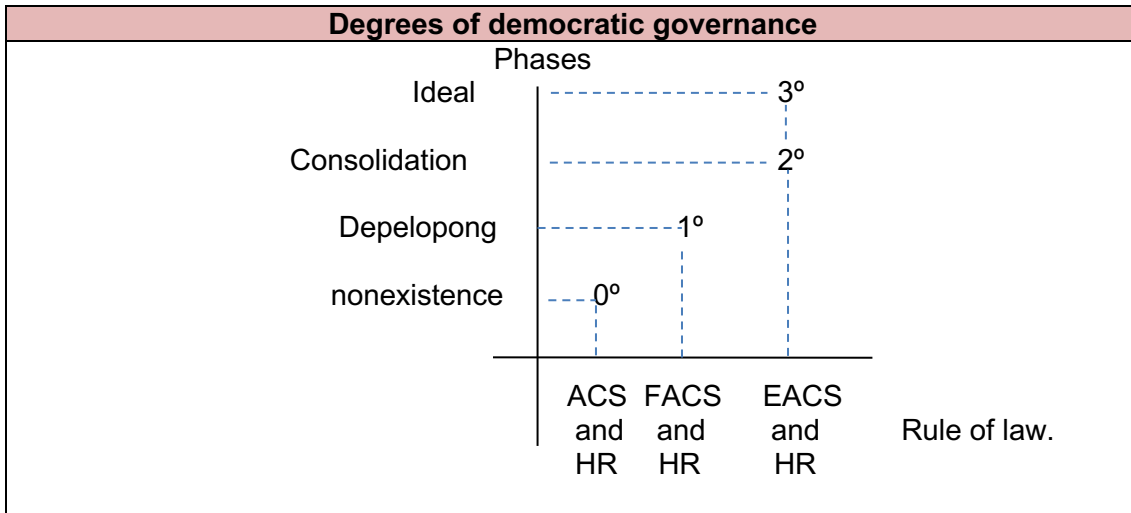
Demagoguery: false political consensus established from the public servant.

Self-reference: absence of public and citizen sanction.

Theorem:

$\{(Concealment, sneakiness\ and / or\ falsehood) + (impunity, opacity\ and / or\ patrimonialism) + authoritarianism, demagoguery\ and / or\ self-referentiality\} = failed\ governance.$

¹⁴ The word in Spanish is "escamotear" which means to disappear. In this case, it refers to the action of removing and putting public information in a cunning and malicious way, according to convenience.



Anti-corruption system (ACS) and Human Rights protection system (DH); Formal Anti-Corruption System (FACS) and Human Rights (DH); and Effective Anti-Corruption System (EACS) and Human Rights (DH).

Algorithm		
Symbolization	Constant values	Degree of democratic governance
Phases:	Phases:	(ACS and HR+NE=0)=0°
Consolidation: C	C= 2	(FACS and HR+D=1)=1°
Development: D	D= 1	(EACS and HR+C=2)=2°
Non-existence: NE		
Rule of law.	NE= 0	

The qualities of democratic governance refer to the maximum value of 1 (one) and the minimum of 0 (zero), being able to develop up to four degrees of the concept. The maximum degree is the third degree (3rd) with a value of 1 (one) and that corresponds to the ideal of democratic governance, which functions as an imperative and a regulating / guiding axis of public management.

The highest real degree is consolidation (C), the second degree (2nd), which corresponds to a rating less than 1 (one), or equal to or greater than 0.8 (zero point eight) and that requires not only legal existence of an anti-corruption system and the protection of human rights, but also of real operational effectiveness.

The real lowest grade is development (D), the first grade (1st), which corresponds to a grade lower than 0.8 (zero point eight), or equal to or greater than 0.6 (zero point six) and which is identified with the existence formal legal

system of an anti-corruption and human rights system, although in an embryonic or incipient phase.

The lowest grade is the nonexistence (I), it is zero grade (0°), which corresponds to a grade lower than 0.6 (zero point six), or equal to or greater than 0.0 (zero point zero) and which denotes the lack of formalities legal framework of an anti-corruption and / or human rights protection system.

The 2nd refers to the great consolidated democracies, of a Western stamp; the 1st indicates failed states and / or governments or old states where only legal systems existed, omitting human rights in contemporary terms. The gradualness of democratic governance indicates the historical and political evolution of a country, manifested in the fact that public management is a dynamic phenomenon, which should not be understood as linear and ascending progress, since there are advances in the *res publica*¹⁵ and setbacks.

On the 2nd and 1st degree of democratic governance:	
Variables and Values	Calculation of the 2nd and 1st degree of democratic governance
<p>Precondition: 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Electoral</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulations and electoral institutions. 2. Free electoral days. 3. Popular representation. <p style="text-align: center;">Human rights</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulations guaranteeing human rights. 2. Institutions that guarantee human rights. <p style="text-align: center;">Anti-corruption</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anti-corruption regulations 2. Anti-corruption institutions. 	<p>Value: 1</p> <p>Note: If some of the components of the precondition are not fulfilled, it is at 0° of democratic governance.</p>
Compare with the Indicator of the quality of public information.	Result of the evaluation of the quality of public information: a.
Compare with the Quality of Accountability Indicator.	Result of the evaluation of the quality of accountability: b.
Compare with the Quality Indicator of citizen oversight.	Result of the evaluation of the quality of citizen oversight: c.
	Calculation formula
	<p>Democratic governance rating: Y.</p> <p>Qualities: a, b, c.</p> <p>Precondition: 1.</p> <p>Divisor: 4.</p> $Y = \frac{(1+a+b+c)}{4}$

¹⁵ Expression in Latin that means: "the public thing" and that is known in modern terms like "the public sphere".

V. CONCLUSIONS

1. The presumption of truth of the public information in the transparency obligation portals is an assumption for the diagnosis of the condition of an obliged subject. Indeed, it may happen that the obligated subject does not present anomalies in practice, and even that he does not incur in corrupt or criminal practices; However, since there is no digital registry, or electronic access to the corresponding public information, it may incur a flagrant violation of the right to information, the principle of maximum publicity and the legality that the legal system imposes on it. In this sense, it violates the regulations on transparency and access to public information.

2. Maximum publicity requires that the public information of the obliged subject be on their transparency obligation portals, in such a way that their access is agile and the information is in clear, objective and succinct citizen language.

3. Proactive transparency, as an effect of the progressiveness of human rights in the matter of public information, is a means that contributes to the citizenization of public life, and is a duty of the owner of the obligated subject. Its compliance demonstrates its commitment to the democratic rule of law. Omitting proactive transparency is undemocratic. The more proactive transparency, the less opacity and, with it, less corruption.

4. It is clear that the problem of corruption is anchored in institutions and not only in individuals. It is essential to respect the regulations of transparency and access to public information by the obligated subject, that the guarantor bodies comply with it and apply it under the principle of legality. It is necessary that society be empowered under the logic of rights and obligations, seeing the government and the public servant as a servant of the people, not as a master.

However, it is not correct to subtract authority from the State and its operators, but to restrict them to the principle of legality and progressiveness of human rights. It is pertinent to frame, according to law, the corrupt act in the criminal type or in the corresponding administrative sanction, acting in accordance with the current law, restoring the damage according to the seriousness of the conduct; all this under the logic of zero tolerance for the violation of the democratic rule of law.

5. The citizenship of public management, at present, cannot be understood without the application of electronic government and open government. Such conceptions inexorably assume accountability, transparency and citizen oversight.

A public management with high degrees of democratic governance must be open to public scrutiny in all phases of public policy and not only in its results phase, with effective accountability being a necessary element. In this sense, having a formal legal system is of little use if in practice it is a dead letter. Therefore, effective accountability must be seen as an obligation of the ruler and not as a graceful concession of power. Its omission is a flagrant violation of human rights.

6. Democratic governance requires an institutional design of the governmental apparatus, that is: public bodies and regulations, as well as the forms of State-society interaction, based on the progressiveness of human rights, allowable strategies of open and proactive digital government, effective social participation, accountability, transparency, strengthening of citizen institutions and popular organization.

A sine qua non for democratic governance is citizen oversight, in such a way that in cases of ineptitude, corruption and usurpation in the public function, the official can be removed and disqualified, after an objective public trial and in accordance with the law, guaranteeing the compensation for damage, and respecting the guarantee of non-repetition of the act contrary to the public good.

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Legislation

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