

ARTICLE 6. The expression of ideas shall not be determined by any judicial or administrative inquisition, unless it transgresses morality, the rights of a third party, provokes a crime, or disturbs the public order. The right to information shall be guaranteed by the State.

In order to guarantee the right to public information, the Federation, the States, and the Federal District, according to their own competences, will be ruled by the following precepts and principles:

- I. Any information in possession of any authority, entity, or federal, state, and municipal bodies, shall be made public, and will only be temporarily retained for reasons of public interest in the terms established in the law. A principle of maximum publicity will prevail in any interpretations of such right.
- II. Any information regarding private lives and personal data will be protected by the terms and exceptions determined by the law.
- III. Any individual, without having to acknowledge any interests or justify its use, will be granted free access to public information, and his or her personal data, and will furthermore have the right to the amendment of such information.
- IV. Expeditious mechanisms of access to public information will be established. These mechanisms will be validated by means of specialised bodies or organisations, and will be granted operational and decision-making autonomy.
- V. All involved individuals will have to keep their documents in updated administrative archives, and will have to publish, by means of available electronic media, all complete and updated information on their organisational indicators and the use of public resources.
- VI. The law will determine the ways in which involved individuals will make public every piece of information regarding public resources provided to either individuals or corporations.
- VII. Failure to comply with dispositions regarding the access to public information will be cause of legal sanctions.