

Report of Mexico on the Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, pursuant to United Nations General Assembly resolution 63/125

1. Participation in treaties

The four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977 and 2005 are the most important treaties relating to international humanitarian law. Pursuant to those treaties, States parties are required to respect international humanitarian law and to make sure that others do so too, and to disseminate the content of such law as widely as possible, under all circumstances; in other words, in time of peace and also in time of armed conflict, so that not only the armed forces but also the general population are aware of their contents.

Mexico has ratified most international treaties pertaining to international humanitarian law. Mexico is a State party to the Geneva Conventions of 1949¹

3. Arms limitation (article 36 of Additional Protocol I of 1977)

Mexican positive law and, in particular, the Federal Firearms and Explosives Act and its regulation, regulate the offences of possession, bearing, manufacture, trade, import, and export of conventional weapons and related activities. The Federal Criminal Code also limits such activities.⁵

In accordance with their mandate under domestic legislation and in compliance with the obligations under article 36 of Additional Protocol I of 1977, the Mexican armed forces carry out inspections of weapons purchases that include physical and

Statute, as mentioned above, CIDIH is reviewing domestic criminal law with a view to bringing it into line with international standards.

6. Dissemination of international humanitarian law

Mexico's armed forces have incorporated instruction and training in international humanitarian law into military doctrine and manuals, and have developed ongoing training activities, in order to sensitize military personnel to the need to ensure that all their activities are conducted in accordance with international humanitarian law.

The education and training measures taken include the use of educational and military training systems for the dissemination of international humanitarian law, as well as other measures to further this objective. Efforts regarding dissemination are listed below, and where training is concerned, they are conducted in coordination with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

1. Lecture series and courses in international humanitarian law are organized periodically for all military personnel, whether in the Ministry of Defence or in the Ministry of the Navy.
2. The armed forces of Mexico have staff specialized in international humanitarian law who are responsible for delivering lectures. They also participate in various forums to update the doctrine in this area. A training course for lecturers in international humanitarian law is offered at the Centre for Army and Air Force 3 rinal (A)54(traininEMC [wi TJEMC)update the doct)lorian law, ure that all their

