

RULES/GENERAL LAWS	
<b>General</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>International Law; International Humanitarian Law; International Human Rights Law.</b></li> <li>2. <b>Political Constitution of the United Mexican States.</b></li> <li>3. <b>Federal Criminal Code.</b></li> <li>4. <b>National Criminal Procedure Code.</b></li> <li>5. <b>General Law to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Human Trafficking and for the Protections and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking.</b></li> <li>6. <b>Federal Law for the protection of People Involved in Criminal Procedure.</b></li> <li>7. <b>Federal Law of the Administrative Responsibilities of Public Servants.</b></li> <li>8. <b>General Law of Administrative Responsibilities.</b></li> <li>9. <b>General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence.</b></li> <li>10. <b>General Victims Law.</b></li> <li>11. <b>National Law of Penal Execution.</b></li> <li>12. <b>Mexican Army and Air Force Disciplinary Law.</b></li> <li>13. <b>Military Justice Code.</b></li> <li>14. <b>Military Criminal Procedures Code.</b></li> <li>15. <b>General Regulation of Military Duties.</b></li> <li>16. <b>The Regulations for the Organization and Operation of Honor Councils.</b></li> <li>17. <b>Mexican Navy Disciplinary Law.</b></li> <li>18. <b>Organic Law of the Mexican Navy.</b></li> </ol> <p>As a Member State of the United Nations, and in accordance to article 133 of the Mexican Political Constitution, the Charter of the United Nations and further regulations emitted by the Organization, are considered Supreme Law of the Union. Therefore all Mexican Military personnel that participate in Peacekeeping Operations, observe and abide by national civilian and military norms, as well as by the international commitments adopted by the Mexican State. In accordance with the principle of "Conformity Interpretation", the application of international norms regarding exploitation and sexual abuse, corresponds to the Federal Judicial Branch, who is in charge of applying the provisions contained in International Treaties</p>
<b>SEA: military offence?</b>	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse is not a military offence. Crimes related to sexual exploitation and abuse are regulated by national criminal legislation and administered by civilian authorities in charge of justice. The members of the Armed Forces are not exempted from this jurisdiction, because in terms of <b>Article 57 of the Military Code of justice</b> , military personnel are subject to civilian jurisdiction when the plaintiff is a civilian, or when the conduct being prosecuted is not related to the defendant's military service. However, when crimes such as sexual exploitation and abuse (which are sanctioned by the Federal Criminal Code) are committed amongst Military personnel, then the Military Tribunals have jurisdiction to prosecute
<b>Powers of the Commanding Officer (CO)</b>	<p>The Commanding Officers are not allowed to promulgate rules, however they are obligated to comply with the applicable legal regulations. With regard to fraternization policies, and in accordance to the Internal Rules of Service for Units and Facilities, COs can issue disciplinary provisions in order to prevent military personnel from fraternizing or establishing relationships with either civilians or other military members. The Mexican Military does not apply confinement.</p> <p>The Commanding Officers have administrative, disciplinary and investigative capacities. Furthermore, when acting as Supervising Officers, they are authorized to intervene as assistants for the Military Police, carrying out basic research activities needed for a criminal case committed by a military personnel. In accordance with the <b>Organic Law of the Mexican Navy</b>, and the <b>Mexican Navy Disciplinary Law</b>, the CO has the capacity to impose disciplinary measures such as warnings or even arrest.</p>
INVESTIGATION	
<b>Who can investigate?</b>	It depend on the affected personnel or the victims. If victims are civilians, it falls under the authority of the civilian police to investigate the commission of the crime. In case where there is evidence of military involvement, the Military Ministerial Police participates in a joint investigation by providing the necessary information required by the Civilian Prosecutor's Office.
<b>National Investigation Officer (NIO)</b>	Currently Mexico do not deploy National Investigations Officers, because it only participates in Peacekeeping Operations with individually deployed military personnel (Staff Officers and Military Experts on Mission).
PROSECUTION	
<b>Referral</b>	If NIOs are to be deployed at some point of Mexico's participation in Peacekeeping Operation, the NIOs shall refer the completed investigation to the Public Prosecutor's Office.
<b>Who can charge?</b>	National Judicial Institutions or the Military Tribunal depending on the nature of the crime (and whether civilians are involved or not).
JUSTICE	
<b>Military justice</b>	<p>Judicial Branch National Organs and Military Courts. Regarding with the first question, the answer is yes, Mexico has a Military justice system. <b>See Article 13 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States.</b> The Military Justice is administered by the following bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supreme Military Tribunal;</li> <li>• Military Oral Proceedings Tribunals;</li> <li>• Military Control Judges</li> <li>• Judges for Sentencing Execution.</li> </ul>
<b>Deployable Court Martial?</b>	Mexico does not have a deployable court martial system.
DISCLAIMER	

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