

MEXICO

Population 128,455,600 inhabitants

Territorial Extension 1,946,380 km²

GDP (US\$) 2,017,025,000,000

GDP per capita (US\$) 15,702

Armed Forces Personnel 259,813

Defence Budget (US\$) 19,612,396,324

The Secretariat of National Defence was created in 1937.

The Secretariat of the Navy was created in 1940.

Legal Framework

National Legislation

Systems and Concepts

Act to preserve the Country's neutrality (DOF 1939/11/10. Last Amendment: DOF 2018/06/21).

Organic Law for Federal Public Administration (DOF 1976/12/29. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/12/01).

National Security Act (DOF 2005/01/31. DOF 2022/11/25).

General Act on National Public Security System (DOF 2009/01/02. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/04/25).

General Civil Protection Act 2012/06/06. Last Amendment: DOF 2021/05/20).

Military Organization

Navy General Ordinance (DOF 1912/01/01. Last Amendment: DOF 2000/10/19).

Discipline Act of the Mexican Army and Air Force (DOF 1926/03/15. Last Amendment: DOF 2004/12/10).

Military Justice Code (DOF 1933/08/31. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/09/05).

Military Service Act (DOF 1940/09/11. Last Amendment: DOF 2022/09/18).

Firearms and Explosives Law (DOF 1972/01/11. Last Amendment: DOF 2022/12/06).

Act creating the Army and Air Force University (DOF 1975/12/29).

Rewards Act of the Navy of Mexico (DOF 1985/01/14. Last Amendment: 2021/11/22).

Organic Law of the National Bank of the Army, Air Force and Navy (DOF 1986/01/13. Last Amendment: DOF 2014/01/10).

Organic Law of the Army and Air Force (DOF 1986/12/26. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/09/20).

Law of ports (DOF 1993/07/19. Last Amendment: 2020/12/07).

Civil aviation Act (DOF 1995/05/12. Last Amendment: 2023/05/03).

Discipline Act for the personnel of the Navy of Mexico (DOF 2002/12/13).

Organic Law of the Navy of Mexico (DOF 2021/10/14. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/12/01).

Act on promotions and rewards in the Army and Air Force (DOF 2003/10/30. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/09/20).

Act for the Armed Forces Social Security Institute (DOF 2003/07/09. Last Amendment: DOF 2019/05/07).

Act for verification, adjustment and calculation of services of the Navy of Mexico (DOF 2004/06/14. Last Amendment: DOF 2009/06/12).

Promotions Act for the Navy of Mexico (DOF 2004/06/25. Last Amendment: DOF 2011/06/01).

Military education Act for the Mexican Army and Air Force (DOF 2005/12/23. Last Amendment: 2022/01/17).

Act for verification, adjustment and calculation of services in the Mexican Army and Air Force (DOF 2006/02/09. Last Amendment: DOF 2009/06/12).

Military Code of Criminal Procedure (DOF 2016/06/15. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/05/09).

Law of naval education (DOF 12/03/2019. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/03/24).

Mexican airspace protection Act (DOF 2023/03/01).

The Defence System

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graph TD
    President --> NSC[National Security Council]
    President --> NDSE[National Defence Secretariat]
    President --> SON[Secretariat of the Navy]
    NDSE --> JCS[Joint Chiefs of Staff for National Defence]
    SON --> GSN[General Staff of the Navy]
    
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Advisory and assistance functional relationship

Command reporting line

The President convenes the National Security Council, composed of the Secretaries of Government, Defence, Navy, Public Security, Economy and Public Credit, Public Service, Foreign Affairs and Communications and Transportation, the Attorney General of the Republic and the General Director of the National Research and Security Center, as a deliberative body to establish and articulate relevant policies. The Secretary of Defence holds the High Command of the Army and the Air Force, and the Secretary of the Navy that of the Navy of Mexico. Each Secretariat has a General Staff to fulfill its functions technically and operationally. The Congress holds Constitutionally granted powers and permanently monitors defence-related issues through the defence committees in both chambers.

Source: Compilation based on the Political Constitution; *Ley orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal* (DOF 1976/12/29. Last Amendment: DOF 2024/04/01); *Ley orgánica de la Armada de México* (DOF 2002/12/30. Last Amendment: (DOF 2023/12/01); *Ley Orgánica del Ejército y Fuerza Aérea Mexicanos* (DOF 1986/12/26. Last Amendment: DOF 2024/05/03); and *Ley de Seguridad Nacional* (DOF 2005/01/31. Last Amendment: DOF 2021/05/20).

% OF GDP

0.97%

% OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

6.79%

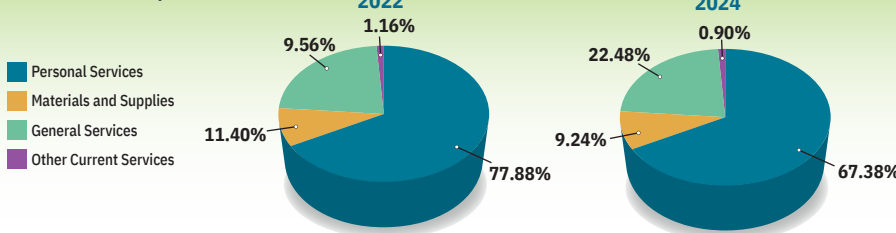
The Budget

Secretariat of National Defence (SEDENA). Budget 2024 (in Mexican Pesos)

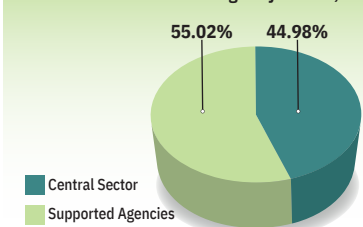
Budget 2024

Responsible Unit	Current Expenditure				Investment Expenditure	Total
	Personal Services	Operating Cost	Subsidies	Other Current	Physical Investment	
Central Sector	86,675,471,742	21,172,121,147	56,186,570	1,191,302,837	7,609,032,326	116,704,114,622
General Directorate of Administration	9,464,174,740	849,603,748	-	-	-	10,313,778,488
General Staff of National Defence	7,807,459,851	929,829,707	-	1,042,070,970	-	9,779,360,528
General Directorate of Military Industry	1,513,345,186	345,100,108	-	-	-	1,858,445,294
General Directorate of Clothing and Equipment Manufacturing	697,184,538	409,610,551	-	-	-	1,106,795,089
General Directorate of Military Justice	776,078,110	10,781,319	-	-	-	786,859,429
General Directorate of Military Education and Rector's Office University of the Army and Air Force	2,117,549,704	635,314,295	-	59,207,353	-	2,812,071,352
General Directorate of Health	5,199,550,249	2,864,795,599	56,186,570	2,247,220	-	8,122,779,638
General Directorate of Engineers	3,616,464,547	307,548,663	-	-	4,409,087,059	8,333,100,269
Command of Military Regions 1 to 11	33,662,483,623	4,392,298,853	-	87,777,294	-	38,142,559,770
Command of the Mexican Air Force	3,804,934,140	2,763,802,664	-	-	3,199,945,267	9,768,682,071
Superior Military Court	153,852,094	6,230,281	-	-	-	160,082,375
General Prosecutor's Office of Military Justice	193,844,763	24,103,145	-	-	-	217,947,908
General Directorate of Social Communication	46,996,947	231,557,589	-	-	-	278,554,536
General Directorate of Human Rights	74,788,823	70,791,552	-	-	-	145,580,375
General Directorate of Information Technology	533,161,253	243,959,830	-	-	-	777,121,083
General Directorate of Intendancy	-	368,341,401	-	-	-	368,341,401
General Directorate of Transmissions	-	446,929,195	-	-	-	446,929,195
General Directorate of War Material	-	619,499,722	-	-	-	619,499,722
General Directorate of Military Transportation	-	1,437,908,621	-	-	-	1,437,908,621
Military Police Corps	17,013,603,174	4,127,909,341	-	-	-	21,141,512,515
Mexican Army Command	-	86,204,963	-	-	-	86,204,963
Agencies Supported	2,146,826,668	20,575,462,322	-	7,401,155	119,999,999,999	142,729,690,144
Airport, Railroad, Auxiliary and Related Services, Grupo Olmeca-Maya-Mexica, S.A. de C.V.	625,339,573	14,540,013,886	-	7,401,155	-	15,172,754,614
Tren Maya, S.A. de C.V. (Maya Train)	937,262,358	5,000,000,000	-	-	119,999,999,999	125,937,262,357
International Airport Felipe Angeles, S.A. de C.V.	464,551,565	1,035,448,436	-	-	-	1,500,000,001
Aerolinea del Estado Mexicano, S.A. de C.V. (Airline)	119,673,172	-	-	-	-	119,673,172
TOTAL	88,822,298,410	41,747,583,469	56,186,570	1,198,703,992	127,609,032,325	259,433,804,766

SEDENA. Current Expenditure 2022-2024



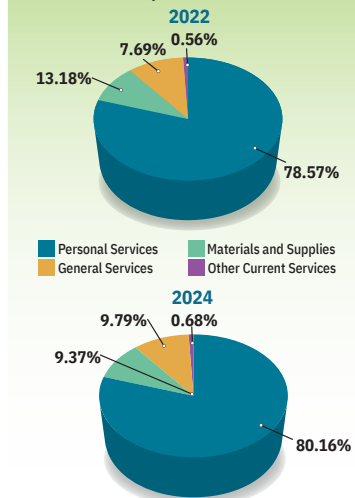
SEDENA. Distribution of Budgetary Credits, 2024



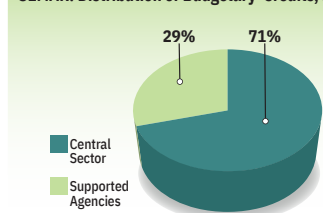
Secretariat of the Navy (SEMAR). Budget 2024 (in Mexican Pesos)

Responsible Unit	Current Expenditure			Investment Expenditure	Total
	Personal Services	Operating Cost	Other Current	Physical Investment	
Central Sector	33,895,902,720	8,161,731,361	296,687,340	8,340,478,932	50,694,800,353
Secretariat	1,084,585,467	7,134,414	-	-	1,091,719,881
Inspector General and Comptroller of the Navy	119,439,263	3,271,426	-	-	122,710,689
Board of Admirals	19,888,729	406,300	-	-	20,295,029
Naval Board	14,800,451	423,606	-	-	15,224,057
General Staff of the Navy	976,611,668	503,471,006	-	-	1,480,082,674
Human Rights Promotion and Protection Unit	26,885,468	7,858,640	-	-	34,744,108
Naval Forces, Regions, Zones and Sectors	12,304,917,623	896,712,929	-	-	13,201,630,552
High Command Headquarters	1,532,579,940	82,771,349	-	-	1,615,351,289
Legal Unit	57,058,345	2,134,998	-	-	59,193,343
Naval Intelligence Unit	490,004,857	162,371,568	-	-	652,376,425
Special Operations Unit	600,957,489	36,258,549	-	-	637,216,038
Naval Police Unit	6,882,496,467	2,052,401,775	-	-	8,934,898,242
Research and Technological Development Unit	80,435,526	109,190,424	-	-	189,625,950
Naval Civil Protection Unit	14,130,696	471,300	-	-	14,601,996
Undersecretariat	38,958,615	3,357,255	-	-	42,315,870
General Directorate of Naval Constructions	1,288,463,847	380,070,810	-	1,591,431,897	3,259,966,554
General Directorate of General and Hydrographic Services	314,200,357	465,294,055	1,184,000	5,278,108,972	6,058,787,384
Islas Marias Archipelago Government Unit	107,133,341	3,934,500	74,000,000	332,900,000	517,967,841
Port Captaincy and Maritime Affairs Unit	968,979,326	109,488,648	3,059,126	-	1,081,527,100
General Directorate of Works and Dredging	592,354,663	97,505,787	-	-	689,860,450
Oficialia Mayor (Chief Clerk)	56,719,743	3,788,514	-	-	60,508,257
General Directorate of Human Resources	3,276,912,437	824,663,332	136,587,214	-	4,238,162,983
General Directorate of Administration and Finance	1,017,705,023	2,200,457,269	8,127,920	1,138,038,063	4,364,328,275
Naval University	1,843,070,642	195,544,261	73,579,080	-	2,112,193,983
General Coordination of Ports and Merchant Marine	34,598,616	6,608,223	-	-	41,206,839
General Directorate of Ports	46,424,788	862,830	150,000	-	47,437,618
General Directorate of Merchant Marine	44,663,097	4,602,511	-	-	49,265,608
General Directorate of Port Development and Administration	60,926,236	675,082	-	-	61,601,318
Agencies Supported	334,188,400	14,115,779	6,713	20,845,101,290	21,193,412,182
Interoceanic Corridor of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec	75,548,225	-	-	17,058,394,260	17,133,942,485
Administration of the National Port System at Port Chiapas, S.A. C.V.	17,037,707	14,115,779	6,713	-	31,160,199
Isthmus of Tehuantepec Railway S.A. C.V.	138,697,717	-	-	3,786,707,030	3,925,404,747
Maritime and Port University of Mexico	102,904,751	-	-	-	102,904,751
TOTAL	34,230,091,120	8,175,847,140	296,694,053	29,185,580,222	71,888,212,535

SEMAR. Current Expenditure 2022-2024



SEMAR. Distribution of Budgetary Credits, 2024



Source: Compilation based on Presupuesto de Egresos de la Federación (Federal Expenditure Budget) 2024 and 2022. IMF, World Economic Outlook Database (GDP, April 2024). Banco de México (Exchange Rate: US\$1.00=16.8935 Mexican Pesos, January 2024).

The Secretariat of National Defence

YEAR OF CREATION

1937

Average Tenure in Office for Secretaries: 5 YEARS AND 2 MONTHS

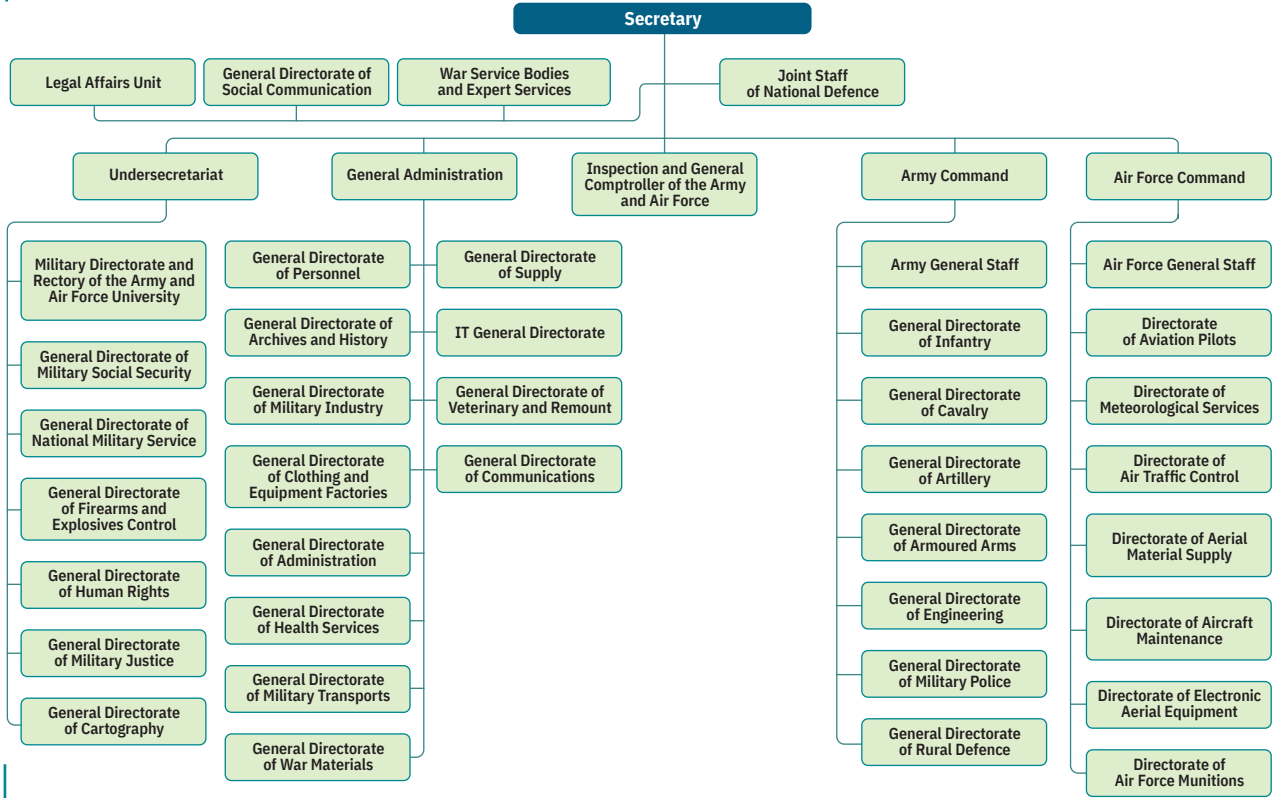
MISSION

High Command of the Army and the Air Force. Responsible for organizing, equipping, educating, training, building capacity, and administering the Armed Forces on land and in air, as instructed by the President of the Republic.

MANDATES

- Organize, administer and prepare the Army and the Air Force.
- Organize and prepare the national military service.
- Organize the Army and Air Force reserves, and provide them with military technical instruction.
- Manage the assets of the Army and the Air Force, and operational and administrative oversight of the National Guard, in accordance with the National Public Security Strategy defined by the Secretariat of Citizen Security and Protection.
- Plan, direct and manage the mobilization of the country in case of war; as needed, formulate and execute plans and directives for the defence of the country, as well as oversee and advise civil defence.
- Build and prepare fortifications, fortresses and all kinds of military enclosures for Army and the Air Force use, as well as the administration and conservation of barracks and hospitals and other military establishments.
- Provide military expertise regarding the construction of land and air routes.
- Safeguard the sovereignty and defend the integrity of the national territory, including its air space; coordinate with the Secretariat of the Navy regarding the protection of the airspace over territorial waters.
- Establish actions to ensure air operations over national territory are not carried out for illicit purposes or in violation of national security.
- Participate in aerial search and rescue operations with the Secretariat of Infrastructure, Communications and Transportation.
- Establish zones for surveillance and protection of airspace in coordination with the Secretariat of Infrastructure, Communications and Transportation.
- Administer military justice.
- Intervene in pardons for military crimes.
- Organize and provide military health services.
- Direct the professional education of the members of the Army and the Air Force, and coordinate the military instruction of the civilian population where applicable.
- Acquire and manufacture armament, ammunition, clothing and all materials and elements for the Army and the Air Force.
- Inspect the services of the Army and the Air Force.
- Issuance of licenses for bearing firearms, as well as oversee and issue permits for the trade, transportation and storage of firearms, ammunition, explosives, aggressive chemicals, artifices and strategic material.
- Import and export of all kinds of firearms, ammunition, explosives, aggressive chemicals, artifices and strategic matériel.
- Grant permits for foreign or international scientific expeditions or explorations on national territory.
- Provide auxiliary services required by the Army and the Air Force, as well as the civilian services, as instructed by the Federal Executive.
- Establish agreements with environmental institutions in order to collaborate on the training of military service members to execute environmental protection activities.

Organizational Chart



Priority Objectives



Source: Compilation based on the *Ley orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal* (DOF 1976/12/29. Last Amendment: DOF 2024/04/01); *Ley Orgánica del Ejército y Fuerza Aérea Mexicanos* (DOF 1986/12/26. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/05/03); *Manual de Organización General de la Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional* (DOF 2019/10/04. Last Amendment: 2024/02/28); *Programa Sectorial de Defensa Nacional* (DOF 2020/06/25); and the official website of the National Defence Secretariat.

The Secretariat of the Navy

YEAR OF CREATION

1940

Average Tenure in Office for Secretaries: 4 YEARS AND 2 MONTHS

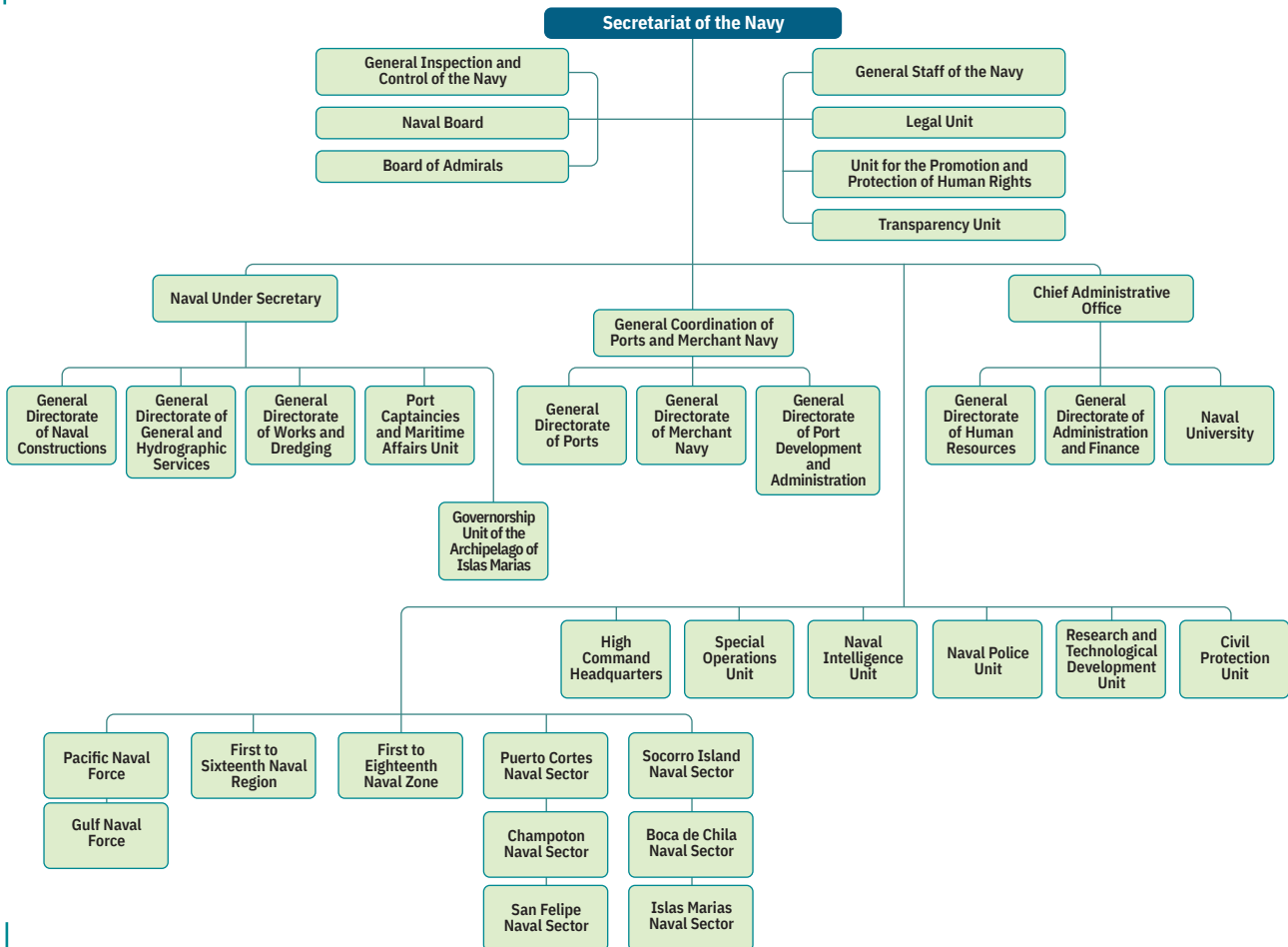
MISSION

Exercise national maritime power, protect maritime interests, maintain the rule of law in Mexican maritime zones, coasts, rivers, lake areas and port enclosures, and apply the National Maritime Authority, to ensure the country's sovereignty and promote its development, as established in the United Mexican States Political Constitution, the laws derived there from and international treaties.

MANDATES

- Organize, manage and prepare the Navy.
- Manage all aspects of Navy assets and reserves.
- Exercise sovereignty in the country's territorial sea, its airspace and coasts.
- Exercise the National Maritime Authority in the Mexican maritime zones, coasts, ports, harbors, port enclosures, terminals, marinas and national port facilities.
- Regulate communications and transportation by water, developing them by formulating and implementing policies and programs according to the needs of the country.
- Direct military naval education and Merchant Navy education.
- Regulate, promote and organize the Merchant Navy, set the standards technical personnel and grant the corresponding licenses and authorizations.
- Maintain the rule of law in Mexican maritime zones, coasts and port enclosures, exercising coast guard functions through the Navy.
- Establish and direct the Search and Rescue Service, safeguarding human life at sea.
- Inspect Navy services.
- Construct, reconstruct and conserve port works as required by the Navy and the Secretariat of the Navy.
- Execute hydrographic works on the coasts, islands, ports and navigable waterways, and organize the archive of nautical charts and related statistics.
- Issue permits for foreign or international scientific expeditions or explorations in national waters.
- Award and issue contracts, concessions and permits for the establishment and operation of services related to the use of vessels or watercraft for water-based communications and transportation.
- Coordinate with the other agencies of the Federal Public Administration to implement actions for the fulfillment of the national and international dispositions in maritime matters, within its purview.
- Administer military justice.
- Organize and provide naval health services.
- Acquire, design and manufacture armament, ammunition, clothing, and naval resources and material assets.
- Within its purview, protect and conserve the marine environment without prejudice to the attributions of other agencies.

Organizational Chart



Priority Objectives

- Preserve national security and contribute to the country's domestic security.
- Maintain the rule of law in maritime zones and national coasts.
- Strengthen the National Maritime Authority.
- Promote the shipbuilding industry.
- Promote scientific research and technological development in the naval sector.
- Improve the wellbeing of Navy personnel.

Source: Compilation based on *Ley orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal* (DOF 1976/12/29. Last Amendment: DOF 2024/04/01); *Ley orgánica de la Armada de México* (DOF 2002/12/30. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/12/01); Navy Sector Program 2020-2024 (DOF 2024/07/03); and official website of the Secretariat of the Navy.

The Armed Forces

General Mission

Defend the integrity, independence and sovereignty of the Nation, ensuring its domestic security and external defence. Assist the civilian population in case of public need; carry out civic actions and social work for the development of the country; in case of disasters, assist in maintaining order, aiding people and their property and rebuilding affected areas. Use the Federation's naval power for external defence and to assist in the country's internal security.

Ley orgánica de la Armada de México (DOF 2002/12/30. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/12/01); *Ley Orgánica del Ejército y Fuerza Aérea Mexicanos* (DOF 1986/12/26. Last Amendment: DOF 2024/05/03).



Specific Missions

Ground Force

Defend the Nation's integrity, independence and sovereignty. Guarantee domestic security. Assist the civilian population in case of public needs. Carry out civic actions and social work for the development of the country. In case of disasters, assist in maintaining order, aiding people and their property and rebuilding affected areas.

Naval Force

Its mission is to use the Federation's naval power for external defence and to assist in the country's domestic security.

Air Force

Defend the Nation's integrity, independence and sovereignty. Guarantee domestic security. Assist the civilian population in case of public needs. Carry out civic actions and social work for the development of the country. In case of disasters, assist in maintaining order, aiding people and their property and rebuilding affected areas.

Armed Forces Personnel

SEDENA

ARMY

Rank	Female	Male
OFFICERS		
Major General	0	39
Brigadier General	0	155
Brigadier General	6	292
Colonel	29	711
Lieutenant Colonel	170	1,235
Major	420	2,872
First Captain	264	3,460
Second Captain	329	2,807
Lieutenant	1,665	11,688
Second Lieutenant	1,567	5,848
Total	4,450	29,107

33,557

TROOPS

Sergeant 1st Class	1,573	13,945
Sergeant 2nd Class	2,611	29,366
Corporal	2,679	35,818
Private	5,000	54,573
Total	11,863	133,702

145,565

Total Force

179,122

AIR FORCE

Rank	Female	Male
OFFICERS		
Major General	0	6
Wing General	0	16
Group General	0	12
Colonel	0	116
Lieutenant Colonel	0	227
Major	1	256
First Captain	6	327
Second Captain	22	555
Lieutenant	98	981
Second Lieutenant	56	1,769
Total	183	4,265

4,448

TROOPS

Sergeant 1st Class	20	876
Sergeant 2nd Class	171	1,434
Corporal	16	938
Private	27	1,196
Total	234	4,444

4,678

Total Force

9,126

SEMAR

NAVY

Rank	Female	Male
OFFICERS		
Admiral	0	20
Vice Admiral	0	73
Rear Admiral	1	233
Captain	18	636
Commander	104	758
Lieutenant Commander	250	926
Lieutenant	721	1,462
Lieutenant (senior grade)	965	1,908
Lieutenant (junior grade)	2,657	3,518
Midshipman	24	136
Petty Officer	634	1,251
Total	5,374	10,921

16,295

TROOPS

2nd Petty Officer	822	5,102
3rd Petty Officer	1,270	7,498
Corporal	1,943	8,931
Seaman	7,576	22,128
Total	11,611	43,659

55,270

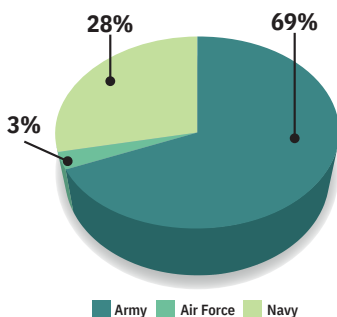
Total Force

71,565

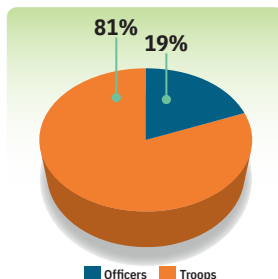
259,813

Total Armed Forces

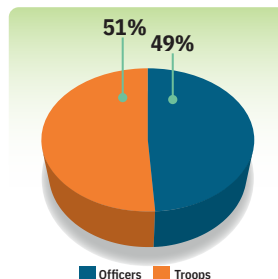
Breakdown by Service



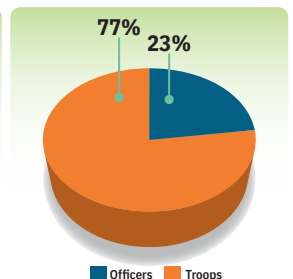
ARMY



AIR FORCE



ARMY



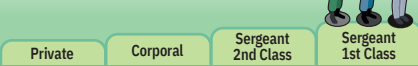
Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Secretariat of National Defence and the Secretariat of the Navy. *Ley orgánica de la Armada de México* (DOF 2002/12/30. Last Amendment: DOF 2023/12/01) and *Ley Orgánica del Ejército y Fuerza Aérea Mexicanos* (DOF 1986/12/26. Last Amendment: DOF 2024/05/03).

Women in the Armed Forces

Highest Rank Attained in Officer Ranks



Highest Rank Attained in Non-Commissioned Officer Ranks



The participation of women increases to 18.43% in the Officer Corps, indicating ongoing institutional changes.

Note: Hierarchical Scale of the Land Force, for illustrative purposes. In the Naval Force, Brigadier General is equivalent to Rear Admiral, which is equivalent to Ship Captain. In the case of the Air Force, the rank of Major is the same. For enlisted personnel, the Air Force uses the same designation, while in the Naval Force, it is equivalent to Second Master.

Of the total number of officers and non-commissioned officers in the Armed Forces, **12.47%** are women

The Secretariat of the Navy has the **Unit for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights**, which, through the Gender Equality and Inclusion Directorate, is responsible for issues related to labor equality, equal opportunities, and non-discrimination.

The Secretariat of National Defence has an **Observatory for Gender Equality between Women and Men in the Mexican Army and Air Force**, created in 2011. It monitors the legal framework and the situation of women within the Army and Air Force.

Zero Tolerance Pronouncements

SEDENA and SEMAR have made public pronouncements of zero tolerance towards harassment and sexual misconduct, as well as any form of violence or discrimination against women, or any act that threatens the dignity and integrity of individuals.

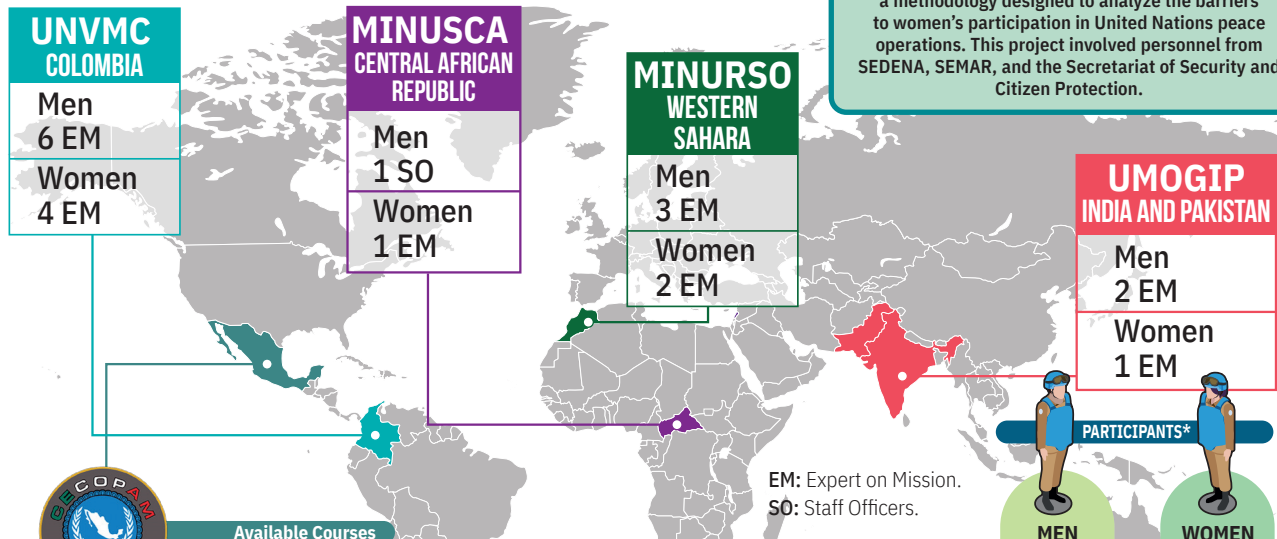
Codes of Conduct

Both Secretariats have developed Codes of Conduct that address issues of respect for human rights, equality and non-discrimination, gender equality, and zero tolerance.

Both the Secretariat of National Defence and the Secretariat of the Navy operate under the **“Protocol for the Prevention, Attention, and Sanction of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault”** of the Federal Government.

Participation in Peace Operations

In 2021, Mexico implemented the MOWIP project, a methodology designed to analyze the barriers to women's participation in United Nations peace operations. This project involved personnel from SEDENA, SEMAR, and the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection.



Mexico has the **Joint Peace Operations Training Centre (CECOPAM)**, established in 2018.



Available Courses

Course	MEN	WOMEN
United Nations Staff Officers Course (COEM)	71	28
United Nations Military Observers Course (COM)	75	50
United Nations Police Course (UNPOL)	70	41
Technical French for Peace Operations Course (CFTOP)	80	44
United Nations Civilian Protection Course (CPOC)	33	23
Civil-Military Coordination Course (CIMIC)	28	17
Essential Pre-Deployment Gender-Focused Course of the United Nations (CEPEGNU)	29	38
Regional United Nations Staff Officers Course (UNSOC)	55	9
United Nations Logistics Officer Course (UNLOG)	25	7
National Investigator Course (UNNIO)	4	2
Command Training, Command Group, and Section Commanders of CICOMPAZ and Specialized D.P.O Training for CICOMPAZ	204	78
United Nations Peace Operations Instructor Course	6	4

* Participants from the years 2022 and 2023.

Mexico contributes **20** military personnel to United Nations peace operations, which represent **1%** of the total provided by Latin America.

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Secretariat of National Defence and the Secretariat of the Navy; Code of Conduct for Public Servants of the Secretary of National Defence; Code of Conduct of the Secretary of the Navy; Zero Tolerance Pronouncement on Sexual Harassment and Assault at SEDENA; Zero Tolerance Pronouncement on Sexual Harassment and Assault at SEMAR; Protocol for the Prevention, Attention, and Sanction of Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault (DOF 03/01/2020); and statistics from the official website of the United Nations Department of Peace Operations, Contribution of Uniformed Personnel to UN by Mission and Personnel Type, in its various presentations. Data as of April 2024.

Military Education

Secretariat of National Defence

CAREER PATH FOR OFFICERS

1822
HEROIC MILITARY COLLEGE

Bachelor's degrees in: Military Administration and Public Security.

1959

MILITARY AVIATION SCHOOL

Bachelor's degrees in: Pilot Aviator, Military Administration, and Public Security.

MILITARY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE | 1917

Military Surgeon.

MILITARY SCHOOL OF TRANSMISSIONS | 1925

Training course for Second Lieutenants in transmissions and Bachelor's degree in Information and Communication Technologies.

MILITARY SCHOOL OF NURSING | 1938

Bachelor's degree in Military Nursing.

MILITARY SCHOOL OF HEALTH OFFICERS | 1940

Bachelor's degrees in: Public Health and Medical Emergencies; Prehospital Medical Care; and Military Nursing.

MILITARY SCHOOL OF AIR FORCE SPECIALISTS | 1959

Training course for Air Force Officers; Flight Controllers; Master's degree in Meteorological Sciences; Bachelor's degrees in Military Meteorology and Military Aeronautics.

MILITARY SCHOOL OF WAR MATERIALS | 1959

Training course for ordnance officers; industrial maintenance and logistics of ordnance.

MILITARY SCHOOL OF MAINTENANCE AND SUPPLY | 1959

Training course for: air supply officers; aerial armament, and Bachelor's degrees in: Military Aeronautics; Aeronautical Engineering; and Aviation Electronics.

MILITARY SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING | 1960

Military Engineering in: construction; computing and informatics; chemistry; industrial; mechanical; electrical; postgraduate degrees in: telematics; costs; automotive; quality systems; cybersecurity and cyber defence; project management and evaluation; and information technologies.

MILITARY SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY | 1976

Military Dental Surgeon.

CAREER PATH FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

1948
MILITARY SCHOOL OF WAR MATERIALS

Training of 1st and 2nd Sergeants in: ordnance and industrial mechanics.

1981
MILITARY SCHOOL OF AIR FORCE SPECIALIST TROOPS

Training of 1st and 2nd Sergeants in: air supply, aviation maintenance, aviation electronics, and aerial armament.

1953 | MILITARY SCHOOL OF TRANSMISSION SERGEANTS

Training of 1st and 2nd Sergeants in transmissions.

1998 | MILITARY SCHOOL OF THE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE

Training of 1st and 2nd Sergeants in driving, mechanics, and electricians.

2008 | HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARCHIVIST AND HISTORIAN CORPS

Training of 1st and 2nd Sergeants in archiving and librarianship.

2008 | HEADQUARTERS OF THE PHOTOGRAPHER CORPS

Training of 1st and 2nd Sergeants in photogrammetry.

2009 | MILITARY SCHOOL OF TRANSMISSION SERGEANTS

Training of 1st and 2nd Sergeants in masonry, boiler making, painting, plumbing, blacksmithing, operating, gardening, locksmithing, electrical work, and carpentry.

2021 | MEXICAN ARMY AND AIR FORCE COLLEGE OF ADVANCED MILITARY STUDIES ABROAD

Training of 1st and 2nd Sergeants in military justice and criminalistics.

2021 | HEADQUARTERS OF THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS CORPS

Training of 1st and 2nd Sergeants in physical education and sports.

Secretariat of the Navy

CAREER PATH FOR OFFICERS

1897
HEROIC NAVAL SCHOOL

Engineering in: Naval Systems (General Corps); Hydrographer (Marine Corps); Naval Electronics and Communications; Naval Mechanics; Aeronaval (Pilot); and Logistics.

NAVAL MACHINERY SCHOOL | 1997

Degrees in naval machinery, refrigeration, and electricity.

PACIFIC NAVAL OPERATIONAL TRAINING CENTER | 2005

Degrees in interceptor patrols, sea survival, and maritime traffic control.

GULF NAVAL OPERATIONAL TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION CENTER | 2005

Degrees in sea survival for surface units, naval traffic control, and ship inspection.

FLIGHT CREW TRAINING CENTER | 2006

Degrees in: air safety, helicopter flight, pilots, firefighting, night vision, mechanics, electronics, and aircraft command.

MARINE INFANTRY SPECIALIZED TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION CENTER | 2007

Degrees in: parachute maintenance, static line jumping, basic swimming, combat in water, special command operations, rappelling and fast rope, basic and combat shooting, expert marksman, and infantry military instructors..

SAILING TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION CENTER | 2013

Degrees in sailing ship navigation and maneuvering, and sailing level II.

UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION CENTER | 2014

Degrees in: mission coordinator and internal pilot, unmanned aerial systems maintenance, cyber intelligence, image analyst, remote submarines, remotely piloted aircraft, signals intelligence, geospatial intelligence, and digital forensic tools.

SEARCH, RESCUE, AND DIVING SCHOOL | 2015

Degrees in: search and rescue operations planning, defender boat skipper, search and rescue communications, swimming, and boat operation and maintenance.

COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS TRAINING CENTER, MEXICAN NAVY | 2017

Degrees in: maintenance of the Navy's data link system, and command and control systems operation

COMPREHENSIVE SEA SURVIVAL TRAINING CENTER | 2018

Degree in sea survival instructor.

DAMAGE CONTROL AND FIREFIGHTING TRAINING CENTERS (PACIFIC AND GULF) | 2019

Degrees in damage control and firefighting.

CAREER PATH FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

1997
NAVAL MACHINERY SCHOOL

Degrees in: naval machinery, refrigeration, and electricity.

1998
NAVAL AVIATION MECHANICS SCHOOL

Degrees in: NCOs and Seamen, mechanics, electronics, armament, and air operations.

2000 | OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE

Degrees in maritime signaling and maritime meteorology.

2013 | SAILING TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION CENTER

Degrees in sailing ship maneuvering I and II.

2015 | SEA SCALE SCHOOL

Degrees in: telecommunications, armorers, boatswains, quartermasters, catering, clerks, maintenance, maritime security, port and airport security, health, social work, boilermaker, mechanic, turner, carpenter, naval painter, turbine operator, and dockyard driver.

2015 | SEARCH, RESCUE, AND DIVING SCHOOL

Degrees in: search and rescue operations planning, search and rescue operations coordinator, basic diving, swimming, boat maintenance, and boat operations.

2017 | COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS TRAINING CENTER, MEXICAN NAVY

Degrees in: maintenance of the data link system and command and control systems operation.

2018 | COMPREHENSIVE SEA SURVIVAL TRAINING CENTER

Degree in Sea Survival Instructor.

2019 | DAMAGE CONTROL AND FIREFIGHTING TRAINING CENTERS (PACIFIC AND GULF)

Degrees in damage control and firefighting.

2023 | REGIONAL SPECIALIZED TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION CENTER

Degrees in: combat in water, field artillery, tactical communications, integrated reaction force, and use of mortars and hand grenades.

ADVANCED TRAINING CENTER | OFFICERS (2007) | NCOs (2018)

Basic training course for NCOs and Navy recruits (CCRAM). Courses in: disaster first response, urban search and rescue, canine handling, counterterrorism, parachuting, detection of clandestine laboratories, explosive device neutralization, special forces, breaching, protection of officials, air and maritime interdiction, information security, naval communications, and cyber security, and paratrooper.

Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Secretariat of National Defence and the Secretariat of the Navy.

Military Service

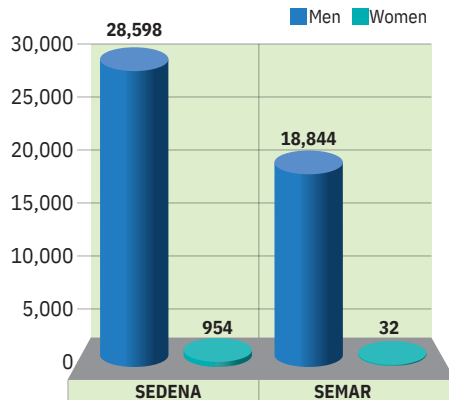
The National Military Service is mandatory for all male citizens of military age. The length of service is one year.

It is performed in the National Military Service Training Centers of the Mexican Army, Air Force and Navy. The Secretariat of the Navy has Navy Training Centers in coastal states and Mexico City.

There are three types of service:

- Enlisted personnel go through the General Military Training Program, attending 44 training sessions, 5 hours each on Saturdays, without salary.
- Reserve personnel are on the authorities' roster, but are only under administrative monitoring and are available through the recruiting offices in each military zone for one year.
- Voluntary contracts determine the duration, which may never exceed three years at arms or service, or five years in the auxiliary class.

National Military Service, 2023



Secretariat of National Defence National Military Service

In 2023, there were 230,860 soldiers in the reserves, organized by military zones.

Enlisted soldiers are trained in such tasks as combat, target practice and social work. They also receive training in crafts and skilled trades.

Women over the age of 18 are invited by special call to participate in the national military service on a voluntary basis.

Military Exercises

They regularly participate in bilateral and multilateral military exercises. These include the following:



Multinational exercises:

TRANSOCEANIC XXXI: multilateral exercise involving Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Colombia and the United States.

UNITAS: multinational exercise conducted annually.

SOLIDAREX: humanitarian assistance exercise with Brazil, Colombia, Italy, Mexico, Peru and the United States.

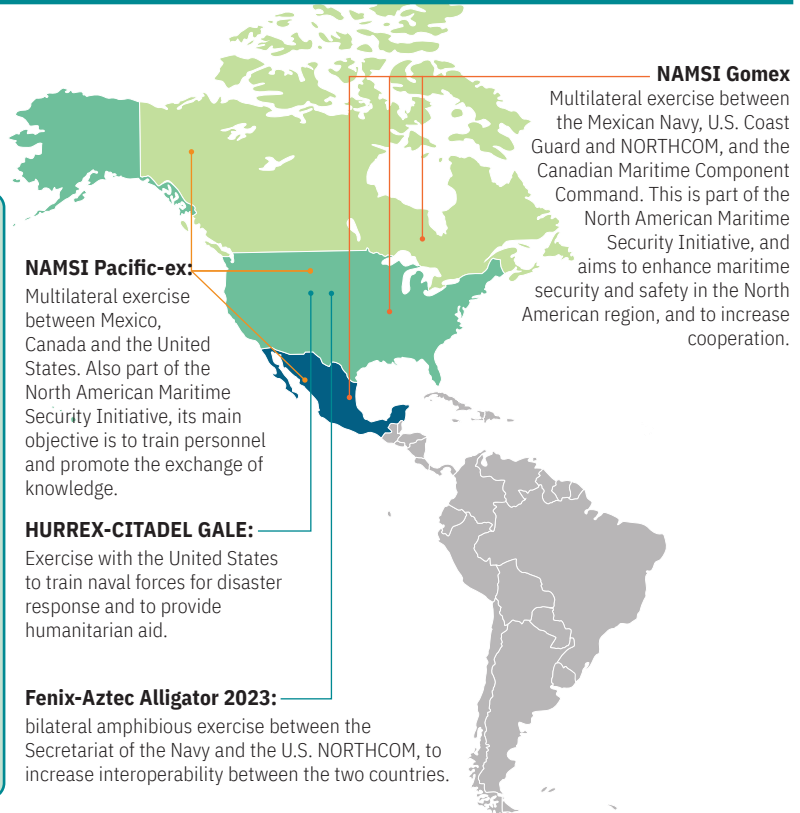
TRANSAMERICA XI: multinational exercise to secure maritime traffic. Participants: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay and Colombia (observer).

RESOLUTE SENTINEL 2023: multinational exercise conducted annually.

RIMPAC 2022: this is both a multinational maritime training exercise and a means to enhance cooperation between countries.

Tradewinds: multinational exercise organized by the U.S. Southern Command in the Caribbean.

PARANA III: multinational field exercise, organized by the Conference of American Armies.

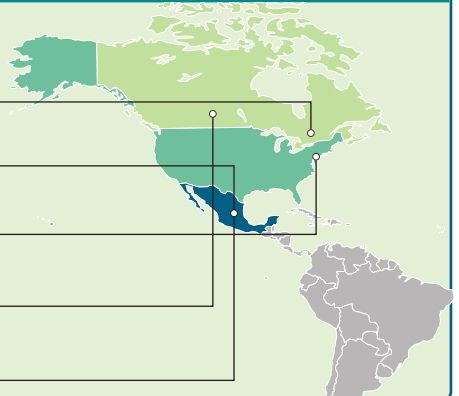


North American Defence Ministers Conference

Held biannually between the United States, Canada and Mexico to enhance the defence collaboration capacity of North American countries, increasing understanding and establishing strategic guidelines for regional defence cooperation.

In February 2024, the Mexican Secretariat of the Navy hosted the meeting. Issues included continental threat analysis, secure communications, cyber defence cooperation, hemispheric defence forums, peacekeeping operations, humanitarian aid and disaster response, as well as defence cooperation with Central America and the Caribbean.

- 2012:** I North American Defence Ministerial Conference, in Ottawa, Canada, under the initiative of the Department of National Defence of Canada.
- 2014:** II Conference, in Mexico City, Mexico.
- 2021:** III Conference, in Washington D.C., United States.
- 2021:** IV Conference, in Canada.
- 2024:** V Conference, in Mexico City, Mexico.



Source: Compilation based on information provided by the Secretariat of National Defence and the Secretariat of the Navy; *Ley de servicio Militar* (DOF 1940/09/11. Last Amendment: DOF 2022/05/18); and official websites of the aforementioned institutions.

Community Support

Operation Lifesaver

This operation takes place during holiday seasons, providing security and surveillance to national and international visitors at the main tourist destinations and the busiest beaches. Land, air and maritime surveillance patrols are carried out; rescues are performed; and lifeguard, medical and first aid posts are set up.

Support includes doing social work with vulnerable populations in coordination with other state institutions. In 2023, the Secretariat of National Defence carried out 588 activities of this kind, engaging 12,226 soldiers and 1,085 vehicles. A total of 226,161 people benefited and the activities included cleaning areas, painting, providing medical care, haircuts, delivering medicines, removing debris, gardening, repairing household appliances, doing maintenance and masonry. Food was also delivered. SEMAR, for instance, deployed officers in response to water contamination in the Benito Juarez municipality in Mexico City. Two water treatment plants were set up and 500 units of bottled water were delivered to the affected population.

Support to the Tourist Sector

Work on strengthening security for national and international tourism in land and maritime areas, as well as on Mexican beaches.

Infrastructure

Both Secretariats carry out works, doing their part for development. SEDENA sends its corps of engineers to assist in works such as building airports, irrigation infrastructure, aqueducts and roads. It is in charge of one of the most important infrastructure projects: the Maya Train. SEMAR collaborates with the development poles of the Interoceanic Corridor of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, among others.

Fumigation

Both the Secretariat of National Defence and the Secretariat of the Navy undertake fumigation drives against the dengue mosquito to prevent the disease from spreading.

Protection of Strategic Installations

This protection involves permanent surveillance and patrolling of 130 facilities of state-owned productive companies, in the case of SEMAR, and 60 in the case of SEDENA. The latter has agreements with PEMEX to combat oil theft.

Support to the Health System

The Secretariat of National Defence and the Secretariat of the Navy assist the health system by sending specialized corps to offer medical and dental care, distribute medicines, carry out interventions and administer vaccinations throughout the country.



Photo: Secretariat of the Navy. Search and rescue operations.

Risk and Emergency Management

National Civil Protection System (SINAPROC)

Provides assistance in preparing, executing and implementing relief plans, collaborating in the care of the civilian population affected by a disaster. It comprises all federal public administration agencies and entities, the systems of the federal entities, municipalities and territorial districts of Mexico City, voluntary and neighborhood groups, Fire Departments, and representatives of various sectors.

This system is headed by the National Civil Protection Council, a consultation and coordination body led by the President of Mexico.

The Secretariat of National Defence and Secretariat of the Navy implement their respective disaster response and support plans. In the event of an emergency, they coordinate with other organizations and authorities through SINAPROC, enabling them to act quickly and efficiently.

Source: Compilation based on *Informe de Labores 2022-2023 de la Secretaría de Defensa Nacional*; *Informe de Labores 2022-2023 de la Secretaría de Marina*; *Ley General de Protección Civil* (DOF 2012/06/06), and official websites of the Secretariat of National Defence and the Secretariat of the Navy.

Risk and Emergency Management



DN-III-E - Civilian Disaster Relief Plan.

- This dates back to 1965 when version three of the National Plan was expanded to include Annex E on assistance to the civilian population, giving rise to the plan's name.
- It was applied for the first time in 1966 on the advent of Category four Hurricane Inez.
- In 2000, the Disaster Support Force was organized. It is activated by order of the High Command. Its personnel ranges from 750 to 3,200.
- In 2023, the Emergency Action Battalion was added to conduct search and rescue operations in emergency situations. It is capable of nationwide deployment within six hours or less, up to ten hours in the case of international deployments, and has operational autonomy of up to ten days.

It is organized in three phases:

- 1** Prevention in coordination with other institutions, drills, monitoring, and other activities.
- 2** Assistance is provided from the coordination centers that are activated in the Joint General Staff for Defence and in command centers in the affected territories.
- 3** Recovery by distributing supplies to the affected population, and supporting the recovery of roadways and overall reconstruction.

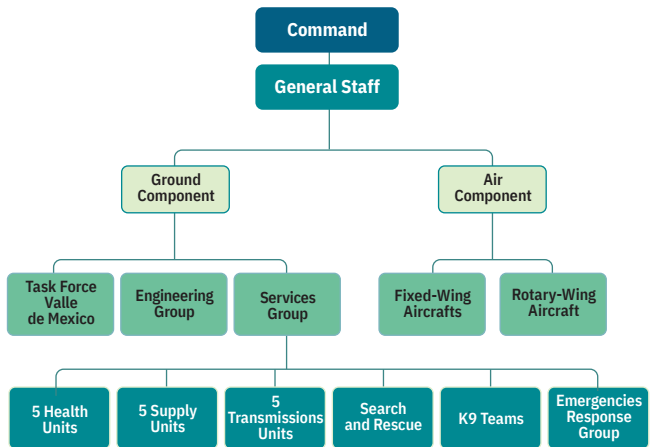


Photo: Secretariat of National Defence. Plan DN-III-E in action.

It has been applied **10,746** times during the current presidential term, engaging **437,241** Mexican Army and Air Force members. In 2023, **159,753** troops responded to **2,640** emergencies.

In terms of international humanitarian aid, it has provided assistance in 95 events in 30 different countries to date. In 2024, it collaborated with Chile during the Viña del Mar and Valparaíso fires.

Disaster Relief Support Force



The Marina Plan

The mission in the Marine Plan (Plan Marina) is to execute naval operations to support the population, based on the purview of the Secretariat of the Navy - Navy of Mexico, as established in the national legislation, norms, inter-institutional agreements and international agreements subscribed by the Mexican State within the scope of its competence.

The action protocol consists of four phases:

- 1** Preparation
- 2** Prevention
- 3** Assistance
- 4** Recovery

Each phase is informed by comprehensive risk management, before, during and after the impact of disruptive natural or man-made events, in order to protect the lives and physical integrity of people, their property, productive infrastructure, livelihoods, access to basic services, assets and the environment.

The Secretariat participates on an ongoing basis with personnel that is ready to respond to any emergency 365 days a year.

34 Naval Search, Rescue and Maritime Surveillance Stations are located on both coasts across the country. **1,695** personnel were engaged during 2023.



The Naval Civil Protection Unit liaises with government agencies.

Tsunami Warning Center

Operations center of the National Tsunami Warning System (SINAT); it monitors seismic activity and sea level on an ongoing basis. Disseminates preventive bulletins to members of the National Civil Protection System.

Internal Order

The Secretariat of National Defence and the Secretariat of the Navy coordinate with the National Guard, the General Prosecutor's Office and state and municipal governments to carry out public security operations, setting up specialized units and delivering training courses. Among the main activities are weapons and narcotics seizures, detaining persons and fumigating plantations.

In 2023, the operations achieved the following results:

- Seized 26,869 kilograms of marijuana and 4,654 kilograms of cocaine.
- Disrupted production of 10.3 million doses of cocaine.
- Seized 698 weapons and 359 vehicles.
- Detained 1,657 individuals.

In September 2022, the National Guard Law was amended (2019/05/27), transferring the National Guard from the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection to the Secretariat of National Defence. The legal process was reviewed. New legislation is being addressed in Congress.

Source: Compilation based on *Informe de Labores 2022-2023 de la Secretaría de Defensa Nacional*; *Informe de Labores 2022-2023 de la Secretaría de Marina*; SEDENA YouTube channel; *Ley de la Guardia Nacional (2019/05/27)*. Last Amendment: DOF 2022/09/09; *Directiva EMGA 018/21 - DIROPS 015/21*, Plan Marina; as well as information provided by the Secretariat of the Navy.