POLITICAL RELATIONS: Mexico-Russia

THE ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF THE PARTNERSHIP

1806-1890
- Establishment of contacts and formalization of diplomatic relations

1910–1917
- The severing of ties due to the revolutionary movements in both states.

1924
- Mexico becomes the first country in the Americas to recognize the Soviet Union

1942-1968
- Restoration of ties during World War II and the signing of the Agreement on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation (1968).

2004
- First visit by a Russian president to Mexico (Vladimir Putin)

2024-present
- Claudia Sheinbaum's Administration and Principled Diplomacy

Previously (19th–20th Centuries)
- Limited, symbolic contacts and revolutionary instability: A
- focus on legal recognition and early cultural exchange

Afterward (21st Century)
- Technical and energy cooperation, and space activities.
- Functional pragmatism and coordination in forums (G20/UN)

Phase 1: Initial Contacts and Formalization 1806–1924	Phase 2: Institutionalization and Principled Diplomacy, 1924–1990	Phase 3: The Multilateral and Pragmatic Era, 1990–present

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POLITICAL RELATIONS: Mexico-Russia

DIPLOMATIC VISITS

MEXICO → RUSSIA



Luís Echeverría
1973



José López Portillo
1978



Carlos Salinas de Gortari
1991



Vicente Fox
2005



Felipe Calderón
2012



Enrique Peña Nieto
2013

RUSSIA → MEXICO



Vladimir Putin
2004, 2012



Dmitry Medvedev
2024



Sergei Lavrov
2005, 2010, 2020



Yevgeny Primakov
1996



Anastas Mikoyan
1959

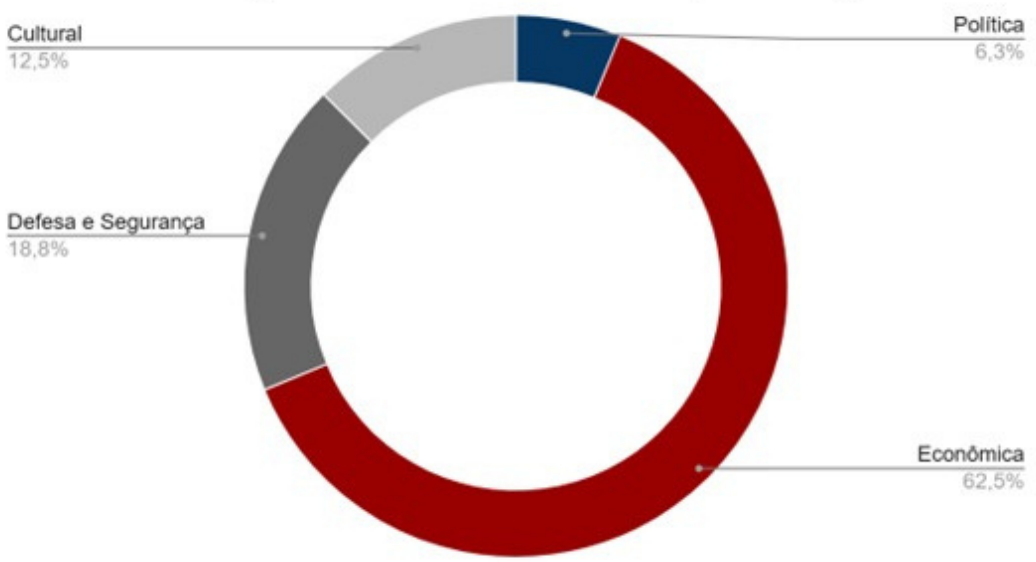
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POLITICAL RELATIONS: Mexico-Russia

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Total number of legal instruments: **16 treaties**

CHART 1 - DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL AGREEMENTS BY CATEGORY



THEMATIC MATRIX

Energy and Technology

- A central focus on the peaceful use of nuclear energy and cooperation in the exploration of outer space.

Connectivity

- Air and maritime transport agreements, coordinated by the Russian-Mexican Joint Commission.

Legal Assistance

- Extradition treaties, prisoner transfers, and the fight against drug trafficking.

Regional Asymmetry

- It has only one bilateral political treaty, indicating that its political coordination is largely delegated to the multilateral sphere.

KEY THEMATIC AREAS

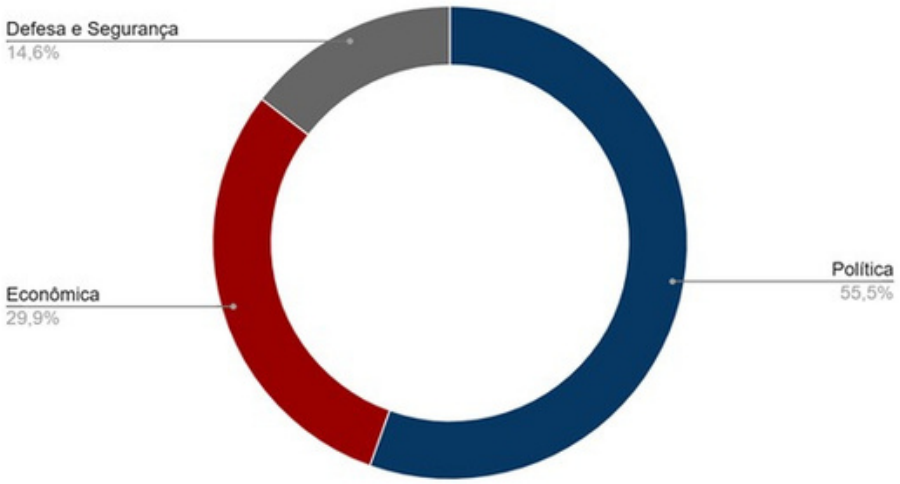
ECONOMY	Technical and scientific cooperation, transportation, trade, taxation
SECURITY AND DEFENSE	Combating drug trafficking, legal and criminal cooperation, and the transfer of prisoners
CULTURE AND POLITICS	Cultural, educational, and sports exchanges; consular relations and diplomatic assistance

POLITICAL RELATIONS: Mexico-Russia

MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Total number of multilateral treaties: **137 treaties**

CHART 2: DISTRIBUTION OF MULTILATERAL TREATIES



THEMATIC MATRIX

Safety and Crime

- Cooperation in transnational justice systems.

Environment

- Compromisso com agendas de transição e preservação.

Human Rights

- Focus on the protection of minorities and rules for coexistence.

Global Governance and IOs

- Structural norms, institutional operations.

MAP OF COMMON FORUMS

CELAC	Activities through the Russia-CELAC Dialogue and Cooperation Mechanism; focus on food security and regional political consultations
UN	Coordination of macroeconomic policies and the energy transition; advocating for a forum free from excessive politicization.
G20	Arena central para a defesa da governança global, resoluções humanitárias e segurança internacional
OPEC+	Strategic Dialogue for Stability in the Hydrocarbons Market; Mexico Contributes Through Technical Cooperation and Monitoring

POLITICAL RELATIONS: Mexico-Russia

THE WAR IN UKRAINE AND THE UN

Mexico practices a policy of "strategic neutrality" that balances its condemnation of the use of force with its refusal to impose unilateral sanctions

VOTING PROCEDURES AT THE UN

Date	Organ	Subject of the Resolution	Vote from Mexico
Mar/2022	General Assembly	Condemnation of Russian aggression	IN FAVOR
Sep/2022	Security Council	Referendums and the annexation of territories	IN FAVOR
Feb/2023	General Assembly	End of the war and territorial integrity	IN FAVOR
Feb/2025	General Assembly	Condemnation of the invasion	IN FAVOR

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Mexico's actions are guided by the constitutional principles of non-intervention and self-determination. Although it supports Ukraine's territorial integrity, Mexico avoids taking sides with any bloc, positioning itself as a potential mediator and preserving the integrity of its bilateral relationship with Moscow.

POLITICAL RELATIONS: Mexico-Russia

INSTITUTIONAL CORE

PRAGMATIC ARCHITECTURE
An organization with low ideological density, focused on technical and economic results.

DIPLOMATIC STABILITY
Resistance to external pressures and maintaining regular political consultations.

ACTIVE MULTILATERALISM
Mexico uses global forums to compensate for its limited network of bilateral political treaties

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE AGREEMENTS

MULTILATERAL
Instruments that strengthen global governance, sustainability, and human rights

BILATERAL
Focus on economic cooperation (energy and transportation) and mutual legal assistance

ACADEMIC AND TECHINICAL
University exchange programs through CICRAL and technological innovation projects

FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

ENERGY AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSITION
Expansion of nuclear technologies and renewable energy sources

TRADE AND TECHNOLOGY
Logistics diversification and cooperation on cybersecurity and the digital economy.

TRANSNATIONAL SECURITY
Strengthening the fight against organized crime through mutual legal assistance

The challenge lies in shielding technical cooperation from growing geopolitical tensions while upholding Mexico's tradition of sovereignty in an increasingly polarized international system.

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