Mexico’s reporting practice changed slightly for 2017. In 2017, it reported Actual Numbers of exports of small arms and of imports of major conventional weapons and SALW.1 In 2016, Mexico did not report any exports.

Mexico included its definition of the term ‘export’ in 2017 as ‘Physical transfer of items across a national border’, ‘transfer of title’ and ‘transfer of control’, after providing no definition in 2016.

Transfer summary - 2017: Import Data

- Mexico reported imports from 15 countries in 2017. Of these, 12 were ATT States Parties and three were Signatories.
- For major conventional weapons, Mexico reported the import of 127 missiles and missile launchers (MANPADS) from the United States.
- Mexico reported the import of a total of 36,145 SALW items in 2017, covering seven sub-categories, including ‘Others’ for both small arms and light weapons. 71 per cent of those were revolvers and self-loading pistols.
- The main exporters of SALW to Mexico in 2017 were Italy (26 per cent of items) the United States (19 per cent) and Israel (18 per cent).

Transfer summary - 2017: Export Data

- Mexico reported exports to seven countries. Of these, four were ATT States Parties, one was a Signatory and two were non-members (Canada and Nicaragua).
- Mexico did not report exports of major conventional weapons.
- Mexico reported the export of 5,800 small arms in 2017, all of which were rifles and carbines, specifically hunting and sporting rifles. The main importers of small arms from Mexico in 2017 were the United States (52 per cent), Guatemala (14 per cent) and Canada (14 per cent).

Good practices:

Mexico provided clear and disaggregated data for each reported import in 2017.

Mexico provided descriptions of items and comments on the transfers for each reported export and import in 2017, clarifying the end-use and/or end-user in each case.

Room for improvement:

Mexico did not report any imports under voluntary national categories, such as ammunition.

1 Two SALW imports were reported as Authorized Numbers.