

<p><u>Mexico's import and export authority</u></p> <p>Ms. Ernestina Flores Ocampo Director for Foreign Instruments Operation</p> <p>Directorate-General for Trade Facilitation and Foreign Trade</p> <p>Undersecretary for Foreign Trade 189 Pachuca Street, Condesa, 17th Floor Mexico City, postal code 06140 (52-55) 5729-9100 ext. 34333 ernestina.flores@economia.gob.mx</p> <p>Mr. Luis Felipe Vargas Muñoz Analyst Central Administration of Customs Modernization "1" 3era Cerrada de Caliz S/N Col. El Reloj, Postal Code 4640. Alc. Coyoacan, Mexico City. (52-55) 51 28 24 00 Ext. 44998 felipe.vargas@sat.gob.mx</p>	<p>Liaison of Business Solutions.</p>
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B. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

<p>Part A</p> <p>Overview</p> <p>The legal framework in Mexico contains measures that cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export and import of rough diamonds. • Issuance of certificates. • Internal controls. • Penalties for individuals and companies violating the law or regulations. • Collection and exchange of official import and export data related to rough diamonds. <p>The customs regime in Mexico is based on the Customs Law (Ley Aduanera, hereinafter</p>	<p>Part B</p>
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referred to as “LA”)¹ and the decisions taken annually by the SHCP. The customs legal framework also includes other legislative instruments such as the Fiscal Code of the Federation (Código Fiscal de la Federación, hereinafter referred to as “CFF”)², the International Trade Law (Ley de Comercio Exterior, hereinafter referred to as “LCE”)³, the Regulation of the International Trade Law (Reglamento de la Ley de Comercio Exterior, hereinafter referred to as “RLCE”)⁴ and the Federal Administrative Procedures Law (Ley Federal de Procedimiento Administrativo, hereinafter referred to as “LFPA”)⁵.

In accordance with Articles 4, 5 and 16 of the LCE, the SE has the authority to establish non tariff measures (hereinafter referred to as “NTMs”) to regulate or restrict the export or import of goods imported into, or exported from Mexico. Furthermore, Article 21 of the LCE, sets out that the SE has the authority to grant the import and export licenses.

Goods subject to import and export licenses are included in the Resolution through which the Ministry of Economy establishes rules and general criteria on International Trade (Acuerdo por el que la Secretaría de Economía emite reglas y criterios de carácter general en materia de Comercio Exterior, hereinafter referred to as “ARCCE”)⁶.

In order to comply with the provisions established by the KPCS, the SE amended the ARCCE through the Fifth modification to the ARCCE (Quinta Modificación al Acuerdo por el que la Secretaría de Economía emite reglas y criterios de carácter general en materia de Comercio Exterior, hereinafter referred to as the “Fifth Modification”)⁷.

On September 23rd, 2010, the Fifth Modification was amended by the Twenty-First modification to the ARCCE (Vigésima Primera Modificación al Acuerdo por el que la Secretaría de Economía emite reglas y criterios de carácter general en materia de Comercio

Exterior, hereinafter referred to as the “Twenty-First Modification”⁸ to eliminate the requirement to submit the original Kimberley Process Certificate (hereinafter referred to as “KPC”) at the time of applying for the import license, in the understanding that it will be requested by the authorities during the customs clearance.

Otherwise, the Twenty-First modification to the ARCCE allows the importers to carry out the import license applications for rough diamonds imports in all of the Delegations and Sub-delegations of SE.

In order to facilitate our international trade, during 2012 Mexico launched “Ventanilla Digital”⁹ (single window), this tool allows delivering information electronically, for once and in a single entity, to meet customs requirements for foreign trade. This is possible through the simplification, standardization and automation of management processes.

The benefits of this tool are: a) Attention 24 hours a day, b) Less time and less cost to the requestor, as it is not required to the applicant to be physically at an office to carry out a procedure or to pay for a service, c) Elimination of paper forms, d) Elimination of documentary requirements to confirm the legal representative person (Incorporation papers, Power of attorney, and Taxpayer Identification Number), and e) Response time reduced. In case of export rough diamonds licenses, the resolution is issued in a period not exceeding ten working days and for import licenses in a period not exceeding thirteen days.

On June 6, 2013, the Resolution through which the Ministry of Economy establishes rules and general criteria on International Trade¹⁰, was amended to modify Annex 2.2.13 “List of Participants of the KPCS” to include the Republic of Panama, the Republic of Kazakhstan, and the Kingdom of Cambodia as KPCS participants according to the Final Communiqué from the Kimberley Process

Plenary Meeting that was held on November 30, 2012 in Washington, D.C. The following modification to Annex 2.2.13 was published in December 31, 2013 to include Mali as KPCS participant according to the Administrative Decision of August 1, 2013, Central African Republic was temporary eliminated under the Administrative Decision of May 23, 2013 and the European Community was modified to European Union, in accordance of the communication of June 12, 2013.

The latest amendment intended to update the List was published on December 16, 2021, to remove Croatia as an independent participant to the KPCS, since it became a member of the European Union on July 1, 2013; to reincorporate the Central African Republic into the KPCS according to the Administrative Decision on Resumption of Exports of Rough Diamonds from the Central African Republic of July 2015, because it was temporary suspended from 2013 to 2015; to reincorporate the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela into the KPCS, according to the Final Communiqué of the Annual KPCS Meeting of November 17, 2016, this country has been a member of the KPCS since 2003 but self-suspended its participation on 2008; to include Gabon as a participant of the KPCS in accordance with the Final Communiqué from the Kimberley Process Plenary Meeting that was held on November 12 to 16, 2018 in Brussels, Belgium, where the plenary acknowledged that the CPC Chair advised that Gabon has met the conditions set out in the Administrative Decision KP/2017/Plenary/2 and welcomed Gabon as a KP Participant; to include the United Kingdom as the 56th KPCS participant as referred to in the Administrative Decision of November 15, 2019, and the notification of the United Kingdom to the CPC Chair, of the commencement of its independent participation in the KPCS from 31 December 2020. Lastly, to give notice that Chinese Taipei is not an official member of KPCS, it has only reported diamonds trade data since the establishment of the KPCS.

On August 2014, SHCP implemented the amendments of rule number 3.7.3 for Resolution through which the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit establishes rules and general criteria on International Trade for 2014 (Acuerdo por el que la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público emite reglas y criterios de carácter general for 2014) that provides: “When the delivery companies or postal service engaged in importing or exporting items classified under tariff lines 7102.10.01 , 7102.21.01 and 7102.31.01 of the TIGIE, must declare the tariff classification of the corresponding merchandise, regardless the generic code that is settled for others than those specified in this paragraph.”¹¹

Footnotes:

~~1 Published in the Official Gazette of the Federation (Diario Oficial de la Federación, hereinafter referred to as “DOF”) of the 15th of December 1995. The updated text of this Law containing the latest revision of the DOF of the 1st of July 2010, may be consulted at: <http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/index.htm>~~

~~2 Published in the DOF of the 31st of December 1981. The updated text of this Code containing the latest revision of the DOF of the 31st of December 2010, may be consulted at: <http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/index.htm>~~

3 Published in the DOF of the 27th of July 1993. The updated text of this Law containing the latest revision of the DOF of the 21st of December 2006, may be consulted at: <http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/index.htm>

~~4 Published in the DOF of the 30th of December 1993. The updated text of this Regulation containing the latest revision of the DOF of the 29th of December 2000, may be consulted at: <http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/index.htm>~~

~~5 Published in the DOF of the 4th of August 1994. The updated text of this Law containing the latest revision of the DOF of the 30th of May 2000, may be consulted at: <http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/index.htm>~~

~~6 Published in the DOF of the 31st December 2012. The updated text of this Agreement containing the latest revision of the DOF of the 27th December 2020, may be consulted at:~~

~~[AREGLASPDF A REGLAS PDF 20210120-20210120.pdf](#)
(snice.gob.mx)~~

1 Published in the Official Gazette of the Federation (Diario Oficial de la Federación, hereinafter referred to as “DOF”) of the 15th of December 1995. The updated text of this Law containing the latest revision of the DOF of the 12th of November 2021, may be consulted at: <http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/index.htm>

2 Published in the DOF of the 31st of December 1981. The updated text of this Code containing the latest revision of the DOF of the 12th of November of 2021, may be consulted at:

<http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/index.htm>

4 Published in the DOF of the 30th of December 1993. The updated text of this Regulation containing the latest revision of the DOF of the 22nd of May 2014, may be consulted at:

<https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/regla.htm>

5 Published in the DOF of the 4th of August 1994. The updated text of this Law containing the latest revision of the DOF of the 18th of May 2018, may be consulted at: <http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/index.htm>

6 Published in the DOF of the 31st December 2012. The updated text of this Agreement containing the latest revision of the DOF of the 16th December 2021, may be consulted at:

<p>7 Published in the DOF of the 16th of June 2008. The updated text of this Fifth Modification containing the latest revision of the DOF of the 23rd of March 2011, may be consulted at: http://www.siicex.gob.mx/portalSiicex/SICETECA/Reglas/ReglasSE.htm</p> <p>8 Published in the DOF of the 23rd of September 2010. The updated text of this Twenty-First Modification containing the latest revision of the DOF of the 23rd of March 2011, may be consulted at: http://www.siicex.gob.mx/portalSiicex/SICETECA/Reglas/ReglasSE.htm</p> <p>9 Published in the DOF of the 14th of January 2011 on “Decreto por el que se establece la Ventanilla Digital Mexicana de Comercio Exterior”, may be consulted at: http://dof.gob.mx/index.php?year=2011&month=01&day=14.</p> <p>10 “Acuerdo que modifica al diverso por el que la Secretaría de Economía emite reglas y criterios de carácter general en materia de Comercio Exterior”.</p> <p>11 “Published in the DOF of the 29th of August 2014. The updated text of this Resolution through which the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit establishes rules and general criteria on International Trade for 2014, may be consulted at: http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5358231&fecha=29/08/2014</p>	<p>https://www.snice.gob.mx/~oracle/SNICE_DOCS/ReglasSEPDF16122021-REGLAS-SE_20220301-20220301.pdf</p> <p>7 Published in the DOF of the 16th of June 2008. The updated text of this Fifth Modification containing the latest revision of the DOF of the 16th of December 2021, may be consulted at: https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5045497&fecha=16/06/2008</p> <p>8 Published in the DOF of the 23rd of September 2010. The updated text of this Twenty-First Modification containing the latest revision of the DOF of the 16th of December 2021, may be consulted at: https://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5160382&fecha=23/09/2010</p> <p>The latest Amendment may be consulted at: http://www.dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5638492&fecha=16/12/2021</p>
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C. IMPORT AND EXPORT REGIME

<p>Part A</p> <p>Once the Fifth Modification implemented, imports and exports of rough diamonds require import or export licenses. The Fifth and the Twenty-First Modifications establish the conditions that the SE will follow in order to grant such licenses.</p> <p>The criteria established in the Fifth and Twenty-First Modifications are consistent with the requirements provided for in Sections II</p>	<p>Part B</p>
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(The KPC), III (Undertakings in respect of international trade in diamonds) and IV (Undertakings by Participants) and Annex I (Certificates) of the KPCS.

Incoming shipments

The Fifth and Twenty-First Modifications provide that in the case of imports of rough diamonds into Mexico, the SE will grant the import license, only if, prior to the importation of the rough diamonds, the importer submits to the SE a legible copy of the KPC issued by a Participant in the KPCS, in the understanding that the original one will be requested by the authorities during the customs clearance.

****There have been a few changes since the period covered in the previous report****

The customs clearance process is uniform because of use of the Customs Integral Automated System (Sistema Automatizado Aduanero Integral, hereinafter referred to as the "SAAI"). All international trade operations are conducted on an expedite and efficient manner all the process is done electronically, incorporating more than 1,700 business rules which allow the validation of all the information linked with the operations.

The process starts when the goods are submit along with entry and attachments for inspection at the customs facilities, which is determined on an automated system, which incorporates both random, and risk analysis criteria.

In order to perform the inspection to the 100% KPCS operations, the risk management detects automatically when a diamond importation is taking place and sends the alert to the automatic random selection.

The inspection at the customs facilities is divided documental and physical verification. During the documental verification, customs authorities verify that importers fulfill the legal requirements for the importation indicated in the article 36 of the LA, such as: the commercial invoice, transportation document, certificate of origin, import license, KPC, non-tariff regulations and shipment notification from the relevant exporting authority. Once the customs authorities finalize the documental verification, a report is issue to indicate any finding.

Then, the goods are subject to a physical verification, where the customs authorities inspect the containers (specifications, security, etc.), packing and physical characteristics of the goods,

quantity and all other related issues, comparing the results with the legal requirements and the documental results.

The importing authority shall inspect the shipment of rough diamonds to verify that the seals and the container have not been tamper with and that the import was perform in accordance with the KPCS.

The importing authority shall open and inspect the contents of the shipment to verify the details declared on the Certificate. Where applicable and when requested, the importing authority shall send the return slip or import confirmation coupon to the relevant exporting authority.

~~Mexico received 27 KPCs in 2020 (21 from the United States of America hereinafter referred to as the "USA", 5 from Belgium and 1 from the United Kingdom).~~

Outgoing shipments

Regarding the exportation of rough diamonds, the Fifth Modification provides that the export license will be grant only if the exporter is able to prove that the rough diamonds shipment involved in the operation has been import into the Mexican territory in accordance with the KPCS. This requirement can be accomplished through the submission of the respective import license or an importer declaration, which ensures that the rough diamonds were imported into the Mexican territory with a valid KPC.

In order to perform the inspection to the 100% KPCS operations during the export processes at the customs facilities, the risk management program detects automatically when diamond exportation is taking place and sends the alert to the automatic random selection.

The inspection at the customs facilities is divide into two verifications: documental and physical. During the documental verification customs authorities verify that exporters fulfill the legal requirements for the exportation indicated in the article 36 of the LA, such as the commercial invoice, transportation document, certificate of origin, export license, KPC and non-tariff regulations. Once the customs authorities finalize the documental verification, a report is issue to indicate any finding.

Mexico received 36 KPCs in 2021 (31 from United States of America hereinafter referred to as the "USA", 4 from Belgium and 1 from the United Kingdom).

<p>Then, the goods are subject to a physical verification, where the customs authorities inspect the containers (specifications, security, etc.), packing and physical characteristics of the goods, quantity and all other related issues, comparing the results with the legal requirements and the documental results. The rough diamonds shall be seal in a tamper proof container together with the Mexican KPC.</p> <p>Additionally, the Fifth Modification establishes that the exporting authority of Mexico shall then transmit a detailed e-mail message to the relevant importing authority containing information on the carat weight, value, country of origin or provenance, importer and the serial number of the Certificate.</p> <p>Finally, in accordance with the provisions of Section II of the KPCS, Annex 2.2.16 of the Fifth Modification contains the Mexican KPC sample. This Certificate fulfills the security features and requirements set out in Annex I of the KPCS document as per the checklist.</p>	<p>Mexico did not issue KPCs in 2021.</p>
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D. SYSTEM OF INTERNAL CONTROLS AND INDUSTRY SELF-REGULATION

<p>Part A</p> <p>The AGA has the authority to carry out in situ inspections to verify that the merchandises stored in private facilities have complied with the applicable regulation. In cases where the AGA finds that certain goods could have been illegally introduce, the authority shall initiate an administrative procedure. The first phase of this administrative procedure is the provisional detained of the goods in question, which may acquire a definitive status if the importer does not prove the fulfilment with the applicable provision.</p> <p>Therefore, if in an in situ inspection the AGA finds rough diamonds that are non-covered by the respective import license as well as the KPC, such merchandises will be detained.</p> <p>The AGA entitlement to carry out in situ inspections is establish in the following provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Articles 62 to 69 of the LFPA. (ii) Article 155 of the LA. (iii) Paragraphs III and V of Article 42 of the CFF. 	<p>Part B</p>
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Likewise, in accordance with the legal framework in force, the related disposition is the Rule 1.3.5 of the ARCCE, indicates that:

☐ The SE has the authority to verify at any time the veracity of the information provided, as well as to carry out visits of inspection to the facilities of the beneficiaries of the instruments and programs that it grants, in conformity with the Articles 62 to 69 of the LFPA.

E. STATISTICS

Part A

(see Annex I of this document for Mexico's trade statistics during the last 5 years)

Rule 2.2.12 of the Fifth Modification establishes that the AGA will be responsible for collecting the data required by KPCS, but the SE will be in charge of producing a statistical report and exchanging such information.

The AGA will collect all the information about each import or export operation that involves rough diamonds. This information will be sent to the Directorate-General of International Trade (Dirección General de Facilitación del Comercio y Comercio Exterior, hereinafter referred to as "DGFCCE") and to the Directorate-General for Market Access of Goods (Dirección General de Acceso a Mercado de Bienes, hereinafter referred to as "DGAMB") to produce a statistical report on rough diamonds trade. The statistical report will be published in accordance with the steps foreseen in Annex III of the KPCS. The DGAMB of the SE will be responsible for sending the statistical report to the Working Group on Statistics.

~~Mexico's imports of Rough Diamonds in 2020~~

~~According to the statistical report provided by the DGFCCE and the AGA, Mexico imported USD\$ 156,177.11 equivalent to 5,294.77 carats during 2020. In terms of carats, most of them (80.1%) came from the USA and the remaining imports (19.9%) from Belgium and the United Kingdom.~~

Part B

Mexico's imports of Rough Diamonds in 2021

According to the statistical report provided by the DGFCCE and the AGA, Mexico imported USD\$ 178,174.29 equivalent to 8,649.69 carats in 2021. In terms of carats, most of them (93.8%) came from

~~Mexico has provided complete trade data for all four quarters of 2020 and KP import certificate counts by Participant for 2020, including the value and carat weight and the country of provenance and country of origin, to the Kimberley Process website in accordance with Annex III of KPCS.~~

It is very important to emphasize that both the USA, the United Kingdom and Belgium, are countries of provenance of rough diamonds but not countries of origin.

~~Mexico's exports of Rough Diamonds in 2020~~

~~According to the statistical report provided by the DGFCCCE and the AGA, Mexico registered one export operation during 2020, equivalent to USD\$ 11,333.85 and 141.04 carats.~~

~~Mexico has provided complete trade data for all four quarters of 2020 to the Kimberley Process website in accordance with Annex III of KPCS.~~

~~Since Mexico is not a rough diamond producer, its exports are in fact re-exports from other KP Participants, such as the USA and the EC. The rough diamonds that Mexico imported during 2020 were mine in Botswana, South Africa, Australia, Namibia, and Republic of Congo.~~

the USA and the remaining imports (6.2%) from Belgium and the United Kingdom.

Mexico has provided complete trade data for all four quarters of 2021 and KP import certificate counts by Participant for 2021, including the value and carat weight and the country of provenance and country of origin, to the Kimberley Process website in accordance with Annex III of KPCS.

Mexico's exports of Rough Diamonds in 2021

According to the statistical report provided by the DGFCCCE and the AGA, Mexico did not register any export operations during 2021. Mexico has provided complete trade data for all four quarters of 2021 to the Kimberley Process website in accordance with Annex III of KPCS.

Since Mexico is not a rough diamond producer, its exports are in fact re-exports from other KP Participants, such as the USA and the EC. The rough diamonds that Mexico imported during 2021 were

<p>Mexico's production of Rough Diamonds in 2020 Mexico does not produce rough diamonds in any type of mines or deposits. In accordance with the geological composition of its territory, Mexico does not have diamond deposits. Therefore, Mexico has not foreseen to produce them in the future. Mexico has completed with No Production data for both semesters in 2020.</p>	<p>mine in Australia, Botswana, Canada, Namibia, South Africa.</p> <p>Mexico's production of Rough Diamonds in 2021 Mexico does not produce rough diamonds in any type of mines or deposits. In accordance with the geological composition of its territory, Mexico does not have diamond deposits. Therefore, Mexico has not foreseen to produce them in the future. Mexico has completed with No Production data for both semesters in 2021.</p>
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F. IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF KIMBERLEY PROCESS REVIEW VISITS AND/OR REVIEW MISSIONS

<p>Part A</p> <p>Mexico is still working on these improvements to enhance the implementation of Kimberley Process Certification System and continues applying recommendations that Monitoring Group suggested in October 2015.</p>	<p>Part B</p>
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G. INFRINGEMENTS AND COOPERATION WITH RESPECT TO ENFORCEMENT

<p>Part A</p> <p>Since 1997 Mexico has implemented the import and export licenses as an instrument of control, in order to regulate the</p>	<p>Part B</p>
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import and export of some specific goods to improve the competitiveness of the productive chains and avoid distortions in the market, as well as a means to fulfill the international obligations subscribed by Mexico.

The KPCS establishes that every Participant shall assure a total control over the diamonds being imported into or exported from their territories. Now, with the experience in the customs control of some sensitive goods, Mexico has chosen the import and export licenses as the best way to comply with the KPCS requirements.

By means of this mechanism, any importation or exportation of rough diamonds can only take place once the importer or exporter receives an import or export license from the SE. The SE will verify that the importer or exporter fulfills all the KPCS requirements before issuance of the license.

Once the import or export license is authorized by the DGFCCE, the SE notifies to the AGA online about the details of the license in order to follow the transaction at the port of entry or exit. The AGA will confirm with the relevant authority of the origin or destination country concerning the operation.

Besides the internal controls at the port of entry, the Customs Authority has the power to perform post-import verification, such as in transit, audits, visits, etc. to verify the accomplishment of all Mexican legal requirements for the import, ownership and export of any good.

When importers or exporters do not satisfy the domestic or the international legal framework (trade agreements, KPCS requirements, international applicable rules, etc.), some of the following penalties may be imposed:

Requirement	Penalty – LA
Port restrictions	Paragraph VI of article 151. Paragraph XI of article 176.
NTMs administered by different governmental agencies (quotas, import/export licenses, etc.)	Paragraph II of article 151. Paragraph II of article 176. Paragraph I of the article 178.
Correct payment of duties	Paragraph I of article 176.
Application of non tariff restrictions	Paragraph II of article 151

	Paragraph II of article 176.	
<p>In accordance with the LA, the import and export licenses established by the Fifth Modification are NTMs. Articles 176.II and 178 of the LA establish the penalty for cases where the importers or exporters do not comply with NTM imposed to the subject goods. This penalty consists in an economic fine for 70% to 100% of the value of the good in question.</p> <p>On the other hand, according to article 151.II of the LA, the AGA has the authority to confiscate the merchandises that do not comply with NTMs, as could be the cases of attempted importation or exportation of rough diamonds without the respective KPC.</p>		

ANNEX I. STATISTICS

Based on the templates/tables available on the KP Statistical Website

TABLE 1. Overview of import - export during the last 5 years

Mexico's Imports				
Period	Value \$US	Volume cts	US\$/cts	
Total 2017	\$ 301,478.44	10,028.82	30.1	
Q1, 2017	\$ 60,587.46	2,925.41	20.7	
Q2, 2017	\$ 77,905.44	1,687.12	46.2	
Q3, 2017	\$ 75,376.72	2,671.35	28.2	
Q4, 2017	\$ 87,608.82	2,744.94	31.9	
Total 2018	\$ 254,625.51	9,072.76	28.1	
Q1, 2018	\$ 48,409.41	2,255.65	21.5	
Q2, 2018	\$ 64,297.07	2,077.99	30.9	
Q3, 2018	\$ 67,757.83	1,763.16	38.4	
Q4, 2018	\$ 74,161.20	2,975.96	24.9	
Total 2019	\$ 181,437.31	7,267.82	25.0	
Q1, 2019	\$ 38,697.82	1,515.29	25.5	
Q2, 2019	\$ 60,001.39	2,339.06	25.7	
Q3, 2019	\$ 50,567.12	2,278.48	22.2	
Q4, 2019	\$ 32,170.98	1,134.99	28.3	
Total 2020	\$ 156,177.11	5,294.77	29.5	

Mexico's Imports				
Period	Value \$US	Volume cts	US\$/cts	
Q1, 2020	\$ 46,667.10	1,705.82	27.4	
Q2, 2020	\$ 38,280.85	1,236.34	31.0	
Q3, 2020	\$ 36,990.63	1,041.32	35.5	
Q4, 2020	\$ 34,238.53	1,311.29	26.1	
Total 2021	\$ 178,174.29	8,649.69	20.6	
Q1, 2021	\$ 35,034.02	1,236.81	28.3	
Q2, 2021	\$ 42,036.49	2,102.13	20.0	
Q3, 2021	\$ 41,869.32	1,993.53	21.0	
Q4, 2021	\$ 59,234.46	3,317.22	17.9	
2017-2021	\$ 1,071,892.66	40,313.86	26.6	

Source: Data from Mexico's Statistical Tables from WGS Website

Mexico's Exports				
Period	Value \$US	Volume cts	US\$/cts	
Total 2017	\$ 2,212.55	60.2	36.8	
Q1, 2017	\$ 2,212.55	60.2	36.8	
Q2, 2017	\$ 0	0	0.0	
Q3, 2017	\$ 0	0	0.0	
Q4, 2017	\$ 0	0	0.0	
Total 2018	\$ 0	0	0.0	
Q1, 2018	\$ 0	0	0.0	
Q2, 2018	\$ 0	0	0.0	
Q3, 2018	\$ 0	0	0.0	
Q4, 2018	\$ 0	0	0.0	
Total 2019	\$ 0	0	0.0	
Q1, 2019	\$ 0	0	0.0	
Q2, 2019	\$ 0	0	0.0	
Q3, 2019	\$ 0	0	0.0	
Q4, 2019	\$ 0	0	0.0	
Total 2020	\$ 11,333.85	141.04	80.4	
Q1, 2020	\$ 11,333.85	141.04	80.4	
Q2, 2020	\$ 0	0	0.0	
Q3, 2020	\$ 0	0	0.0	
Q4, 2020	\$ 0	0	0.0	
Total 2021	\$ 0	0	0.0	
Q1, 2021	\$ 0	0	0.0	
Q2, 2021	\$ 0	0	0.0	
Q3, 2021	\$ 0	0	0.0	
Q4, 2021	\$ 0	0	0.0	
2017-2021	\$ 13,546.40	201.24	67.3	

Source: Data from Mexico's Statistical Tables from WGS Website

TABLE - 2: OVERVIEW OF KPC COUNT FOR IMPORT - EXPORT DURING THE LAST 5 YEARS.

Mexico's KPC Counts			
Period	Import	Export	Total
2017	51	1	52
2018	39	0	39
2019	32	0	32
2020	27	1	28
2021	36	0	36

Source: Data from Mexico's Statistical Tables from WGS Website