

Required Report: Required - Public Distribution

Date: February 21, 2023

Report Number: MX2023-0005

Report Name: Livestock and Products Semi-annual

Country: Mexico

Post: Mexico City

Report Category: Livestock and Products

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Report Highlights:

In 2023, Mexico's beef production is forecast to slightly increase, but faces slower consumption growth on a year-to-year basis as food inflation soars. As herd numbers increase, overall cattle slaughter is expected to rise. Carcass weights are expected to marginally decrease in 2023 and are offset by larger slaughter numbers of slightly younger animals. Mexico's 2023 pork production is forecast to increase by 4.6 percent due to continued private sector investment. While pork imports are forecast 2.7 percent lower, Mexico is expected to maintain a strong volume of imports to satisfy domestic demand.

Executive Summary

Cattle: FAS/Mexico forecasts cattle (calf crop) production in 2023 to rise 1.5 percent compared to the previous year and in line with the USDA official forecast at 8.5 million head. Additionally, post's 2022 estimate remains at 8.4 million head, a 2.5 percent increase from 2021, and remains in line with the USDA official estimate. FAS/Mexico forecasts cattle exports in 2023 to increase to 1.1 million head, up 22 percent from 2022.

Beef: FAS/Mexico forecasts 2023 beef production to increase by two percent to 2.23 MMT from the 2022 estimate of 2.18 MMT, in line with the USDA official number. Post's 2022 production estimate is in line with the USDA official estimate of 2.18 MMT. FAS/Mexico forecasts domestic beef consumption to increase by one percent to 1.97 MMT in 2023, from the 2022 estimate of 1.95 MMT.

Swine: FAS/Mexico forecasts Mexico's 2023 pig crop to increase by 3.2 percent, compared to 2022, reaching 22.4 million head, in line with the USDA Official forecast. Mexico's swine sector continues to grow as live hog prices remain high, demand for pork continues to grow, and the country maintains a favorable sanitary status.

Pork: In 2023, FAS/Mexico forecasts pork production to increase by 4.6 percent from 1.53 MMT, reaching 1.60 MMT, in line with the USDA Official estimate. Post maintains the 2022 production estimate at 1.53 MMT, which is 3.1 percent higher than the 2021 figure. FAS/Mexico forecasts pork imports to decrease by 2.7 percent to 1.24 MMT in 2023, from the 2022 estimate of 1.28 MMT based on this expected increase in supply. The 2022 estimate remains at 1.28 MMT, a 10.4 percent increase from 2021.

Cattle

Table 1. Cattle – Production, Supply, and Demand (PSD)

Animal Numbers, Cattle Market Year Begins Mexico	2021		2022		2023	
	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Cattle Beg. Stks (1000 HEAD)	17,000	17,000	17,314	17,314	17,850	17,954
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks (1000 HEAD)	3,500	3,500	3,550	3,550	3,600	3,600
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks (1000 HEAD)	7,950	7,950	8,000	8,000	8,050	8,050
Production (Calf Crop) (1000 HEAD)	8,150	8,150	8,350	8,350	8,475	8,475
Total Imports (1000 HEAD)	101	101	110	110	80	80
Total Supply (1000 HEAD)	25,251	25,251	25,774	25,774	26,405	26,509
Total Exports (1000 HEAD)	1,037	1,037	875	900	1,300	1,100
Cow Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	1,530	1,530	1,490	1,490	1,500	1,500
Calf Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	270	270	280	280	290	290
Other Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	4,850	4,850	5,010	5,010	5,141	5,200
Total Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	6,650	6,650	6,780	6,780	6,931	6,990
Loss and Residual (1000 HEAD)	250	250	269	140	174	174
Ending Inventories (1000 HEAD)	17,314	17,314	17,850	17,954	18,000	18,245
Total Distribution (1000 HEAD)	25,251	25,251	25,774	25,774	26,405	26,509
(1000 HEAD)						

Production

FAS/Mexico forecasts cattle (calf crop) production in 2023 to rise 1.5 percent compared to the previous year and in line with the USDA official forecast at 8.5 million head. Additionally, post’s 2022 estimate remains at 8.4 million head, a 2.5 percent increase from 2021, and remains in line with the USDA official estimate.

2023

While grain and feed prices remain high, prices have begun to stabilize. Cattle producers are expected to find relief and continue growing their operations and investing through 2023. In addition, better beef prices for specialty meat cuts for customers abroad, compared to previous years, provide an incentive for a slight increase in calf-production in 2023.

2022

Although weather conditions have minimal impact on cattle production, as producers possess sufficient water supplies through both superficial and underground sources, weather has been stable in major growing regions without extreme events that would stress production. The states of Veracruz, Jalisco, San Luis Potosi, Durango, Coahuila, and Sinaloa are currently Mexico’s top cattle producers. According to the National Institute for Statistics (INEGI), 60 percent of cows in 2022 are destined for calf crop, while 13 percent are used for milk production, and 27 percent are used for both purposes.

Slaughter

FAS/Mexico forecasts an increase in cattle slaughter in 2023 to 7.0 million head, a 210,000 head or 3.1 percent increase from 2022. The forecast is one percent higher than the USDA official forecast. Post's 2022 cattle slaughter estimate remains at 6.8 million head, in line with the USDA official estimate, a two percent increase from 2021.

2023

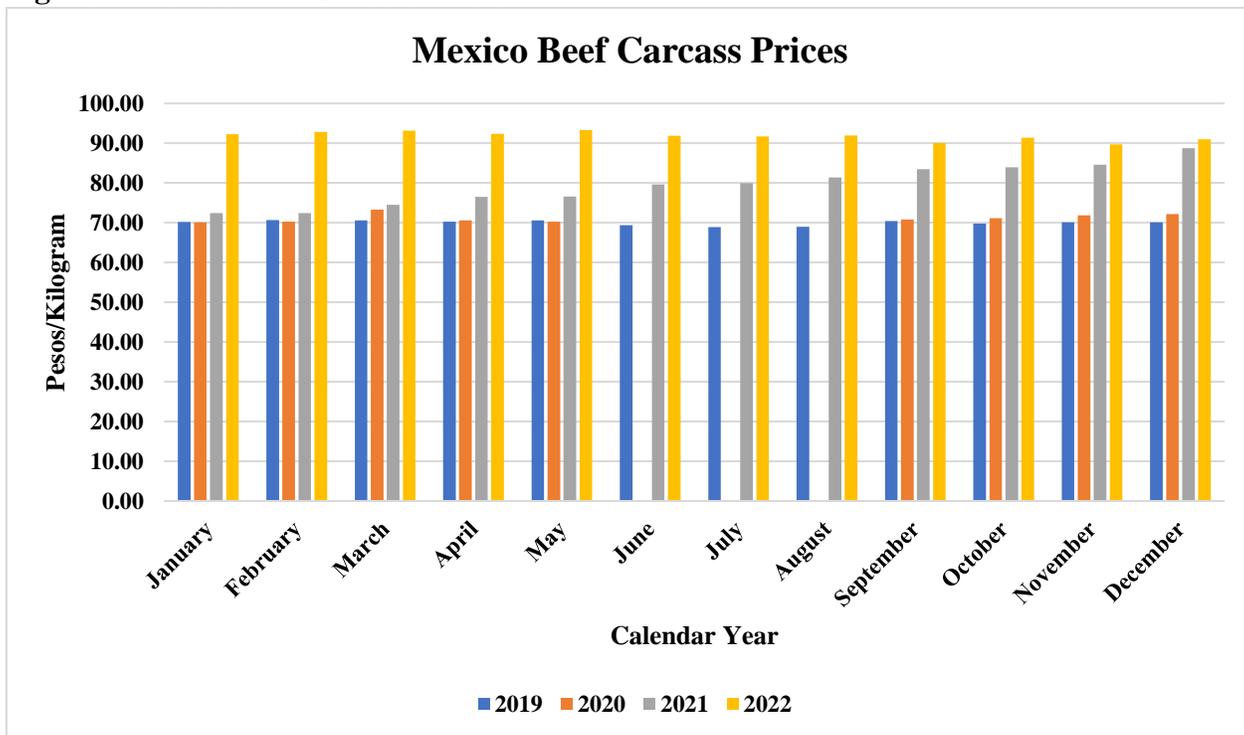
Several factors contribute to the 2023 forecast increase in slaughter numbers. High international beef prices incentivize domestic beef production for export, positioning Mexico to deliver high-quality cuts for international markets, especially to markets in Asia. Additionally, herd growth increases provide incentive to producers to slaughter their cattle. The increased herd growth provides confidence to producers, who can supply demand, while maintaining their assets.

2022

Post estimates the cattle slaughter to increase two percent compared to 2021. This slight increase is attributed to an increased demand for beef exports.

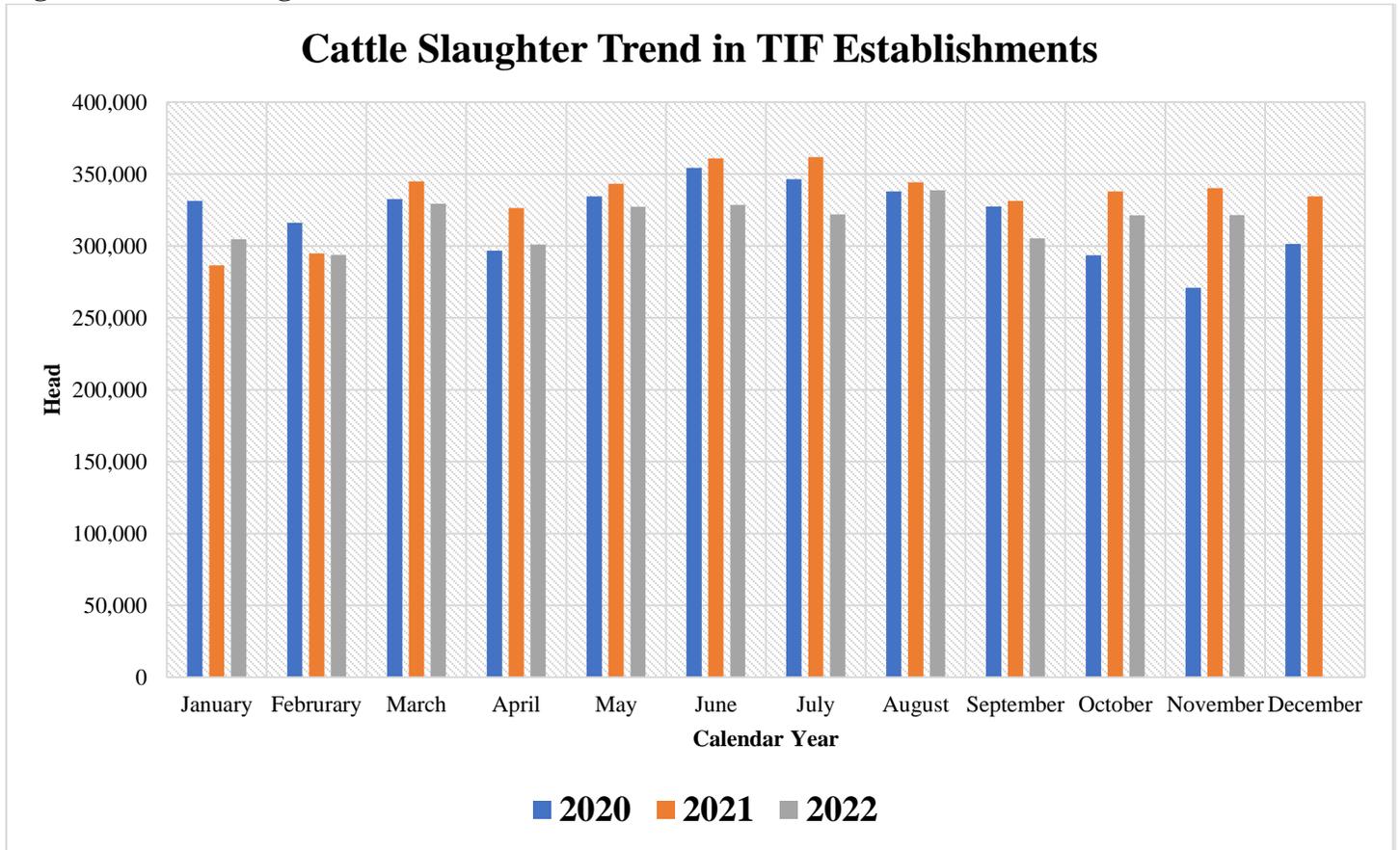
The Secretariat of Agriculture (SADER) reports 1,199 slaughterhouses in Mexico, with an overall capacity to slaughter 1.3 million head per month. Out of the 1,199 slaughter facilities, there are 199 Federally Inspected Establishments (TIF). Only TIF establishments are eligible to export, and the 2022 average use capacity is estimated at 56 percent.

Figure 1. Mexico Beef Carcass Prices



Source: Mexican Agri-food Information System (SIAP) (Note: 2020 SIAP data includes gaps from the source)

Figure 2. Cattle Slaughter Trend in TIF Establishments



Source: National Service of Agricultural Health, Food Safety and Agri-food Quality (SENASICA) – Federally Inspected Establishments (TIF) Directorate (Data through November 2022)

Trade

Exports

FAS/Mexico forecasts cattle exports in 2023 to increase to 1.1 million head, up 22 percent from 2022. The forecast is 200,000 head lower than the USDA official forecast. Post estimates 2022 live cattle exports at 900,000 head, 13 percent lower than the 2021 reported number. Post’s estimate for 2022 is three percent higher than the USDA official estimate of 875,000 head.

2023

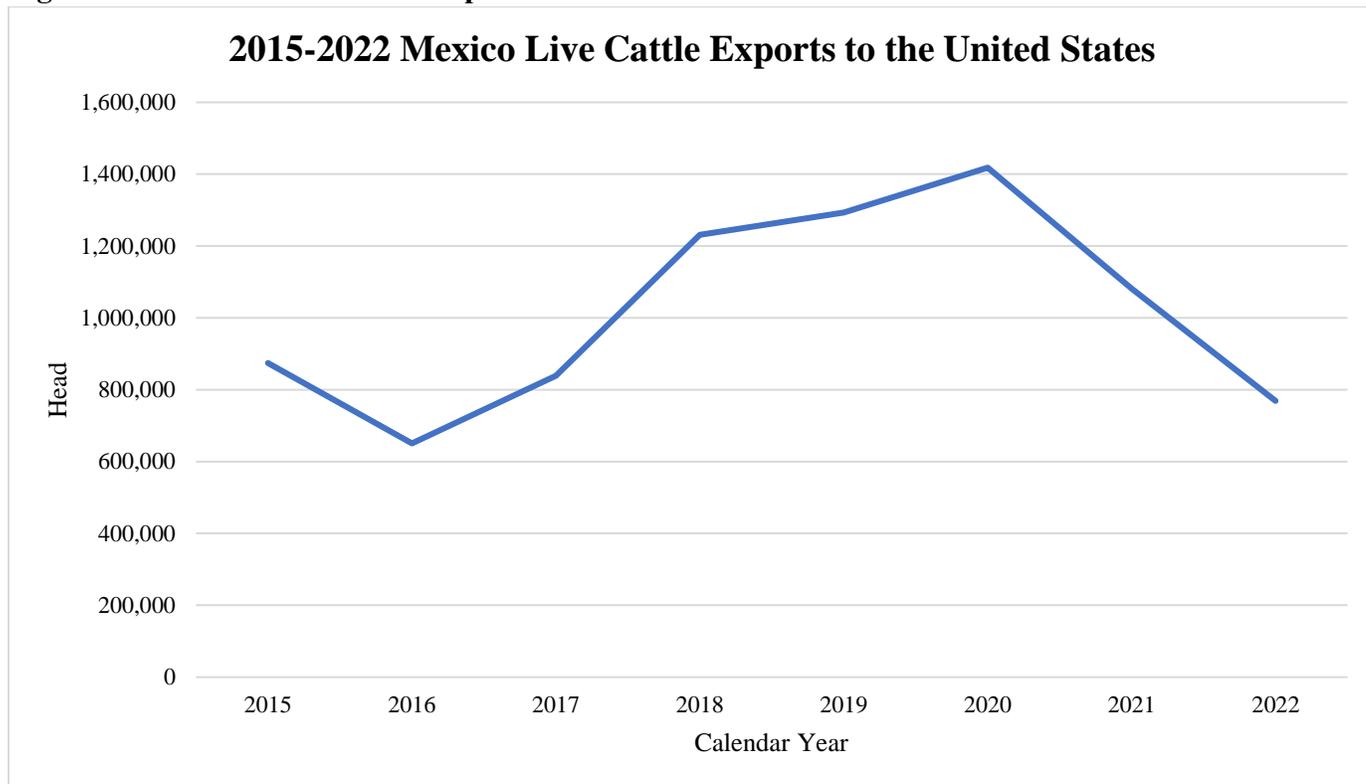
In 2023, Mexico’s calf production is expected to rise, which may increase the supply available for exports. The United States is the main customer for Mexico’s live cattle exports. A small amount of live cattle is exported to other destinations in Latin America. FAS/Mexico forecasts an increase of live cattle exports from Mexico to the United States in 2023 to meet market demand.

2022

According to Trade Data Monitor LLC, the United States imported 746,966 head of cattle from Mexico between January to November 2022. In 2022, as both international beef prices and domestic demand for

beef grew increasingly more appealing for producers, Mexico’s ranchers chose to fatten more of their animals in Mexico for slaughter and obtain better profits by meeting market demand for niche beef cuts, rather than exporting live animals. These factors contributed to the slowdown in 2022 of live cattle exports, compared to 2021. Although it is expected that 2023 exports will increase, numbers are not forecast to exceed 2020 figures.

Figure 3. Mexico’s Live Cattle Exports to the United States



Source: Mexican Agri-food Information System (SIAP) (*Data through November 2022)

Imports

FAS/Mexico forecasts cattle imports in 2023 to decrease to 80,000 head, down 27 percent from the 2022 estimate. Post’s forecast is in line with the official USDA forecast. The 2022 import estimate remains unchanged at 110,000 head, in line with the USDA official estimate. The 2022 import estimate is nine percent higher than 2021.

2023

Post forecasts a drop in 2023 cattle imports for immediate slaughter due to less supply from the United States. Although live cattle imports from the United States for slaughter are expected to decrease in 2023, compared to 2022, Post estimates imports will stay close to 70,000 – 75,000 head. The Mexican Cattlemen Association (AMEG) also expects an estimated 75,000 head to be imported from the United States in 2023. In addition, Mexico is expected to continue to import a small amount of live cattle from Nicaragua and Guatemala, around 5,000 head, entering through the southern border of Mexico.

2022

Importing live cattle from the United States for slaughter at TIF establishments is a lucrative option for facilities in Mexico's northern states. The 2022 imports of U.S. cattle for immediate slaughter in Mexico is estimated to increase compared to 2021, due to increased demand from select TIF establishments who hold purchasing power and meet sanitary requirements to import. These select companies purchase high quality livestock, from neighboring states like Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, as opposed to paying high freight costs from the central or southern states of Mexico.

Beef

Table 2. Beef – Production, Supply, and Demand (PSD)

Meat, Beef and Veal Market Year Begins	2021		2022		2023	
	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Mexico						
Slaughter (Reference) (1000 HEAD)	6,650	6,650	6,780	6,780	6,931	6,990
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT CWE)	2,129	2,129	2,180	2,180	2,225	2,225
Total Imports (1000 MT CWE)	172	172	165	165	180	180
Total Supply (1000 MT CWE)	2,301	2,301	2,345	2,345	2,405	2,405
Total Exports (1000 MT CWE)	363	363	400	400	440	440
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	1,938	1,938	1,945	1,945	1,965	1,965
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	1,938	1,938	1,945	1,945	1,965	1,965
Ending Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT CWE)	2,301	2,301	2,345	2,345	2,405	2,405
(1000 HEAD), (1000 MT CWE)						

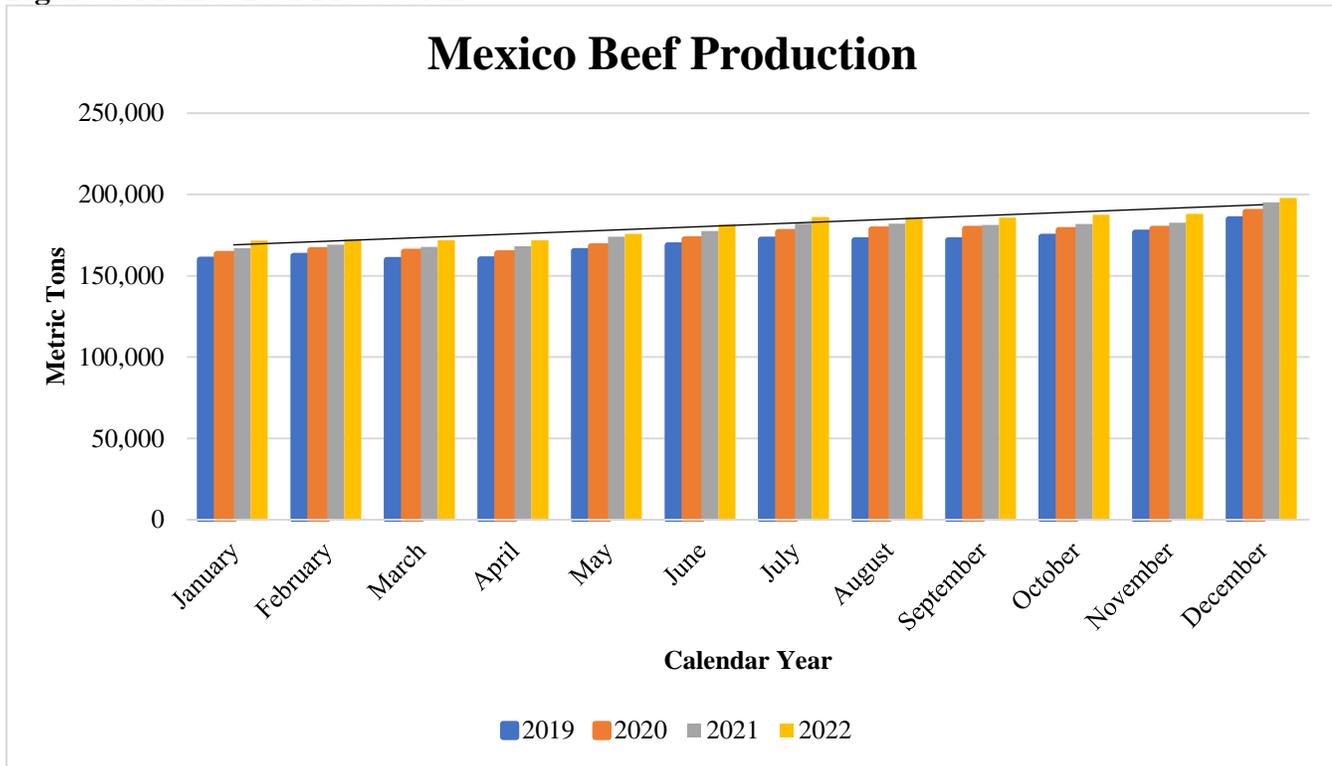
Production

FAS/Mexico forecasts 2023 beef production to increase by two percent to 2.23 MMT from the 2022 estimate of 2.18 MMT, in line with the USDA official number. Carcass weights are expected to marginally decrease in 2023 and are offset by larger slaughter numbers of slightly younger animals. Post's 2022 production estimate is in line with the USDA official estimate of 2.18 MMT. The 2022 estimate is a 2.3 percent increase from the 2021 reported figure.

The 2023 forecast increase in production correlates closely with a forecast 3 percent increase in the cattle slaughter volume. Although the average Mexican household struggles with record levels of food inflation, the Hotel, Restaurant, and Institution (HRI) sector maintains a strong demand for beef production for both domestic and foreign consumers.

Despite high food inflation pressures in Mexico, and beef being the most expensive source of animal protein, Mexico's beef production continues to grow. High international prices provide an increased boost to 2022 production and are expected to incentivize companies in 2023 to further increase beef production to supply international markets, especially the United States, Japan, Canada, South Korea, and Hong Kong.

Figure 4. Mexico Beef Production



Source: Mexican Agri-food Information System (SIAP)

Consumption

FAS/Mexico forecasts domestic beef consumption to increase by one percent to 1.97 MMT in 2023, from the 2022 estimate of 1.95 MMT. Post’s 2023 forecast is in line with the USDA official forecast. The 2022 estimate remains unchanged at 1.95 MMT, a minimal increase from 2021, and in line with the USDA official forecast.

The food inflation rate in Mexico is the highest reported for over 20 years. The December 2022 inflation rate was 8.35 percent, the second highest rate for a December since 1999 and 14.14 percent on a yearly basis, the highest rate since 1998. Despite food inflation concerns, Mexico’s HRI sector, which has rebounded strongly post-pandemic, coupled with population growth continues to drive up total domestic consumption. Restaurants with average bills above \$45 USD have not seen any impacts on beef consumption. Beef consumption among higher income households is more resilient. While total domestic beef consumption continues to increase in Mexico, the rate of growth is slowing down and per capita consumption is slightly decreasing, due to food inflation impacting consumer’s purchasing decisions.

Additionally, beef processors and retailers have expanded their portfolios with more affordable products, either through offering smaller portions or using less expensive variety meats and offal. Despite security concerns for the transportation of meat, larger companies have developed better food supply chains with more efficient ways to reach consumers, such as through websites and e-commerce applications.

Table 3. Mexico Inflation Levels of Select Animal Proteins (as of December 15, 2022)

Product	Dec 15, 2021	Dec 15, 2022	Yearly variation (%)
Eggs	36.0	44.7	24.2
Chicken Meat	69.8	83.5	19.8
Pasteurized Milk	21.1	23.4	10.8
Pork	88.2	97.1	10.1
Bacon	111.6	120.6	8.1
Beef	163.8	174.6	6.6
Sausage	65.7	69.8	6.2
Cooked Ham	149.8	158.3	5.7
Milk Powder	117.6	124.2	5.6

Source: Mexican Agri-food Information System (SIAP) & Secretary of Economy (SE) (Prices expressed in pesos with exchange rate of 1 USD = 19.2 pesos)

Trade

Imports

FAS/Mexico forecasts beef imports in 2023 to rise nine percent to 180,000 MT, up 15,000 MT from the 2022 estimate of 165,000 MT. Post's 2023 forecast for beef imports is in line with the USDA official forecast. Post estimates 2022 beef imports in line with the official USDA forecast at 165,000 MT, a four percent decrease from the 2021 reported number of 172,000 MT.

2023

According to domestic beef processors, and as noted in the Consumption section, beef demand is expected to be propped up largely by the HRI sector and higher income households. Additionally, the slowdown in live cattle imports, and increase of live cattle exports in 2023 will incentivize beef imports to supplement domestic supply. The United States continues to be the main beef supplier for Mexico, followed by Nicaragua and Canada.

2022

The lowered imports estimate is attributed to Mexico's economic slowdown and a weaker Mexican peso in the earlier part of the year. Increased domestic production has been able to meet more beef demand. Additionally, the increase in live cattle imports from the United States for slaughter in Mexico has also contributed to the moderate slowdown in beef imports.

Exports

FAS/Mexico forecasts beef exports in 2023 to rise ten percent to 440,000 MT, up 40,000 MT from the 2022 estimate of 400,000 MT. The 2023 forecast is in line with the official USDA forecast. Post estimates 2022 exports to reach 400,000 MT, in line with the USDA Official estimate, and 10 percent higher than the 2021 figure.

2023

The global demand for Mexican beef is forecast to increase due to the ability for production of specialty cuts through hand labor and consumer preferences for leaner beef at competitive prices. Post's initial forecast for 2023 was that there would be a 15 percent increase in Mexican beef exports (See GAIN: [MX2022-0046](#)). However, the exchange rate between the peso and the dollar in the second half of the year, pulled down Post forecast to ten percent. As the peso gets stronger, it becomes more expensive for Mexico to export, especially to the United States.

2022

The United States continues to be the main destination for Mexico's beef, followed by Japan, Canada, Hong Kong, and South Korea. In 2022, Asian markets continued to value the high labor and hand cut specialty products processed in Mexico. Even though Mexico does not export high volumes of beef to those destinations, exports consist of high-end products elaborated through specialized manual labor, destined for both HRI and retail outlets.

Hogs

Table 4. Swine – Production, Supply, and Demand (PSD)

Animal Numbers, Swine Market Year Begins Mexico	2021		2022		2023	
	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Beginning Stocks (1000 HEAD)	11,500	11,500	11,775	11,775	12,250	12,250
Sow Beginning Stocks (1000 HEAD)	1,255	1,255	1,285	1,285	1,320	1,320
Production (Pig Crop) (1000 HEAD)	20,810	20,810	21,700	21,700	22,400	22,400
Total Imports (1000 HEAD)	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total Supply (1000 HEAD)	32,320	32,320	33,485	33,485	34,660	34,660
Total Exports (1000 HEAD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sow Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	19,700	19,700	20,400	20,400	21,250	21,250
Total Slaughter (1000 HEAD)	19,700	19,700	20,400	20,400	21,250	21,250
Loss and Residual (1000 HEAD)	845	845	835	835	850	850
Ending Inventories (1000 HEAD)	11,775	11,775	12,250	12,250	12,560	12,560
Total Distribution (1000 HEAD)	32,320	32,320	33,485	33,485	34,660	34,660
(1000 HEAD)						

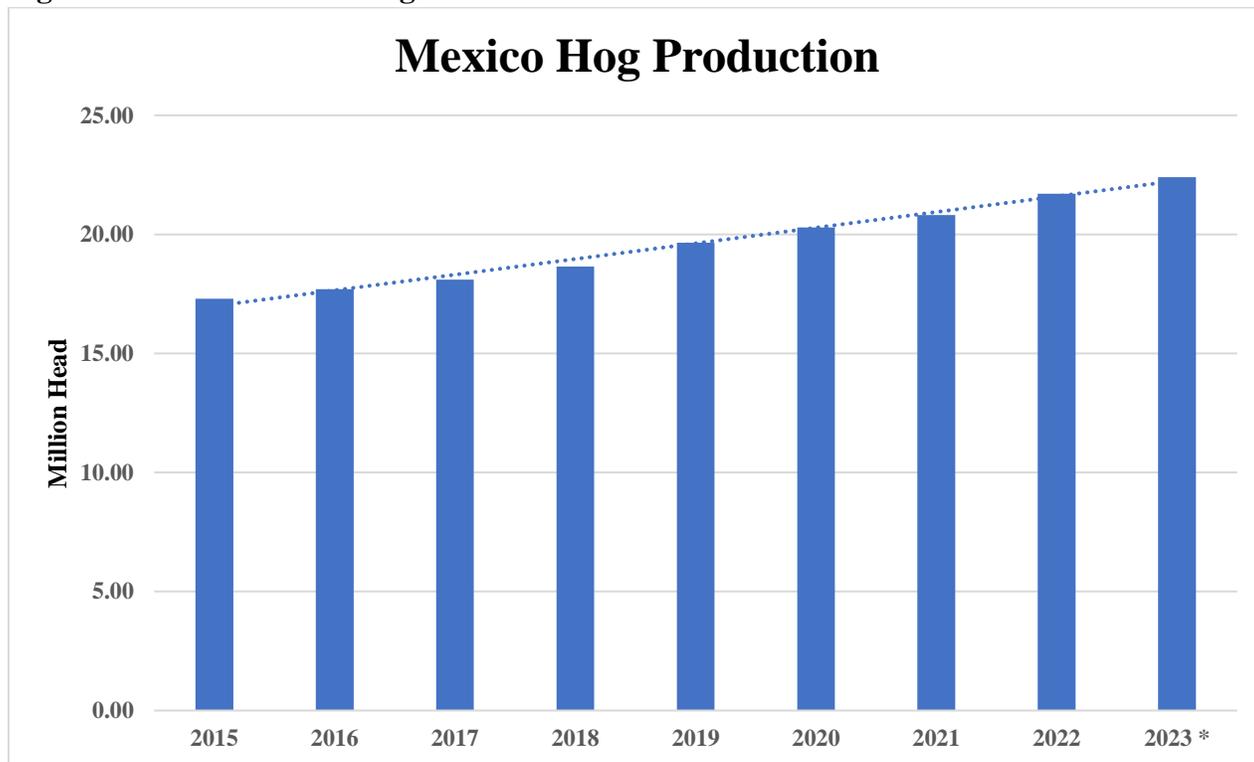
Production

FAS/Mexico forecasts Mexico's 2023 production (pig crop) to increase by 3.2 percent, compared to 2022, reaching 22.4 million head, in line with the USDA official forecast. The 2022 production forecast is unchanged.

Mexico’s pig crop continues to grow in line with the country’s population growth. Given both domestic and global market trends, large companies continue to expand operations and seek efficiencies along the entire supply chain.

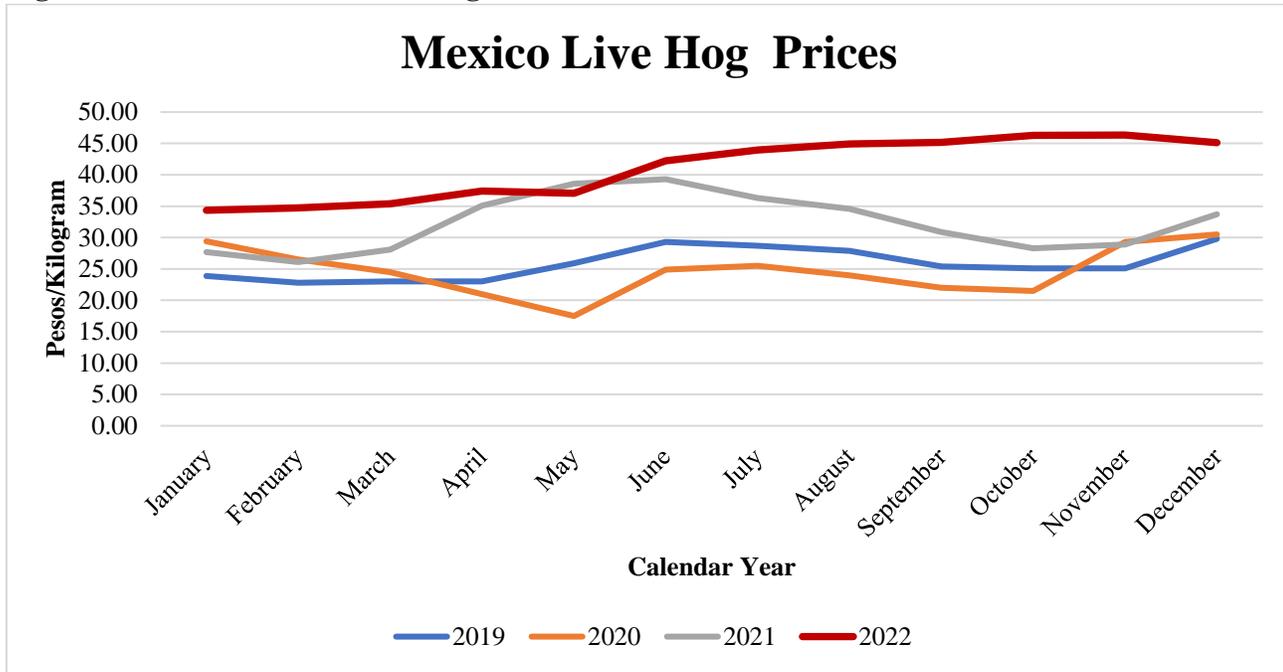
Live hog prices on average were 27 percent higher during 2022, compared to 2021. Elevated grain and feed prices, combined with strong pork demand, increased hog prices considerably during 2022.

Figure 5. Swine – Mexico Hog Production



Source: Mexican Agri-food Information System (SIAP) & Secretary of Economy (SE) (*FAS/Mexico Forecast)

Figure 6. Swine – Mexico Live Hog Prices



Source: Mexican Agri-food Information System (SIAP) & Secretary of Economy (SE)

Slaughter

FAS/Mexico maintains the slaughter forecast for 2023 four percent higher than 2022, at 21.3 million head. Post maintains the slaughter estimate for 2022. Increased domestic demand from a growing population, as well as strong profit margins for producers, provides incentive for the swine industry to increase slaughter.

Trade

Imports

FAS/Mexico maintains the import forecast for 2023 at 10,000 head and estimate for 2022 to remain flat at 10,000 head, in line with the USDA official numbers.

Imports remain flat due to economic considerations, which include a lack of public security on the roads of Mexico for live swine imports and a lack of certainty for large private investments.

Exports

No live exports of swine.

Pork

Table 5. Pork – Production, Supply, and Demand (PSD)

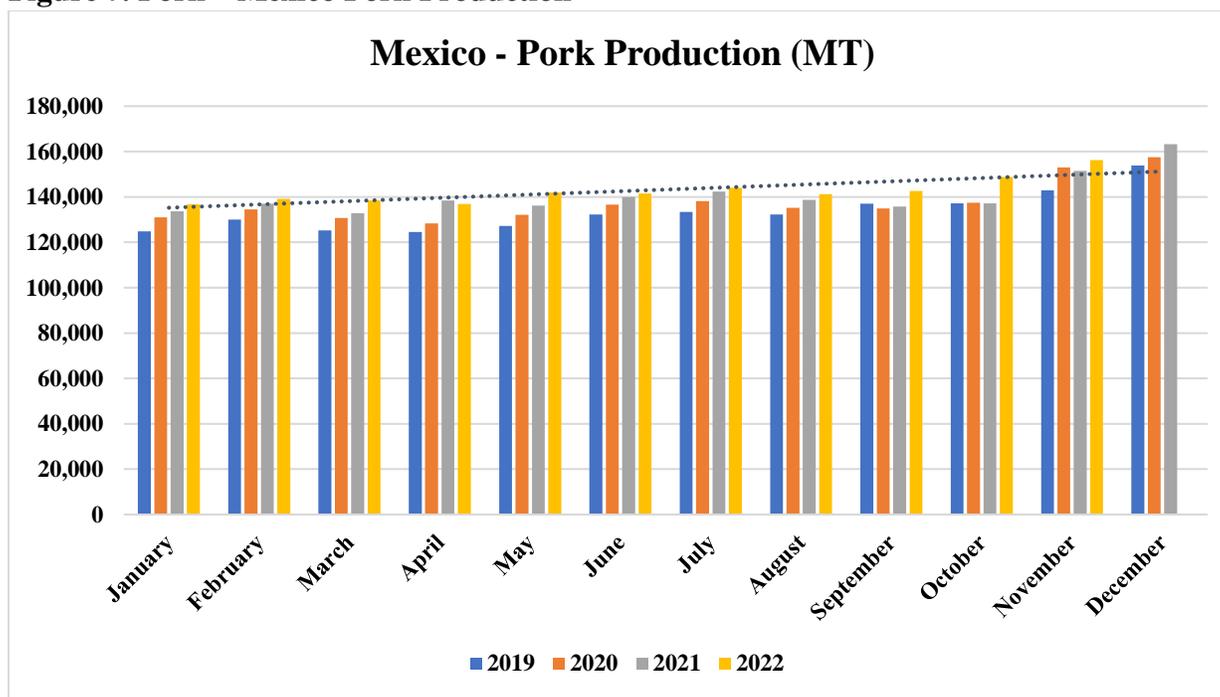
Meat, Swine Market Year Begins	2021		2022		2023	
	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
Mexico	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference) (1000 HEAD)	19,700	19,700	20,400	20,400	21,250	21,250
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT CWE)	1,484	1,484	1,530	1,530	1,600	1,600
Total Imports (1000 MT CWE)	1,155	1,155	1,275	1,275	1,240	1,240
Total Supply (1000 MT CWE)	2,639	2,639	2,805	2,805	2,840	2,840
Total Exports (1000 MT CWE)	319	319	300	300	310	310
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	2,320	2,320	2,505	2,505	2,530	2,530
Other Use, Losses (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption (1000 MT CWE)	2,320	2,320	2,505	2,505	2,530	2,530
Ending Stocks (1000 MT CWE)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT CWE)	2,639	2,639	2,805	2,805	2,840	2,840

(1000 HEAD), (1000 MT CWE)

Production

In 2023, FAS/Mexico forecasts pork production to increase by 4.6 percent from 1.53 MMT, reaching 1.6 MMT, in line with the USDA official forecast. Post maintains the 2022 production estimate. Production efficiency continues to grow in Mexico due to private investment in the sector and increases in the use of technology.

Figure 7. Pork – Mexico Pork Production



Source: Mexican Agri-food Information System (SIAP) & Secretary of Economy (SE)

Consumption

FAS/Mexico forecasts domestic pork consumption to increase by one percent to 2.53 MMT in 2023, from the 2022 estimate of 2.50 MMT. Post's 2023 forecast is in line with the USDA official forecast. Post maintains the 2022 production estimate.

2023

Pork consumption is forecast to increase in Mexico; however, the rate of growth is slowing down, due to less consumer purchasing power. Continued high inflation, combined with high prices, are expected to result in more methodic/cautious consumers. Consumption through processed meats, such as sausages and hot dogs, are expected to maintain pork affordability for consumers.

2022

According to USDA official figures, Mexico's pork consumption has increased 28 percent from 2016 compared to 2023. Many consumers have shifted from beef to pork consumption as the domestic economy continues to struggle with food inflation. The increase in the prices of chicken meat since 2020 has also encouraged more consumption of pork among Mexico's consumers.

Table 6. Pork – Mexico Inflation

Product	Dec-21	Dec-22	Variation %
Boneless Ham	103.2	113.6	10.0
Pork Loin	122.4	129.7	6.0
Chicken Breast	95.6	115.8	21.0
Whole Chicken	45.6	47.3	4.0
Smoked Turkey	117.9	139.2	18.0

Source: Mexican Agri-food Information System (SIAP) & Secretary of Economy (SE) (Prices expressed in pesos with exchange rate of 1 USD = 19.2 pesos)

Trade

Exports

FAS/Mexico forecasts pork exports to increase by three percent to 310,000 MT in 2023, from the 2022 estimate of 300,000 MT. Post's 2023 forecast is in line with the USDA official forecast. Post maintains the 2022 production estimate.

2023

Mexico's pork exports are forecast to increase as international markets demand specialized and hand cut Mexican pork products at competitive prices. The United States is the main destination for Mexican pork exports, followed by South Korea, Japan, and Hong Kong. Since China began its recovery from ASF, Mexico's booming exports to that destination are expected to continue, but volumes may moderate over time.

2022

Mexico's pork exports faced a series of challenges such as supply chain bottlenecks, public insecurity, high costs of energy and fuel, and a stronger trending peso in the last half of the year that decreased the competitiveness of Mexican pork exports.

Imports

FAS/Mexico forecasts pork imports to decrease by 2.7 percent to 1.24 MMT in 2023, from the 2022 estimate of 1.28 MMT. Post's 2023 forecast is in line with the USDA official forecast. Post maintains the 2022 production estimate.

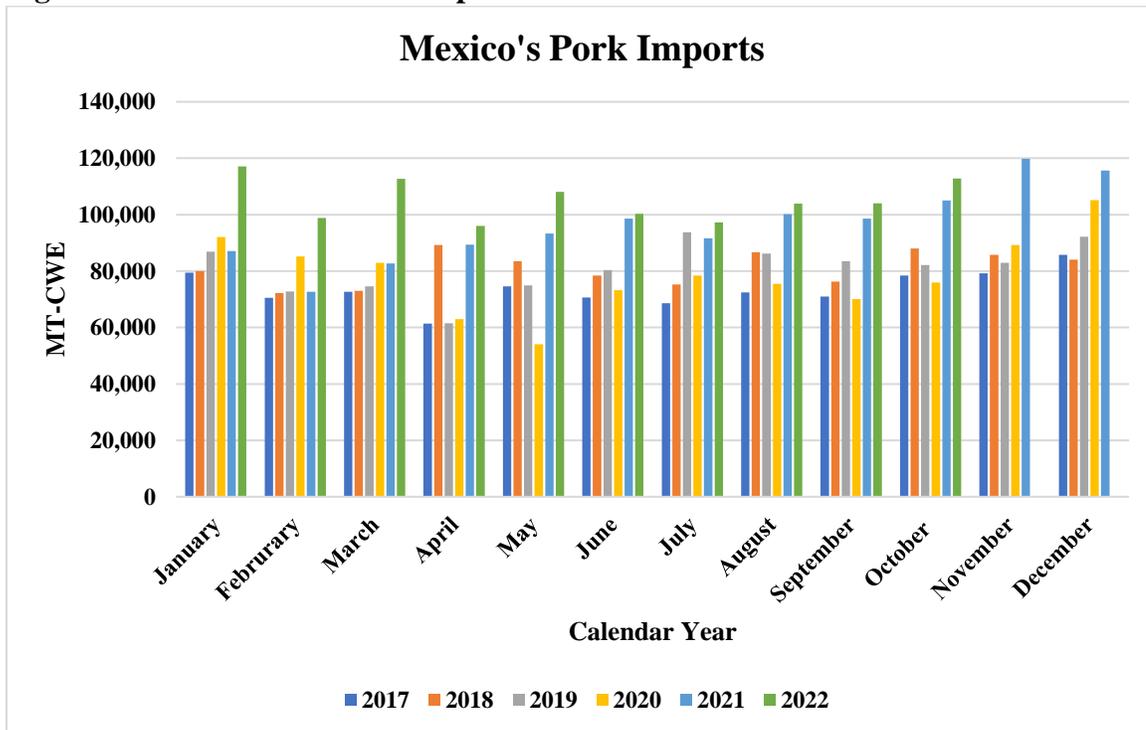
2023

Mexico's pork imports are forecast to decrease in 2023, due to expectations that domestic production will be able to satisfy a larger share of the demand. Another factor for the slowdown expected for 2023 is the increased price for pork imports, which rose 16 percent on a yearly basis during 2022. Despite the decrease in imports, it is expected that Mexico will maintain a high volume of imports in 2023 relative to recent years, due to dependency on imports to satisfy domestic demand.

2022

Pork imports through 2022 maintained a strong pace, as domestic demand continued to grow and a stronger peso towards the second half of the year increased purchasing power. Some analysts also estimate pork imports will reach a growth above 9 percent by the end of 2022, on a year-to-year basis.

Figure 8. Pork – Mexico Pork Imports



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Policy (Beef and Pork)

The Government of Mexico (GOM) published a series of inflation related Decrees which temporarily allow the duty-free import of certain food products including beef and pork (See [GAIN MX2023-0002](#) and [GAIN MX2022-0057](#)). The Decree temporarily exempts select importers from the payment of import duties for certain goods and facilitates administrative easing. The decree is valid until December 2023.

Beef

In November 2022, Mexico announced the opening of imports for Argentine beef. The authorization is limited to aged boneless beef. Currently, there are 22 establishments in Argentina authorized to export aged boneless beef to Mexico. It is important to highlight that besides Mexico's authorization, 20 out of the 22 of these establishments are also authorized by FSIS to export Argentine beef to the United States. One is authorized by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) authorities to export beef to Canada, and one by European Union authorities to export beef to its member states. Aged boneless beef from Argentina needs to comply with SENASICA inspections at the port of entry (POE). To date, there have been no imports of aged boneless beef from Argentina to Mexico. Freight costs, combined with a relatively high-priced and high-end product, makes high volume imports very unlikely.

Pork

In November 2022, SENASICA authorized imports of pork from Brazil, but limited these imports to pork originating from swine born, raised, and slaughtered in the region of Santa Catarina. The pork must be imported for thermal processing (cooking) in TIF establishments. To date, no imported shipments have been reported.

Technical Notes:

All quantities (beef and pork) noted are in Carcass Weight Equivalent (CWE). CWE is the weight of an animal after slaughter and removal of most internal organs, head, and skin.

For More Information

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Report Number	Title	Dated
MX2022-0046	Livestock and Products Annual	09/06/2022
MX2022-0003	Livestock and Products Semi-annual	03/29/2022
MX2021-0042	Livestock and Products Annual	07/29/2021
MX2021-0005	Livestock and Products Semi-annual	03/16/2021
MX2020-0038	Livestock and Products Annual	07/30/2020

Attachments:

No Attachments