Sader prepares the opening of six new meat export markets and the reactivation of two more.

Producers will be able to sell pork viscera to China and beef meat to Japan, Singapore, and Taiwan; in America, the opening will be for beef meat to Peru and poultry to Nicaragua.

The Secretariat of Agriculture and Rural Development (Sader) has programmed the opening soon in six new meat, pork, and poultry products export markets, in countries of Asia and America. Also, he is working to reactivate horse meat exports to the European Union (EU) and beef meat to Russia.

During these negotiations the National Service for Agro-Alimentary Public Health, Safety and Quality (Senasica) works with the health authorities of importing countries, in order to agree protocols that state the zoosanitary requirements Mexican products must meet to enter those markets.

In Asia, we are looking to close agreements with China for pork viscera. During last May, Mexico sent to said country the memorandum proposal to export viscera, which will be an annex to the protocol signed for pork meat export, so establishments currently authorized by the Chinese government can sent viscera, once the procedure is concluded.

It is worth remembering that during the China tour the Head of the Sader, Victor Villalobos Arámbula, remembered Chinese technicians to visit the establishments interested in being part of this market.

Also, negotiations are kept with three countries, Japan, Singapore, and Taiwan, for beef meat export. Currently, Mexico exports beef meat with bone to Japan without bovines age restriction, now the entrance of meat with spinal column
bone is being negotiated, which represents an opportunity for this product in the Japanese market.

We are working with Singapore to agree on the Export Zoosanitary Certificate model, in order for authorized establishments, derived from the visit their technicians made to Mexico in 2018, can commence to send beef meat as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, Taiwanese technicians will visit Mexico next August to know the processes performed in the Federal Inspection Type (TIF) plants interested in export.

In America, an agreement with Peru is being prepared to send beef meat. In March, Peruvian technicians had a visit to verify the health conditions of bovines in Mexico, the verdict is pending.

Once the verdict is ready, technicians will perform a second visit to audit the safety condition in the TIF plants interested in placing their products in said market.

With the sanitary authority of Nicaragua, the visit of their technicians to the TIF establishment that wants to export poultry meat, located in the Yucatan Peninsula is being managed.

Likewise, a few weeks ago, officials of the Office of the Director of Food and Agriculture Safety (DIA) of Nicaragua visited cold and smoked meat processing and packaging plants in Jalisco, Hidalgo, and Guanajuato, in order to start the renovation of the export authorities.

Regarding the reactivation of horse and beef meat market with the European Union and Russia, respectively, the Senasica is working with the corresponding sanitary bodies to agree medium-term protocols.

With the EU we are looking to reactivate the horse meat export market, stopped in 2015, basically due to traceability issues; currently, the Mexican government offers the EU to implement a horse-separation scheme for 180 days to guarantee the traceability during said period, without needing a confining scheme, which is not affordable for Mexican producers.

Meanwhile, with Russia we are looking to reopen beef export market, stopped in 2013, so the Mexican government offers Russia a cattle separation scheme, in order to meet the requirements established by the Russian authority.

It is worth remembering that in Mexico the establishments that wish to export meat must have a TIF certification.

The country has 468 establishments of this kind for all industries, including, slaughter, cuts, meat processors, and bovine, pork, caprine, ovine, poultry, and even milk and honey refrigerators.
Mexico has established sanitary protocols for the export of animal origin products to 64 countries. United States, Japan, Republic of Korea and China are the main consumers.

It is worth mentioning that Mexico is one of five countries, together with the United States, Australia, Portugal, and Switzerland, which have the recognition of the World Health Organization (WHO) as countries free of the six most devastating animal diseases: foot and mouth disease, classical swine fever, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, horse sickness, and ovine rinderpest, which facilitates commercial trade.