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GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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Mexico

Poultry and Products Semi-annual

Poultry and Products Semi-annual

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Report Highlights:

Mexico's 2010 broiler meat production forecast has been revised lower, although this year's broiler production will not recover to the 2008 level. Production for 2009 was revised lower due to the international economic crisis. However, imports for 2009 are revised up by 35 TMT. The Mexican poultry sector continues to look to expand exports of Mexican poultry products; however, these efforts are restrained due to the lack of USDA recognition of Exotic Newcastle Disease (END) free zones.

Executive Summary:

Mexico's 2010 broiler meat production forecast has been revised lower than previously reported, although this year's production level will not recover to 2008 level. Production for 2009 was revised lower due to the impact of the international economic crisis and accumulated financial problems faced by domestic poultry producers. Imports are revised up by 35 TMT. During 2010, imports of poultry products sourced from Chile are forecast to increase. This year, the Mexican poultry sector will face a Government of Mexico's investigation of the Mexican poultry sector regarding possible monopolistic business practices, a slower economic recovery due to Mexican fiscal policy and increased imported products. Furthermore, a lack of USDA recognition for areas free of exotic Newcastle disease continues to constrain the domestic market due in part to its inability to export Mexican poultry products to the United States and the world.

Government of Mexico officials continue working on a Mexico equivalency agreement with USDA's Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) that would allow for the exports of Mexican poultry products and egg products to the United States.

Note: Data included in this report are not official USDA data. Official USDA data are available at <http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonlineonline>

Commodities:

Poultry, Meat, Broiler

Production:

Mexico's broiler meat production forecast for CY 2010 is revised down 3.1 percent lower from the previous forecast due in part to slow economic recovery, this after a decline of 2.2 percent in 2009. The figures for 2010 are still slightly lower than the revised 2008 broiler production.

There are two factors that could stimulate broiler production during 2010: the rate of economic recovery it pertains to family incomes, and an expected record level of U.S. corn yield which would reduce grain prices.

However, broiler production will maintain close to 2009 levels. The slow rate of economic recovery is due in part to Mexican fiscal policy affecting disposable incomes and, thus, purchases of poultry products, especially among low-income families. In addition, the decline in the cost of production because of lower grain prices will be nullified by the increase cost for inputs such as transportation and energy.

Figures for 2009 were also revised down to reflect the Mexican industry forecast. These reductions are the result of the difficulties selling poultry products during 2009 due in part to the decline in family incomes. Even though poultry products are the cheapest animal protein, the international economic crisis affected consumption, especially in lower-income consumers, forcing producers to raise birds to a higher slaughter weight and driving up production costs. Furthermore, during the second week of October 2009, within the Mexico City metropolitan area the Mexican National Poultry Union (UNA) members began selling chicken breast at 35 pesos per kilo (US\$

2.64 per kilo), as well as legs and thighs at 22 pesos per kilo (US\$ 1.66 per kilo), which were record low prices for the year.

Poultry producers continue to be major users of animal feed; however, Mexico is a grain deficient country.

Mexico covers domestic demand with imports from the United States. According to the feed industry data, for 2009, the Mexican feed production was 26.6 TMT of which 13.9 TMT was used by the poultry sector. For 2009, this represented an increase of 1.67 percent from 2008 feed production used by the poultry sector.

Consolidation of the Mexican industry is expected to continue. However, on December 17, 2009, Mexico's Federal Commission of Economic Competition (CFC) published a notice announcing an investigation of the Mexican poultry sector regarding possible monopolistic business practices. At this time, no specific companies have been cited as conducting business in this manner. However, it is possible that the three largest companies will be asked to provide information for the investigation.

As previously stated, the Mexican poultry sector is very concentrated; three companies account for 55 percent of all Mexican broiler production, and two of them are U.S. firms. However, the findings of the investigation could result in sanctions that would affect the entire sector.

After 12 years of increasing broiler production, 2009 resulted in a decline. The decline is the result of many factors during the past three years, beginning with higher grain prices in 2007 which affected the cost of production, the devaluation of the Mexican peso, the international economic crisis, and competition from imports.

In the second half of 2009, industry research showed that broiler prices in some wet markets declined from \$22.23 pesos (US\$ 1.52) per kilogram in June, to \$15.89 pesos (US\$ 1.20) per kilogram in October. In fact, it was reported that there was a domestic oversupply of broiler meat in September due to slack demand and cheaper imports. Furthermore, producers faced higher production costs due to more expensive electricity, packing materials and transportation.

In order to recover the Mexican poultry sector will focus on consolidation, production of valued-added products, and development of facilities and strategies to export products. However, export efforts are constrained due to the lack of USDA recognition of areas free of exotic Newcastle disease (END).

Consumption:

The consumption estimate for CY 2010 was revised down to 3.37 TMT due in part to a slower than expected economic recovery. Consumption will be supported by economic recovery, the affordability of chicken relative to other meats, increased use in processed food products, and improved product quality.

Figures for 2009 were revised up from those previously estimated due to higher imports. The international economic crisis affected family incomes, reducing broiler consumption for 2009, especially, in low income consumers. However, broiler consumption continued to grow. The consumption increase was supported by middle income consumers who consumed cheaper protein (i.e., chicken).

Consumption data for 2008 was also revised slightly up as the result of final import and export numbers for 2008.

For 2010, UNA estimates the average per-capita consumption of chicken at 25.73 kilograms. This level is slightly down from the 2009 level of 25.96 kilograms, but still higher than the 2000 level of 19.66 kilograms.

Finally, it is important to point out that even though the H1N1 outbreak in 2009 affected pork consumption and temporarily benefited broiler meat consumption, the international economic crisis affected the consumer's purchasing power which cut the consumption of broiler meat.

The past year was very volatile for poultry prices. For the first half of the year consumer prices for chicken leg quarters (CLQs) were significantly higher compared to prices during the second half of 2009. However, prices fell throughout the year primarily because of the economic crisis, oversupply, and international price volatility.

In Mexico City, prices for CLQ were the highest in March at 28.42 pesos/kg (US\$1.94/kg) and were the lowest in October at 17.39 pesos/kg (US\$1.31/kg). The average broiler price for 2009 was 20.15 pesos/kg (US\$1.49/kg) which was 12.7 percent lower than in 2008 (23.08 pesos/kg or US\$ 2.07/kg).

Trade:

Imports

Imports of broiler meat for CY 2010 were revised up 10.1 percent from the previous estimate. However, the product mix of imports will change. It is expected more raw material for meat processing (mainly mechanically separated meat and liver) will be imported this year; imports of whole chicken and cuts could decline.

Data for 2009 were revised upward by 7.2 percent over the previous estimate due in part to the availability of cheaper imports during the second half of the year. During 2009 imports of chicken carcasses and CLQ's (fresh/chilled) recorded an unusual increase because of the lower international prices.

The United States is the main supplier of broiler meat to Mexico. However, Chile's presence in the poultry market has begun to affect the U.S presence. During the first 10 months of 2009 imports from Chile of frozen mechanically separated chicken (HS 0207.14.01) represented 28 percent of total Mexican imports, an increase of more than 108 percent, while imports from the United States of the same product declined. This is due in part to some AI outbreaks which are causing Mexican importers to diversify their suppliers in order to ensure raw material supplies continue to flow without interruptions.

Imports of broiler meat for CY 2008 were unchanged.

The top three products imported by Mexico are; fresh or chilled mechanically deboned chicken meat, fresh and chilled turkey parts, and frozen chicken leg quarters. Although imports of chicken products have been increasingly diversified, during the first 10 months of 2009 imports of mechanically deboned turkey meat declined due in part to the decline in consumption caused by the international economic crisis. However, it is expected that for 2010 more raw material for processed meats will be imported as a result of an increasing demand for cheaper meats.

Mexico maintains restrictions on bird and poultry products from Edmonson County, Kentucky; Giles and Lincoln Counties, Tennessee; and Meeker County, Minnesota.

Table 5 summarizes some of the regulations currently implemented by the GOM for imports of live poultry and poultry meat from the United States.

Table 5. Mexico: Current Import Regulations for Poultry and Poultry Products.

Table 5. Mexico: Current Import Regulations for Poultry and Poultry Products				
ITEM	RAW POULTRY FOR RETAIL & FOR FURTHER PROCESSING*	FULLY COOKED POULTRY MEAT AND EGG PRODUCTS	TABLE, SPF** AND HATCHING EGGS	LIVE BIRDS
Export Status from All U.S. States 1/	YES 5	YES	YES 1 5	YES 5
Required Language On Cleaning And Disinfection Of Trucks	YES	NO	YES	YES
Required Sealing Of Trucks At Point Of Origin	NO	NO	NO	YES
Required Language that Product is Fit for Human Consumption and Freely Marketed in the U.S.	YES	NO	2	2
Agar Gel or ELISA Test Required	3	NO	3	3
Certification Requirements On Exotic Newcastle Disease 4	YES	YES	YES	YES

* MDM and cut exports are only approved to proceed to Federal Inspected Plant (TIF) meat processing facilities authorized by SAGARPA.

** SPF, Specific Pathogen Free

1/ The exports of poultry products and by-products from the State of Arkansas, that come from birds slaughtered from May 10 until July 14, 2008 remains prohibited.

1 Boxes of table eggs as well as SPF eggs must show the stamp of the competent authority.

2 SPF, hatching eggs and live birds should be freely marketed in the U.S.

3 When a plant and farm/flock is registered under the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP), the Agar Gel or ELISA test will not be required; otherwise the tests will be required by SAGARPA.

4 Exotic Newcastle Disease statement for meat, meat products and by products. - "That the product comes from flocks that have a monitoring program of 70 birds that began after 12 days of age, using viral isolation tests and identification of velogenic strains through a test that indicates intracerebral pathogenicity in chicks of one day of age and that is carried out for each lot that is delivered for slaughter, obtaining negative results for Velogenic Newcastle disease, or that comes from a country free of Velogenic Newcastle Disease."

5 Imports of live birds, fresh eggs, poultry meat products and by products chilled and /or frozen are prohibited by the Mexican Government Authorities:
 As of March 9, 2009, from Edmonson County, Kentucky
 As of April 3, 2009, from Giles County, Tennessee
 As of April 10, 2009, from Lincoln County, Tennessee
 As of July 5, 2009, from Meeker County, Minnesota

For additional information regarding poultry meat and egg products exports to Mexico see the FSIS Export Library at http://www.fsis.usda.gov/Regulations_& Policies/Mexico_Requirements/index.asp (Export Requirements for meat and poultry products).

The Mexican phyto-zoo-sanitary requirements sheets (HRZ's) for each kind of imported product to Mexico are available at <http://148.245.191.4/zooweb/inicio.aspx>

Source: SAGARPA/SENASICA/Animal Health Division.

Exports

Broiler export forecasts were revised up from the previous estimates in 2010, 2009 and 2008 to reflect official data and the continuous efforts of UNA and the GOM to increase the exports. Currently, UNA and the GOM continue focusing on increasing the exports of value-added poultry products.

However, the slow rate of increase demonstrates the poultry industry's problems with consolidation and diversification of markets for its exports. According to the Mexican poultry industry, the principal problems are the restrictions created by the lack of recognition of disease-free areas in Mexico by USDA. The Mexican poultry industry has been working with USDA, U.S.A Poultry and Egg Export Council (USAPEEC) and the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA) in order to obtain the recognition of exotic Newcastle disease-free status for at least six states of Mexico. (See policy section).

Policy:

Domestic poultry producers have faced difficult years beginning with increased grain prices in 2007, then the peso devaluation, the international economic crisis, and total liberalization of trade with the United States. For 2010, domestic fiscal policy changes, such as increases in costs of gas, transportation, and energy as well as higher taxes, could increase the cost of production for Mexican poultry producers.

As a result, during the past year the Mexican poultry producers have become vocal and are seeking political support to restrict the imports of U.S. poultry products. The domestic sector continues to view the current trade in poultry products as one-way and not two-way trade with the United States. The lack of USDA recognition of disease-free areas for END is becoming a heated political issue instead of a technical animal health issue. Although the United States is not the intended export market, the lack of USDA recognition continues to impede Mexican poultry exports to other countries of the world.

USDA/APHIS has engaged SAGARPA/SENASICA in an effort to provide USDA recognition for END disease free areas. USDA/APHIS has provided technical support and continues these efforts in order to complete the required regulatory process. Despite the Mexican poultry sector's understanding of the U.S. regulatory process for obtaining this disease free area recognition, the bureaucratic process is trying the nerves of the sector.

Recently, UNA has criticized use of Mechanically Separated Carcass (MSC) in the production of sausages and hams and has sought amendment of the labeling regulation. This amendment would establish requirements regarding which products could be used in the production of sausages and hams.

SAGARPA announced on January 29, 2008, that the import of frozen meat and meat products in "combos" will be prohibited. Combos are large, plastic-lined, palletized cardboard boxes of the same product from the same establishment. Mexico delayed implementation of 100 percent intrusive sampling of combos at the border, until March 15, 2010.

Due to the volume of trade using combos, a legal requirement for 100 percent organoleptic, microbial testing, and periodic discoveries of non-agricultural contraband in combos (e.g., smuggled shoes and firearms), Mexican authorities have struggled to develop a risk-based inspection system that will not impede trade. Uncertainty surrounding the nature of a new inspection system as well as its date of implementation arouses concerns among meat traders.

Marketing:

Poultry meat in Mexico is currently sold mainly as whole birds, although the share of sales of chilled poultry parts is continuing to increase in supermarkets. The shares of supermarket sales are expected to increase with

growing consumer acceptance of poultry cuts and other ready-to-cook (RTC) poultry products as well as a nascent ready-to-eat (RTE) product line.

Consumers continue to prefer fresh whole chickens compared to chicken cuts, and supermarkets continue displaying imported poultry meat, including CLQs, along with domestically produced products. However, purchases of chicken cuts are increasing slowly, mainly in supermarkets servicing higher-income consumers. Consumption of white meat, CLQs, value-added, RTC and RTE products continues to increase.

A new consumer preference for value-added product has emerged. Furthermore, consumer concerns about cholesterol and other health issues are also creating more marketing opportunities for poultry meat. It is calculated that in Mexico only 4 percent of poultry products are sold as a valued-added products. Currently, UNA and USAPEEC are conducting training courses for Mexican producers with the goal of increasing production of value-added poultry products in Mexico.

The Mexican Congress approved a total budget of 250 million pesos (US\$18.5 million) for trade shows and export promotion of agricultural products, from which poultry producers could obtain funding to promote exports of Mexican poultry products. In addition, the Government of Mexico has established a government loan program to promote the production of value-added products.

For the development of competitive strategies for the poultry sector, the Mexican Congress approved 25 million pesos (US\$1.85 million) for poultry and 10 million pesos for eggs (US\$ 740.2 thousand).

USAPEEC, a non-profit, industry-sponsored trade organization dedicated to increasing exports of U.S. poultry and egg food products in all foreign markets, is very active in Mexico. USAPEEC's Mexico office has actively promoted poultry products in various large retail and food service exhibitions within USDA/Agricultural Trade Show Pavilions. Along with Mexico's poultry industry, USAPEEC has promoted the exchange of information and technical expertise between both the U.S. and Mexican poultry industries.

The Agricultural Trade Office (ATO) in Mexico will participate in the following trade shows to promote U.S exports: ANTAD 2010 (10-12 March), SAGARPA (13-14 April, 2010), Puerto Vallarta (21-24 April, 2010), Alimentaria (1-3 June, 2010), Expohotel 2010 (16-18 June) and ABASTUR 2010 (3-5 Aug). For further information direct your questions to:

U.S. Agricultural Trade Office (ATO)
 Liverpool # 31 06000 Mexico City
 Ph. (52-55) 5140-2614, 5140-2671
 Fax (52-55) 5535-8557
 Garth Thorburn, Director

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Table 1. Mexico: Poultry Meat, Broilers PS&D

PS&D Table									
Country:	Mexico								
Commodity:	Poultry, Meat, Broiler (1000 MT)								
	USDA Official	Old Post Data	New Post Estimate	USDA Official	Old Post Data	New Post Estimate	USDA Official	Old Post Data	New Post Estimate
Market Year Begin	01/2008			01/2009			01/2010		
Inventory (Reference)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaughter (Reference)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	2,853	2,853	2,853	2,810	2,810	2,789	2,880	2,880	2,792

Whole, Imports	0	10	10	0	11	11	0	11	11
Parts, Imports	447	424	437	490	475	510	505	484	534
Intra-EU Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	447	434	447	490	486	521	505	495	545
Total Supply	3,300	3,287	3,300	3,300	3,296	3,310	3,385	3,375	3,337
Whole, Exports	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Parts, Exports	11	4	5	10	5	7	8	8	8
Intra EU Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Exports	11	4	5	10	5	9	8	8	10
Human Consumption	3,289	3,283	3,295	3,290	3,291	3,301	3,377	3,367	3,327
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Consumption	3,289	3,283	3,295	3,290	3,291	3,301	3,377	3,367	3,327
Total Use	3,300	3,287	3,300	3,300	3,296	3,310	3,385	3,375	3,337
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	3,300	3,287	3,300	3,300	3,296	3,310	3,385	3,375	3,337

Table 2. Mexico: Mexico City Broiler Wet Market Monthly Prices 2006-2009, pesos/kilogram

Table 2. Mexico: Mexico City Broiler ¹ Wet Market monthly Prices 2006-2009					
Pesos/kilogram					
Month	2006	2007	2008	2009	% Change 08/09
January	23.04	27.00	19.05	22.14	16.22
February	22.50	24.50	20.08	22.65	12.79
March	22.73	21.00	22.38	23.20	3.66
April	19.25	21.22	25.20	22.91	(9.08)
May	26.50	22.96	26.79	22.72	(15.19)
June	19.00	26.13	22.39	22.23	(0.26)
July	20.33	22.50	22.29	20.27	(9.06)
August	20.58	23.91	21.63	18.42	(14.84)
September	21.50	24.86	22.22	17.40	(21.69)
October	21.25	25.67	25.84	15.89	(38.51)
November	20.48	30.06	24.80	16.28	(34.35)
December	23.58	24.42	24.30	17.74	(27.00)
Annual Avg.	21.73	24.52	23.08	20.15	(12.69)

¹ New York dressed (whole chicken including offal)

Source: National Poultry Union (UNA)

Table 3. Mexico City Chicken Leg Quarter Wholesale Monthly Prices 2006-2009, Pesos/Kilogram

Table 3. Mexico: Mexico City Chicken Leg Quarter Wholesale monthly Prices 2006-2009					
Pesos/kilogram					
Month	2006	2007	2008	2009	% Change 08/09
January	17.00	21.06	22.05	27.52	24.80
February	17.96	20.61	20.79	27.78	33.62
March	18.91	18.23	20.83	28.42	36.43
April	18.30	19.99	22.22	23.55	5.98
May	20.87	25.07	25.24	26.10	3.40
June	24.66	23.81	25.85	26.90	4.06
July	18.57	23.99	21.83	23.52	7.74
August	22.42	24.78	20.26	23.06	13.82
September	20.05	23.65	19.26	19.20	(0.31)

October	20.00	20.50	20.85	17.39	(16.59)
November	21.66	23.79	23.79	21.58	(9.29)
December	24.50	24.46	26.29	23.41	(10.95)
Annual Avg.	20.41	22.49	22.43	24.04	7.16

Source: National Information Market Service, (SNIIM)

2006 Exchange Rate Avg.: U.S. \$1.00 = 10.90 pesos

2007 Exchange Rate Avg.: U.S. \$1.00 = 10.92 pesos

2008 Exchange Rate Avg.: U.S. \$1.00 = 11.15 pesos

2009 Exchange Rate Avg.: U.S. \$1.00 = 13.51 pesos

Table 4. Mexico: Comparison of Selected Poultry Product Imports (MT)

Table 4. Mexico: Comparison of Selected Poultry Product Imports (MT)				
H.S. Tariff Number	Description & Country of Origin	Jan-Oct 2008	Jan-Oct 2009	Comparison 2009/08 (%)
0105.11.01	Day old chicks, which do not need feeding during transport			
	U.S. & SUBTOTAL (Thousand head)	1,456	1,485	1.98
0105.11.02	Breeding stock, layer-type with selected breed certificate when imports are no more of 15,000 heads in each operation.			
	U.S. & SUBTOTAL (Thousand head)	745	554	(25.73)
0105.11.99	Other			
	U.S. & SUBTOTAL	23	0	(100.00)
0105.19.99	Other (Chickens)			
	U.S. & SUBTOTAL (Thousand head)	1,395	3,455	147.67
0207.11.01	Other fresh or chilled whole poultry			
	U.S. & SUBTOTAL	5,797	7,199	24.18
0207.12.01	Other frozen whole poultry			
	U.S. & SUBTOTAL	3,511	3,233	(7.94)
0207.25.01	Whole frozen turkey			
	U.S.	2,533	3,633	43.44
	CHILE	1,040	1,107	6.45
	OTHER	0	0	
	SUBTOTAL	3,573	4,741	32.67
0207.33.01	Not cut in pieces, frozen			
	U.S. & SUBTOTAL	868	826	(4.77)
0207.26.01	Mechanically deboned turkey meat			
	U.S. & SUBTOTAL	18,571	4,135	(77.73)
0207.26.99	Fresh & chilled turkey parts			
	U.S. & SUBTOTAL	91,758	70,212	(23.48)
0207.13.01	Mechanically deboned chicken meat fresh or Chilled			
	U.S. & SUBTOTAL	124,512	136,976	10.01
0207.14.01	Mechanically deboned chicken meat frozen			
	U.S.	33,211	28,509	(14.16)
	CHILE	5,335	11,084	107.74
	SUBTOTAL	38,546	39,593	2.72
0207.13.99	Fresh & chilled chicken parts			
	U.S. & SUBTOTAL	10,113	10,590	4.71
0207.14.99	Frozen poultry parts			
	U.S.	10,691	10,848	1.46
	OTHER	12,645	9,320	(26.29)

	SUBTOTAL	23,336	20,168	(13.58)
0207.13.03	Chicken Leg Quarter, Fresh/chilled			
	U.S.	49,356	74,974	51.90
	OTHER	0	0	
	SUBTOTAL	49,356	74,974	51.90
0207.14.04	Chicken Leg Quarter, Frozen			
	U.S.	74,277	87,491	17.79
	OTHER	1,846	1,221	(33.87)
	SUBTOTAL	76,123	88,712	16.54
0207.27.01	Mechanically deboned turkey meat, frozen			
	U.S.	7,649	3,207	(58.07)
	OTHER	663	632	(4.72)
	SUBTOTAL	8,312	3,839	(53.82)
0207.27.99	Frozen turkey parts			
	U.S.	35,301	28,674	(18.77)
	OTHER	2,093	2,936	40.28
	SUBTOTAL	37,394	31,610	(15.47)
0207.36.99	Duck, geese or guineas cuts, frozen			
	U.S. & SUBTOTAL	82	49	(40.42)
0207.14.02 & 0207.36.01	Poultry livers			
	U.S. & SUBTOTAL	4	21	425
0407.00.01	Table eggs, fresh, including hatching eggs			
	U.S. & SUBTOTAL	203	1,862	818.73
1601.00.01	Sausages of broiler or turkey			
	U.S.	17,145	14,672	(14.43)
	OTHER	0	94	100
	SUBTOTAL	17,145	14,766	(13.88)
1602.31.01	Processed meat (Turkey)			
	U.S.	1,345	455	(66.14)
	OTHER	113	130	15.04
	SUBTOTAL	1,458	585	(59.85)
1602.32.01	Prepared or preserved chicken meat or offal			
	U.S.	11,026	8,741	(20.72)
	OTHER	783	862	10.08
	SUBTOTAL	11,809	9,603	(18.68)
1602.39.99	Other processed poultry meat			
	U.S.	12	9	(21.67)
	FRANCE	6	9	58.84
	OTHER	2	3	50
	SUBTOTAL	20	22	11.10
0207.13.02	Chicken carcasses, fresh or chilled			
	U.S. & SUBTOTAL	10,770	17,637	63.77
0207.14.03	Chicken carcasses, frozen			
	U.S. & SUBTOTAL	112	9	(91.91)
0207.26.02	Turkey carcasses, fresh or chilled			
	U.S. & SUBTOTAL	0	0	
0207.27.03	Turkey carcasses, frozen			
	U.S. & SUBTOTAL	0	0	

Source: Global Trade Information Services, Inc. "Global Trade Atlas" Mexico Edition, OCTOBER 2009.

Author Defined:
OTHER RELEVANT REPORTS

MX002: GOM Investigates Monopolistic Practices In Mexican Poultry Sector

MX9077: Trade policy monitoring annual

MX9076: Mexico Announces Small Area in Puebla Free of Avian

MX9073: Livestock and products annual

MX9065: Mexico Announces three States Free of Poultry Salmonella

MX9062: Mexico Bans Poultry Imports from a County in Minnesota

MX9059: Poultry and products annual

MX9034: Mexico Bans Poultry Imports from Two Tennessee Counties.

MX9017: Livestock and products Semi Annual

MX9007: Grain & Feed Annual

MX9004: Poultry and Products Semi Annual