BEEF

U.S. MEAT EXPORT FEDERATION®

U.S. PORK

EXPORT GUIDELINES



INTRODUCTION

The purpose of these guidelines is to provide you with useful information and tips to expedite the process of entry of U.S. red meats and variety meats into Mexico. These recommendations were developed after many visits performed by USMEF technical staff to different agencies/players engaged in transportation, freight forwarding, inspection, verification, and customs clearance or red meat products along the U.S.-Mexican border. The guidelines are structured as follows: a) Description of the most common mechanisms and procedures involved in border crossing, b) A listing of common questions and corresponding answers in excerpts that could provide valuable information to improve and expedite the verification process (i.e., to help avoid delays and/or holding and rejections), c) An organizational chart of the Mexican Service for Agri-Food Safety, Quality Services (SENASICA), d) A listing of meat inspection and verification points and certified laboratories where samples are tested. Attached is a Spanish-English glossary of common, useful terms and acronyms used in the meat transportation and importation process in Mexico.







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Paperwork done at the packing plant/purveying/processing or cold storage establishment:

U.S. red meat, variety meats and/or processed products are inspected at the plant by a U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) inspector, once its wholesomeness is determined and compliance with export standards the FSIS Form 9060-5 and other requisite documents are certified with a veterinary inspector's signature and inspection seal. The seal demonstrates products have been inspected and passed.



Inspection Seal



Inspection

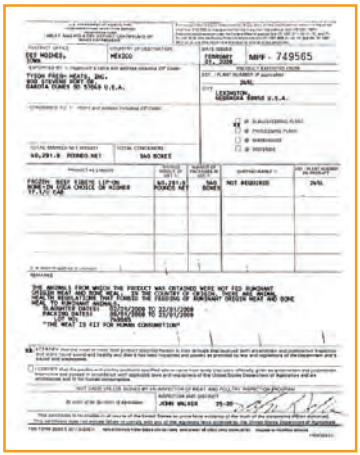
FSIS form 9060-6 is the Application for Export Certificate and must be signed by a plant official and the FSIS inspection personnel. This form ensures that:

- The product is eligible for export to the country;
- The plant is eligible to export to the country
- The plant's export verification program is listed on the AMS' Web site
- The eligible product is segregated from the ineligible product.


APPLICATION FOR EXPORT CERTIFICATE

Application for Export Certificate

FSIS form 9060-5 Meat and Poultry (MP) Export Certificate of wholesomeness is filled out by the exporting establishment once the FSIS form 9060-6 is approved. It provides a MP serial number for export stamp.



Form FSIS 9060-5

Note: at the time this guide was being developed FSIS and SENASICA were in negotiations to request that on the FSIS form 9060-5 the following data of the exporting establishment will be added in the Remarks section: Establishment . Number ,Establishment . Name, Address, City, State, Zip Code If the product comes from a warehouse the product of that load must come from establishments approved for export to México or the load it will be rejected.

Export Verification program

These programs are operated and supervised by the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) of the USDA. Export Verification (EV) programs detail product requirements particular to specific countries. The interested exporter must develop a Quality System Assessment program for Mexico using AMS Guidelines for ARC 1000 Procedure, Quality Systems Verification Program General Policies and Procedures, and ARC 1002 Procedure, Quality System Assessment (QSA) Program and ARC 1030B Procedure -**USDA Export Verification (EV) Program: Specified Product Requirements for Bovine – Mexico. The exporter may choose to develop this program with the help of either AMS or a third-party auditor. Once the QSA is developed the company will undergo a desk audit and an on-site audit by AMS or an AMS approved third-party auditor.**Once the establishment under review passes their audits the USDA-AMS will add the plant to their approved list for Mexico. Mexico EV requires meat and meat products come from animals of 30 months of age or less, and that the specified risk materials (brain, eyes, spinal cord, skull, tonsils and small intestine) were hygienically removed. For veal the age of the animals must be 36 weeks of age or younger.

The EV for ovine (lamb) and caprine (goats) requires that animals be verified as 12 months of age or younger through on farm records or dentition.

Export stamp



The flow of crossing U.S. meat products at the Mexican border

The following description explains the various phases and steps for crossing a meat shipment into Mexico through the authorized points at the border. In all the points of entry, the U.S. meat products must follow the same documentation and border crossing processes. There may be some variations in this procedure depending on the freight forwarder, SVIP location, and/or custom broker used for the clearing process. Any bor¬der crossing process can be divided into four phases, with various steps in each phase. The typical (most frequent) process corresponds to those points of entry where the SENASICA inspection/verifica¬tion point is located before Customs premises and can be described as follows (attached Figure 1):

Phase I. Document preparation and shipment pre-inspection (Place: U.S. Border).

A U.S. long-haul trucking company delivers a shipment (trailer) to a freight forwarder located on the U.S. side of the border. Before any inspection is performed this office examines two main documents: the shipment invoice and the USDA FSIS Export Certificate 9060-5 form. They also classify the shipment (i.e. fresh beef, frozen beef) and assign the corresponding tariff code. If all documents are correct the freight forwarding company will conduct a physical pre-inspection and verify that all numbers, names and dates on the documents match with those printed/attached on the box or combo labels. He will also check that the load complies with the appropriate Zoosanitary Requirement.



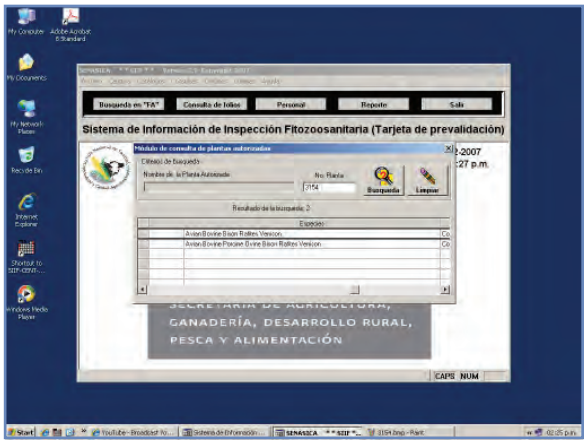
Combo



Pallets

After completing the verification process the freight forwarder will send the following information by computer to the Health Agri- Food Safety and Quality Services (SENASICA) in Mexico City in order to fill out the Zoosanitary Import Inspection System (SIIF):

- Name and address of the exporter
- Name and address of the importer
- Name and address of the destination
- Importer's Revenue number
- OISA code
- Customs code
- Slaughter date
- Pack date
- Country of origin
- Country it was shipped from
- Certificate number (MPG)
- Product use
- Lot number
- Quantity
- Method of transportation
- Meat classification
- Tariff number



The Phytozoosanitary Import Inspection System (SIIF)

The information in the {fill in word} document} will be checked by SENASICA personnel and if it is correct they will issue an Import Request (called "Pedimento" in Spanish). In addition, the customs agent will receive an electronic signature which is a bar code called the Prevalidation Card. If mistakes are found in the submission they will be explained to the customs agent. Meanwhile the loads will be transfered to a Mexican carrier (bobcat) in order to cross the border.



Prevalidation Card

Phase II. SENASICA inspection (place: Mexican border, in-bond area)

Phase II, inspection by SENASICA's OISA, takes place in Nuevo Laredo, Colombia, and in some cases in Ciudads Juarez and Nogales. Im¬mediately after crossing the border the shipment is transported directly to the SENASICA's authorized verification and inspection point (SVIP) with the assistance of a customs broker.

With the Import Request, the Prevalidation Card, FSIS Form 9060-5 and the Zoosanitary Require¬ments Form the customs agent will go to the inspection point where the OISA Inspectors will print the Registry of Importation Procedure (RTI), the Zoosanitary Export Certificate . The OISA Inspector will verify that the information provided is the same that is shown in the system. If the printed and electronic informations do not match the procedure is cancelled out and the customs agent must proceed to produce another set of documents.

With the documents in order the inspection will be conducted according to the Official Mexican Normative 030-ZOO-1995, Specifications and Procedures to Verify Imported Meat, Carcasses, Viscera and Offals at the Animal Health Verification Points. The inspector will also review the labels, documents, and inspect the product for wholesomeness/safety. Samples are also taken from product, which will be sent to an approved lab for safety or quality analysis.

If there is a sanitary problem with the shipment or a documentation mistake is detected (e.g., misinformation on box labels), the load is rejected and the product will be returned to the exporter, or stored for further correction of documents (in lieu of certificate procedure) if there is a documentation error. Upon completion of the review process the loads are transferred to a Mexican carrier and cross the border heading towards an inspection point. completition of the checking process the loads are transferred to a Mexican truck and cross the border towards an inspection point.

Transdocking





Organoleptic inspection to determine wholesomeness



Phase III. Customs Verification and Clearance (place: Mexican border, Customs).

After SENASICA-OISA's inspection, the shipment is presented to Mexican Customs for the "first inspection." The "Pedimento" is presented to the checkpoint personnel; the "Pedimento" must have SENASICA's code indicating that the product passed the sanitary inspection and that all SENASICA's import requirements have been met. The shipment is then subjected to verification by Customs inspectors. At most border crossing points, meat products are subjected to verification if they receive a randomized "red light", meaning all U.S. meat shipments must be verified by Customs, if that happens the driver moves the shipment to the customs inspection dock (platform) for inspection. During the veri¬fication procedure the meat shipment is either fully or partially unloaded on the customs inspection docks, where number of packaging items (pallets, boxes, combos) are counted, labels are rechecked and documents are reviewed again for compliance. Once the shipment passes this Customs verification, it is cleared and released.

It should be warned that customs inspection docks, don't not necessarily have refrigeration/cold storage facilities, meaning the cold chain could be compromised.



Showing Customs the Import request



Customs Inspection Platform


CASES WHERE SENASICA INSPECTION IS BEFORE CUSTOMS
PHASE 1
USA
Freight Forwarding Company
U.S. Border
PHASE 2
SENASICA INSPECTION
Mexican Border
(SVIP)
PHASE 3
MEXICAN CUSTOMS
Mexican Border
Inspection
PHASE 4
SENTRY BOX
Mexican Consumption / Distribution Centers

Figure 1

Phase IV. Sentry box rechecking (place: Limit of the border strip)

In all instances the Mexican carrier moves to another checking point called the Sentry box (Km Sentry box) a checking point located at the limit of the border strip. At the Sentry box, Mexican Customs officials again scan the "Pedimento" to assure proper clearance was conducted. When it is determined that all is acceptable, the Pedimento is stamped and the shipment is allowed to enter into Mexico. If there is a discrepancy with the documentation the shipment is returned to the Mexican Customs premises at the border.

Atypical border-crossing

A SENASICA inspection is sometimes performed after shipments have cleared Customs. Place: Mexican side (see attached figure 2).

This atypical border crossing occurs in Reynosa, Tijuana and in Nogales. In this case, a pre-in¬spection by SENASICA of all documents is conducted and the inspectors issue the Phytozoosanitary Export Certificate with the "first signature". Customs then inspects the shipment. The customs agent takes the shipment to the SVIP at the Mexican border where SENASICA inspectors conduct their organoleptic inspection. Once the shipment has passed the "second signature" is provided indicating that the shipment was inspected and passed. At the -Sentry box all documents are verified and Customs officials make sure that SENASICA performed the inspection. Under the Mexican Customs law only a Mexican customs agent or a Mexican customs representative can perform the customs process.

UCON

UCON is the acronym used for SAGARPA's Voluntary Reliable User Agreement. This is a preferential program designed for Mexican importers who use a federally-inspected (acronym is TIF) establishment as a final destination for imported meats. Participants will be given an identification code to be used for loads intended to be inspected under this program. When using this program an unspecified, smaller percentage of imported shipments are subject to inspection at the border as compared to the traditional inspection system since the product is to be inspected at the TIF establishments in Mexico. If the importer doesn't use the code the load will be inspected at the border as usual.

In order to participate in UCON the importer must comply with the following:

a) Name or denomination of the importer, Active Federal Registry of Tax Payers (RFC) and address
b) Name of the customs broker or authorized customs representative
c) List of the TIF establishments that will be used as destinations, including the establishment number, address, and the name of the SENASICA veterinarian posted at the destination plant. (In instances where there is no SENASICA vet posted a Third Party Authorized Specialist will be authorized to inspect the load according to Mexico's NOM 30 ZOO 1995 regulation (Mexican Official STANDARD, Specifications and Procedures to Verify Imported Meat, Carcasses, Viscera and Offals at the Animal Health Verification Points.).
d) The TIF establishments must have:
   a) The necessary equipment for inspection and sampling
   b) A Zoosanitary Certification Center coordinated by a Certification Organization recognized by SENASICA to implement the official Traceability program (FLAH).

Upon eligibility the UCON code will be issued to the importer. This UCON code will be valid for a year and unless there is cause for revocation it will automatically be revalidated. In the case of shipment rejection due to critical defects (Regulation?) the load will either be re-exported to the country of origin, destroyed or sent rendered.

Article 89 of the Federal Law of Animal Health

Chapter III of the Federal Law of Animal Health that was published on 2007 speaks of traceability, article 89 in particular details what will be asked of domestic and imported animal products:

Artícle 89.- It will be part of the traceability system for animals and goods of animal origin, products for the domestic use or animal consumption, from imports or for exports regulated by this Law and according to what is established in the Rule or dispositions of animal health, the information that among others defines the following: :

I. The Origin;
II. The Procedence;
III. The Destiny;
IV. The Lot;
V. Production date or slaughter date, packing date, process date or elaboration date, use by date or use before date
VI. The identification of the individual or the group, according to the species of the specified live animals

At the moment this guide was being written SENASICA is currently developing guidelines to better help domestic producers and importers comply with the requested information.

SENASICA Guidelines of inspection

With the objective of unifying criteria in the different OISAs SENASICA has published in their website some guidelines that detail how the import process is done and can be checked in the following links. Pon estos links http://www.senasica.gob.mx/?id=2886 y http://www.senasica.gob.mx/?doc=20080

In this Export guideline we have detailed in English the import process.

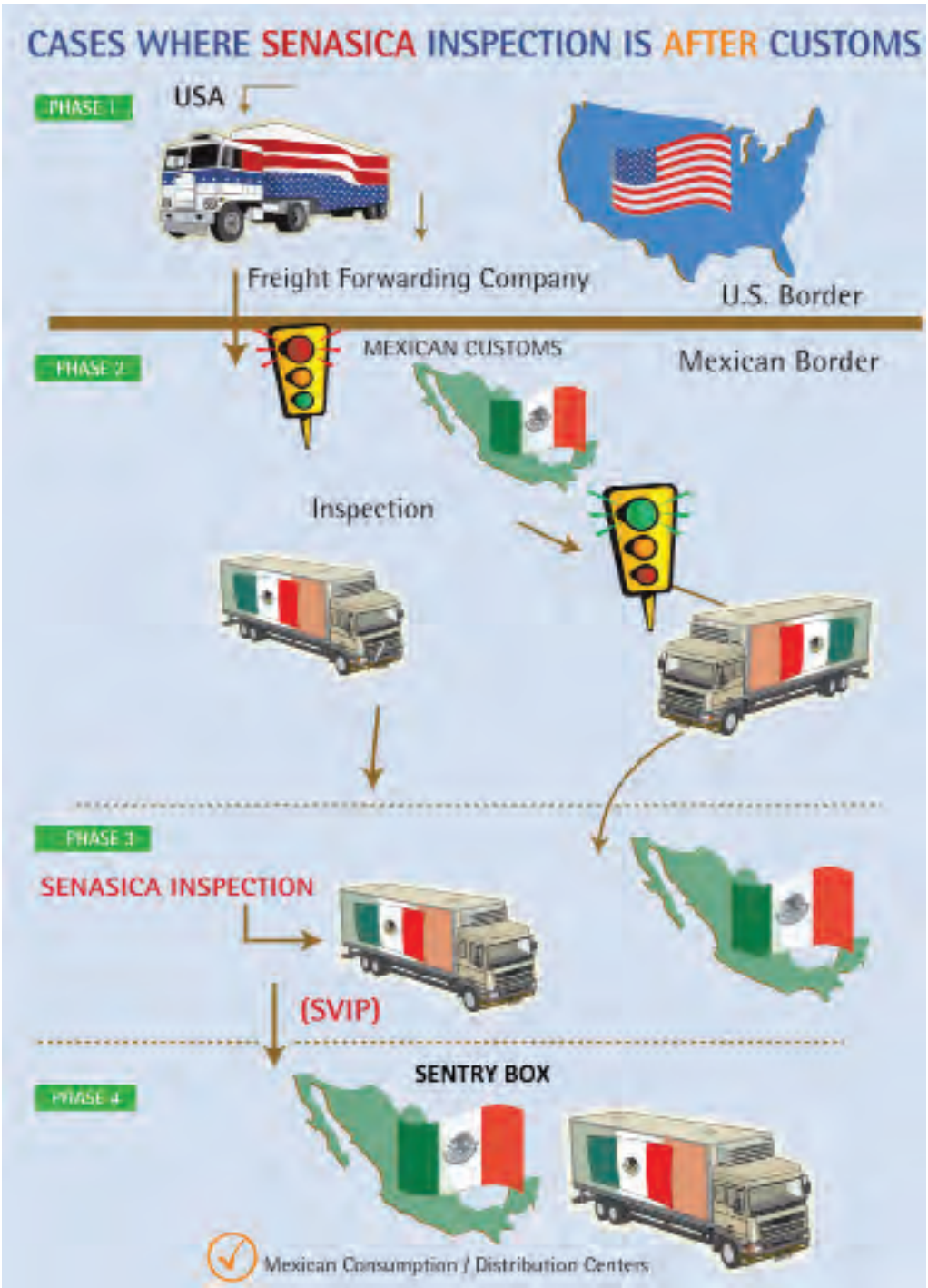

CASES WHERE SENASICA INSPECTION IS AFTER CUSTOMS
PHASE 1
USA
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PHASE 2
MEXICAN CUSTOMS
Mexican Border
Inspection
PHASE 3
SENASICA INSPECTION
(SVIP)
SENTRY BOX
PHASE 4
Mexican Consumption / Distribution Centers

Figure 2

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND THE PROCESS

1. What do I need in order to import meat from the United States?

The person or company interested in importing U.S. meat must register with the Importers Register. In order to be registered they must:

- Have Advanced Electronic Signature from the Service of Revenue Administration
- Be included in the Active Federal Registry of Tax Payers (RFC)
- Have a physical Address that matches RFC records
- Owe no taxes to the Service of Revenue Administration
- Present before Customs the Conferred Order to the Customs Broker in which it authorizes the customs broker to act in his name to realize the import procedures.

2. What is an OISA (Sanitary Plant and Animal Inspection Office)?

The OISA is the SENASICA office in charge of verifying the compliance of the Mexican regulations at each entry point. They provide services such as: verification, inspection, and phy¬tosanitary and zoosanitary certification. The OISA personnel present at each entry point is composed of a chief inspector in charge of the office (acting as the coordinator), shift inspectors, and on-duty inspectors. The number of inspectors posted in an OISA depends on the workload [i.e., number of shipments (product volume) entering Mexico that need to be inspected].

3. What is a Sanitary Verification and Inspection Point (SVIP)?

The SVIP is a private facility authorized by SENASICA to provide border crossing services to both the importer and exporter. The most important service is the inspection/verification process performed by SENASICA inspectors, who are assigned to the SVIP. Every SVIP is required to have a SENASICA inspection office. Inspection points at the bor¬der can vary in size, capacity, services provided, and location (proximity to the border, U.S. or Mexican side of the border, etc.).

4. What are the most common problems found by SENASICA inspectors at the inspection points?

USMEF conducted several surveys and research studies at each point of entry and has concluded that the most common documentation problems that either delay or reject a meat shipment are:

Dates: This is one of the most common mistakes with the import certificates. Either the label specifying the slaughter date differs from those printed on the sanitary certificate issued by USDA or the dates are not congruent with reality. Another problem with dating is formatting of dates; the Julian dating system (placing the month before the day; 25/12/2011) causes confusion for OISA personnel and makes the information inconsistent between the documents and the box labels. It is recommended to always use calendar dates on documents and labels (insert example).

Lot number: The lot number printed on the product label, for combos or boxes, is not the same as the one shown on the export certificates.

Plant number: The establishment number of the plant in the Eligible Supplier List does not correspond with the establishment number of the plant in the shipment documents.

Sanitary Certificate: Alterations, cross-outs, corrections, or typing over other entries cause confusion and delay clearance.

Signatures: The export certificate issued by the USDA sometimes comes with multiple USDA inspectors´ signatures, instead of having the same inspector signing for the whole procedure. The two signatures must be the same.

5. What information should be stated on labels?

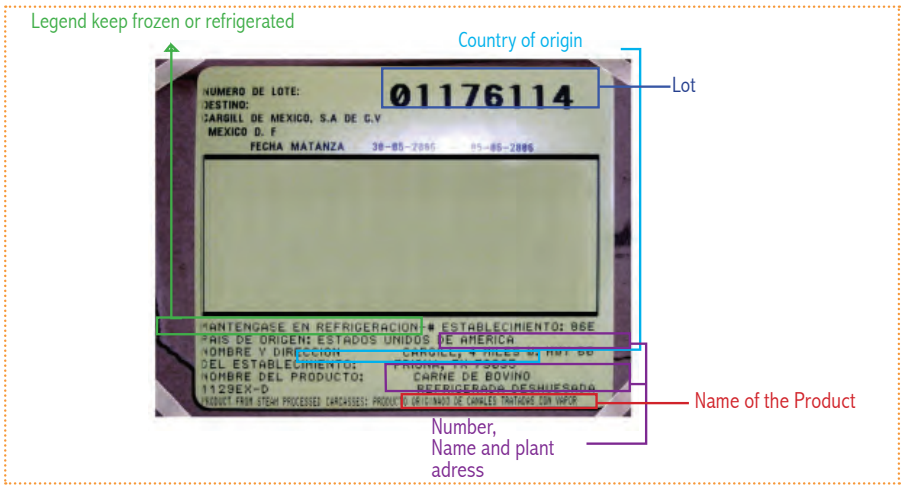
There are two types of labeling: one for bulk shipments and another for individual packages. According to Mexico's NOM 030 regulation, the labels of combos or boxes should include the following information which can either be printed on the box, combo or on a label:

- The original product label applied at the plant of origin, which includes: the product name; net weight (in Kg); plant/company name, address and establishment (plant) number; and the packing date. These are FSIS labeling requirements and must be written in the language of the country of origin (English; it is expected that SENASICA will start requesting this information for both the exporting facility and the slaughter/processing facility.) wait till Monday to include this.
- A label in Spanish containing the following information: Country of origin; plant/company name, establishment number and plant address; name of the product; and handling statement "Keep refrigerated" or "Keep frozen".
- Boxes or combos should have a visible seal of the sanitary inspection service of the certifying country, in this case the seal of USDA/FSIS export stamp/inspection bug (with a corresponding number to the Export Certificate).

Information in the english label



Information in the Spanish label





Checking the labels

The information that must be included in a label for individual packages (Consumer-ready products) is regulated by Mexico's NOM-051-SCFI-2010 regulation, follows:

Name or type of product and brand. There is no need to translate the brand name.

- List of ingredients in descending order for those ingredients equal to or exceeding 5% of the product composition. This includes added water plus the specific percent content of combined additives or colors.
- Net content or drained weight, as appropriate, in metric units.
- Name and address of manufacturer. In the case of pre-packaged, imported products, the label must bear the name and address of the importer as well.

- This information may be added to the pre-packaged product once inside the country (after clear ing customs) but before sale.
- Country of origin using language such as “made in” or “product of.”
- Lot ID or batch number. This can be based on the manufacturer’s own numbering system and is intended for the purpose of product recall if it becomes necessary.
- Expiration date, as determined by the manufacturer.
- Nutritional information, required when the label makes any nutritional claim.
- Optional label information may include: “best consumed by” (date).
- Complementary nutritional information such as vitamins and minerals and instructions for use or preparation.

Labeling showing product type, brand and net content must appear on the package’s primary display panel. All other required or optional labeling information may appear on any other surface of the packaging.

6. What is a Labeling Verification Unit?

The Labeling Verification Unit (LAVU) is a private entity, authorized by the Mexican Government, which provides the following two services:

a) Certificate of Compliance (“Constancia de Conformidad”). This process consists of pre-inspection of the product label or packaging to ensure that it complies with NOM-051 and, when not in compliance, indicates the label’s specific faults. The document issued by the LAVU in this case is called a “Constan¬cia” (certificate), and guarantees to the Mexican border inspectors and customs services that the label complies with all NOM-051 requirements.

b) Judgement of Compliance (“Dictamen de Cumplimiento”). This procedure is the physical inspection of the product with a label attached and applies to: Products in storage before entering Mexico, products manufactured and stored in Mexico, and products entering the country on an in-bond status and taken directly to bonded storage facilities. In this case, the LAVU inspects the actual product (with label) to ensure that it complies with the requirements of NOM-051.

Table 1 shows a contact list of LAVU’s in Mexico.

Asociación de Normalización y Certificación, A.C. (ANCE). Ing. Martín Flores Ruiz. Av. Lázaro Cárdenas No. 869, colonia Nueva Industrial Vallejo, 07700, México, Distrito Federal. Teléfono: (55) 5747 4550 Fax: (55) 5747 4560 Correo electrónico: ance@ance.org.mx Acreditación: UVNOM 003 Aprobación: UVNOM 003 Vigencia: Del 29 de octubre de 2002 al 26 de octubre de 2006.	Sociedad Mexicana de Normalización y Certificación, S.C. (NORMEX). Dr. Jaime González Basurto. Cto. Geógrafos No. 20, Cd. Satélite, 53101, Naucalpan de Juárez, Estado de México. Teléfono: (55) 5374 1402 con 12 líneas. Fax: (55) 5374 2037 Correo electrónico: normex@normex.com.mx Acreditación: UVNOM 004 Aprobación: UVNOM 004 Vigencia: Del 28 de marzo de 2006 al 28 de marzo de 2010.

Normalización y Certificación Electrónica, A.C. (NYCE). Ing. Germán Flores y Gómez. Av. Lomas de Sotelo No. 1907, Colonia Lomas de Sotelo, 11200, México, D.F. Teléfono: (55) 5395-0777, 5395-0700 Fax: (55) 5395 0700 Correo electrónico: nyce@nyce.org.mx Acreditación: UVNOM 005 Aprobación: UVNOM 005 Vigencia: Del 28 de julio de 2004 al 28 de julio de 2008.	Instituto Mexicano de Normalización y Certificación, A.C. (IMNC) Dra. Mercedes Irueste Alejandre. Manuel Ma. Contreras 133 - piso 6, colonia Cuauhtémoc, 06597, México, D.F. Teléfono: (55) 5535 5872, 5546 4546, 55664750 5566 4750 Fax: (55) 5705 3686 Correo electrónico: verificacion@imnc.org.mx Acreditación: UVNOM 006 Aprobación: UVNOM 006 Vigencia: Del 04 de febrero de 2004 al 01 de octubre de 2007.

7. What is the meaning of "phases/status" when referring to a U.S. plant according to Mexico's NOM-030 regulation?

According to this NOM, a plant can be classified in 4 different phases (status):
Phase 1 The plant has sent between 1 and 50 shipments and must be inspected on a 100% basis.
Phase 2 The plant has sent between 51 and 100 shipments, and 50% of every cargo is in-spected.
Phase 3 plant: has sent between 101 and 150 shipments. Loads are sampled on a 25% basis.
Phase 4 plant: has sent more than 150 shipments. Loads are sampled on a 25% basis.

It is important to know that if a plant, regardless of the phase it is classified, for any reason has a rejection, will have to go back to phase 1.

Phase	Loads presented to inspection	Inspected loads	Rejected loads
1	1-50	100%	0
2	51-100	50%	0
3	101-150	24%	0
4 Subsecuent	Random inspection of the 25% of the loads until an a anomaly is found in which case they will return to phase 1.		

8. What is the sampling procedure for inspection?

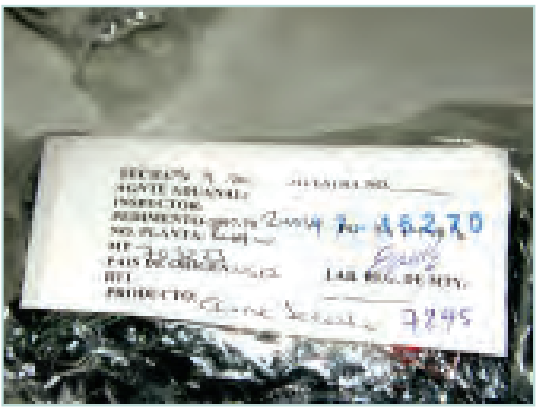
The sampling procedure is detailed in the NOM-030. The procedure is somewhat ambiguous and can be interpreted in different ways by OISA inspectors. The chief inspectors have the right to establish their own sampling methods, but it must be in compliance to what is stated in the NOM-30. Sampling includes organoleptic observatins as well as sample extraction for various residue and microbiological tests. The process can be performed as follows:

a) All the combos or pallets of the shipment are unloaded

b) The number of pallets or combos to be inspected from each container depends on the plant status/phase. If the the U.S. plant is fairly new to exporting to the U.S. or ships very infrequently it is classified as phase 1 as described previously. The whole load (100%) will be subjected to a random sampling for organoleptic inspection and sample extraction for residue and microbiological testing. If the plant is considered phase 2, 50% of the load will be subjected to random sampling for inspection. For plants in phase 3 or 4, only 25% of each load will be sampled for inspection.



Taking the sample



9. What tests are performed on the imported meat products at the border?

A total or partial organoleptic test is performed. The inspector evaluates the appearance, color and odor of the product and tissue samples are taken for monitoring a series of compound residues listed in the NOM 004-ZOO-1994 (see question 8 regarding inspection):

1. Anabolic steroids
2. Antibiotics
3. Sulpha
4. Benzamidazols
5. Ivermectin
6. Organochlorides (Pesticides)
7. Organophosphates
8. Heavy metals (Arsenic, Lead, Mercury and Cadmium)
9. Polichlorane and biphenyls
10. Clenbuterol (for beef only)

10. Are all residue monitoring tests performed on all red meat samples?

No. Only one out of the nine different residue tests is randomly selected for any product load. The kind of random selection for assigning any test to a shipment is up to each OISA, and therefore, does not have to be the same for all the OISAs. There are basically three different procedures utilized at the various OISAs:

1. In one single day, the inspector applies the same compound test to all sampled shipments, and every day, the test is changed.
2. Each shipment that arrives to the inspection point is assigned to a different test.
3. The inspector checks for the plant number and origin, and the test is assigned accordingly. This means that every plant, sooner or later, will be tested for all compounds on the list.

11. Where are the residue tests analyzed?

The samples are packaged and usually sent to the closest external lab that has been certified or authorized by SENASICA for further residue analysis; some OISAs send their samples to other states because they lack labs within the area.

12. What happens to the shipment while the samples are being analyzed at the lab?

If the shipment comes from a plant that has never had a positive result for residues, it is not subjected to a "test-and-hold" procedure; the load is inspected and sampled and after concluding a successful documentation process, it is released. The sample is then sent to the lab for testing.

13. What happens if a sample is positive for any of the tests?

If a sample is positive the result is forwarded to all OISAs for record keeping. Consequently, the second shipment of the plant is retained (Test-and-Hold mode). This means that the second shipment will be tested for the compound that was positive, but this time, the shipment won't be released until the results come back from the lab. If these results are positive, the shipment is returned to the U.S.; if negative, it is released. After a negative result, subsequent shipments from the same plant won't be held but shipments will be sampled for two tests: One for the residue that was found in the earlier shipment and another test (unrelated to the first residue) will be performed to all other shipments from the plant regardless of its status.

14. How long does it take to have the results back?

It depends on several factors. First, the proximity of an authorized lab; not all OISAs have a lab close to their inspection points, therefore, some samples have to travel interstate and it could take several days. Also, it depends on the type of test being preformed, the timeframe is based on the time it takes to perform the analytical procedure. As in any lab test, some samples may require re-testing which adds time to the process.

15. What does an import file contain?

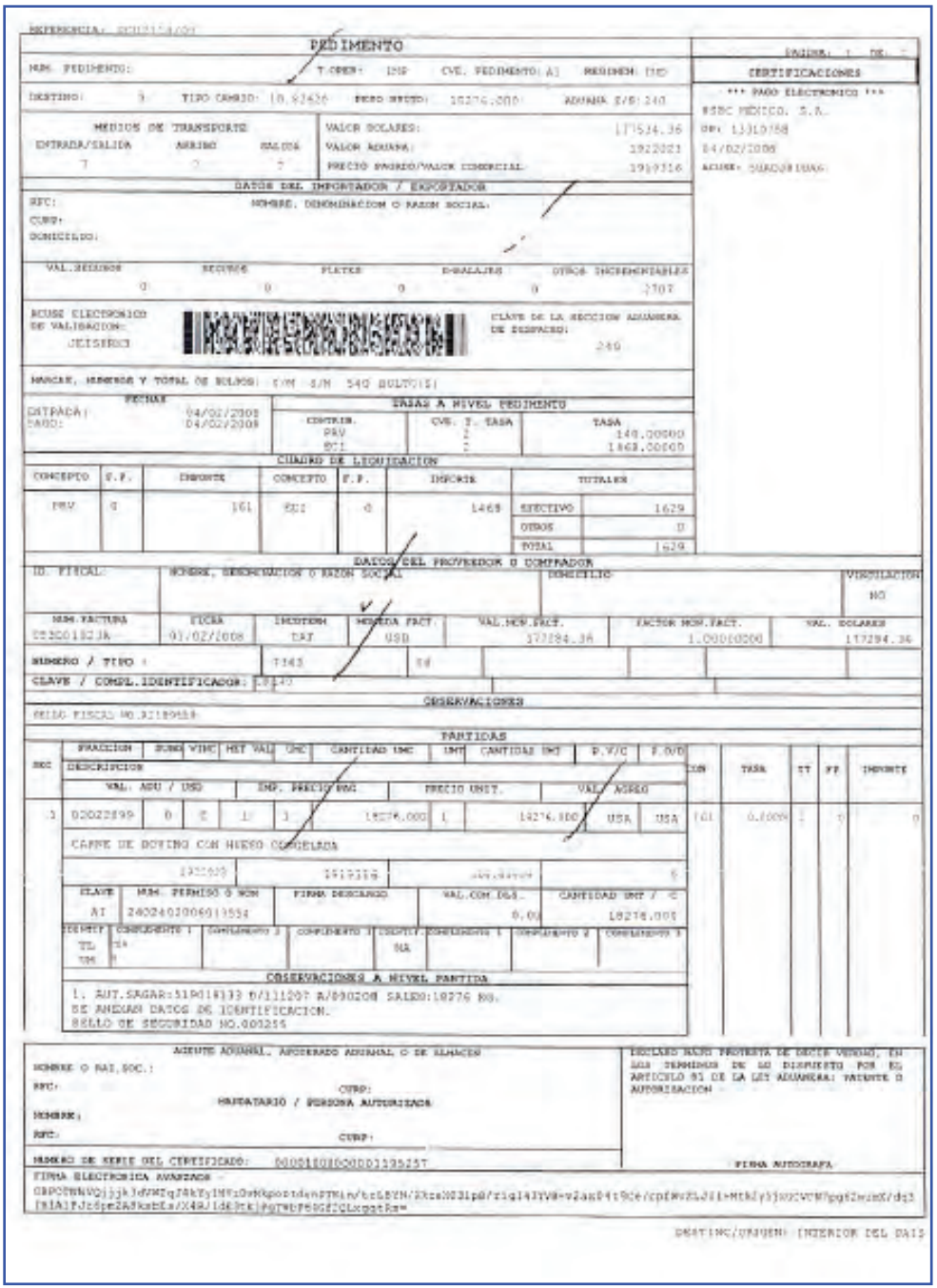
U.S.:

- Shipper's export declaration
- FSIS Meat & Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness (9060-5)
- Export Certificate for Animal Products (VS form 16-4)

MEXICAN:

- Import Petition (Pedimento de Importación)
  - Invoice
  - Packaging list
  - Bill of lading
  - Certificate of origin
- Additional Requirements
  - Requirement sheet (HRZ) will be printed at the SVIP, it can also be checked by the importer online to see if the load complies with the HRZ.
  - Import permit
  - Standard compliance
- Payment of applicable duties, taxes and fees

Import Petition(Pedimento)



PEDIMENTO

CERTIFICACIONES

*** PAGO ELECTRONICO ***

BANCO MERCANTIL, S.A.

DATOS DEL IMPORTADOR / EXPORTADOR

TASAS A NIVEL PEDIMENTO

CUADRO DE LIQUIDACION

DATOS DEL PROVEEDOR O COMPRADOR

OBSERVACIONES

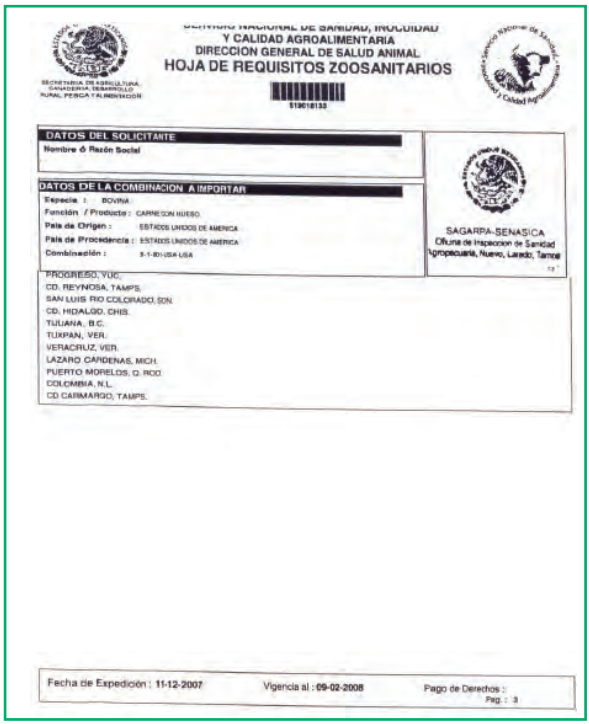
PARTIDAS

OBSERVACIONES A NIVEL PARTIDA

AGENTE ADUANAL, APODERADO ADUANAL O DE ALMACEN

FIRMA AUTOGRAFA

Zoosanitary Requirement (HRZ)



SECRETARIA DE AGRICULTURA, GANADERIA, DESARROLLO RURAL, PESCA Y ALIMENTACION

Y CALIDAD AGROALIMENTARIA
DIRECCION GENERAL DE SALUD ANIMAL
HOJA DE REQUISITOS ZOOSANITARIOS

S1801833

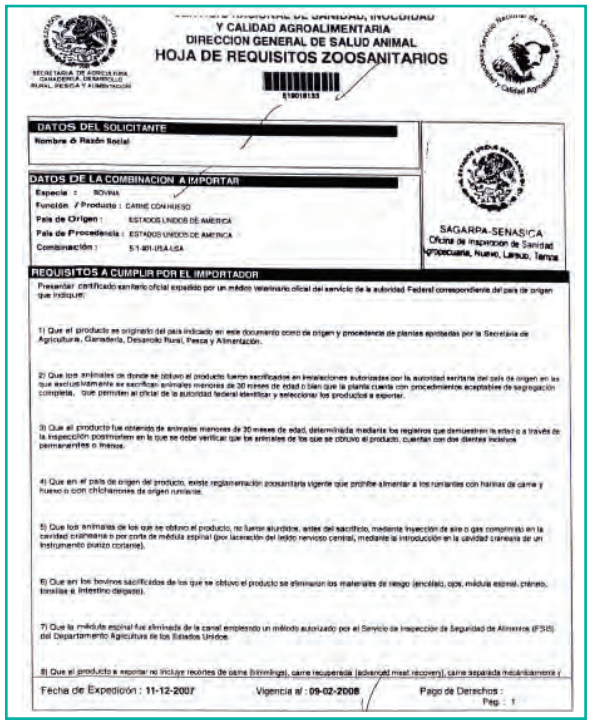
DATOS DEL SOLICITANTE
Nombre ó Razón Social

DATOS DE LA COMBINACION A IMPORTAR
Especie : BOVINA
Función / Producto : CARNE CON HUESO
País de Origen : ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA
País de Procedencia : ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA
Combinación : 5-1-801-USA-USA

SAGARPA-SENASICA
Oficina de Inspeccion de Sanidad Agropecuaria, Nuevo, Laredo, Tamps

PROGRESO, YUC.
CD. REYNOSA, TAMPS.
SAN LUIS RIO COLORADO, SON.
CD. HIDALGO, CHIS.
TIJUANA, B.C.
TUXPAN, VER.
VERACRUZ, VER.
LAZARO CARDENAS, MICH.
PUERTO MORELOS, Q. ROO.
COLOMBIA, N.L.
CD CARMARGO, TAMPS.

Fecha de Expedición : 11-12-2007 Vigencia al : 09-02-2008 Pago de Derechos :
Pag. : 3



SECRETARIA DE AGRICULTURA, GANADERIA, DESARROLLO RURAL, PESCA Y ALIMENTACION

Y CALIDAD AGROALIMENTARIA
DIRECCION GENERAL DE SALUD ANIMAL
HOJA DE REQUISITOS ZOOSANITARIOS

S1801833

DATOS DEL SOLICITANTE
Nombre ó Razón Social

DATOS DE LA COMBINACION A IMPORTAR
Especie : BOVINA
Función / Producto : CARNE CON HUESO
País de Origen : ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA
País de Procedencia : ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA
Combinación : 5-1-801-USA-USA

SAGARPA-SENASICA
Oficina de Inspeccion de Sanidad Agropecuaria, Nuevo, Laredo, Tamps

REQUISITOS A CUMPLIR POR EL IMPORTADOR

Presentar certificado sanitario oficial expedido por un médico veterinario oficial del servicio de la autoridad Federal correspondiente del país de origen que indique:

1) Que el producto es originario del país indicado en este documento como de origen y procedencia de plantas aprobadas por la Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación.

2) Que los animales de donde se obtuvo el producto fueron sacrificados en instalaciones autorizadas por la autoridad sanitaria del país de origen en las que exclusivamente se sacrifican animales menores de 30 meses de edad o bien que la planta cuenta con procedimientos aceptables de segregación completa, que permiten al oficial de la autoridad federal identificar y seleccionar los productos a exportar.

3) Que el producto fue obtenido de animales menores de 30 meses de edad, determinada mediante los registros que demuestren la edad o a través de la inspección postmortem en la que se debe verificar que los animales de los que se obtuvo el producto, cuentan con dos dientes incisivos permanentes o menos.

4) Que en el país de origen del producto, existe reglamentación zoosanitaria vigente que prohíbe alimentar a los rumiantes con harinas de carne y hueso o con chicharrones de origen rumiantes.

5) Que los animales de los que se obtuvo el producto, no fueron aturdidos, antes del sacrificio, mediante inyección de aire o gas comprimido en la cavidad craneana o por corte de médula espinal (por laceración del tejido nervioso central), mediante la introducción en la cavidad craneana de un instrumento punzo cortante).

6) Que en los bovinos sacrificados de los que se obtuvo el producto se eliminaron los materiales de riesgo (encéfalo, ojos, médula espinal, páncreas, tonsilas e intestino delgado).

7) Que la médula espinal fue eliminada de la canal empleando un método autorizado por el Servicio de Inspección de Seguridad de Alimentos (FSIS) del Departamento Agricultura de los Estados Unidos.

8) Que el producto a exportar no incluye recortes de carne (trimmings), carne recuperada (advanced meat recovery), carne separada mecánicamente y

Fecha de Expedición : 11-12-2007 Vigencia al : 09-02-2008 Pago de Derechos :
Pag. : 1

Certificate of Zoosanitary Importation



SECRETARÍA DE AGRICULTURA, GANADERÍA, DESARROLLO RURAL, PESCA Y ALIMENTACIÓN
SERVICIO NACIONAL DE SANIDAD, INOCUIDAD Y CALIDAD AGROALIMENTARIA
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE INSPECCIÓN FITOZOOSANITARIA

17 - 1260

2402402008013554

4060106482

Fecha: 05-02-2008

CERTIFICADO ZOOSANITARIO PARA IMPORTACIÓN

La Oficina de Inspección de Sanidad Agropecuaria en: Nuevo Laredo

En cumplimiento a lo dispuesto en los Artículos 17°, 28° y 29° de la Ley Orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal, 31, 33, 35, 36, 39, 40 y 47 de la Ley Federal de Sanidad Animal y 49 Fracciones I, II, X, XIV del Reglamento Interior de la Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación y la(s) NOM(s).

CERTIFICA

Que se realizó la inspección de los animales o productos que se citan, determinando que reunen las condiciones sanitarias requeridas para su importación.

IMPORTADOR

Nombre o Razón Social

R.F.C. CNO830113N12

Domicilio

C.P. Estado Municipio

Exportador : Dirección : No. Guía:

Fracción Arancelaria	Consecutivo	Descripción de la mercancía			Registro	País O	País P	Certificado internacional	Cantidad	U.M.
Planta	Clasificación de la carne	Fecha de Sacrificio	Fecha de Empaque/Embalaje	Fecha de Caducidad	Fecha de Elaboración	Lote(s)			Uso del producto	
02022099 90245L	1 ANGUS	CARNE DE BOVINO CON HUESO CONGELADA 02-01-2008	09-01-2008		5190/8133	USA 740665	USA	740665	18,276.00 Humano	KG
02022099 90245L	1 ANGUS	CARNE DE BOVINO CON HUESO CONGELADA 22-01-2008	23-01-2008		5190/8133	USA 740665	USA	740665	18,276.00 Humano	KG

MOVILIZACIÓN INTERNA HASTA SU DESTINO FINAL

Nombre completo del Destinatario :

Destino final de la mercancía, Domicilio :

C.P. : Tel. : Estado : Municipio :

Puntos de verificación: NO APLICA NO APLICA NO APLICA NO APLICA NO APLICA

Medio de Transporte : CARRETERO

Aéreo Terrestre X Nombre :

Identificación : CAJA

Transportista : T. GONZALEZ TRUCK

Vigencia : 8 días naturales a partir del ingreso a territorio nacional

Firma

Nombre : ING. JUAN CASTILLO TORRES

Firma OFICIAL DE SEGURIDAD FITOZOOSANITARIA

Fleje(s) número :

Este documento ampara por una sola vez la importación y movilización hasta su destino final, únicamente de los productos especificados en este certificado, mismo que deberá ser presentado cada vez que sea requerido, por el personal autorizado de la Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación. La persona que resulte responsable por el uso indebido de este documento, será sancionada en lo relativo con fundamento en la Ley Federal de Sanidad Animal.

Este documento no es válido sin la firma y sello del Responsable de la Oficina de Inspección de Sanidad Agropecuaria y/o el presente lacrado(s) o enmendaduras.

Este documento tiene un costo de conformidad con el Artículo 59 A Fracción V de la Ley Federal de Derechos, mismo que se actualizará conforme al mismo ordenamiento.

Para cualquier aclaración, duda y/o comentario con respecto a este trámite acuda Usted a la OISA en el C.P. al teléfono 56041000 ext. 51004, 51005, 51018, 51142

Especifique

16. Where are the Mexican Meat Inspection and Verification Points (SVIPs)?

Table 2 shows a guide of all inspection and verification points that have the sanitary verification and inspection service for meat products, in Mexico.

Name of the Inspection Point	OISA	Address
Corporativo de Negocios de Comercio Exterior, S.A. de C.V.	Cd. Juárez, Chih.	Manuel J. Clouthier 1251 Cd. Juárez, Chih. juliosaenz@accel.com.mx / emonserrat@accel.com.mx Tels: 656 3970354 / 6563970361
Frase Alimentos, S.A. de C.V.	Cd. Juárez, Chih.	Recinto Fiscal Puente Internacional de Córdova, Área de Chamizal s/n, Cd. Juárez, Chih. fraseaduana@hotmail.com / tel.: 656 6390157
S.R. Asesores Aduanales de Nuevo Laredo, S.C.	Colombia, N.L.	Anáhuac 504 entre Av. Colombia y Calle Río Ramos, Colombia, N.L. rrodriguez@srforwarding.com 867-7340203, 7340211 y 20
DICEX Integraciones, S.A de C.V	Colombia N.L.	Anáhuac 101, Centro de Facilidades para el Comercio Internacional, segunda etapa Colombia N.L. C. P. 65000 mdelgado@dicex.com / tel.: 867-7340099 (conmutador)
Santos Esquivel y Compañía, S.A de C.V.	Colombia, N.L.	Agyualeguas No.7 Fracc. Centro de Facilidades al Comercio Internacional, Colombia, N.L. lchavoya@aaesquivel.com / jsanchez@aaesquivel.com Tels.: 867-7340039 / 7340042
Grupo Coordinador de Importadores, S.A de C.V.	Colombia, N.L.	Anáhuac 201, Recinto Fiscalizado Colombia, N.L. manguloycia@hotmail.com Saulo Guitron (664) 6475974 / (646) 1782860
Corporación Multimodal, S.A. de C.V.	Manzanillo Col.	Tramo 6 banda "B" Puerto Interior San Pedrito CP. 28250 Manzanillo Col. ramon@alianza.com.mx / Tel.: 01 314 33 2 61 20
Frigorífico de Manzanillo, S.A. de C.V.	Manzanillo Col.	Banda B Tramo 5, Puerto Interior de San Pedrito en Manzanillo, Col. jmartinez@ocupa.com.mx / ahueso@ocupa.com.mx 01 314 33 2 14 91 / 01 314 33 2 41 12
Asociación de Agentes Aduanales de H. Matamoros, A.C.	Matamoros Tamps.	1705 N. Minnesota Ave., Suite 200 Brownsville, Tx. EUA barrera_alex@aajking.com Tels.: (868) 8117900 / (868) 8122088 / 956 8381816 Ext. 428 Fax 8380601 y 8681254
Comercializadora Copeh, S.A. de C.V.	Matamoros, Tamps.	Av. Canales y Cantinflas No.1000 C.P. 87450, Matamoros, Tamps. b1976_76@hotmail.com Tel. 868 8149882, 8688135978, (868)8149883 / (868)1117793

Name of the Inspection Point	OISA	Address
Bodega 29 S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexicali, B.C.	Franja Fronteriza Km. 15.5 Carretera Mexicali-Aeropuerto Tel. 686 5519100, 5519111 / wtdistinc@aol.com Encargado 686 5519111
Comercializadora Frontera	Mexicali, B.C.	Calle de las Delicias No. 1810 Colonia Rivera, C.P. 21259 Mexicali, B.C. cfrontera@prodigy.net.mx Tel. 686 5640840 y 686 5640844
Centro Comercial el Pachuco, S.A. de C.V.	Mexicali, B.C.	Franja Fronteriza Boulevard Abelardo L. Rodríguez Lote 24 Fracción Norte, Porción 1 Fracción 3 Colonia Calles Mexicali, B.C. julian.arteaga@elpachuco.com.mx Encargado 686 5658535
Grupo Inmobiliario Maymar, S.A. de C.V.	Nogales, Son.	Lotes No. 3, 7 y 8 de la Manzana IX, polígono 6 del fraccionamiento Recinto Fiscalizado de Nogales, Son. ormayer@mayermartinez.net 6313159172 / 6313159173 6313159174 / 6313159175SS
Servicio de Almacén Fiscalizado Nogales, Son., S.A. de C.V.	Nogales, Son.	Tungsteno No. 203 entre Periférico Poniente y calle del mercurio, Col. Zona Fiscal C.P. 84000, Nogales, Son. agarcia@safinsa.com / eochoa@safinsa.com 6313159158 / 6313159160 / 6313159159
PG Servicios de Logística, S.C.	Nuevo Laredo, Tamps.	Antares Manzana 39 Lotes: 1, 2 y 3 del Fracc. Tercer Milenio, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps. hugo@palosgarza.com / roberto@palosgarza.com mario@palosgarza.com / 867-7242020 (conmutador)
Inspecciones Fitosanitarias y Aduaneras de Nuevo Laredo, Tamps.	Nuevo Laredo, Tamps.	Av. Antares y Acuario s/n Fracc. Tercer Milenio, Nuevo Laredo, Tamps. nhinojosa@aduanet.net / Tels: 01 (867)7242081 al 86 Lic. Nextel 01 (867) 198 5409
Distribuidora Internacional de Carnes, S.A. de C.V.	Piedras Negras Coah.	Km. 12.3 de la Carretera Federal No. 57 en Nava, Coahuila punto_de_inspeccion@yahoo.com.mx Encargado Sr. Rosendo Frayre / Tel: 878 7862711
Ferrocarril Mexicano, S.A. de C.V.	Piedras Negras Coah.	Patio de la Estación del Ferrocarril de Piedras Negras, Coah., Zaragoza y Estudios S/N, Col. Centro, C.P. 26000 jcavelar@ferromex.com.mx Tel: 52463700 / 52463801

Name of the Inspection Point	OISA	Address
Interalta, S.A. de C.V.	Progreso, Yuc.	Polígono 1 sin frente de agua en el Recinto Portuario de Progreso, Yuc. maricarmen@palazuelos.com.mx mcpalazuelos@proagro.com.mx (969) 9347022 / 9999552307 cel.
Administración Portuaria Integral de Quintana Roo, S.A. de C.V.	Puerto Morelos Q. Roo.	Interior del Recinto Portuario de Puerto Morelos, Q. Roo. jzetina@apiqroo.com.mx / jaguilar@apiqroo.com.mx 01 (983) 8326101, 8326126 y 8326196 Ext. 1112 Fax. 1113
Consorcio Aduanero Abanto y Asociados, S.C.	Reynosa Tamps.	Blvd. Luis Donaldo Colosio s/n Brecha E-99 Parque Industrial Reynosa Tamaulipas dagosmen@hotmail.com / Tels.: (899) 921 19 94
Hidalgo Logistics de México, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Reynosa Tamps.	Brecha 99 Este Boulevard Delnosa No. 300 E Col. Parque Industrial Reynosa C.P. 88780, Reynosa, Tamps. dagosmen@hotmail.com Tels.: (899) 958 14 42 / (899) 95814 49
SANA Internacional, S.A. de C.V.	San Luis Río Colorado Son.	Franja Fronteriza Av. Miguel de la Madrid s/n Parque Industrial S.L.R.C., Son. C.P. 83455 / Tel. 653 534 5160 hector.acedo@sanainternacional.com 01-653-534-5161 ext. 111 Sandra Garcia C.
Grupo Industrial y Comercial del Noroeste, S.A. de C.V.	Tijuana	Recinto Fiscal de la Garita de Otay, Tijuana, B.C. giconsa@prodigy.net.mx Saulo Guitron, (664) 647 5974
Baja Frige, S.A. de C.V.	Tijuana	Avenida Uno Poniente número 111, interior número 1, Cd. Industrial, Tijuana, Baja California david.finkelstein@zahavagroup.com graciela.martinez@zahavagroup.com Representante legal (664) 979 0852 ext 105. Graciela Martínez, Encargada (664) 979-0852 ext.102
Distribuidora la Canasta	Tijuana	Franja Fronteriza Calle José Gallegos No. 13250 Col. 20 de Noviembre C.P. 22450, Tijuana, B.C. hzamarripa@lacanasta.com oficina (664) 621 14 61; Cel. 664 674 21 05
Unión Sanitaria de Productos Alimenticios, S.A. de C.V.	Tijuana	Franja Fronteriza José Maria Salvatierra y A. Humbolt No. 17538, fraccionamiento Garita de Otay, Tijuana, B.C. (664) 6238201 al 03 / (664) 623 70 77 uspa@prodigy.net.mx / marinabernal@uspa.com.mx
Almacenadora Golmex, S.A. de C.V.	Veracruz, Ver.	Manzana IV Interior del Recinto Portuario Col. Centro C.P. 91700, Veracruz, Ver. rescasan@golmex.com.mx 01 (229) 989 3600 / Directo :989 3601 / Fax : 989 3618

17. Which are the SENASICA's certified laboratories to analyze toxic residues in meat products?

Table 3 is a guide of all laboratories authorized to perform residue testing. These labs are chosen when the shipment is received by the Mexican customs broker and prior to SENASICA inspection. The selected lab is indicated in the information received electronically by the SVIP inspector.

Name and Address of the Lab	Authorized test	Person in Charge	Localization
Laboratorio Sana Internacional, S. de R.L.de C.V. Av. Miguel de la Madrid S/N Col. Parque Industrial 83455 San Luis Río Colorado, Son. Tel. 01-653-534-51-61 y 534-51-59 laura.carrazco@sanainternacional.com	Ecoli Escheri Listeria monocytogenes. Ecoli Escheri 0157:H7 Salmonella spp	Ing. Laura Elena Carrasco Favela	San Luis Río Colorado,
Laboratorio Central Regional de Monterrey (Comité para el Fomento y Protección Pecuaria del Edo. de Nuevo León).Carr. a Reynosa Km. 4.5 Terrenos de la Exposición Ganadera 67100 Guadalupe, N.L. Tel. 01-81-83-67-44-86 Fax. 01-81-83-37-50-30 info@labnty_cfppnl.org.mxmiriam.montante@gmail.com	Listeria monocytogenes Ecoli Escheri Salmonella Ecoli Escheri0157:H7 organochloride, organophsphat, taleranol, bencimidazole ivermectine sulfonamide arsenic, mercury, cadmium lead.	• MC Miriam Montante Leal •Q.F.B. Elizabeth Martínez H. • L.Q.I. Isaura Ávila Villarreal • Dr. Alberto Morales Loredo • Tec. Ramiro Torres Mota • Tec. Alejandra Lissette de la Rosa Gómez • Tec. Oscar Gamez Saláis • Tec. Luis Carlos Tovar Salas • Tec. Pamela Karina Pérez Belmares • Tec. Juan Antonio Chávez Vargas	Guadalupe, N.L.
Primus Laboratorios de México, S. de R.L. de C.V. Alvaro Obregón No. 999 Sur Int. 301 Col. Guadalupe 80220 Culiacán, Sin. Tel. 01-667-716-50-26-37 y 77 microlabmx@primuslabs.com	Mesophilic aerobic Ecoli Escheri Ecoli Escheri 0157:H7.	• Q.F.B. Francisco Nedel Sánchez González • I.B.Q. Mirna Guadalupe Monarrez Pérez	Culiacán, Sin.
Laboratorio Análisis de Productos Agropecuarios del Noreste, S.C. Priv. Agencia Aduanales No. 4116 Col. Alfonso M. Domínguez 88287 Nuevo Laredo, Tamps. Tel. 01-867-715-82-27 lapansc@prodigy.net.mx	Antibióticos, Ecoli Escheri Listeria monocytogenes Salmonella spp Arsénico, Mercury Cadmium, lead bencimidazoles, chloramphenicol, organochloride, organophsphat, sulfonamide, steroids Escherichia coli 0157:H70	• M.V.Z Celedonio Villanueva A. • I.Q.I. Guillermo Cortés S. • Q.I. Esther Herrera González •Q.B.P. Verónica Fonseca G. • T.P.A.I. Fernando Moreno S. • P.I.B. Benjamín Basilio Coello • P.Q.F.B. Adán Córdova R. • Q.F.B. Cecilia Margarita Gómez Loaeza • Q.F.B. Melchor Lucio Aguirre	Nuevo Laredo, Tamps.

Name and Address of the Lab	Authorized test	Person in Charge	Localization
Laboratorio Centro Internacional de Servicios Pecuarios, S.A. de C.V. (CISEP) Campeche No. 3555 Col. Jardín 88260 Nvo. Laredo, Tamps. Tel. 01-867-714-85-36 ciseplab@prodigy.net.mx	lead cadmium, arsenic mercury, benzimidazole ivermectine organochloride, y bifenilos policlorados organophsphat antibiotics	• L.C.Q. Benjamín Castro Martínez • Q.C.B. César Javier de la Torre Sánchez • Ing. Raymundo González Escalante	Nvo. Laredo, Tamps
Laboratorio Centro de Capacitación en Calidad Sanitaria, S.A. de C.V. Haciendas del Mezquital No. 550 Col. Haciendas de Escobedo 66050 Escobedo, N.L. alma-lydia@calidadsanitaria.com	Listeria monocytogenes Salmonella spp. Ecoli Escheri O157:H7	• QBP. Alma Lydia Cristerna Herrera • QFB. María Magdalena Mojica Anguiano	Escobedo, N.L.
Laboratorio Central Regional de Mérida "MVZ Arturo Medina Figueras" Km. 4.5 Carretera Mérida-Motul Col. Díaz Ordaz 97130 Mérida, Yucatán Tel. 01 999 9 743 34 51; Fax. 01 999 9 43 67 90 lcmr02@yahoo.com.mx	Ecoli Escheri Salmonella Listeria monocytogenes	• Q.F.B. Roselyn Concepción Arjona Villarino • Q.B.A. María Guadalupe Gutiérrez Sauri	Mérida, Yuc.
Centro de Investigación en Alimentación y Desarrollo, A.C. (CIAD) Carr. a La Victoria Km. 0.6 A.P. 1735, 83000 Hermosillo, Son. Tel. 01-662-280-00-58 lvazquez@ciad.mxmarisa@cascabel.ciad.mx	arsenic, organophsphat organochloride, polychlorinated biphenyl	• Dra. Luz Vázquez Moreno	Hermosillo, Son.
Laboratorio Análisis de Productos Agropecuarios del Noreste, S.C. Privada Agencias No. 4116 Col. Alfonso M. Domínguez 88287 Nuevo Laredo, Tamps. Tel. y Fax 01-867-715-82-27 lapansc@prodigy.net.mx esther_herrera@prodigy.net.mx esther.herrera@lapansc.com	Antibiotics, Ecoli Escheri Arsenic, mercury, cadmium, lead, benzimidazole, chloramphnicol, ivermectine, organochloride, organophsphat, sulfonamides, Steroids, acid lactone	• M.V.Z. Celedonio Villanueva Almora • Q.I. Esther Herrera González • T.P.A.I. Fernando Moreno Sánchez • M.C. José Luis Delgadillo Martínez	Nvo. Laredo, Tamps.
Laboratorio Central Regional de Monterrey Carretera a Reynosa Km. 4.5 s/n Terrenos de la Exposición Ganadera 67100 Guadalupe, N.L. Tel. 01-81-83-67-44-86, 83-67-44-87; Fax. 01-81-83-37-56-30 cfppnl@prodigy.net.mx	Clenbuterol	• Dr. Alberto Morales Loredo • MC Miriam Montante Leal • MVZ Patricia Flores Montiel • QBP Leocadia López H. • Tec. Luis Carlos Tovar Salas • Tec. Ignacio González C. • TQL Mayra J. Mata Torres • Q.B.P. Belén O. Avila Montañez	Guadalupe, N.L.

Name and Address of the Lab	Authorized test	Person in Charge	Localization
Laboratorio Central Regional de Mérida Km. 4.5 Carr. Mérida-Motul Col. Díaz Ordaz 97130 Mérida, Yuc. Tel. 01-999-943-34-51; Fax. 01-999-943-67-90 lcm02@yahoo.com.mx	clenbuterol	• M. en C. Santiago Isaías Sauri González • Q.B.B. Marina del Pilar Navarrete Loeza • M. en C. Gwendoli Glenda Pech solis • Q.B.A. Elizabeth Sánchez Cantón	Mérida Yuc.
Laboratorio Centro Internacional de Servicios Pecuarios S.A de C.V. Campeche No. 3555 Col. Jardín C.P. 88260 Nuevo Laredo, Tamps. Tel. 01 867 7 14 85 32 ciseplab@prodigy.net.mx	clenbuterol	• Q.C.B. César Javier de la Torre Sánchez • Ing. Raymundo González Escalante • L.C.Q. Benjamín González Escalante	Nuevo Laredo, Tamps.
Asesoría y Análisis S.C. Calle 12 Av. Serdán No. 465 int. 201 Col. Centro C.P. 58400 Guaymas, Son Tel. 01662 2240910; Fax. 01622 2224207 asyansc@prodigy.net.mx	Listeria monocytogenes Ecoli Escheri lead y cadmium arsenic, mercury	• Reynaldo Rodríguez Frye • Reynaldo Rodríguez Dávila • Norma Hernández Severiano • Lilia Raquel Ramos Frye • Edgar Castillo González • Patricia María Castillón Baturoni • Erandi Alejandra Magaña Montiel	Guaymas, Son.

18. What the U.S. beef quality grading means?

Beef carcass quality grading is optional. The USDA quality grade (QG) is a tool that helps the trade to know palatability attributes such as tenderness, flavor and juiciness in beef and veal, Quality grade determination includes consideration of carcass maturity, ribeye firmness, ribeye texture, color of the ribeye lean, and the amount and distribution of marbling within the lean. Marbling and maturity are used as the key factors for determining the USDA quality grade of a carcass. There are five USDA grades: U.S Prime, U.S Choice, U.S Select, U.S Standard and U.S Utility. However, only the first three QG get the USDA seal, while carcasses deemed as US Standard or a lower US QG are known as "No Roll" because they get no USDA seal. Since 2004, due to Mexico's BSE-related age restriction (30 months of age or younger) only the beef derived from youthful carcasses usually belonging to the top three USDA grades (Prime, Choice and Select) are allowed into Mexico.



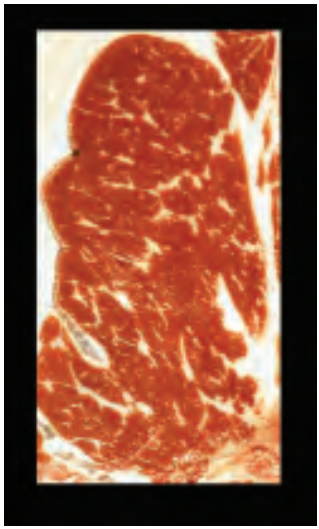


19. What is marbling and maturity?

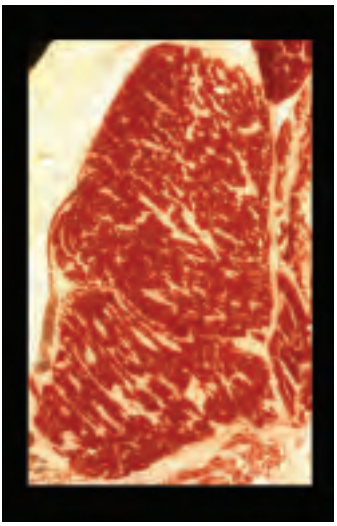
Marbling refers to the amount and distribution of specks of intramuscular fat present in the exposed loin muscle also known as the ribeye. The marbling is observed in the exposed lean of the carcass between the 12th and 13th rib interface where the carcass is split part way with a knife (termed as ribbing). Degree of marbling is the primary determination of quality grade.

Maturity is deemed as the physiological age of the carcass and is mainly evaluated in the dorsal processes of the vertebral column, watching the extent of ossification (conversion of cartilage to bone). This skeletal maturity is adjusted by the color and texture of lean in the exposed ribeye for determining the overall maturity of the carcass. Lean color becomes darker due to accumulation of the main muscle pigment (a protein called myoglobin) as the animal ages. There are five letters designating levels of maturity being A the youngest and E the oldest.

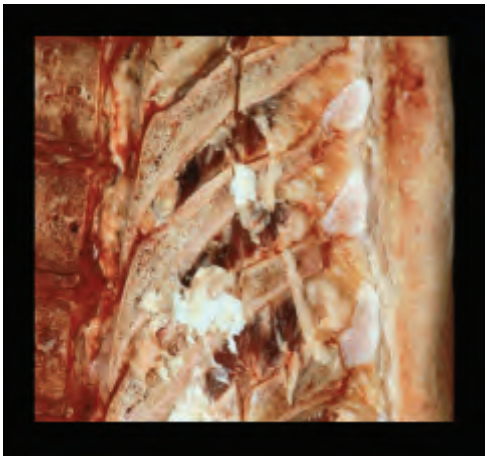
Slightly Abundant Marbling



Abundant Marbling



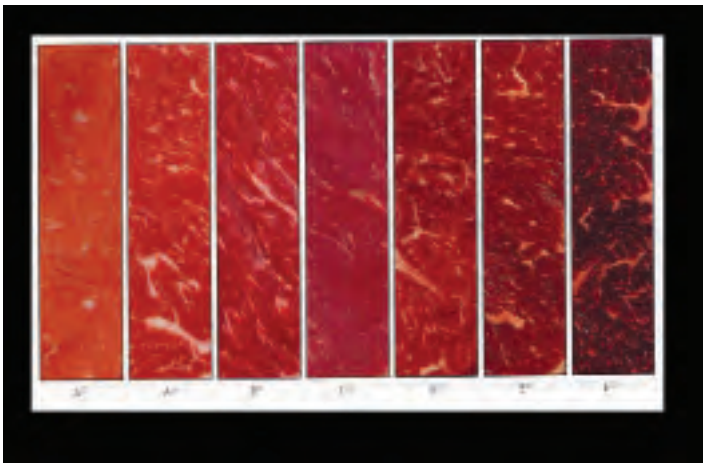
A Maturity



E Maturity

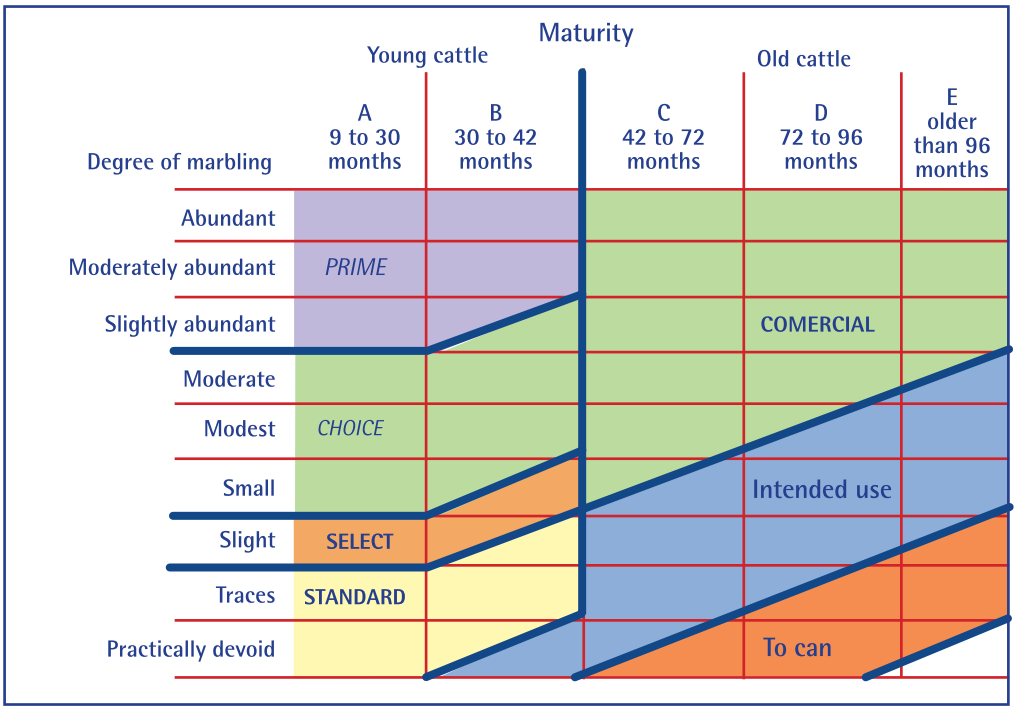


Texture and color of a cut surface between the 12th and 13th ribs



Increasing concentration of myoglobin

Table 4. Shows diferent levels of marbling, and meat grading.



20. What are "branded beef programs"?

Branded beef programs are marketing programs developed by private companies. Each company de¬velops their own requirements that the product must match in order to enter the program; part of the requirements may include specific USDA grades and (or) livestock breeds. The Livestock and Seed (LS) Program of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the USDA, through the Meat Grading and Certification Branch (MGCB), provides certification of beef carcasses for these programs making claims concerning breed of cattle and (or) carcass characteristics. The MGCB certification is often the basis for approval of meat product labels making a variety of marketing claims. The carcass attributes required for a specific program can be different from one branded program to the next, however, if a breed claim is made all programs must meet the same breed requirements (e.g., Angus, Hereford, etc.). For instance,,Company X's Angus Beef and Company Y's Angus Beef would be required to meet the same genotypic or phenotypic requirements of the live animal, but the carcass characteristics could be different. USDA maintains a list of the approved programs and the requirements for each are available at:

http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/ams.fetchTemplateData.do?template=TemplateI&navID=CertifiedPrograms&rightNav1=CertifiedPrograms&topNav=&leftNav=GradingCertificationandVerfication&page=LivestockStandardizationCertified Programs&resultType=&acct=lsstd

Since the programs vary from company to company the program name written in the FSIS form 9060-5 cannot be preceded by the words USDA Certified like it can be for grade classifications (e.g: USDA certified Choice, USDA certified Select).

Once AMS has approved the program, label approval must be obtained from USDA's Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS). Once this is accomplished, then a program can be administered through AMS certification or verification procedures. Once a product is certified/verified by AMS, FSIS in-plant con¬trol of proper labeling takes effect. The plant is then required to demonstrate to FSIS how the identity and integrity of the certified/verified product is maintained. FSIS oversees and monitors this plan to ensure correct and accurate labeling is conducted. At the time of shipment the product is offered for re-inspection and is then identified on the export certificate from FSIS.

21. What is multiple grading?

MGC Instruction 107 December 15, 2006 Grade and CSP Labeling Controls for Packaged Meat Products
"Multiple grade" labeling, which is referred to commonly as "or higher" labeling (e.g. Select or Higher) is permissible on shipping containers provided the labeling is accurate and the protective covering of the individual muscle cuts are grade or CSP labeled in accor¬dance with an MGC Branch approved quality system and instructions. Multiple grade "or higher" labeling is not permitted on bulk packed products without individual grade or CSP labeling."



22. What is the procedure to send meat samples to Mexico?

First, verify that the US plants/establishments are allowed to export to Mexico, which helps the process. Then send by mail a letter in Spanish printed on company letterhead to Montserrat Arroyo Kuribreña Director of Imports and Exports (Director de Importaciones y Exportaciones) of Animal Health (Salud Animal) of SENASICA at the following address:

Av. Cuauhtémoc N° 1230, Piso 12 Col. Santa Cruz Atoyac Del. Benito Juarez C.P. 03310 México, D.F.

In the letter indicate the quantity, species, purpose for importing the samples (taste, research, etc), and how it the product will be used. SENASICA will read it and conduct the risk analysis, the answer should be issued withinin seven business days. Sometimes it may take longer . The letter of response will provide instructions and reference requirements necessary to export the samples.

It is beneficial if the letter is sent with a prepaid enevelope so the answer can be returned by the same courier (UPS, Fedex and others operate in Mexico)

23. What is the procedure to request a HRZ (letterhead)?

In the case product intended for export does not have an HRZ, the following instructions are to be followed :

- Check that the slaughter/production establishments are on the approved plant list *http://www.fsis.usda.gov/Frame/FrameRedirect.asp?main=http://www.fsis.usda.gov/OFO/export/Imexico.htm*

- Send by mail a letter in Spanish printed on company letterhead, addressed to Montserrat Arroyo Kuribreña Director of Imports and Exports (Director de Importaciones y Exportaciones) of Animal Health (Salud Animal) of SENASICA to this address
Av. Cuauhtémoc N° 1230, Piso 12 Col. Santa Cruz Atoyac Del. Benito Juarez C.P. 03310 México, D.F.

The letter should state:

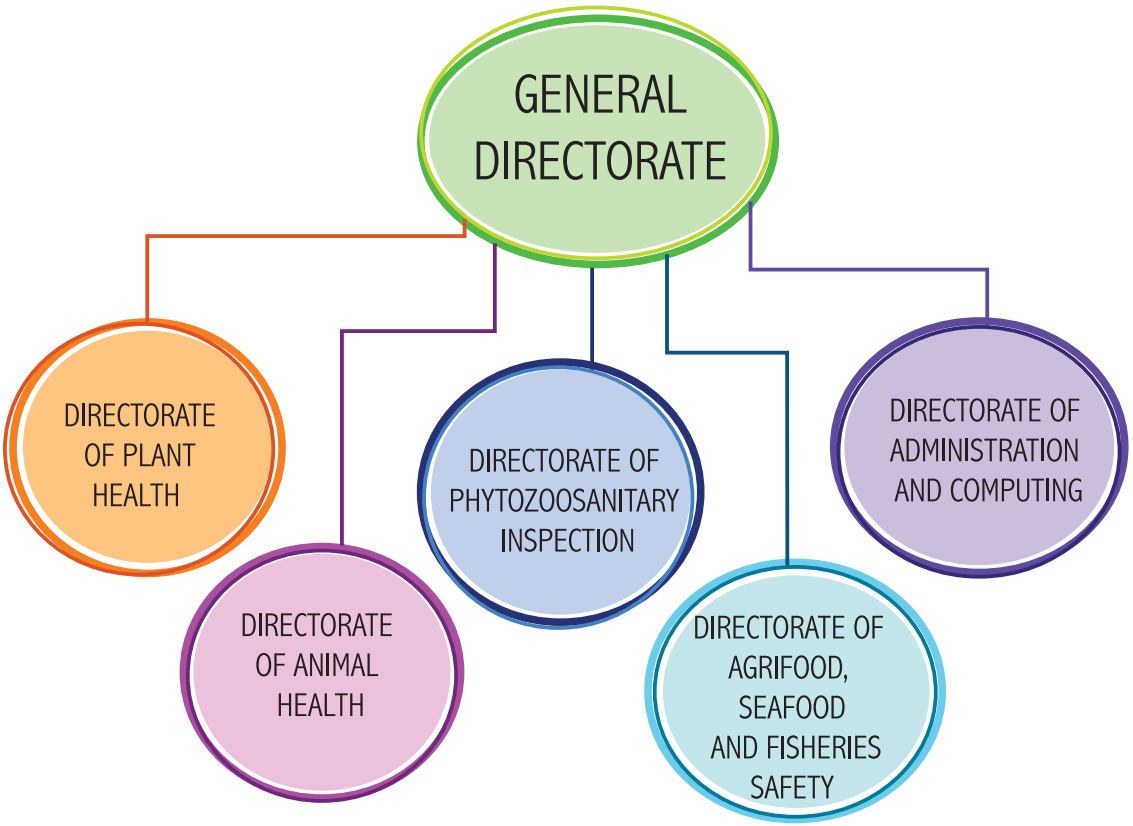
- *The name, address, phone number, fax number, and email of the importer*
- *Federal registry (RFC) before the Mexican IRS of the importer*
- *Species and name of the product*
- *Country of origin (where product is slaughtered or processed, whichever is last)*
- *Country of precedence (where the meat is being exported from)*
- *Tariff code*
- *Technical information of the product: How it is prepared, processed, ingredients, etc.*
- *How the product will be used*
- *Any other information you consider relevant*

SENASICA will read this information to perform a risk analysis and a response should be sent out within 10 labor days though it may take longer. If the answer is positive a new HRZ will be created.

Flowchart of SENASICA

Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Inocuidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria

SENASICA



Map with the place of most important OISA's for meat inspection and major cities in Mexico.



Maximum Residue Levels expressed in mg/kg (ppm) according to the Modification Project of NOM 004 ZOO 1994. At the moment of elaboration of this guide the Modification Project of NOM 004 ZOO 1994 has yet to be published in the Official Gazette.

ND= not detected. The values in parenthesis refer to the minimum detection limits that the laboratories must guarantee, in case the laboratories methods are more efficient any detected concentration will be considered above the permitted MRL

Compound	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Anabolics (Stilbenes)			
Des(diethylstilbestrol) banned in USA	Cattle	Muscle	ND (0.0002)
		Liver	ND (0.0002)
	Hog	Kidney	ND (0.0002)
		Muscle	ND (0.0002)
		Liver	ND (0.0002)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND (0.0002)
		Liver	ND (0.0002)
		Kidney	ND (0.0002)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND (0.0002)
		Liver	ND (0.0002)
		Kidney	ND (0.0002)
Antithyroids	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Thiouracil no MRL in the USA	Cattle	Muscle	ND(0.00005)
	Hog	Muscle	ND(0.00005)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND(0.00005)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND(0.00005)
Methylthiouracil no MRL in the USA	Cattle	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
	Hog	Muscle	ND(0.00005)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND(0.00005)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND(0.00005)
Phenylthiouracil no MRL in the USA	Cattle	Muscle	ND(0.00005)
	Hog	Muscle	ND(0.00005)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND(0.00005)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND(0.00005)
Propylthiouracil no MRL in the USA	Cattle	Muscle	ND(0.00005)
	Hog	Muscle	ND(0.00005)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND(0.00005)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND(0.00005)
Tapazole no MRL in the USA	Cattle	Muscle	ND(0.00005)
	Hog	Muscle	ND(0.00005)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND(0.00005)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND(0.00005)
Steroids	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Nortestosterone has no	Cattle	Muscle	ND(0.0002)
MRL in the USA	Hog	Muscle	ND (0.0002)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND (0.0002)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND (0.0002)
Melengestrol acetate	Cattle	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
		Fat	
		Liver	
	Hog	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND (0.00005)

Compound	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Estradiol and related esters	Cattle	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
		Fat	
		Liver	
		Kidney	
	Hog	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
17 B-Estradiol and related esters	Cattle	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
		Fat	
		Liver	
		Kidney	
	Hog	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
Ethynilestradiol(Estradiol and	Cattle	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
related esters)		Fat	
		Liver	
		Kidney	
	Hog	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
Trenbolone, no MRL in the USA	Cattle	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
		Liver	
	Hog	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
Testosterona	Cattle	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
		Fat	
		Liver	
		Kidney	
	Hog	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
Boldenone	Cattle	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
(must not be applied to animals		Muscle	ND (0.00005)
intended Hog as food. Plumb)	Ovine	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
Stanozolol no USA MRL	Cattle	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
	Hog	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
Resorcylic Acid Lactone	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Zeranol	Cattle	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
		Liver	ND (0.0004)
	Hog	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
		Liver	ND (0.0004)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
		Liver	ND (0.0004)
		Kidney	

Compound	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND (0.00005)
		Liver	ND (0.0004)
B -Agonistas / B Agonists	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Clenbuterol, banned in the USA	Cattle	Muscle	ND (0.0001)
		Fat	ND (0.0001)
		Liver	ND (0.0001)
		Kidney	ND (0.0001)
		Orina	ND (0.0001)
	Hog	Muscle	ND (0.0001)
		Fat	ND (0.0001)
		Liver	ND (0.0001)
		Kidney	ND (0.0001)
		Orina	ND (0.0001)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND (0.0001)
		Fat	ND (0.0001)
		Liver	ND (0.0001)
		Kidney	ND (0.0001)
		Orina	ND (0.0001)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND (0.0001)
		Fat	ND (0.0001)
		Liver	ND (0.0001)
		Kidney	ND (0.0001)
		Orina	ND (0.0001)
Salbutamol, no USA MRL	Cattle	Muscle	ND (0.0001)
		Fat	ND (0.0001)
		Liver	ND (0.0001)
		Kidney	ND (0.0001)
		Orina	ND (0.0001)
	Hog	Muscle	ND (0.0001)
		Fat	ND (0.0001)
		Liver	ND (0.0001)
		Kidney	ND (0.0001)
		Orina	ND (0.0001)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND (0.0001)
		Fat	ND (0.0001)
		Liver	ND (0.0001)
		Kidney	ND (0.0001)
		Orina	ND (0.0001)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND (0.0001)
		Fat	ND (0.0001)
		Liver	ND (0.0001)
		Kidney	ND (0.0001)
		Orina	ND (0.0001)
Zilpaterol chlorhydrate	Cattle	Muscle	0.0012
		Fat	0.0003
		Liver	0.022
		Kidney	0.014
	Hog	Muscle	ND(0.00007)
		Fat	ND(0.00007)

Compound	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
		Liver	ND(0.00007)
		Kidney	ND(0.00007)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND(0.00007)
		Fat	ND(0.00007)
		Liver	ND(0.00007)
		Kidney	ND(0.00007)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND(0.00007)
		Fat	ND(0.00007)
		Liver	ND(0.00007)
		Kidney	ND(0.00007)
Ractopamine chlorhydrate	Cattle	Muscle	0.01
		Fat	0.01
		Liver	0.04
		Kidney	0.09
	Hog	Muscle	0.01
		Fat	0.01
		Liver	0.04
		Kidney	0.09
	Ovine	Muscle	ND(0.00012)
		Fat	ND(0.00012)
		Liver	ND(0.00012)
		Kidney	ND(0.00012)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND(0.00012)
		Fat	ND(0.00012)
		Liver	ND(0.00012)
		Kidney	ND(0.00012)
Veterinary drugs antibacterial			
Nitrofuranes and metabolites		Species	TissueMX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Furaltadone no USA MRL	Cattle	Muscle	ND (0.0003)
	Hog	Muscle	ND (0.0003)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND (0.0003)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND (0.0003)
Furazolidone no USA MRL	Cattle	Muscle	ND (0.0003)
	Hog	Muscle	ND (0.0003)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND (0.0003)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND (0.0003)
Nitrofurantoin no USA MRL	Cattle	Muscle	ND (0.0003)
	Hog	Muscle	ND (0.0003)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND (0.0003)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND (0.0003)
Nitrofurazone no USA MRL	Cattle	Muscle	ND (0.0003)
	Hog	Muscle	ND (0.0003)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND (0.0003)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND (0.0003)
Amphenicol	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Chloramphenicol, banned in the USA	Cattle	Muscle	ND (0.00025)
	Hog	Muscle	ND (0.00025)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND (0.00025)

Compound	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND (0.00025)
Penicilins	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Penicilin	Cattle	Muscle	0.5
		Liver	0.05
		Kidney	0.05
	Hog	Muscle	0.05
		Liver	0.05
		Kidney	0.05
	Ovine	Muscle	0.05
		Liver	0.05
		Kidney	0.05
	Caprine	Muscle	0.05
		Liver	0.05
		Kidney	0.05
Aminoglycoside	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Streptomycin	Cattle	Muscle	0.5
		Fat	
		Liver	0.5
		Kidney	1
	Hog	Muscle	0.5
		Fat	
		Liver	0.5
		Kidney	1
	Ovine	Muscle	0.5
		Fat	
		Liver	0.5
		Kidney	1
	Caprine	Muscle	0.5
		Liver	0.5
		Kidney	1
Neomicin	Cattle	Muscle	0.5
		Liver	0.5
		Fat	
		Kidney	1
	Hog	Muscle	0.5
		Fat	
		Liver	0.5
		Kidney	1
	Ovine	Muscle	0.5
		Fat	
		Liver	0.5
		Kidney	1
	Caprine	Muscle	0.5
		Fat	
		Liver	0.5
		Kidney	1
Tetracyclines	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Tetracycline	Cattle	Muscle	0.1

Compound	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
		Liver	0.3
		Fat	
		Kidney	0.6
	Hog	Muscle	0.1
		Fat	
		Liver	0.3
		Kidney	0.6
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
		Fat	
		Liver	0.3
		Kidney	
	Caprine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.3
		Kidney	0.6
Macrolides	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Erythromycin	Cattle	Muscle	0.2
		Liver	0.2
		Kidney	0.2
	Hog	Muscle	0.2
		Liver	0.2
		Kidney	0.2
	Ovine	Muscle	0.2
		Liver	0.2
		Kidney	0.2
	Caprine	Muscle	0.2
		Liver	0.2
		Kidney	0.2
Quinolone	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Enrofloxacin	Cattle	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.3
		Kidney	0.2
	Hog	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.2
		Kidney	0.3
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.3
		Kidney	0.2
	Caprine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.3
		Kidney	0.2
Sulfonamides	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Sulfadimethoxine	Cattle	Muscle	0.1
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.1
	Hog	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Caprine	Muscle	0.1

Compound	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
		Liver	0.1
Sulfapyridine, no USA MRL	Cattle	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Hog	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Caprine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
Sulfamethazine	Cattle	Muscle	0.1
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.1
	Hog	Muscle	0.1
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.1
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.1
	Caprine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
Sulfathiazole	Cattle	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Hog	Muscle	0.1
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.1
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Caprine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
Sulfadoxine, no USA MRL	Cattle	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Hog	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Caprine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
Sulfamerazina/ Sulfamerazine	Cattle	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Hog	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Caprine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
Sulfachlorpyridazine	Cattle	Muscle	0.1
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.1
	Hog	Muscle	0.1

Compound	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.1
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Caprine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
Sulfadiazine no MRL in USA	Cattle	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Hog	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Caprine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
Sulfisoxasole no MRL in the USA	Cattle	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Hog	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Caprine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
Sulfaquinoxaline	Cattle	Muscle	0.1
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.1
	Hog	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Caprine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
Other Veterinary Drugs			
Antihelminthics			
Ivermectine	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
H2B1a Ivermectine	Cattle	Muscle	0.1
		Fat	
		Liver	0.1
	Hog	Muscle	0.1
		Fat	
		Liver	0.15
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.15
	Caprine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.15
Bencimidazoles	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Albendazole	Cattle	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Hog	Muscle	0.2
		Liver	0.1

Compound	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
		Muscle	0.1
Benomyl, no USA MRL	Cattle	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Hog	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Caprine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
Fenbendazole	Cattle	Muscle	0.1
		Kidney	
		Fat	
		Liver	0.5
	Hog	Muscle	0.1
		Kidney	
		Fat	
		Liver	0.5
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
		Kidney	
		Fat	
		Liver	0.5
	Caprine	Muscle	0.1
		Fat	
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.5
Cambendazole, no USA MRL	Cattle	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Hog	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
	Caprine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.1
Oxfendazole	Cattle	Muscle	0.1
		Fat	
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.5
	Hog	Muscle	0.1
		Fat	
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.5
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
		Fat	
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.5
	Caprine	Muscle	0.1
		Fat	

Compound	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.5
Thiabendazol	Cattle	Muscle	0.1
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.1
	Hog	Muscle	0.1
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.1
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.1
	Caprine	Muscle	0.1
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.1
Mebendazole, no USA MRL	Cattle	Muscle	0.06
		Liver	0.4
	Hog	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.4
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.4
	Caprine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.4
Imindazole	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Levamisole	Cattle	Muscle	0.1
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.1
	Hog	Muscle	0.1
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.1
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.1
	Caprine	Muscle	0.1
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.1
Anticoccidia			
	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Monenesin	Cattle	Muscle	0.05
		Fat	
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.05
	Hog	Muscle	ND (0.005)
		Liver	ND (0.005)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND (0.005)
		Liver	ND (0.005)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND (0.005)
		Kidney	
		Fat	

Compound	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
		Liver	ND (0.005)
Lasalocid	Cattle	Fat	ND (0.005)
		Liver	0.65
	Hog	Fat	ND (0.005)
		Liver	ND (0.005)
	Ovine	Fat	ND (0.005)
		Liver	ND (0.005)
	Caprine	Fat	ND (0.005)
		Liver	ND (0.005)
Salinomycin no USA MRL	Cattle	Muscle	ND (0.005)
	Hog	Muscle	ND (0.005)
	Ovine	Muscle	ND (0.005)
	Caprine	Muscle	ND (0.005)
Carbamates			
	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Aldicarb, no USA MRL	Cattle	Muscle	0.1
	Hog	Muscle	0.1
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
	Caprine	Muscle	0.1
Oxamyl, no USA MRL	Cattle	Muscle	0.02
	Hog	Muscle	0.02
	Ovine	Muscle	0.02
	Caprine	Muscle	0.02
Methomyl no USA MRL	Cattle	Muscle	0.02
		Liver	
		Kidney	
	Hog	Muscle	0.02
		Liver	
		Kidney	
	Ovine	Muscle	0.02
		Liver	
		Kidney	
	Caprine	Muscle	0.02
		Liver	
		Kidney	0.02
Pyrethroids			
	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Cypermethrin	Cattle	Fat	
		Kidney	
		Liver	
		Muscle	0.05
	Hog	Fat	
		Kidney	
		Liver	
		Muscle	0.05
	Ovine	Fat	
		Kidney	
		Liver	
		Muscle	0.05

Compound	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
	Caprine	Byproducts	
		Fat	
		Kidney	
		Liver	
		Muscle	0.05
Deltamethrin	Cattle	Fat	
		Byproducts	
		Liver	
		Kidney	
		Muscle	0.01
	Hog	Fat	
		Kidney	
		Liver	
		Muscle	0.5
	Ovine	Byproducts	
		Liver	
		Kidney	
		Fat	
		Muscle	0.5
	Caprine	Byproducts	
		Liver	
		Kidney	
		Fat	
		Muscle	0.5
Permethrin	Cattle	Muscle	0.05
		Kidney	
		Liver	
		Fat	
		Byproducts	
	Hog	Fat	
		Kidney	
		Liver	
		Byproducts	
		Muscle	0.5
	Ovine	Fat	
		Kidney	
		Liver	
		Byproducts	
		Muscle	0.05
	Caprine	Fat	
		Kidney	
		Liver	
		Byproducts	
		Muscle	0.25
Esfenvalerate	Cattle	Muscle	0.2
		Liver	
		Kidney	
		Fat	
		Byproducts	

Compound	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
	Hog	Fat	
		Liver	
		Kidney	
		Byproducts	
		Muscle	0.2
	Ovine	Fat	
		Liver	
		Kidney	
		Byproducts	
		Muscle	0.2
	Caprine	Fat	
		Liver	
		Kidney	
		Byproducts	
		Muscle	0.2
Tranquilizers			
	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Carazolol, no USA MRL	Cattle	Muscle	0.005
		Liver	0.015
	Hog	Muscle	0.005
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.025
	Ovine	Muscle	0.005
		Liver	0.03
	Caprine	Muscle	0.005
		Liver	0.03
Azaperone, no USA MRL	Cattle	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.05
	Hog	Muscle	0.1
		Muscle	
		Liver	0.05
	Ovine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.05
	Caprine	Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.05
Antiinflammatory			
	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Flunixin	Cattle	Muscle	0.02
		Liver	0.03
	Hog	Muscle	0.05
		Liver	0.2
Organochloride			
	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Aldrin no USA MRL	Cattle	Fat	ND(0.02)
		Muscle	
	Hog	Fat	ND(0.02)
		Muscle	
	Ovine	Fat	ND(0.02)
		Muscle	

Compound	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
	Caprine	Muscle	
		Fat	ND(0.02)
	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Hexachlorobenzene banned in the USA	Cattle	Fat	0.3
	Hog	Fat	0.3
	Ovine	Fat	0.3
	Caprine	Fat	0.3
DDT banned in the USA	Cattle	Fat	0.1
		Muscle	
	Hog	Fat	0.1
		Muscle	
	Ovine	Fat	0.1
		Muscle	
	Caprine	Muscle	
		Fat	0.1
Dieldrin, no USA MRL	Cattle	Fat	ND(0.03)
		Muscle	
	Hog	Fat	ND(0.03)
		Muscle	
	Ovine	Fat	ND(0.03)
		Muscle	
	Caprine	Muscle	
		Fat	ND(0.03)
Endrin, banned in the USA	Cattle	Fat	ND(0.03)
	Hog	Fat	ND(0.03)
	Ovine	Fat	ND(0.03)
	Caprine	Fat	ND(0.03)
Hepthachlor no USA MRL	Cattle	Fat	0.2
		Muscle	
	Hog	Fat	0.2
		Muscle	
	Ovine	Fat	0.2
		Muscle	
	Caprine	Muscle	
		Fat	0.2
Hepthachlor epoxide, no USA MRL	Cattle	Fat	0.2
	Hog	Fat	0.2
	Ovine	Fat	0.2
	Caprine	Fat	0.2
Endosulfan	Cattle	Fat	0.1
		Kidney	
		Liver	
		Muscle	
		Byproducts	
	Hog	Fat	0.1
		Kidney	
		Liver	
		Muscle	
		Byproducts	

Compound	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
	Ovine	Fat	0.1
		Kidney	
		Liver	
		Muscle	
		Byproducts	
	Caprine	Fat	0.2
		Kidney	
		Liver	
		Muscle	
		Byproducts	
Lindane banned in the USA	Cattle	Fat	ND(0.01)
		Muscle	
	Hog	Fat	ND(0.01)
		Muscle	
	Ovine	Fat	ND(0.01)
Methoxychlor, banned in the USA	Cattle	Fat	ND(0.09)
	Hog	Fat	ND(0.09)
	Ovine	Fat	ND(0.09)
	Caprine	Fat	ND(0.09)
Mirex, banned in the USA	Cattle	Fat	ND(0.02)
	Hog	Fat	ND(0.02)
	Ovine	Fat	ND(0.02)
	Caprine	Fat	ND(0.02)
Polychlorinated biphenyl			
	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
banned in the USA	Cattle	Fa	t3
	Hog	Fat	3
	Ovine	Fat	3
	Caprine	Fat	3
Aroclor 1248/banned in the USA	Cattle	Fat	3
	Hog	Fat	3
	Ovine	Fat	3
	Caprine	Fat	3
Aroclor 1254/banned in the USA	Cattle	Fat	3
	Hog	Fat	3
	Ovine	Fat	3
	Caprine	Fat	3
Aroclor 1260/banned in the USA	Cattle	Fat	3
	Hog	Fat	3
	Ovine	Fat	3
	Caprine	Fat	3
Aroclor 1016//banned in the USA	Cattle	Fat	3
	Hog	Fat	3
	Ovine	Fat	3
	Caprine	Fat	3
Aroclor 1221//banned in the USA	Cattle	Fat	3
	Hog	Fat	3
	Ovine	Fat	3
	Caprine	Fat	3
Aroclor 1232//banned in the USA	Cattle	Fat	3

Compound	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
	Hog	Fat	3
	Ovine	Fat	3
	Caprine	Fat	3
Organophosphate Pesticides			
	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Coumaphos	Cattle	Muscle	1
		Byproducts	
		Liver	1
	Hog	Muscle	1
		Byproducts	
		Liver	1
	Ovine	Muscle	1
		Byproducts	
		Liver	1
	Caprine	Muscle	1
		Byproducts	
		Liver	1
Dichlorvos	Cattle	Muscle	0.02
		Fat	
		Byproducts	
		Liver	0.02
	Hog	Muscle	0.1
		Fat	
		Byproducts	
		Liver	0.1
	Ovine	Muscle	0.02
		Fat	
		Byproducts	
		Liver	0.02
	Caprine	Muscle	0.02
		Fat	
		Byproducts	
		Liver	0.02
Diazinon	Cattle	Muscle	0.02
		Fat	
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.02
	Hog	Muscle	0.02
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.02
	Ovine	Muscle	0.02
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.02
	Caprine	Muscle	0.02
		Kidney	
		Liver	0.02
Chlorpyrifos	Cattle	Muscle	0.05
		Fat	
		Byproducts	

Compound	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
		Kidney	
	Hog	Liver	0.05
		Muscle	0.05
		Fat	
		Byproducts	
		Kidney	
	Ovine	Liver	0.05
		Muscle	0.2
		Fat	
		Byproducts	
		Kidney	
	Caprine	Liver	0.05
		Muscle	0.05
		Fat	
		Byproducts	
Chlorpyrifos	Cattle	Liver	0.05
		Muscle	0.05
		Fat	
		Byproducts	
		Kidney	
	Hog	Liver	0.5
		Muscle	0.05
		Fat	
		Byproducts	
	Ovine	Liver	0.5
		Muscle	0.05
		Fat	
		Byproducts	
	Caprine	Liver	0.5
		Muscle	0.5
		Fat	
		Byproducts	
Ronel banned in the USA	Cattle	Liver	0.5
		Muscle	4
	Hog	Liver	4
		Muscle	2
	Ovine	Liver	2
		Muscle	4
	Caprine	Liver	4
		Muscle	4
Chlorfenvinphos banned in the USA	Cattle	Liver	4
		Muscle	0.2
	Hog	Liver	0.2
		Muscle	0.005
	Ovine	Liver	0.2
		Muscle	0.2
	Caprine	Liver	0.2
		Muscle	0.2
		Liver	0.2

Compound	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Ethion banned in the USA	Cattle	Muscle	2.5
		Fat	
		Byproducts	
	Hog	Liver	1
		Muscle	0.2
		Fat	
		Byproducts	
	Ovine	Liver	0.2
		Muscle	0.2
		Fat	
		Byproducts	
	Caprine	Liver	0.2
		Muscle	0.2
		Fat	
		Byproducts	
Malathion, no USA MRL	Cattle	Liver	0.2
		Muscle	4
	Hog	Liver	4
		Muscle	4
	Ovine	Liver	4
		Muscle	4
	Caprine	Liver	4
		Muscle	4
Trithion, no USA MRL	Cattle	Liver	4
		Muscle	0.7
	Hog	Liver	0.7
		Muscle	0.7
	Ovine	Liver	0.7
		Muscle	0.7
	Caprine	Liver	0.7
		Muscle	0.7
DiSyston, no USA MRL	Cattle	Liver	0.7
		Muscle	0.1
	Hog	Liver	0.1
		Muscle	0.1
	Ovine	Liver	0.1
		Muscle	0.1
	Caprine	Liver	0.1
		Muscle	0.1
Fenthion, banned in the USA	Cattle	Liver	0.1
		Muscle	0.1
	Hog	Liver	0.1
		Muscle	0.1
	Ovine	Liver	0.1
		Muscle	0.1
	Caprine	Liver	0.1
		Muscle	0.1
Fenitrothion, no USA MRL	Cattle	Liver	0.1
		Muscle	0.05
		Kidney	

Compound	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
	Hog	Liver	0.1
		Muscle	0.05
		Kidney	
	Ovine	Liver	0.1
		Muscle	0.05
		Kidney	
	Caprine	Liver	0.05
		Muscle	0.05
		Kidney	
Parathion banned in the USA	Cattle	Liver	0.05
		Muscle	0.05
	Hog	Liver	0.05
		Muscle	0.05
	Ovine	Liver	0.05
		Muscle	0.05
	Caprine	Liver	0.05
		Muscle	0.05
Methyl parathion, no USA MRL	Cattle	Liver	0.05
		Muscle	0.05
	Hog	Liver	0.05
		Muscle	0.05
	Ovine	Liver	0.05
		Muscle	0.05
	Caprine	Liver	0.05
		Muscle	0.05
Triclorfon/Trichlorfon	Cattle	Liver	0.05
		Muscle	0.1
		Fat	
		Byproducts	
		Kidney	
	Hog	Liver	0.1
		Muscle	0.1
	Ovine	Liver	0.1
		Muscle	0.1
	Caprine	Liver	0.1
		Muscle	0.1
Chemical elements		Liver	0.1
	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
Arsenic	Hog	Muscle	0.5
		Liver	2
		Byproducts	
		Kidney	2
Cadmium, no USA MRL	Cattle	Muscle	0.05
		Liver	0.5
		Kidney	1
	Hog	Muscle	0.05
		Liver	0.5
		Kidney	1

Compound	Species	Tissue	MX MRL mg/kg (ppm)
	Ovine	Muscle	0.05
		Liver	d0.5
Lead, no USA MRL	Cattle	Kidney	1
		Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.5
	Hog	Kidney	0.5
		Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.5
	Ovine	Kidney	0.5
		Muscle	0.1
		Liver	0.5
		Kidney	0.5

GLOSSARY

En sustitución de : Spanish phrase meaning In lieu of; this is a new FSIS form 9060-5 which is issued by an FSIS inspector in lieu of a previously issued certificate for the same shipment when there is a mistake in the original FSIS form 9060-5 or in the labeling. In the in lieu of certificate the correct information will be written along with a brief explanation stating that this new form is associated with the load though the new MP (certificate) number is different from the MP (certificate) number in the export stamp on the shipment.
9060-5 Form Meat and Poultry Export Certificate of Wholesomeness: This is the export certificate issued by the FSIS for the export of meat, poultry and eggs.
9060-6 Form Application for Export Certificate: It is the first form that must be filled prior to exporting meat, poultry or eggs. It ensures that the product and plant are eligible for export that the eligible product was segregated from any ineligible product and that the plant's Export Verification Program is approved and listed in the Agricultural Marketing Service website.
AAGEDE: Mexican Association of General Warehouses.
ACIFA: MexicanCentral Administration of the Fiscal and Customs Inspection.
ACLSC: Mexican Central Administration of Laboratories and Scientific Services of Mexico.
ACOA: Mexican Central Administration of Customs Operations of Mexico.
acuacultura: Spanish term for aquaculture.
ad valorem: According to value; a duty calculated as a percentage of the shipment value.
ad valorem equivalent (AVE): A specific duty expressed in terms of a percentage of the value of the product in question; AVE's must be calculated in order to permit proportional cuts in specific duties.
aduana: Customs; in Mexico it is a goverment entity dependent on the Service of Revenue Administration una entidad del Gobierno Federal dependiente del Servicio de Administración Tributaria (SAT), its function is to watch and control the entry and exit of goods along wiht the vehicles in which they are transported; ensuring that the laws and dispositions issued by the Revenue Secretariat or any other Secretariats.
AFI: Federal Agency of Investigation; the equivalent of the United States' FBI.
afianzadora: Term referring to a bonding company of Mexico which allows the importer in Mexico to guarantee that the payment will be made to the foreign exporter.
aforos: This term is used in some countries of South America; it is a customs value for computing ad valorem levies. Such customs value is different from the market value and it is applied to designated classes of imported goods.
agente / comisionista autorizado para productos básicos: Licensed commodity broker.
agente, corredor: Spanish term for a customs broker
agentes aduanales: Spanish term for a customs brokers; a person or a firm authorized to enter and clear goods through customs
agentes expedidores: Freight forwarding agents; a person or firm that provides logistical services to ship to an international destination
ajuste fiscal en frontera: Border tax adjustment.
almacen: Warehouse
almacenaje en estanterías: Shelf storage.
almacenes de inspección en frontera: Spanish term for border innspection warehouses
almacenista /mayorista: Wholesaler.
ALTEX: High Exporting Company.

alza / baja en el mercado de acciones: Bull / bear.
AMS: In Spanish, Servicio de Mercadeo Agrícola; Agricultural Marketing Service; an agency within United States Agricultural Departament (USDA) which administers programs that facilitate the efficient, fair marketing of U.S. agricultural products.
amplitud del surtido: Product range breadth.
ANAFAC: Mexican Association of Bonded (in-bond) Warehouses.
ANIERM: Mexican Association of Importers and Exporters.
animales vivos: Live animals.
año fiscal: Fiscal year.
arancel: Tariff.
arancel de aduanas: Customs tariff.
arancel de exportación: Export tariff; a tax or duty on goods exported from a Country.
area fiscalizada: In-bond area.
balance / saldo final: Bottom line
base impositiva: Tax assessment base.
bill of exchange (draft, documentary draft): In international business, this is an instrument of payment fre¬quently used. It is an unconditional written order signed by the exporter and addressed to the importer to pay a stipulated sum of money to the exporter. An example of such a document is an acceptance check or a commercial bank check.
Bill of Lading (B/L): A document setting forth the terms of a contract between a shipper and a carrier under which freight is to be moved between specified points for a given amount of money. It is usually prepared by the shipper or his agent on forms issued by the transportation company. Its purpose is that of a document of title, a contract of carriage and a receipt of goods. It's holder has the right to gain possession of the shipped goods.
billed weight: Actual or designated weight of a shipment shown in a waybill and freight bill used in computing freight.
bird dog: Employee of a U.S. importer that serves as advisory personnel to observe or follow closely merchandise in the freight forwarder's premises in order to advise the buyer if the deal is advantageous or not.
blading: Blading is used in documents as well as when speaking in a colloquial context. This word is the contracted form of bill of lading.
blanket certificate of origin: Document valid for identical goods. In order to avoid having separate documents for identical shipments, this government document is completed by the exporter covering continuous shipments of items from the same exporter to the same importer.
bobtail: A tractor operating without a trailer. It also refers to straight truck –which is a vehicle with the cargo body and tractor mounted on the same chassis.
bolsa / intercambiar: Exchange.
bolsa de futuros: Futures exchange.
bona fide: Made in good faith without deceit.
bonded: When a bond is used to secure payment of duties and tariffs on goods; items in a government–overseen warehouse for merchandise to be stored without payment of duties or taxes until such merchandise is taken from the facility.
bono / título: Spanish term for bond; bono also means voucher.
Border tax adjustment: (ajuste fiscal en frontera) Rebate of indirect taxes on exported goods, and levying of them on imported goods.

CAAAREM: Mexican Confederation of Associations of Customs Brokers.
cambio a plazo / precio a término: Forward price.
CANACAR: Mexican Chamber of Load Vehicles.
carcazas/canales: Carcasses; the body of the animal sans feathers, skin, bristles, offal, feet, and head with the exeption of pork which may present its head
carload: Single shipment of freight required to fill a rail car.
carload minimum weight: This is the least weight which a shipment is charged to obtain the carload rate.
carne y despojos comestibles: Meats and edible offals.
Carriage and Insurance Paid to (CIP): Term identifying that carriage and insurance is paid to the named destina¬tion; applied instead of CFR and CIF.
carriage character: Charge to be paid to a transport company of freight for hauling merchandise from point A to point B.
carrier: In transportation, an individual or company, usually without a permit of public franchise, that is devoted to the carriage of products.
Carrier's certificate: This document certifies to the customs authority that the party in question is the proper and legitimate recipient of the item and is authorized to effect clearance through customs. Such document is issued by a transportation company carrying imported items.
carta de certificación: Certification letter.
cartera de pedidos: Orderbook.
cartera de productos: Products portfolio.
CENAPA (Centro Nacional de Servicios de Constatación en Salud Animal): Mexican. Center of Verification Services in Animal Health. This Center is in charge of planning, organizing, executing and evaluating any reference study, diagnosis and verification of the main parasitic disease that affect animals. It also regulates and verifies everything related to anti parasites and pharma¬ceutical products for veterinary use. They also analyze and quantify toxic residues in animal products.
CENASA (Centro Nacional de Salud Animal): Mexican Center of Animal Health in charge of animal disease diagnosis supporting the Zoosanitary Campaigns in Mexico. Another responsibility is to verify the veterinary biologicals.
cerrar / congelar: Llock-in.
certificado: Certificate.
certificado de análisis: Spanish term for certificate of analysis; a document usually issued by a firm attesting to the quality or purity of commodities purchased overseas. Such a document is often required by the importer or Government regulations.
certificado de calidad: Spanish term for quality certificate
certificado de exportación: Spanish term for export certificate
certificado de importación: Spanish term for import certificate
certificado de inspección: Spanish term for certificate of inspection; a document usually issued by a firm attest¬ing to the condition of goods before their shipment.
certificado de origen: Spanish term for certificate of origin; a record indicating that goods purchased from a foreign Country were in actuality produced in that Country and not somewhere else. Such attestation is usually issued by a recognized Chamber of Commerce.
certificado de peso: Spanish term for certificate of weight; a document certifying to the weight of a shipment.

certificado sanitario: Letterhead certificate.
certificate of health: Record certifying to the safety, purity and cleanliness of products.
Cost and Freight (CFR, C&F and CAF): This term indicates that all the expenses for shipment and freight up to the port of destination are included in the quoted price of merchandise; however, the cost of insurance is to be paid by the buyer.
chargeable weight: The weight or volume of a shipment used in determining freight charges.
charges forward: This term indicates that carrying and other charges are to be paid by the receiver of the merchandise; these include trade commissions, brokerage fees, legal costs and fees, etc.
cheque: Chiefly Spanish variation of "check" used in Mexico and other Latin American countries.
cheque personal: Spanish term for personal check.
CIF (Cost, Insurance and Freight): This quoted price includes charges for handling, insurance, and freight to a given point of debarkation from the vessel.
CIP: Carriage and Insurance Paid to
claused bill of lading: Notation on a bill of lading noting a deficient condition of the goods or packaging; or other annotated conditions modifying the printed conditions of the bill of lading.
clean bill of lading: That which does not carry the legend "Shippers Load and Count". This type of bill of lading is issued by a carrier for goods delivered in apparent good order and condition.
clean report of findings: This report certifies that certain items were examined and found to be in order. It is is¬sued by a recognized inspection agency.
clear record: This document states that the merchandise was handled appropriately with no evidence of losses or damages thereto.
clearance: The process of clearing customs. It is a certificate of authority by a customs official, permitting a ship to leave or enter port after having met customs requirements. It also refers to the act of clearing a ship at the customshouse.
cobertura contra cambio de precios / arbitraje / reducción de riesgos: Spanish term for hedging
código universal del producto: Spanish term for Universal Product Code [UPC]
COFEMER: It stands for Comision Federal de Mejora Regulatoria, the Mexican (SE) agency in charge of coordinating regulatory improvement. It is the Mexican equivalent of OMB that needs to sign off on changes to existing regulations. COFEMER reviews all regulations presented by the Executive (i.e., SAGARPA) that affect private parties. The Executive has to file a Manifestacion de Impacto Regulatorio ("MIR") or regulatory impact statement with COFEMER to justify the need, the legality, rationale, and the effects of new regulations or proposed modifications to existing regulations.
COFEPRIS: Federal Commission for the Protection against Sanitary Risks (Comisión Federal para la Protección contra Riesgos Sanitarios); COFEPRIS is a part of the Ministry of Health of Mexico with a mission to protect the population against sanitary risks through sanitary regulations, controls and promotion.
combined bill of lading: It is used to cover at least two different modes of transportation, known as multimodal transport; this type of bill of lading endorses such a shipment of items.
combined transport bill of lading: This other type of bill of lading is used for a shipment of items transported by more than one carrier and frequently through several modes of transport. Even though legal liability for the cargo may be governed by the regulations or bill of lading conditions of the underlying carriers hired to perform transport services, the issuer is responsible for the goods throughout the journey.

COMCE: Mexican Council of Foreign Commerce.
comercio al por mayor/comercio mayorista: Wholesale trade.
comercio triangular: Triangle trade.
Comisión México-EUA para la Prevención de Enfermedades Exóticas: See CPA.
commercial set: This group of documents (4) refers to the main papers which cover a shipment, namely, the in¬voice, bill of lading, certificate of insurance, and bill of exchange or draft.
commodity control list: A listing of items subject to export controls administered by a U.S. agency, namely the Commerce Department.
compensar: Spanish term for offset
comprador(es): Spanish word for buyers; agent(s) in a foreign country (Mexico) hired by a U.S. businessperson to facilitate transactions with local businesses in Mexico.
Comprehensive Export Schedule (CES): The CES, issued by the U.S. Bureau of Commerce, lists those items requiring a permit in order to be engaged in the export of certain commodities and quantities to buyers outside of the jurisdiction of the United States.
compuesto: Spanish term for composite.
con hueso: Spanish term meaning bone-in.
CONASA: Mexican Animal Health Council; a consulting agency to SAGARPA which focuses on zoosanitary issues that are to identify, plan, program, follow-up, control and conduct evaluations of animal health and production programs in the Mexican territory. It acts as a forum where different sectors get together to propose and make recommenda¬tions to the Mexican government through a problem and opportunity analysis for the Mexican livestock industry. It is the equivalent of USAHA.
concentration point: Site where semi truck carload shipments are consolidated to be shipped as a carload.
condiciones de pago: Spanish term meaning terms of payment
conocimiento de embarque: Bill of lading.
consignatario: Consignee.
consignee: The person to whom articles are shipped.
consignee marks: In order to identify export packages, a symbol is placed onto them. Commonly used symbols are a square, diamond, triangle, circle, cross, etc. in combination with letters and/or numbers.
consignment: Action whereby merchandise is sent or delivered somewhere and entrusted to an intermediary for sale; however, ownership thereof is retained until such goods are actually sold. The dealer will pay owner only when, and if, items are sold.
consignment note: An instrument issued when goods are shipped. The document includes details on the items, senders, and individuals to whom they are shipped. The receiver signs the note upon arrival as a proof of delivery.
consignor: The person or company by whom articles are shipped.
consumption entry: It is required by U.S. Customs for imported goods into the U.S. The information on the form includes cargo origin and description and estimated duties, which must be paid at the time the document is filed for the merchandise to be released from Customs custody.
container freight station: A storage area or terminal operating under a license granted by U.S. Customs to receive in-bound consolidations of cargo in containers.
contingente: Quota.

contrato de futuro más cercano: Spot futures.
contrato de futuros: Futures contracts.
contrato de opciones: Option contract.
contratos de cambio negociados: Spanish term meaning exchange traded contracts.
controlled facility: This is the term used for a free port facility which in itself is considered as part of the national territory.
conventional duty: Iit is a customs duty resulting form an International Agreement as compared with an autono¬mous duty unilaterally imposed by a Government unrelated to an International Agreement.
Cost and Freight, Free out (C&F FO): It includes the cost of merchandise, freight costs, and unloading charges; most commodity grains are sold under such a system.
cotizado: Quoted.
count certificate: This document in particular will certify the accuracy and quantity of a shipment with regard to the count of its parts or units at the time of shipment for export or delivery for import.
CPA: Mexico/U.S. Exotic Animal Prevention Commission; it started as a bilateral cooperative for implementing a Foot-and-Mouth disease eradication program. Now it is the organism in charge of the prevention, control and eradication of foreign animal diseases, (i.e. diseases that are not prevalent in Mexican livestock) as well as participating in natural disasters that can impact animal and public health or that can cause a severe effect on the prevalence of any animal disease. This Commission gives technical advice to the Import/Export Directorate, in order to formulate the Mexican guidelines and regulations regarding livestock product imports.
CPY: Carriage Paid to.
cuenta de adelantos: Margin account.
DAE (Declaracion Aduanera de Exportacion): Exportation Customs Declaration.
DAF: Delivery at Frontier.
DDP: Delivery Duty Paid.
DDR: (Delegaciones de Desarrollo Rural) Rural Development Delegations
DDU Delivery Duty Unpaid.
Despojos: Offal; edible parts of the animal which are not part of the carcass
demanda de cobertura suplementaria: Margin call.
derecho a comprar futuros / obligación para comprar futuros: Long call/short put.
desaduanamiento: Customs clearance (free of customs inspection).
descargar: Spanish term meaning to unload.
desgravación fiscal: Tax rebate.
despacho de aduana: Customs clearance.
desposte, despiece: Spanish term meaning cutout
detallista / minorista: Retailer.
DGIAAP: Mexican General Directorate of Agri-food, Aquatic and Fisheries Safety. A SAGARPA organism in charge of promoting the application and certification of systems designed to guarantee or reduce the risk of food contamina¬tion at the production and processing units. This is done through the Federal Inspected System (TIF), where after a verification of the compliance, an official recognition or a certification is issued.
DGSA. Dirección General de Salud Animal: Mexican General Directorate of Animal Health. A SAGARPA organism in charge of maintaining and improving the zoosanitary status of the Mexican territory, through mechanisms of

prevention, control and eradication of animal diseases.
diferencia / diferencial: Spread.
DIGIF: Mexican General Directorate of Phyto-Zoosanitary Inspection (Dirección General de Inspección Fitozoosanitaria) The Mexican inspection system which coordinates the OISAs located at ports, airports and borders. This General Directorate also coordinates the Verification and Inspection Points that integrate the five quarantine chains throughout the Mexican territory. Their offices (OISAs) are in charge of carrying out the inspection of imported products and the inspection points to control domestic movements of the same products.
Dirección de Campañas Zoosanitarias: Mexican Directorate of Zoosanitary Campaigns; this Directorate is in charge of determining, coordinating and evaluating technical and administrative activities that are carried out in order to diagnose, prevent, control and eradicate animal diseases of importance for livestock production in Mexico.
Dirección de Importaciones y Exportaciones: Mexican Directorate of Imports and Exports is the organism in charge of applying animal-health related technical guidelines and regulations which all livestock products to be imported or exported must be subjected to. This is the directorate in charge of elaborating the Zoosanitary Requirements Form (HRZ).
Dirección de Verificación y Certificación: Mexican Directorate of Verification and Certification, which plans and leads the execution of promotion, inspection, supervision, certification and verification programs to minimize risks on production, and processing of foods.
Dirección de Vigilancia Epidemiológica: Mexican Directorate of Epidemiological Surveillance; this group is in charge of generating information about the presence or absence of animal diseases that could impact the Mexican livestock industry and - according to international regulations - it is also in charge of allowing and administrating the "free area's" recognition which justifies the Mexican disease status at international level. It also coordinates, with CPA, the risk analysis unit, which advises about livestock products that can be traded, based on scientific information and their zoosanitary status.
direct exporting: Sale by an exporter directly to a buyer in a foreign Country. In case of resale, direct exporting is not in effect when an intermediary takes title to the goods for reprocessing, repackaging, consolidation, trans-shipment, and/or warehousing. It does involve the activities of sale and transfer of merchandise directly from an exporter to an importer.
direct selling: The process whereby the exporter sells to the importer, distributor or end consumers without intervening middlemen such as trading firms, brokers or others, the objective being to achieve greater control over marketing and to earn higher returns.
dirty bill of lading: A bill of lading, which contains an indication that the goods or packaging is damaged; also known as "foul bill of lading". (See clean bill of lading).
dirty cargo: unclean or unsanitary merchandise being transported either as a bulk load or as a load in containers.
distribución secundaria: Secondary distribution.
drayage: When a trailer is driven over a short distance inside the border city or from one side of the border to the other, the action is known as drayage.
DTA (Derecho de Trámite Aduanero): Spanish acronym meaning Customs Processing Fee
duty free zone: Free trade zone.
EMA: Mexican Accreditation Entity. It's a private identity that accredits that different organisms comply with different regulations. This includes laboratories that diagnose the presence of toxic residues.
ensacar: Sacking.

entrega: Delivery.
envío: Shipment.
envío paletizado: Spanish term meaning palletized shipment
estiba: Stowage, pallet.
evasion fiscal: Spanish term meaning tax evasion.
Export Verification (EV) program: Programs supervised by USDA/AMS detailing an importing country's requirements more specific to production practices than safety practices.
export bill of lading: A transportation agreement entered by and between a shipper and carrier.
export broker/jobber: Third-party companies or individuals, not involved in the actual business transac¬tion, devoted to bringing together companies who want to sell with companies who want to buy. They usually work on a commission basis.
export buyer: A domestic-based individual who takes advantage of lower prices due to surplus production or discontinued lines of products so as to resell such items to foreign buyers.
Export Label: Sello de Exportación. Seal stamped in the box or printed in a label which contains the MP serial number.
Export Management Company (EMC): A private company that has the function of an export department on behalf of manufacturers, soliciting and transacting export business for its clients by charging a fee or other form of payment.
export merchant: a domestically based firm that buys items on its own and sells merchandise (with or without additional processing) and renders services directly to foreign companies (exports products).
export packers: Packing plants/companies that directly export products from the company without going through a trader, broker, etc.
Export Processing Zone (EPZ): term referring to free trade zones.
factura: Spanish term meaning commercial invoice; an itemized list of goods shipped, usually included among export documentation.
factura proforma: proforma invoice.
familia de productos: products family.
FCA: Free Carrier.
FCM (Comerciante de Comisión de Futuros): FCM (Futures Commission Merchant).
fecha calendario: Calendar date.
fecha de consumo preferente: Best before date.
fecha de expedición: Date of issue.
fecha juliana: Date using the Julian method of dating.
fecha limite: Spanish term meaning deadline
fijación de precios: Pricing.
firma / rœbrica: Spanish term meaning signature
fletamiento por tiempo: Time charter.
flete pagado: Paid freight.
flete por jornada: Time freight.
flete por tonelaje: Freight per ton.
fraccion arancelaria: Tariff fraction.
Freight forwarder: An independent business handling export shipments for compensation, or acting on behalf of the

shipper as an appointed agent, to begin the clearing process. Freight forwarders are American companies located on the U.S. side of the border that receive a shipment and begin the clearing process of freight through Customs for compensation.

freight house: Transportation line facility intended to receive incoming freight and ship outgoing merchan¬dise.

freight inward: Freight charges at the expense of the one receiving the merchandise.

freight outward: Freight charges at the expense of the seller for shipments sent abroad.

freight paid to: A contractual instance used for all modes of transport where a seller will ship the goods at his or her own expense to the named destination, and is responsible for any potential damage to the goods until they are delivered to the first carrier.

freight release: Instance where merchandise is forwarded with freight payable at its destination.

freight revenue: Income produced by a company from the carriage of goods, and other related activities.

FSIS : USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service, equivalent to SENASICA. Spanish translation is Servicio de Inocuidad e Inspección de los Alimentos del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos.

Full Container Load (FCL): A fully loaded container, which may be specified by weight or by volume (cubic measurement terms). By means of such a system, a shipper utilizes all the space in a container packed for his own account. It is a general reference for identifying loads of cargo loaded and/or discharged at merchants' premises.

ganado en pie: Spanish term meaning live cattle

garantia de retención: Retention bond.

gestión / administración: Management.

gestión de riesgo en precios: Price risk management.

grasa de cerdo: Spanish term meaning lard

hígado: Spanish term meaning liver

HRZ: Mexican Zoosanitary Requirement Form; an import protocol sheet where zoosanitary requirements specific to products exported to Mexico are listed. There are different HRZ for countries of origin, its disease status and the product to be exported. The HRZ also includes animal health statements.

hueso: Spanish term for bone

import broker: An intermediary who charges a fee or commission engaged in securing various governmental permissions and other clearances before forwarding necessary documents to the transport company that will deliver the goods from the dock to the importer; bringing together buyers and sellers.

import certificate: Document used by an importing country to maintain legal control of the channels followed by the merchandise backed-up by an importation statement.

import credit: Commercial letter of credit, or credit opened by an importer at a bank in-country, for the purpose of financing the purchase of imported goods.

import duty: Tax paid on purchased goods, particularly when brought into a second country.

import license: This document is necessary and it is particularly issued by a National Government to authorize the introduction of goods into the Country.

Import Licensing Code: Synonymous with Agreement on Import Licensing with the objective to harmonize im¬port licensing procedures of signatory governments.

import merchant: Merchant importing products for the purpose of resale, handling all details of import paperwork and shipment, generally specializing in a commodity.

import surcharge: A charge of an extra fee on imports above regular tariffs.
import tariff: A duty placed on merchandise entering a country.
importación temporal: Spanish term meaning temporary Import
importer distributor: Company both importating and distributing items – often within an exclusive territory, maintaining inventory, and usually with a sales force– and marketing to retailers.
impuesto: Spanish term meaning impost; a tax, usually an import duty or tariff.
impuesto ad valorem: Spanish term meaning valorem tax; or ad valorem tariff; a tariff, tax, charge or duty based on a percentage of the value of the merchandise imported.
in-bond industry: A business specializing in the importation of raw materials – free of duty – into a free trade zone. Such inputs are processed and then re-exported.
initial point: Originating location of a shipment.
inland bill of lading: A bill of lading used in regards to the carriage of goods overland to the exporter's international carrier (compare with air waybill). It is usually needed to prepare an inland bill of lading and an ocean bill of lading for export shipments.
inland carrier: Same as inland transport.
inmediato: Spanish term meaning spot
inocuidad agroalimentaria: Spanish term meaning agri-food safety
inspección de aduana: Spanish term meaning customs inspection
inspección fitozoosanitaria: Spanish term meaning phyto zoosanitary inspection; plant and animal sanitary inspection.
inspection certificate: A document which is issued by regulatory agencies in either the exporting country or the importing country providing evidence that the goods have been inspected and meet the prescribed standards for such goods. This document is required by some buyers, and/or importing and exporting countries.
inspector en jefe: Spanish term meaning head or chief inspector of a Mexican OISA
intermediario: Spanish term meaning middleman, broker
intermediate carrier: A transportation company located at neither the point of origin nor on the destination point, over which a shipment moves.
intermediate consignee: A bank or other intermediary acting as an agent in a foreign country on behalf of the exporter; its task is to conduct the delivery of the export to the end consignee.
intermediate goods: Such goods are sent to an export processing or free trade area and used as inputs in the production of other goods of added value in order to become part of a third product.
issuing carrier: This term refers to the freight or transport company which issues transportation documents, such as a bill of lading, or publishes a tariff.
IVA (Impuesto al Valor Agregado): Value Added Tax (VAT), a consumption tax; it is levied only on the value added of a firm. A VAT is usually subject to border tax adjustment.
Letterhead certificate: Certificate issued by FSIS in which the HRZ are written
Less-than-Carload Lot (LCL): Any shipment of freight too small to fill an entire car.
Less-than-Container Load (LCL): A lot of cargo that does not fill a shipping container and is consolidated with other lots going to the same destination(s).
LFD: Federal Fees Law.
licencia de exportación: Export license. The license granted to companies/individuals showing government approval

to export prior to ex¬porting designated goods. In the U.S., the export license will be either a general export license or a validated export license; synonymous with export permit.
liquidación / arreglo: Spanish term meaning settlement
liquidez: Spanish term meaning liquidity
load: a package or packages being carried, included in a shipping unit such as a carload; also name given to merchandise included in a container.
magro, sin grasa: Spanish term meaning lean
manifiesto de envío: Spanish term meaning shipping manifest or letter of guarantee
marca comercial: Spanish term meaning trade mark, brand
marcaje de direcciones: Spanish term meaning signs address
margen de protección: Spanish term meaning hedge margin
mercado de futuros: Spanish term meaning futures market
Mexican customs broker:
MP number: Serial number on FSIS Form 9060-5, the Certificate of Wholesomeness, the serial number is also printed in the export label.
muestra: Spanish term meaning sample; a 250 gram sample taken during the wholesomeness inspection .
NMX: Federal Mexican Norm.
NOM: Mexican Official Standard(s).
NOM-30: (Norma Official Mexicana 30): Mexican NOM that describes specifications and procedures for the verification of imported meats, carcasses, variety meats and offals at SVIP's.
oferta / licitación: Spanish term meaning bid, tender
OISA: Oficina de Inspeccion de Sanidad Agropecuaria; the Animal Plant Inspection Office(s) located at border entries. OISAs are in charge of inspecting all livestock and plant products entering Mexico through ports, borders and airports. They are in charge of implementing NOM-030 at ports.
opción de compra / venta: Spanish term meaning call/put option.
opción de compra: Spanish term meaning call option.
opción de venta / compra: Spanish term meaning put/call option.
operación de compensación / proceso de liquidación: Spanish term meaning clearing process.
operaciones a término / futuros: Spanish term meaning futures.
PAMA: Mexican Administrative Procedure in Customs Matters.
pasar / colocar un pedido: Spanish term meaning to place an order.
pedimento: In Mexico, all processess with the customs authority are recorded in a written application known as a pedimento which backs up the legal entrance and ownership of foreign merchandise in the country.
perishable freight: Goods which are subject to decay or depreciation. Commodities subject to rapid deterioration or decay, including animal proteins, and those which require special in-transit services, such as refrigeration or proper maintenance of the cold chain to maintain a refrigerated or frozen state.
phyto-sanitary inspection certificate: A certificate issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's indicating that a shipment has been inspected and is free from harmful pests and plant diseases.
pickup allowance: An allowance made by a transport company to the exporter or importer for delivery of freight to a terminal where freight is picked up instead of full service being rendered by the transport company.

pick-up and delivery: This service includes picking up goods at the exporter's site and delivery to the importer's site.
pilferage: Stealing of items or goods while such export/import merchandise is in transit or in a warehouse.
plan de rutas: Route planning.
plataforma de inspección de aduana: Mexican customs port.
pliego de condiciones: Spanish term meaning specifications
poner tope: Spanish term meaning to cap.
port mark: In foreign transport, the ultimate port of arrival for the exported goods, not the port where goods enter the country of destination, exception made when such location is the ultimate destination.
port of discharge: A port where a vessel is off-loaded and cargo is discharged.
port of entry: A place designated by the U.S. Government at which a Customs officer is assigned with authority to accept entries of merchandise, collect duties and enforce the various provisions of customs regulations.
port of export: A port where merchandise is loaded on the transport vessel or aircraft that carries the goods out of the country.
port shopping: A selection is made by both exporters and importers of an alternative port seeking out a favorable customs treatment, rather than on basis of its facilities and efficiency quality.
porte debido: Freight forward.
post shipment verification: The export license is checked by means of this process to make sure the items are used for the original intended purpose according to such license.
postdatar: Spanish term meaning to postscript.
post-trade financing: A credit that is supplied to the exporting or importing company after shipment of goods.
precio de ejercicio: Spanish term meaning strike price.
precio de entrega fijo: Spanish term meaning uniform delivered pricing.
precio de futuros sube / baja: Spanish term meaning long/short.
precio de venta en fábrica: Spanish term meaning ex works price
prepaid charges: Transportation trade practice under which the cost of transport and miscellaneous charges are paid at point of origin or while in transit.
prepaid shipment: A document showing that freight charges have been, or otherwise are to be, collected by the originating carrier at the point of embarkation.
preparaciones de carnes y pastas: Spanish term meaning meat and meat paste preparations.
prepay station: A place or position to which the shipment charges are to be paid in advance.
private carrier: A freight company operating by air, sea, land, canal, etc. that is not a common carrier.
pro-forma: An informal document (issued in a perfunctory manner or as a formality) submitted in advance of the arrival of items or in the preparation of the needed statements.
pro forma invoice: A document provided by the supplier before, or with, a shipment of merchandise that describes the items and terms of sale – quantity, value, weight, size, etc.– but does not have the function of a regular invoice.
producto básico, bien de consumo: Spanish term meaning commodity.
productos de origen animal: Spanish term meaning products of animal origin.
productos frescos: Fresh products (e.g. fresh meat = carne fresca).
proveedor de servicio de compensación / liquidación: Spanish term meaning clearing service provider.
quarantine: A period of time during which a shipment arriving in port, suspected of carrying a contagious disease, is retained in isolation to prevent potential dissemination of the disease.

quintal: A unit of weight equivalent to 100 kilograms (about 220 pounds).
reasonable dispatch: The duty of a transport company in as to the moving of merchandise from point A to point B with all reasonable speed.
rebilling: Issuing an additional waybill (receipt of goods) to extend or complete the transport of freight.
receipt of goods-dating: ROG.
recinto fiscalizado: Spanish term meaning bonded (in-bond) warehouse; warehouses located in a free trade zone; bonded warehouse/zone.
reconocimiento aduanero: Spanish term meaning customs inspection.
reconsignment: Change in the place of consignment.
reconsignment and diversion: A change in the name of the consignor, consignee, destination or routing; any other instructions given by consignor, consignee or owner necessary to effect delivery and requiring an addition to, or change in, billing or an additional movement of the car or both. Transport companies provide these benefits for clients, such as changing instructions in regards to consignee, destination and routing.
recourse: The right of a person, bank or export credit agency to which a note has been endorsed, to demand payment from the endorser of such a note or other obligation, if the original borrower does not pay.
reefer: A refrigerated car, truck, trailer or ship.
refrigerados o congelados: Chilled or frozen.
relief claim: A request made by a shipping company to have its accounts cleared from outstanding bills.
responsabilidad de producto: Spanish term meaning product liability.
revelador / perspicaz: Spanish term meaning insightful.
riesgo: Spanish term meaning risk.
riesgos comerciales: Spanish term meaning commercial risks; hazards that jeopardize exporters being paid due to insolvency of the buyer, refusal of the buyer to pay the invoice or part thereof, failure of the buyer to accept the goods, etc.
routing order: In order to give instructions to a supplier to effect shipments through an appointed freight for¬warder, this document, usually a printed form, is signed by a foreign buyer.
SAGARPA: the Mexican Secretariat of Livestock and Agriculture, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food. It is the equivalent to the U.S. Department of Acriculture.
salados o en salmuera: Spanish term meaning salted or in brined.
sanitary and phyto sanitary regulations: Phytosanitary regulations apply only to plant and plant products. These Government regulations are implemented in order to protect, human, animal, and plant health. These may apply to animals and plants and their by-products to help ensure that they are fit for consumption and do not impact the environment negatively.
SAT: Servicio de Administración Tributaria, Spanish for Service of Revenue Administration, a division of the Revenue Secretariat in charge of applying revenue and customs laws.
script sheet: This transcript of lading is a document maintained by a truck driver, showing essential details of all shipments loaded in the truck.
SE: Mexican Secretariat of Economy.
secos o ahumados: Spanish term meaning dried or smoked.
selección y embalaje: Spanish term meaning pick and pack;

SENASICA: Servicio Nacional de Seguridad, Inocuidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria; the Health, Agri-food Safety and Quality services, of SAGARPA.
servicios de corretaje aduanal: Spanish term meaning customs brokerage services.
servicios integrales: Spanish term meaning full services.
shipper's agent: An international company which coordinates all aspects of intermodal movement, hiring drayage at both ends, and providing shippers with a single invoice.
shipper's credit agreement: A contractual document by which specified shippers' associations grant terms, usu¬ally 14 to 30 days, for freight services performed by shipping firm members of said association.
shipper's export declaration: A form required internationally and completed by a shipper. This declaration includes the value of merchandise, weight, consignee, destination, quantity, description, etc. of shipments at the time of export.
shipper's load and count: A document showing that the contents of a car were loaded and counted by the ship¬per rather than checked or verified by the transportation line.
shipping permit: It is issued by a shipping company to a shipper with a confirmed space booking, authorizing the receiving at the terminal or dock of a given amount of goods from the named shipper (also known as SO or Ship¬ping Order).
short-form bill of lading: A bill of lading – evidence of the contract of carriage of goods– that, unlike the conven¬tional, or long-form, document, does not include the full terms and conditions of transport but simply refers to the main contract as an existing document.
SIAP: Comprehensive agri-food and fisheries information services; SAGARPA´s Statistics organism.
signature service: Any service where the company is required to obtain a signature from each person handling the shipment or from the consignee at the time of delivery as proof.
signo para transmitir información en el tablero de cotizaciones: Ticker symbol.
single declaration form: Written statement by the importer reporting shipments designated to arrive so as to request insurance policy protection.
SSA: Mexican Secretariat of Health.
SVIP: Punto de Verificación Zoosanitaria; establishment approved by SAGARPA to verify compliance with the Official Mexican Norms (NOM's), regarding importation of livestock and plant products through the Federal Law of Animal Health. Sanitary Verification and Inspection Points (SVIP) are establishments where the document and physical (organoleptic) inspection take place and samples of agricultural and animal products for further analysis are taken. Thus, a SVIP company can have several facilities both on the American and the Mexican sides of the border. These SVIP facilities are private concessionaries and have to meet \ requirements set forth on the Norma Oficial Mexicana (Mexican Official Standard), NOM-058-ZOO-1999 under the title "Specifications for the Facilities and Operations of the Animal Health Verification and Inspection Points" which refers to the adequacy of premises, necessary equipment and even an office space requested for SAGARPA Inspectors
territorio aduanero: Spanish term meaning customs zone.
TIF: it meaning federally-inspected type. This term refers to slaughter and meat processing plants operating under the Mexican Federal Inspection System. The TIF certification seal is awarded by the Association of Federal Inspected Plants Foundation (ANETIF), once it is approved by OCETIF, a third party (quasi-public) organism in charge of the plant inspections.
TIGIE: Mexican law regulating taxes for imports and exports.

TLCAN: NAFTA; North American Free Trade Agreement.
TM: metric ton (MT)
tocino: Spanish term meaning lard, bacon.
tráfico de cercanas: Spanish term meaning proximity traffic.
trailer: Vehicle without motor power designated to be drawn by another vehicle. Trailers are constructed so that no part of the weight rests on the towing vehicle.
transbordo: Spanish term meaning trans-shipment.
transpaletas: Spanish term meaning trans-pallets.
transportistas: Spanish term meaning carriers.
troca, camion: Spanish term meaning truck or tractor; a truck or tractor refers to the vehicle that pulls trailers.
ultimate consignee: The final recipient of the shipped merchandise that will use it for the designated end use.
ultimate consignor: The final seller, the true party in interest, shipping merchandise for the designated end purpose.
U.S. Customs Service: This Service manages and enforces the 1930 Tariff Act by assessing and collecting all duties, taxes, and fees on imported items. It is charged with enforcing customs and related regulations, laws and norms.
U.S. Export Administration Act (1979): Legislation allowing for the imposition of export control on dual-use goods and services being exported from the United States, authorizing the President to order that controls be imposed and to monitor compliance with such controls.
USDA: Departamento de Agricultura de Estados Unidos; United States Department of Agriculture, equivalent to Mexico's SAGARPA.
urgent consignment: Items such as perishable goods which require a prompt release on the part of customs officials.
validated export license: A document issued by the U.S. Government authorizing the export of specific commodities within a specified period of time.
valor declarado: Spanish term meaning declared value.
valor entendido/valor acordado: Spanish term meaning agreed value.
valor mínimo de variación: Spanish term meaning tick [minimum size].
value for customs purposes only: The value for customs purposes only is the value the importer submits on the entry documentation which may or may not reflect information from the manufacturer, but in no way reflects U.S. customs estimation of the value of the merchandise.
vender / comprar futuros: Spanish term meaning short/long futures.
Venta CF: Spanish term meaning Cost and Freight sale.
venta con canje: Spanish term meaning trade-in sale.
VIN: Vehicle Identification Number.
visado: Spanish term meaning approved.
Visceras: Offal/organs contained in the thoracic, abdominal, pelvic, oral or cranial cavities
volume of freight: Price applicable according to a specified weight or volume of freight.
warehouse entry: applicable to goods that will not be used immediately; it is a document declaring merchandise imported and placed in a Customs-licensed warehouse.
warehouse receipt: A receipt serving as evidence that a company owns merchandise stored in a warehouse; warehouse receipts may be negotiable or non-negotiable.

warehouse to warehouse: An export/import insurance policy granting protection for goods from the initial point of shipment to the point of destination including the regular transportation.
warehouse, U.S. Customs Bonded: a federal area where imported goods can be stored or processed without being subject to import duty (also called free zone, free port or free trade zone).
warehouse: A structure for the storage of merchandise or commodities prior to distribution.
waybill: A statement prepared by the carrier at the point of shipment with information about the point of shipment, destination, route, consignor, consignee, description of shipment and amount charged for the transportation service. It is used by the carrier as an internal record and sent to the agent at the transfer point or waybill destination.
waybill destination: The point to which a shipment is sent in accordance to the document prepared by the carrier containing the details of the shipment, route and charges, namely the waybill.
weight agreement: An agreement entered in by and between the shipper and transport company, usually after a series of weigh tests have been conducted, under which the carrier agrees to handle the exporter's merchandise at a given weight.
weight cargo: A cargo upon which the transportation charge is evaluated based on weight.
weight sheet: An itemized list is issued by shippers to weighing offices in order to indicate the items in each ship¬ment.
zona de libre comercio: Spanish term meaning free trade zone.
zona franca: Spanish term meaning free area.
zone-restricted merchandise: A category of the U.S. Customs foreign trade zone for storage, handling, process¬ing, or manufacturing merchandise. This process takes place domestically and/or overseas.

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