

- Mexican producers that fail to comply with the *Tipo Inspección Federal (TIF)*, sanitary inspection standards, will be displaced by foreign suppliers of higher quality pork;
- higher-income Mexicans will increase their purchases of the more expensive niche products as they become available;
- middle-income Mexicans, faced with declining real incomes, will be looking for cheaper meats to replace beef;
- the improvement of distribution and merchandising infrastructure in Mexico's south and southeast will make pork more readily available;
- many producers and processors from Sonora are increasing their export efforts to exploit markets in Japan, Korea and California. This will reduce domestic supply;
- many Mexican producers and processors will import cheaper pork until feed prices and interest rates come down enough to justify investment in increased Mexican production. Grain prices are expected to come down to competitive levels within about ten years; and
- there will be a general rise in the consumption of pork due to increasing knowledge among consumers of the meat's better and safer quality standards imposed by the *TIF* regulations.

IMPORT SHARE OF THE MEXICAN PORK MARKET

Year	National production in tonnes			Meat and offal	Import share
	Meat	Offal	Total	Imports in tonnes	Percentage
1990	757,851	125,601	883,452	57,303	6.49
1991	811,849	134,550	946,399	173,676	18.35
1992	819,782	135,865	955,647	200,820	21.01
1993	807,320	133,800	941,120	210,861	22.41
1994	795,048	131,766	926,814	221,404	23.89
1995	782,962	129,763	912,725	232,474	25.47
1996	771,060	127,790	898,850	244,098	27.16
1997	759,338	125,848	885,186	258,303	29.18
1998	737,795	123,935	861,730	269,118	31.22
1999	736,428	122,051	858,479	282,574	32.92
2000	755,233	120,195	875,428	296,703	33.90

Source: Comisión Nacional de Paricultores (CONAPOR), National Commission of Pork Producers.