


Considerations of the Brazilian legislation on the export of animal protein

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ABSTRACT

Cattle ranching is an essential pillar of Brazilian agribusiness, playing an important role in the country's economic growth through job creation and food production. In 2023, beef production reached a record high, increasing by 900 thousand tons compared to 2022, representing 25.7% of national production and for 2024, global beef exports are projected to reach 11.90 million tons, an increase of 1% compared to 2023. In the same period, Brazil expanded its chicken meat exports by 5.6%, totaling 4.684 million tons between January and November 2023, compared to 4.436 million tons in 2022, and Brazilian pork also recorded a significant increase, with a record volume of 1.088 million tons exported, 7.3% more than in 2022. Despite these advances and Brazil's market potential, the export of animal protein faces substantial bureaucracy due to the numerous sparse regulations. However, these regulations are essential to ensure that exported products meet international quality and safety standards, protecting public health and animal health, as well as ensuring the competitiveness of Brazilian products. For success in exporting, it is imperative to follow the rules of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA) and observe the Normative Instructions of other agencies, such as ANVISA, SECEX and the Federal Revenue Service. While the bureaucracy involved is complex, adhering to these regulations ensures that Brazilian products achieve the highest standards of quality and safety, promoting the competitiveness and sustainability of the industry. Therefore, understanding and complying with legal requirements are essential for the development and expansion of Brazilian animal production in the global market. This chapter aims to provide an in-depth understanding of this process, highlighting the importance of compliance with standards to ensure the success and sustainability of Brazilian animal protein exports.

Keywords: Livestock activity, Brazilian exports, Animal protein, Regulations.

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INTRODUCTION

Cattle ranching represents an important element in the Brazilian agribusiness panorama, playing a fundamental role in the country's economic growth, through job creation and food production.

Beef production was a record in 2023. In absolute terms, the volume of meat increased by 900 thousand tons compared to 2022, while exports increased by 22.8 thousand tons (CEPEA, 2024).

In 2024, global beef exports are projected to reach 11.90 million tons, with a growth of 1% compared to 2023. Brazil is expected to produce 10.84 million tons in 2024, an increase of 2.60% over the previous year and accumulating a gain of 7.81% compared to 2019, when that year production was 10.05 million tons. In addition to Brazil, China and India are expected to increase beef production in 2024.

In 2023, Brazil ended the year with an expansion of the market for poultry meat exports. Brazilian exports of chicken meat (considering all *fresh* and processed products) accumulated an increase of 5.6% in shipments made between January and November 2023. In all, 4.684 million tons were exported in 2023 vs. 4.436 million tons in the same period of 2022 (ABPA, 2023).

Brazilian pork also increased its share in the international market in 2023, with a record volume of *fresh* meat exported in the order of 1.088 million tons, which represents 7.3% more than 2022 and 7.19% more than the previous record, in 2021. The total exported in 2023, including *fresh* and processed pork, was 1.229 million tons (9.8% more than 2022), with revenues of US\$ 2.818 billion (ABCS, 2024).

However, there is a lot of bureaucracy for the Brazilian animal protein producer to export his production to the world, in view of the number of sparse standards. Thus, for the successful export of Brazilian animal production, both live cargo and animal protein, it is necessary to follow the rules established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA) and observe the Normative Instructions, which include other bodies, such as the National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA), the Secretariat of Foreign Trade (SECEX) and the Federal Revenue Service of Brazil (RFB).

Because of this, the understanding of the legislation becomes fundamental, considering the number of sanitary requirements existing in the MAPA and ANVISA regulations. According to Decree No. 9,013, of 2017 (MAPA, 2022 b), any and all exports of live animals or products of animal origin are regulated by the requirements of the internal regulations and ordinances issued by MAPA, as well as any and all information on documentation and procedures necessary to export products of animal origin.



BRAZILIAN ANIMAL PRODUCTION: EXPORT

In 2022, about 27.7% of all beef exported globally originated in Brazil, totaling approximately 3.02 million tons of carcass equivalent. This year, the total production of Brazilian beef reached 10.79 million tons of carcass, and with only about 28% of this volume destined for export, these figures show not only the significant presence of Brazil in the world market of the sector, but also the breadth of the Brazilian domestic market, which absorbed an impressive 7.76 million tons of carcass (ABIEC, 2023).

In 2023, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Brazilian agribusiness registered a drop of 1.37% in the third quarter, accumulating a decrease of 0.91% in the first nine months of the year (CEPEA, 2024). Brazilian beef exports, both *fresh* and processed, totaled 2.536 million tons in 2023, representing an increase of 8.15% compared to the previous year. However, total revenue decreased by 17.15%, reaching US\$ 10.845 billion (ABRAFRIGO, 2024).

It is worth noting that Brazil's competitiveness in the livestock sector is mainly driven by the extension of its pastures, which encompass about 177.3 million hectares, equivalent to 20.87% of the national territory (UFG, 2022). It is notable that Brazil has the potential to play an even more prominent role in the production and export of animal protein, especially in relation to beef.

EXPORT PROVISIONS

The first step for export is to obtain the registration of the product with the Federal Inspection Service (SIF), in which the technical and sanitary standards and production processes are approved. Once these requirements are approved, in accordance with MAPA (2022a), the exporting company must prepare a qualification request with the Department of Inspection of Products of Animal Origin (DIPOA), a state agency linked to the Secretariat of Defense and Agriculture (DAS), in which it will be attached to the general list, or to the specific list of exporting companies.

The DIPOA is the body that holds the legitimacy to receive, analyze and process the application for registration of any company that wishes to sell products of animal origin to the international market. According to MAPA (2022a), Brazil currently destines its animal products to more than 150 countries.

Therefore, in order to obtain an export license, it must be ascertained whether the country is part of the general list or the specific list. For the general list, the nations that encompass it approve all laws and require nothing more than those applied in the national territory. There are situations in which certain countries require certifications regarding the slaughter process. However, this is not within the purview of SIF/DIPOA (MAPA, 2022 b).

The *Federal Drug Administration* (FDA, 2024) is the United States government agency responsible for controlling food and drugs (human and animal), dietary supplements, cosmetics,



medical equipment, biological materials, and products derived from human blood. Thus, in order for a certain cargo of animal protein to arrive in the country, the containers must be certified by this sanitary control body.

For companies approved in the specific list, countries that encompass a certain economic bloc, for example, the European Union, require, in addition to Brazilian legislation, components of their local legislation or even certifications to prevent diseases that do not exist in their country. Companies registered with MAPA (MAPA, 2021), whose products are intended for animal feed, need the International Health Certificate (ISC), which will accompany the goods.

To put it simply, in the case of export to a particular nation that is part of the general list, there is a standard CSI template valid for all countries. However, if the sale is to a member of the specific list, a CSI model must be prepared to be approved by the health authorities of the importing country. In this way, this CSI will be unique for that particular approved product, in which any company in the field that wishes to optimize a sale to the foreign market of that country, will have this certificate at its disposal, regardless of the company that requested the opening of the market (SISCOMEX, 2021 b).

After confirmation of the qualification, DIPOA communicates, by means of a circular to the interested party, that the process is authorized and, subsequently, makes the certificate model available for its use on the website of the Management Information System of the Federal Inspection Service (SIGSIF). In short, the first steps to reach the international market are the type of product to be exported and the recipient country. The next step, after understanding the requirements of the recipient country, is to inform it about the interest in exporting, as well as about the quality of the product, data of the exporting company and, finally, compliance with the relevant health protocols.

INTERNATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE

The International Animal Health Certificate (CZI) is issued by the Department of Animal Health (DSA), of the Secretariat of Agricultural Defense (SDA/MAPA) to certify animal health, after carrying out the sanitary inspection, or the tests for the diagnosis of diseases.

In this stage of certification to obtain the CZI, the animal health conditions are verified, through veterinary medical monitoring, in addition to the request for documents proving vaccination and legally required laboratory tests, the verification of the installation conditions for the development of the activity, if the animal uses appropriate inputs (such as, for example, food free of animal products and prohibited hormones and anabolic steroids) and documentary record of the activity (SICE, 2021).



ADMINISTRATIVE AND DOCUMENTARY PROCEDURES FOR EXPORT

With the definition of the type of product and the destination of the export, the administrative and documentary procedure begins.

This export cycle requires the exporting commercial company, commonly called *Trading Company S.A.*, to pay attention to the institutions responsible for export supervision and, not least, the necessary documents to carry out the process. Thus, according to the provisions of Decree-Law No. 1,248/72 (BRASIL, 1972), *Trading Company* means a company, whose economic activity is organized, and duly registered with the competent body, of the Legal Regime of Exporting Commercial Companies (*Trading Companies*). Such companies are recognized in Brazil as commodity exporters, which provide for the tax treatment of the purchase of goods in the domestic market, for the specific purpose of export.

It is important to mention that the export process is not homogeneous, as each type of product requires a different bureaucratic procedure, that is, the procedure for a company to export animal protein is not the same as for exporting soybeans or coffee.

In international trade, documents play an important role, especially through contracts, which do not need to follow a pre-established form. There are cases in which an international contract is made through postal correspondence, virtual correspondence (*e-mail*) or even through facsimile communication, and only the conditions of the operation are substantial. Usually, negotiations begin with a *Letter of Intent* (LOI), which is an agreement that outlines the main aspects of a proposed contract and serves as a point of balance, of agreement between two parties (EAE, 2023).

Once the exporter meets the stipulations of the LOI, it responds with a document called *Full Corporate Offer* (FCO), issued by the seller after the conclusion of the preliminary stages of the negotiation. The final step of the export process takes place with the issuance, by the buyer, of the ICPO (*Irrevocable Corporate Purchase Order*) and BCL (*Bank Comfort Letter*) or RWA (*Ready Willing and Able*), as the POF (*Proof of Funds*, Proof of Funds), which is a document that explains the conditions of purchase and sale and bank guarantees (flexible probes) in international business (EAE, 2023).

In order for a corporate offering to be complete, it is necessary that the document describes the conditions of the sale. The buyer, when returning the draft of the signed contract, stamped and scanned by *e-mail*, will have in hand the guarantee of a legally protected and official Purchase and Sale Agreement.

In the next step, the exchange procedure begins. This documentation is, as a rule, standardized, although there are differentiations of models according to the importing country (recipient). At this point, the important thing is to be clear about the conditions of the negotiation.



The final stage refers to the consolidation of the export contract with international financial institutions. At this stage, it is necessary to pay attention to the completion of the documents referring to the exporter, in addition to the documents referring to the export contract and the documents referring to the goods.

In order for the company to export the same, the same registration is made in the REI (Registry of Exporters and Importers of SECEX), by the Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade (MDIC). It is important to note that exporters and importers are automatically enrolled in the REI when they carry out the first operation with the agency, without the need to attach any documents, which may be requested, eventually, by the Foreign Trade Department of SECEX, for routine inspection (SEBRAE, 2022).

The documents required for the Export Contract are (FIUMARO, 2022):

- Proforma Fatura;
- Letter of Credit;
- Bill or Exchange Contract.

The documents referring to the goods are:

- Export Registration;
- Credit Transaction Registration;
- Registration of Sale (VR);
- Fiscal note;
- Proof of Export (CE);
- Bill of Lading;
- Commercial Invoice;
- Romaneio (*Packing List*).

The other documents (only if necessary) are:

- Certificate of Origin;
- Consular Legalization;
- Transportation Insurance Certificate or Policy;
- Borderô or Delivery Letter.

MERCOSUR TREATIES AND LEGISLATION

In 1985, Argentina and Brazil signed the Iguazu Declaration, which established a bilateral commission for trade agreements. In 1988, the Treaty of Integration, Cooperation and Development was signed between the two countries, setting as a goal the establishment of a common market, to which other Latin American countries could join. Paraguay and Uruguay joined the process and the four countries became signatories to the Treaty of Asunción (1991), which established the Southern



Common Market (MERCOSUR), a commercial alliance aimed at boosting the regional economy, moving goods, people, labor and capital among themselves. In the beginning, it was agreed that the countries would have their borders open to each other, characterizing a free trade zone, where the original buyer countries would not tax or restrict their imports (NOVO, 2018).

The Treaty of Asunción, therefore, was signed on March 26, 1991, between Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, with the aim of creating a common market between the agreed countries in order to form, what is popularly called, MERCOSUR (officially the Southern Common Market and, in Spanish, the Southern Common Market).

Later, in 1994, the Protocol of Ouro Preto was signed as a complement to establish that the Treaty of Asunción would be legally and internationally recognized as an organization called *Treaty for the Constitution of a Common Market* (CONGRESSO NACIONAL, 2011).

On January 1, 1995, this free trade area became a customs union, in which all signatory countries would charge a single rate, called the common external tariff, that is, they would charge the same quotas on imports.

On May 23, 2008, during an Extraordinary Meeting of Heads of State and Government held in Brasilia, the Constitutive Treaty of the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) was signed. This treaty formalized the creation of an intergovernmental organization composed of the twelve countries of South America, with the main objective of multisectoral integration in South America.

UNASUR was conceived to promote regional cooperation in various areas, including political, economic, social, cultural and energy. The organization combined the two pre-existing regional customs unions: the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) and the Andean Community (CAN), thus seeking to strengthen ties between its members and present a united front on the international stage.

An important milestone for UNASUR was the creation of the position of Secretary-General, which provided the organization with clear political leadership and defined the first step towards the formation of a permanent bureaucratic body. This movement was seen as a potential precursor to replace the political bodies of MERCOSUR and CAN, aiming at greater supranational integration.

The treaty, which entered into force on March 11, 2011 after ratification by nine countries, established UNASUR's headquarters in Quito, Ecuador, and the South American Parliament in Cochabamba, Bolivia. The organization was also initially designed to achieve goals such as the elimination of socioeconomic inequalities, social inclusion, and the promotion of a South American citizenship.

However, in the following years, UNASUR faced significant challenges, including the withdrawal of several members. In 2018, six countries suspended their participations, and others



followed suit in subsequent years, including Brazil in 2019, resulting in a drastic reduction in the number of active members. On 04/07/2023, Brazil returned its membership to UNASUR.

MERCOSUR has an accelerated process of economic, commercial and institutional strengthening. The States Parties have consolidated a pragmatic integration model, focused on concrete results in the short term. The meaning of the current MERCOSUR integration is to seek economic prosperity with democracy, political stability and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Treaty of Asunción was drafted in the Spanish and Portuguese languages, both of which have equal authenticity. Paraguay was designated as depositary of the Treaty and copies were sent to the other governments. Therefore, Paraguay currently holds the *Pro Tempore Presidency* of MERCOSUR, as stipulated by the Ouro Preto Protocol, which provides for the rotation of the presidency among the States Parties in alphabetical order, lasting six months (MERCOSUR, 2024a).

MERCOSUR is an intergovernmental, open and dynamic process, where each State Party has one vote, and decisions must be made by consensus and with the presence of all members. The bloc operates through three main bodies: the Common Market Council (CMC), which is responsible for the political direction of the integration process; the Common Market Group (CMG), which is tasked with overseeing the bloc's day-to-day operations; and the MERCOSUR Trade Commission (CCM), which administers the instruments of the common commercial policy (MERCOSUR, 2024b). In addition to these bodies, there are more than 300 negotiating forums in various areas, composed of representatives from each member country, which promote initiatives for deliberation by decision-making bodies.

Over the past three decades, MERCOSUR has established permanent bodies to facilitate the implementation of its regional policies. The first of these bodies, headquartered in Montevideo, is the Commission of Permanent Representatives of MERCOSUR (CRPM). Other institutions include the MERCOSUR Secretariat (SM), the MERCOSUR Social Institute (ISM) and the Permanent Court of Review (TPR), both located in Paraguay, as well as the Institute of Public Policies for Human Rights (IPPDH) in Buenos Aires and the MERCOSUR Parliament (PARLASUR) in Uruguay (MERCOSUR, 2024 b).

In addition, solidarity financing mechanisms were implemented, such as the MERCOSUR Structural Convergence Fund (FOCEM), which offered financial assistance to more than 50 projects proposed by member countries.



REGULATORY BODIES FOR THE EXPORT OF ANIMAL PROTEIN

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA) plays the main role in Brazilian exports of animal protein to the main countries of the globe. It is the body responsible for the regulation of all merchandise of agricultural origin, through the inspection and control of the international transit of products of animal origin at airports, border ports and special customs, in order to prohibit the entry of pests into the national territory that may threaten the health of the Brazilian herd. Its role has also been to ensure the entry of products of animal origin, in accordance with the standards established by internal health regulations (MAPA, 2021).

In order to consolidate an export process, the company must have a sanitary certification issued by MAPA, referring to the products that will be exported. Normative Instruction No. 36, of November 10, 2006, of MAPA regulates the Operational Procedures of International Agricultural Surveillance, with the purpose of disciplining, directing and resolving doubts regarding the principles determined by the current national legislation, in order to unify the activities developed by the Public Agents responsible for the supervision and inspection of products of animal origin in ports, airports, borders and customs posts (MAPA, 2017).

National Health Surveillance Agency

The National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA) has as its main activity, with regard to the export of animal protein, the internal control of production. Thus, its institutional objective is the sanitary control of products and services, including the environments and technologies applied in the production of animal protein, in addition to the control of the use of inputs by producers, always in accordance with international health surveillance standards (SICOMEX (b), 2021).

Its performance in the supervision and inspection of products of animal origin in ports, airports, borders and customs posts occurs at the time of importation of inputs, which are intended for the production of animal protein in the Brazilian territory.

The legal provisions that regulate and inspect the industrial and sanitary activity of products of animal origin, and that govern the inspection and industrial and sanitary inspection of products of animal origin, are Law No. 1,283, of December 18, 1950 and Law No. 7,889, of November 23, 1989.

The inspection activity is the exclusive competence of the Federal Government, in the ministerial figure of MAPA and must be in sync with the regulations of the National Health Surveillance System (SNVS). Such activity must act in the inspection of establishments (slaughterhouses and processing factories of animal products) that industrialize and process animal protein for interstate and international commercialization (export).



This activity is the property of DIPOA and SIF (MAPA, 2022 b), however, it may be delegated to the States, Federal Districts and even to the Municipalities, as long as there is recognition of the equivalence of the respective services with the MAPA, according to the provisions of the specific legislation of the Unified System for Agricultural Health Care (SUASA), in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 8,171/1991, regarding agricultural policy.

The provision of Law No. 8,171/1991 provides that only establishments able to export are slaughterhouses and factories that process products of animal origin that have the SIF, a control system of MAPA do Brasil that evaluates the quality in the production of food of animal origin (MAPA, 2022 b).

Finally, the aforementioned legal provision regulates the supervision and inspection of the activity of production and industrialization of animal protein, such as meat and its derivatives, fish and its derivatives, among others. This inspection covers, from an industrial and sanitary point of view, the *ante-mortem* and *post-mortem* inspection of animals, as well as the handling, handling, processing, industrialization, fractionation, conservation, storage, shipment and transit of any raw materials of animal origin.

Secretariat of Foreign Trade

The Secretariat of Foreign Trade (SECEX) is the competent and specific body, linked to the MDIC, and its main attribution is the regulation of export procedures and customs trade control. SECEX is also responsible for regulating, guiding, supervising, and acting in the planning and control of foreign trade activities (SISCOMEX, 2021 b).

SECEX has a single Ordinance (No. 23/2011), which centralizes in a single document all the rules issued on the administrative procedures inherent to import and export activities. It is a tax benefit that helps exporters to reduce the cost of production, which contributes to an attractive price in global trade, that is, it is a customs benefit that grants the exemption, or suspension, of taxes on products or inputs that are imported for use in the production of animal protein, to be exported in the future (SISCOMEX, 2021 b).

The exemption is levied on the following taxes: Tax on Industrialized Products (IPI), Import Tax (II), Additional to Freight for Renewal of the Merchant Marine (AFRMM) and, finally, the Tax on Operations related to the Circulation of Goods and on the Provision of Interstate and Intermunicipal Transport and Communication Services (ICMS) (SECEX, 2011).

According to the rules of the RFB, operations in the Integrated Foreign Trade System (SISCOMEX) must be carried out by the animal protein exporting company itself (slaughterhouse), provided that it is duly qualified, or through a legal representative accredited under the legal terms and conditions (RECEITA FEDERAL, 2018).



SISCOMEX's work takes place in conjunction with the other direct and indirect administration bodies that act as intervening parties in the animal protein export processes, and are accredited in the aforementioned administrative modules to act in the procedures related to their areas of competence, when the legislation determines (SISCOMEX, 2021 a).

Thus, according to Ordinance No. 23, of July 14, 2011, of the MDIC/SECEX:

Art. 5 The qualification of the employees of the bodies involved in foreign trade operations to operate in the administrative modules of SISCOMEX will be promoted through the identification, provision of passwords and specification of the level of authorized access, observing the procedures specified in Annex I.

Article 6 The employees of the bodies involved in foreign trade operations that are qualified to operate in SISCOMEX shall:

I - Observe and maintain, to the fullest extent, the confidentiality of the information accessed; and

II - Adopt the appropriate security measures, within the scope of the activities under its control, to maintain the confidentiality of information.

Article 7 For the purpose of feeding into the SISCOMEX database, the consenting bodies shall inform the Department of Competitiveness in Foreign Trade of the legal acts that will take effect in the licensing of imports and in the registration of exports, indicating the administrative purpose, at least thirty (30) days in advance of their effectiveness, except in exceptional situations. (Text given by SECEX Ordinance No. 49, of 2013) (Revoked by art. 15 of Secex Ordinance No. 65, DOU 11/27/2020) (SECEX, 2011).

Brazilian Federal Revenue Service

The Brazilian Federal Revenue Service (RFB) is the state agency responsible for regulating the entry (import) and exit (export) of goods from the country. In this way, it has a vector role in the activity of foreign trade, aiming at the growth of activities related to exports, which, in recent years, have been breaking records in the trade balance, such as in 2019, in which the revenue accounted for more than 4 million customs declarations (RECEITA FEDERAL, 2019).

INTERNATIONAL LAW

International Legislation is a very broad science, and its objective is basically the analysis of expressions of certain legal terms, specifically contractual instruments established in international animal protein export operations.

Thus, for the constitution of the respective contracts, a terminological investigation must be carried out based on specific technical works, both North American and Brazilian, as well as texts of contracts, in what corresponds to the area of contract law. Krieger & Finatto (2004, p. 129) understand that:

From a linguistic point of view, as we know, a terminology appears, in the first place, as a set of expressions that are linked to concepts of a thematic area or a specialty. These expressions are identified and collected and corpora terminological, that is, they are extracted from a representative textual base fixed by previously determined criteria (PICHT, 2001). Therefore, terminological recognition, we emphasize, is intrinsically related to the recognition of technical or scientific text and the identification of textual types, whether they are more or less specialized or more or less terminologically dense.



The great difficulty of international contracts, to be established between two countries, is concentrated in the language and in the different legislations, represented by the search for equivalents in the other language, of certain terminologies used by one of the contracting countries (KRIEGER & FINATTO, 2004).

FINAL THOUGHTS

In view of the above, it can be considered that animal protein export standards play a fundamental role in ensuring the quality, safety and conformity of products destined for international markets.

By adhering to these guidelines, countries have the opportunity to reinforce their reputation as reliable suppliers and foster the development of sustainable global trade. Observance of these standards not only safeguards public and animal health, but also stimulates economic growth and strengthens trade ties between nations.

In addition, it is important to note that strict compliance with standards not only ensures legal compliance, but also protects the reputation of the exporting country and strengthens its position in the international market.

It is worth mentioning that the adoption of sustainable practices throughout the production chain, from animal husbandry to transportation and processing, is essential to ensure the acceptance of products in the most demanding markets. Therefore, investment in scientific research aimed at innovative technologies, in addition to professional training, are essential to maintain competitiveness and promote the constant development of this productive sector.

It is a fact that there is a certain bureaucracy faced by producers for the export of animal protein, which can be considered a significant challenge, which can even negatively impact the efficiency and competitiveness of the sector.

Obtaining licenses and authorizations, in sanitary compliances, are obstacles that can be costly and time-consuming, since producers need to obtain documents and approvals from government authorities and regulatory agencies.

Additionally, documentation requirements for export vary between countries, which means that producers often need to familiarize themselves with the specific procedures of the destination market. This can include translating documents into different languages and hiring customs broker services, through complex customs regulations.

Another challenge would be the need to comply with different quality and food safety standards established by different importing countries, which may mean the requirement of significant investments in infrastructure, technology and training of professionals, as a way to ensure compliance with specific market requirements.



Bureaucracy can also manifest itself in the form of tariffs and trade barriers imposed by some importing countries, such as economic protectionism measures, which may include import quotas, high import tariffs, and additional certification requirements, which make it difficult for producers to export their products competitively.

Therefore, simplifying and streamlining bureaucratic processes, as well as promoting the harmonization of rules and regulations among countries, are essential measures to assist producers in maximizing their export potential and compete effectively in global markets.

Therefore, it is imperative that producers, regulatory authorities and all stakeholders maintain continuous collaboration in order to ensure compliance with these regulations and ensure the prosperity of the animal protein sector at the international level.

Finally, harmonizing standards among member countries of trading blocs can facilitate trade and reduce operating costs, promoting a more favorable environment for the sustainable growth of the animal protein industry.

TRIBUTE TO THE PASSING OF THE FIRST AUTHOR

We would like to express our deep gratitude and respect to José Eduardo Covas Fiumaro, whose contribution was essential to the realization of this book chapter. His expertise, dedication, and passion for the subject were invaluable and left an indelible mark on this work.

José Eduardo Covas Fiumaro played a key role in the development of this book chapter. Their innovative approach has significantly elevated the quality of our work. His brilliant ideas and infectious enthusiasm continue to inspire us, even after his passing.

We deeply miss him, but his legacy will live on through this book chapter. This work is dedicated to the memory of José Eduardo Covas Fiumaro, with eternal gratitude and nostalgia.



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