

SFA Export Library Market Reports on Food Import Regulations and Standards

Country of Origin	Singapore (SG)
Country of Destination	Brazil (BR)
Food Product Category	Fruits & Vegetables & Their Products
Product Code	NCM Codes : 0701, 07020000, 0703 - 0706, 07070000, 0708 - 0714, 0803 - 0813, 08140000, 2001 - 2005, 20060000, 2007 - 2009

The information in this document has been compiled and provided by the Singapore Food Agency (SFA). SFA emphasises that importers and exporters have the responsibility to find out the import requirements of destination countries/regions/markets. Exporters are advised to confirm with their importers on the import requirements and eligibility of their product before exporting.

SN	Sub-header	Details
1	Product eligibility / ineligibility	Some fruits and vegetables and their products from Singapore are eligible for export to Brazil. Fresh fruits and vegetables may only be imported if they figure on Brazil's (database) List of Plant Products Authorised for Importation (PVIA) .
2	Importing country authority	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA) and Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (ANVISA) under Ministry of Health are the competent authorities regulating the import of fruits and vegetables and their products to Brazil. MAPA is mainly responsible for the supervision of imported agricultural foods and beverages of animal and plant origin entering Brazil, including the regulation, classification, and inspection. ANVISA is mainly responsible for the safety (including the registration) of particularly processed foods, food supplements, food additives, infant food, special food, novel food, and food packaging.
3	Pre-export approvals by the importing country	MAPA has published information on importing plant which cover the import of plants, plant parts, plant food and products as well as beverages, wines, and wine products and agricultural inputs. Country Level Approval

	<p>Under the consultation on authorised import of (plant) products, the database Authorised Import Vegetable Products (PVIA) shows detailed information regarding the country of origin, common product name, genus, and scientific name of the approved plants. Remarks: Under the country of origin (pais de origem) option, select “Cingapura” or “Singapura” (which means Singapore in Portuguese) to retrieve the necessary. Saffron, garlic, and cumin from Singapore are approved for exports to Brazil.</p> <p>Normative Instruction Number 25, dated 07 April 2020 and amendment Normative Instruction Number 71, dated 29 December 2020 stipulate the import authorization of plant species, their parts, products and by-products, and other regulated articles shall be conditional on the phytosanitary requirements based on Pest Risk Analysis in accordance with the International Convention for the Protection of Plants. Annex sets out the procedures for formalization of pest risk analysis process for the establishment or revision of plant health requirements for the importation of plant species, their parts, products, and by-products.</p> <p>Establishments No establishment listing is required for fruits and vegetables exported from Singapore to Brazil.</p> <p>Products Pest Risk Analysis determines whether an organism is considered a pest, whether it should be regulated, and the intensity of any phytosanitary measures to be adopted against it. A list of pests with and without quarantine potential (updated Jun 2023) was also been published.</p> <p>Ordinance Number 65, dated 30 March 2021 stipulates the harmonization of phytosanitary requirements and categorization of phytosanitary risk. It covers the requirements for entry of regulated articles (including phytosanitary requirements, additional declarations, phytosanitary risk categories, list of products by category of phytosanitary risks, phytosanitary requirements required by risk category) and examples of articles regulated by phytosanitary risk categories. The risk categories are:</p> <p>Category 1: Products of plant origin have been processed to the point that they no longer have the capacity to be infected/infested by quarantine pests. Therefore, products in this category do not require phytosanitary</p>
--	---

		<p>measures and no phytosanitary certification is required with respect to pests that may be present on the products prior to processing.</p> <p>Category 2: Products of plant origin have been processed, but still have the capacity to be infected/infested by some quarantine pest. The intended use may be, for example, consumption or further processing. Products in this category require phytosanitary certification. Where the assessment of the effect of the method and degree of processing has determined that the processed product does not present any risk of pest dispersal, the product should be reclassified in Category 1. Although products in Category 2 have been processed, the processing method may not have completely eliminated all quarantine pests. If it is assessed that the method and degree of processing does not eliminate the risk of spread of quarantine pests, a Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) may be required to determine this.</p> <p>Category 3: The products of plant origin have not been processed and the intended use is for purposes other than propagation, e.g., consumption or processing. A PRA is required to determine the pest risk related to this route and whether phytosanitary certification is required.</p> <p>Category 4: The products of plant origin have not been processed and the intended use is for propagation. A PRA is required to determine the pest risks associated with this route and whether phytosanitary certification is required.</p> <p>Category 5: Any other regulated commodity not considered in the previous categories, and which entails a demonstrable phytosanitary risk according to the corresponding PRA. For these products, phytosanitary certification may or may not be required.</p> <p>Importers The importer first needs to apply for an import licence through Portal Unico Siscomex and require an import prior authorisation with MAPA before importing. In Brazil, the products will be inspected and, in order to conclude de importation procedure, the importer needs to apply for an import declaration through Portal Unico Siscomex.</p>
--	--	---

4	Export certificates for food	<p>Phytosanitary Certificate</p> <p>A Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the National Parks Board (NParks) is required for each consignment of fresh produce. For exports that require a Phytosanitary Certificate, you may forward the import permit / conditions to NParks here.</p> <p>Ordinance Number 177, dated 16 June 2021 stipulates the procedures and criteria for phytosanitary certification in the export and import of plants, parts of plants, products of plant origin and other regulated articles. In particular, chapter V sets out the procedures relating to phytosanitary certification in the import of vegetables that the import of plants, plant products, and other regulated articles must be accompanied by a plant health certificate issued by the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of the country of origin</p> <p>Ordinance Number 65, dated 30 March 2021 (particularly Annex, Table 1, Category 3) stipulates that unprocessed products of plant origin (for example species from fruits or leaves, fresh fruits and vegetables intended for consumption or processing, grains including cereal, oilseeds and legumes intended for consumption) can only be exported to Brazil if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate.</p> <p>MAPA has published information on plant health regarding phytosanitary requirements. Normative Instruction Number 25, dated 07 April 2020 regulates that the import of plant species, their parts, products and by-products are dependent upon specific phytosanitary requirements published in the Official Gazette through Pest Risk Analysis (ARP) when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I - they have never been imported to Brazil; II - there is a new proposed use; III - they come from a new country of origin; <p>Annex I also sets out the procedures for formalization of pest risk analysis process.</p> <p>This Normative Instruction exempts the import of plant species, parts of plants, plant products and by-products that are deemed to be risk categories 0 (zero) and 1 (one) from the Pest Risk Analysis and from phytosanitary certificate follow-up. The risk categories and the phytosanitary requirements for the ingress of plant products are established by Ordinance Number 65, dated 30 March 2021. Once the requirements have been defined,</p>
---	------------------------------	--

		<p>plants may only be imported if they figure on the (database) List of Plant Products Authorised for Importation (PVIA).</p> <p>MAPA has also published information on plant quality regarding additional hygienic-sanitary specifications which include official classification standard and particularities for the import of products of plant origin: peanuts, almonds, chestnuts, nuts and dried fruits, fruits and vegetables (namely lettuce, banana, potato, persimmon, orange, apple, papaya, mango, melon, watermelon, strawberry, nectarine, peach, tangerine, tomato, grape, avocado), wheat and olive oil. These requirements must be met for compliance purpose.</p>
5	Regulations and standards	<p>ANVISA legislation webpage contains the list of normative acts and regulations. ANVISA has also published in legislacao vigente (which means legislation in force) a document titled Food Library (updated in 05.03.2024) summarising the legal references to the various food safety requirements. Interested exporters who wish to export fruits and vegetables and their products to Brazil must meet all their regulations and standards. The following links are provided as a guide:</p> <p>(1) Food Additives</p> <p>Before exporting food and beverage products to Brazil, exporters must make sure that not only the final product complies with the local legislation but also the product's ingredients, which includes any additives. Brazilian legislation divides food products into categories, with allowable additives for each. Food additives and technology adjuvants provides further information on the definition and use of food additives and technology adjuvants, as well as the regulation of enzymes used as technology adjuvants.</p> <p>Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 778 of 01/03/2023 and amendment Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 826 of 11/23/2023 stipulates the general principles, technological functions, and conditions of use of food additives and technology adjuvants. Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 728 of 01/07/2022 stipulates provisions for enzymes and enzyme preparations for use as technology adjuvants in the production of food intended for human consumption. The list of enzymes approved for use in food is detailed in here. Normative Instruction IN Number 211 of 01/03/2023 and amendments Normative Instruction IN Number 267 of 12/11/2023, Normative Instruction IN Number 274 of 02/21/2024, Normative Instruction IN Number 286 of 08/03/2024 (particularly for dairy products) establish the maximum limits and conditions of use</p>

	<p>for food additives and technology adjuvants approved for use in food. Ministry of Health Ordinance PRT Number 540 of 27/10/1997 has been repealed.</p> <p>For more information on the requirements for the use of additives see Legislação vigente, the document also summarises the additives, processing aids, nutritional fortification and flavourings permitted in different food categories as well as those prohibited for use.</p> <p>(2) Microorganisms Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 724 of 01/07/2022 - Microbiological Standards of Food and Their Application (Draft Resolution 1238, Feb 2024) stipulates the provisions for the (i) definition and application of microbiological standards, (ii) general microbiological criteria, and (iii) sampling plans, methods, and analytical results. Normative Instruction IN Number 161 of 01/07/2022 - Microbiological Standards for Food establishes the microbiological parameters and limits for foods of different categories, ready-to-eat foods, and commercially sterile foods. Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 331 of 23/12/2019 and Normative Instruction IN Number 60 of 23/12/2019 have been repealed.</p> <p>(3) Contaminants Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 722 of 01/07/2022 - Maximum Tolerated Limits for Contaminants in Food, The General Principles for Their Establishment, and Methods of Analysis for Conformity Assessment Purposes stipulates the provisions for the (i) definition of food production chain, contaminant, maximum tolerated limit, (ii) general application criteria, and (iii) legal liability. Normative Instruction IN Number 160 of 01/07/2022 - Maximum Tolerated Limits of Contaminants in Food establishes the maximum tolerated limits of contaminants namely total arsenic, cadmium, lead, copper, chromium, total mercury, tin, aflatoxins, deoxynivalenol, fumonisins, ochratoxin, patulin, zearalenone, benzo(a)pyrene, as well as polychlorinated dibenzo-para-dioxins (PCDDs), dibenzo-furans (PCDFs), and biphenyls (PCBs) in the Annexes. Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 487 of 26/03/2021 and Normative Instruction IN Number 88 of 26/03/2021 have been repealed.</p> <p>Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 281 of 06/10/2003 - Accepted Presence of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon, Specifically Alpha-benzopyrene in Olive Orujo or Bagasse Olive Oil or Olive Pit and amendments</p>
--	--

	<p>stipulate the requirements for maximum tolerated limit of benzo(a)pyrene in olive. Normative Instruction IN Number 160 of 01/07/2022 - Maximum Tolerated Limits of Contaminants in Food establishes the maximum tolerated limits of contaminants (such as metals, mycotoxins, and other contaminants) including that of benzo(a)pyrene in olive bagasse oil in Annex III.</p> <p>Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 623 of 09/03/2014 - Tolerance Limits for Foreign Matter in Food, The General Principles for Their Establishment, and Methods of Analysis for Conformity Assessment Purposes stipulates the provisions for the (i) definition of deteriorated food, food infested with arthropod, foreign matter (macroscopic and microscopic), and types of physical foreign matter contaminants, (ii) general application criteria, and (iii) legal liability. Annex I stipulates tolerance limits for unavoidable foreign material while Annex II stipulates tolerance limits for dead mites. Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 14 of 28/03/2014 has been repealed.</p> <p>(4) Pesticide Residues</p> <p>Joint Normative Instruction INC Number 01 of 28/06/2017 - Technical Regulation on Criteria for Recognition of Maximum Limits of Pesticide Residues in Fresh Plant Products stipulates the basic requirements for pesticide residue limits in fresh fruits and vegetables. ANVISA has also published Monografias de agrotóxicos - Em vigência (Pesticide Monographs Validity) an interactive tool that allows access to information about the active ingredients of pesticides with authorized use. If Brazil does not have pesticide residue limits, the pesticide residue limits established by Codex Alimentarius can be used as a reference.</p> <p>(5) Veterinary Drug Residues</p> <p>Veterinary medicines provides information on the regulation of pharmaceutical inputs of veterinary medicinal products used in animals intended for food production through the establishment of acceptable daily intake and, where applicable, acute reference dose. Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 730 of 01/07/2022 - Risk Assessment to Human Health of Veterinary Drugs, the Maximum Residue Limits of Veterinary Drugs in Food of Animal Origin, and the Methods of Analysis for Purpose of Assessment of Compliance stipulates the (i) definition of terms, (ii) requirements for risk assessment of veterinary drugs (which include the need to provide evidence in the form of pharmaceutical, metabolism, toxicological, microbiological, and waste disposal studies for the identification of new veterinary drugs), (iii) determination of acceptable daily intake, acute</p>
--	---

		<p>reference, maximum residue limit, (iv) exposure assessment and risk characterisation, and (v) conformity assessment. Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 328 of 19/12/2019 has been repealed.</p> <p>Normative Instruction IN Number 162 of 01/07/2022 - Acceptable Daily Intake (IDA), Acute Reference Dose (DRfA), Maximum Residue Limit (LMR) for Active Pharmaceutical Input (IFA) of Veterinary Medicinal Products in Animal Foods establishes the permitted quantity of veterinary drugs in animals intended for food production. Annex I stipulates the list of IDA, DRfA and LMR with authorised use, Annex II stipulates the list of allowed IFA in veterinary medicinal products in animal foods where there is no LMR, and Annex III stipulates the list of IFA which is not recommended for use. Normative Instruction IN Number 51 of 19/12/2019 has been repealed.</p> <p>Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 253 of 16/09/2003 - Program for the Analysis of Residues of Veterinary Medicines in Animal Foods (PAMVet) has been repealed by Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 610 of 09/03/2022 - Repeal of a series of lower regulations concerning the general management of monitoring of products subject to sanitary surveillance.</p>
6	Labelling, packaging and marking requirements	<p>(1) Labelling</p> <p>Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 727 of 01/07/2022 - Labelling of Packaged Foods stipulates the (i) definition of terms, (ii) general principles, (iii) mandatory information on labels of packaged foods including the sales name, list of ingredients, warnings about foods that cause food allergies, lactose warning, new formulation, warnings related to the use of food additives, nutritional labelling, net content, identification of origin, identification of the batch lot, shelf life, instructions for preparation, storage and use, and (iv) voluntary labeling information. Annex I stipulates the list of food exempt from mandatory declaration of shelf-life, Annex II stipulates the list of generic names of authorised ingredients for labelling purpose, Annex III stipulates the list of foods that cause food allergies, and Annex IV stipulates the instructions for preparation, use and storage of raw swine and poultry. Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 259 of 20/09/2002 and Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 26 of 02/07/2015 have been repealed.</p> <p>Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 429 of 08/10/2020 stipulates the nutrition labelling of prepackaged foods, including the mandatory declaration of sodium. The provisions cover nutrition information panel, front-of-pack nutrition labelling, nutrition claims, and determination of the constituent contents in</p>

		<p>nutrition labels. Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 727 of 01/07/2022 provides the labelling of packaged foods while Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 729 of 01/07/2022 provides for the improvement of legislative techniques concerning nutrition labelling. Normative Instruction IN Number 75 of 10/08/2020 establishes technical requirements for declaration of nutrition labelling on prepackaged foods.</p> <p>Decree Number 4,680 of 24/04/2003 - Regarding Food and Food Ingredients Intended for Human or Animal Consumption that Contain or Are Produced from Genetically Modified Organisms states that in the sales and marketing of foods and food ingredients intended for human or animal consumption that contain or are produced from genetically modified organisms, with a presence above the limit of 1% of the product, the consumers shall be informed of the transgenic nature of that product by labelling in the main panel using the following expression “(animal name) fed with feed containing transgenic ingredient” or “(food or ingredient name) produced from animal fed with feed containing transgenic ingredient.” Inter-ministerial Normative Instruction Number 01 of 01/04/2004 - Technical Regulation on Food and Food Labelling Containing or Being Produced from Genetically Modified Organisms stipulates the necessary presentation of GMO information (including the GMO symbol as defined in Ordinance Number 2,658 of 22/12/2003 and scientific name of the donor species responsible for the modification of the gene) on the food label.</p> <p>Resolution of the Collegiate Board RRC Number 21 of 26/01/2001 - Technical Regulation for Food Irradiation stipulates the requirements for irradiated food. In particular, the irradiated food should be marked with “food treated by irradiation process” in the main panel with letter size not less than one-third (1/3) of the largest letter on the label. When an irradiated product is used as an ingredient in another food, this fact must be stated in the list of ingredients in parentheses after its name.</p> <p>(2) Packaging</p> <p>There are several regulations on packaging materials to ensure the food safety of the substances used in packaging materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 854 of 04/04/2024 provides for the sanitary requirements applicable to packaging, coatings, utensils, lids, and metal equipment intended to come into contact with food. Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 20 of 22/03/2007 - Technical
--	--	---

		<p>Regulation on Provisions for Packaging, Coatings, Utensils, Lids and Metal Equipment in Contact with Food and Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 498 of 20/05/2021 have been revoked.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Normative Instruction IN Number 281 of 22/02/2024 establishes the form of regularization of the different categories of food and packaging, the respective documentation that must be presented. - Resolution RES Number 105 of 19/05/1999 - Technical Regulation on General Provisions for Plastic Packaging and Equipment in Contact with Food and amendment - Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 91 of 11/05/2001 - Technical Regulation on General Criteria and Classification of Materials for Packaging and Equipment in Contact with Food - Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 122 of 19/06/2001 - Technical Regulation on Waxes and Paraffins in Contact with Food - Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 123 of 19/06/2001 - Technical Regulation on Elastomeric Packaging and Equipment in Contact with Food - Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 124 of 19/06/2001 - Technical Regulation on Film-forming Preparations Based on Polymers and/or Resins Intended for Food Coating - Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 146 of 06/08/2001 - Process of Deposition of Amorphous Carbon Inner Layer in Virgin Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) Bottles via Plasma Intended to Come into Contact with Foods - Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 217 of 01/08/2002 - Technical Regulation on Regenerated Cellulose Films in Contact with Food - Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 218 of 01/08/2002 - Technical Regulation on Synthetic Casings of Regenerated Cellulose in Contact with Food - Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 20 of 26/03/2008 - Technical Regulation on Used Recycled Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET-PCR) Food Grade Packaging Intended to Come into Contact with Food - Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 88 of 29/06/2016 - Technical Regulation on Cellulosic Materials, Packaging and Equipment Intended to Come into Contact with Food and amendment - Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 589 of 20/12/2021 - Resolution of the Collegiate Board RDC Number 326 of 03/12/2019 - Positive List of Additives Intended for the Elaboration of Plastic Materials and Polymeric Coatings in Contact with Food
--	--	--

7	Other information	<p>Regimen for Import Alert</p> <p>In order to increase guarantees of safe and good quality imported products and protect Brazilian consumers, MAPA has worked on several fronts in the official control of the compliance of imported products. The implementation of the Regimen for Import Alert (RAI) lists foreign companies whose products exported to Brazil has presented some kind of non-compliance during inspection procedure.</p> <p>WTO Import Licensing Procedures</p> <p>Brazil's legislation and notifications</p> <p>For more information on the import of plant and plant products, please see the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Importing Plant Products into Brazil, - G/SPS/N/BRA/1955 (Procedures and criteria for phytosanitary certificate in the export and import of plants, parts of plants, products of plant origin and other regulated articles), - Import Customs Manual, and - Restrictions for Food Importation into Brazil.
---	-------------------	--

Disclaimer: SFA is providing this document for information purposes only. While care has been expended in the preparation of this report, SFA makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of any information contained in this document. Appropriate professional advice should be obtained before relying on or acting on any of the information contained in this document, and neither SFA nor any of its officers, employees or agents shall be held liable for any loss or damage, whether direct or indirect, as a result of any improper or incorrect use of the information in this document.