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Report Highlights:

The Food and Agricultural Imports Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) report provides an overview of the food laws and regulatory environment in Brazil as it relates to food and agricultural exports, including new regulations regarding registration of products for animal feed and pet food. This report is intended to be used in conjunction with the 2025 FAIRS Export Certificate Report for Brazil.

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This report was prepared by the U.S. Agricultural Trade Office (ATO) of the USDA/Foreign Agricultural Service in Sao Paulo, Brazil, for exporters of U.S. food and agricultural products. While every possible care has been taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCTS IS SUBJECT TO THE IMPORTING COUNTRY'S RULES AND REGULATIONS AS INTERPRETADA BY BORDER OFFICIALS AT THE TIME OF PRODUCT ENTRY."

Executive Summary

Brazil's vast geography, large population, and abundant natural resources make it one of the world's most important agricultural producers and exporters. In calendar year (CY) 2024, Brazil imported \$19.3 billion of agricultural and related products and exported \$164.4 billion. The United States is the 5th leading supplier of agricultural products to Brazil. From January-October 2025, the United States exported \$788.6 million of agricultural and related products to Brazil (an increase of 6.2 percent compared to the same period in 2024), led by dairy (+6.3 percent), ethanol (+85.5 percent) and animal feed (+14.9 percent). Consumer-oriented products exports grew 26 percent in the same period totaling \$ 359.5 million.

In 2021, the National Agency of Sanitary Surveillance (ANVISA) began to modernize the food sector regulatory framework, aiming to update and simplify existing regulations to make the food registration process more efficient without compromising food safety. In December 2023, ANVISA issued [RDC 839/2023](#) which establishes a regulatory framework for new ingredients and new foods, aiming to provide greater clarity and objectivity to the legal concept of these products, as well as to define procedures for assessment, regularization and risk management for different types of foods. The framework will facilitate innovation and maintain competitiveness in the sector.

In addition, over the last years, ANVISA reviewed and consolidated several regulations in compliance with Decree 10,139, dated November 28, 2019 (replaced by [Decree 12,002 from April 22, 2024](#)), including [RDC 843/2024](#). The objective of this government-wide decree is to make the overall regulatory environment more business-friendly.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA) introduced a regulation ([Decree n° 12.031/2024](#)) on the registration of products intended for animal feed and pet food which requires plant registration via regulatory channels and shifts from Brazilian importers to foreign manufacturers the responsibility to register the product within MAPA. For more information on the updated procedures, U.S. exporters should check with FAS/Brazil for the latest information on the updated registration procedures.

SECTION I. FOOD LAWS

Food regulations issued at the federal level are contained in various types of legal documents. To be implemented, they must be published in Brazil's "Diário Oficial" (similar to the U.S. Federal Register). Brazil has three levels of government: federal, state, and municipal. The Brazilian constitution defines the relationship among federal, state, and municipal law. Legally, federal regulations must prevail when there are conflicts between federal, state, and municipal legislation. State and municipal governments have the authority to regulate and enforce state and municipal laws.

In the federal government, different agencies and ministries share jurisdiction to ensure food safety and regulate imports of agricultural commodities and foods. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA) and the Ministry of Health (MS), through ANVISA, are the primary regulators of agricultural products.

MAPA oversees and enforces many regulations related to production, marketing, import, and export of animal products (eg.: beef; dairy; seafood), plant products (eg: fresh fruit; vegetables; organic products, alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages, juices, grains, seeds), and animal feed (including pet food). ANVISA enforces most regulations for processed food products. MAPA and ANVISA's regulations are available online.

On [MAPA's website](#)¹, the search tool [SISLEGIS](#) contains the current regulations for products under MAPA's supervision. On [ANVISA's website](#), the search tool is [AnvisaLegis](#).

Other ministries and agencies involved in the monitoring and control of food safety include: the Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services (MDIC), the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA); the National Institute of Metrology, Quality, and Technology (INMETRO), an agency linked to MDIC; the National Technical Commission on Biosafety (CTNBio), which is an inter-ministerial commission under the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation (MCTI); the Department of Consumer Protection and Defense (DPDC) within the Ministry of Justice; and the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPESCA).

Importers and exporters must always observe the set of rules each administrative agency releases. Although the Brazilian Congress is responsible for rulemaking, the power delegated to the ministries and their various branches is considerable. They implement the law and define the procedures that must be followed in greater detail through Decrees, Administrative Rules (*Instruções Normativas*) or Ordinances (*Portarias*). In terms of sanitary legislation enforcement, the principle of "positive legislation" is in place. That is, only that which is expressly established can be practiced and that which is not expressly addressed is prohibited.

SECTION I.I. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK (MAPA)

MAPA is responsible for formulating and executing all policies related to Brazilian agribusiness development, as it safeguards animal and plant health. MAPA's functions include regulating,

¹ Please note all links related to Brazilian food laws provided in this report are in Portuguese.

classifying, and inspecting imported agricultural products. The Secretariat of Agricultural Protection (SDA) and the Secretariat of Trade and International Relations (SCRI) primarily enforce MAPA's regulatory activities of interest to this report.

Agricultural Protection Secretariat (SDA)

SDA is responsible for enforcing regulations related to domestic and imported plants and animals, including derived products, byproducts, and other inputs such as feed (including pet food) and organic goods. Its main departments include:

- **Inspection Department of Animal Products (DIPOA)** is responsible for ensuring that all animal products (meat derived from cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses, game meat, poultry, dairy products, eggs, seafood, honey, and other products with more than 50 percent animal-origin composition) moving in interstate and foreign commerce are safe, wholesome for consumption, and accurately labeled.
- **Inspection Department of Plant Products (DIPOV)** has the regulatory authority to enforce federal laws regarding the registration, compliance, and labeling of two groups of products. Group one is alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, such as distilled spirits, wine, juices, soft drinks, carbonated drinks, ready-to-drink teas, and vinegars (except water, sports drinks, and energy drinks). Group two is fresh fruits and vegetables, grains, seeds, and by-products, which includes wheat flour, some vegetable oils, and margarine. The General Coordination for Wine and Beverages (CGVB) is responsible for group one while the General Coordination for Vegetable Quality (CGQV) is responsible for group two.
- **Department of Animal Health (DSA)** is responsible for enforcing regulations on imports and exports of live animals, semen, and embryos. In cooperation with state governments, DSA also enforces federal laws and regulations to protect and improve animal health, protect Brazilian borders against new foreign animal diseases, and controls and eradicates existing animal diseases through programs such as the Foot and Mouth Disease Eradication Program. DSA is responsible for the regulatory inspection of feed for animal consumption (including pet food), registration of establishments producing animal semen and embryos, and genealogical registration of live animals. DSA also regulates the use of veterinary products.
- **Department of Plant Health and Agricultural Inputs (DSV)** is responsible for protecting plant health and preventing the introduction and spread of foreign pests within Brazil. DSV is also responsible for the regulatory inspection and registration of all planting seeds (including seeds derived from biotechnology) and establishing standards for agricultural products such as grains, fruits, and vegetables.
- **Organic Production Coordination (CPOR)** regulates the organic sector from production through processing and trade.
- **General Coordination of the International Agricultural Surveillance System (CGVIGIAGRO)** is responsible for the inspection and clearance of foreign

products under MAPA's jurisdiction at Brazilian ports and airports. CGVIGIAGRO also establishes the documents and procedures that international companies must follow to have products cleared to enter the country.

SECTION I.II. MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE (MMA)

Within MMA, the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) is the regulatory authority for activities that affect the environment. IBAMA is one of the key government agencies involved in the approval of agricultural chemicals (pesticides and herbicides). It shares joint authority with ANVISA, which is concerned with the toxicology aspects of agricultural chemicals, and MAPA, which approves the registration for pesticides.

IBAMA's review is concerned with the possible environmental impact of pesticides. Generally, it follows recommendations by international standard-setting organizations like CODEX and works closely with its U.S. counterpart, the Environmental Protection Agency. It is the agency responsible for monitoring and enforcing activities that affect Brazil's plants and animals and also enforces the treaties established under the [Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora](#) (CITES). Regulations can be found at [IBAMA](#) and [MMA](#)'s websites.

SECTION I.III. MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT, INDUSTRY, TRADE AND SERVICES (MDIC)

All food products imported or exported by Brazil require registration through the [Secretariat of Foreign Trade \(SECEX\)](#). SECEX is part of the Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade, and Services (MDIC) and monitors all import and export tariffs and issues import and export licenses. In addition, SECEX is the government agency responsible for trade remedies, adjudicating anti-dumping cases against foreign products.

Since January 1997, SECEX, the Secretariat of Federal Revenues (SRF) of the Ministry of Finance and the Brazilian Central Bank (BACEN) has been responsible for import-related activities, such as licensing, customs clearance, and exchange monitoring through the Integrated Foreign Trade System (SISCOMEX), an administrative software program for completing import documentation requirements. It is necessary to be registered at the SRF to obtain access to SISCOMEX.

INMETRO is an agency under MDIC which tests domestic and imported products (industrial and food products) to ensure they meet label specifications and packaging material safety regulations. INMETRO is responsible for the national metrology policies, including indicating the content of packages, standardizing the weight of products, and defining units of measurement of products. INMETRO also oversees the quality and safety of products included as gadgets or toys in food products.

Information on INMETRO can be found on their [homepage](#). Other related legislation and procedures can be found on ["Diario Oficial."](#)

SECTION I.IV. MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SECURITY (MJSP)

The Department of Consumers Protection (DPDC) of the Ministry of Justice is the federal agency responsible for enforcing the Brazilian Consumer Code, published in 1990. The code regulates consumer claims against adulterated food products, incorrect or misleading labels, and fraud. Each state in Brazil has a DPDC office that directly assists consumers. For additional information on the Ministry of Justice’s consumer department, please see the [Ministry of Justice’s homepage](#). Other Brazilian federal regulations regarding the Ministry of Justice can be found on [“Diário Oficial.”](#)

SECTION I.V. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK UPDATES

Registration of products intended for Animal Feed and Pet Food

In 2024, MAPA introduced changes to the registration procedures for animal feed products. [Decree nº 12.031/2024](#) shifts responsibility to register facilities and products from Brazilian importers to foreign manufacturers. Under the previous system, only the importer needed registration within MAPA’s Integrated System for Agricultural Products and Establishments (SIPEAGRO) and could register or catalog animal feed products for import.

Under the new rules, effective July 8, 2025, every foreign establishment that produces, manipulates, fractions, prepares, or packs animal feed products for export to Brazil must obtain establishment registration and register or catalog each product it intends to export in MAPA’s Agricultural Management Platform for the Federal Inspection Service (PGA-SIGSIF) system.

A five-year transition period (2025–2030) maintains the validity of existing importer registrations, but after July 8, 2030, only the establishment registration and the product registration in PGA-SIGSIF will be accepted for importation. Please note that any new establishment and/or products must be registered in the new system as of the day the law went into force. In practice, this means foreign manufacturing facilities must now obtain MAPA approval for both the facility and the products before shipping to Brazil.

Circular Letter 21/2025/DIPOA/SDA/MAPA published on December 1st, 2025 provides guidelines on the updated procedures. U.S. exporters should check with FAS/Brazil for the most current information about registration procedures for animal feed, including pet food. The updated procedure requires coordination with regulatory channels to facilitate plant registration for U.S. exporters.

SECTION II: LABELING REQUIREMENTS

Labeling of food and beverage products must be in accordance with the general legislation of labeling and warnings, as well as the specific laws applicable to the product category. The requirements are also found in the specific technical regulation and the [Consumer Protection Code](#). The exporter should forward a sample of the package to the importer to facilitate label development; however, before the application of the label, it is important to ensure the product composition is in accordance with Brazilian legislation. Labels must contain the following information:

- Technical name, as defined in the specific Technical Regulations.
- Brand, if applicable.
- New formula, if applicable.
- Warnings: artificial coloring food, flavouring, transgenic, and food irradiation, if applicable.
- Front of pack nutrition labeling about added sugar, saturated fat and/or sodium when amount of these nutrients is equal or higher than the established limits. Other formats are accepted. To access them, refer to the full regulation.
- Net weight/volume (note the minimum height of figures and letters indicated in the table below, per INMETRO Ordinance #249 of 2021) (Table 1).
- Net weight change, if applicable.

The label must be in Portuguese. Stickers are allowed. It should contain all the required information and be affixed to the back of the product.

Table 1: Minimum Font Height for Food and Beverage Products

Net Content (grams or milliliters)	Minimum Font Height (mm)
below or equal 50	2.0
above 50 and below or equal 200	3.0
above 200 and below or equal 1,000	4.0
above 1,000	6.0

Source: ATO Sao Paulo based on INMETRO information

The letters used for writing unit-of-measure symbols must have a minimum height of 2/3 of the size of the numbers. For imported products, if the original packaging gives no indication of quantity on the main panel, or if such information is in dimensions or units which do not agree with those established by INMETRO, a sticker containing all the required information may be placed over the original label, which can be done prior to or upon arrival of the product in Brazil.

Other Panels

- List of ingredients
- Warnings and other alerts are defined by specific technical regulations:
 - “Contains gluten” or “does not contain gluten”
 - Claim allergens: “contains...” (List the following ingredients as allergens: wheat, rye, barley, oats and their hybridized strains, crustaceans, fish, eggs, peanuts, soy, milk of all species of mammalian animals, almonds, hazelnuts, cashew nuts, Brazil nuts, macadamia nuts, pecans, pine nuts, chestnuts, and natural latex. The substance must be listed if it is detectable).
 - “Avoid excessive consumption of alcohol”
 - Biotech content above 1 percent in its final composition must be indicated on the label.
- Country of origin
- Contact information for the manufacturer
- Contact information for the importer
- Expiration date
- Lot number

- Care and handling information
- Instructions for use and preparation (if applicable)
- Percentage of alcohol content (for alcoholic beverages)
- Nutritional information (required to comply with RDC 429 and ANVISA’s Normative Instruction 75)
- Other information required by specific technical regulations

It is important to be aware that other requirements must be followed for specific food product categories. Importers should always be consulted before shipping products into Brazil.

Nutritional Warnings

On October 9, 2020, the Brazilian Official Gazette published the Resolution of the [Collegiate Board 429](#) and [Normative Instruction 75](#), which refer to the regulations for nutritional labeling of packaged food. The rules aim to facilitate nutritional information and lead consumers to make more conscious food intake decisions. The new legal framework established significant changes in the legibility of information, content, and how information must be displayed on the nutritional tables. It also covers nutritional claims; however, the largest change was the adoption of the front-of-panel labeling. Under the regulation, warnings must be placed on the front panel of packaged foods using simple and clear icons to emphasize high contents of saturated fat, added sugar, and sodium (Table 2 and Figure 1). According to ANVISA, these three nutrients were chosen because they are the most critical to consumers’ health.

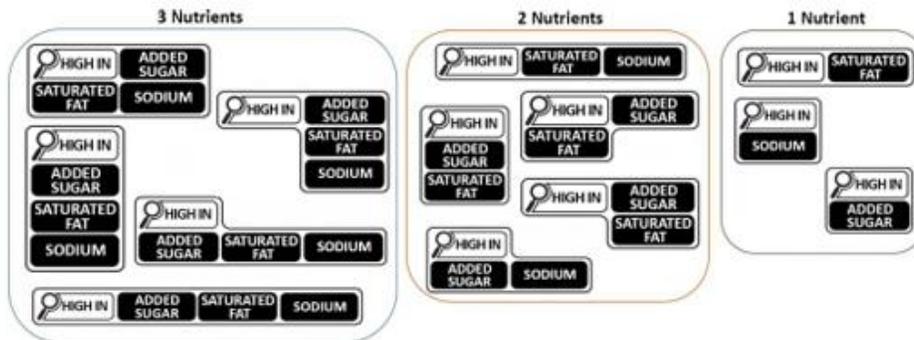
The new model does not include warnings for non-caloric sweeteners. Alcoholic beverages have been exempted from displaying nutritional labels in the past. In the new set of regulations, ANVISA states that nutritional labels are mandatory for non-alcoholic beverages (eg.: teas; juices; soft drinks), and voluntary for alcoholic beverages which may present the complete table or, alternatively, declare only the energy value. Packaged waters, which include mineral water or water with added salts, are not required to declare the nutritional information table, as these products have specific rules for declaring constituents. In this case, the producer may include the nutritional table in its totality or just the energy value (kcal).

Table 2: Minimum/Maximum Levels to be Considered High in Added Sugar, Saturated Fat, or Sodium

Nutrient	Limits for Solids and Semi-Solids Foods	Limits for Liquid Foods
Added Sugar	Equal or above 15g of added sugar per 100g of food.	Equal or above 7.5g of added sugar per 100ml of food.
Saturated Fat	Equal or above 6g of saturated fat per 100g of food.	Equal or above 3g of saturated fat per 100ml of food.
Sodium	Equal or above 600mg of sodium per 100g of food.	Equal or above 300mg of sodium per 100ml of food.

Source: ATO table based on ANVISA information

Figure 1: Model Label Formats on Mandatory Warning for Nutrients



Source: ATO Sao Paulo based on ANVISA information

Note: The above mandatory warnings were translated to English in the image below. However, warnings must be in Portuguese and they can be accessed [here](#).

Table of Nutritional Information

For the table of nutritional information, it is mandatory to use a black font and white background (Figure 3). The information presented must meet legibility criteria, including type of font (Arial or Helvetica), font size, line spacing, and compression criteria, in addition to pre-defined formats that must be followed. Total sugars and added sugars, as well as information on 100g or 100ml of the product and per serving, and the indication of the number of servings per package, will be mandatory. It will also be mandatory to place the table of nutritional information close to the list of ingredients. It will not be permitted to cover, break, or display the table in areas of difficult reading or areas where the package's nature may deform. The only exception will be for products with a small display area (below 100cm²). It will be permitted for such products to display nutritional information in covered areas; however, it must be accessible to consumers.

Figure 3: Model Nutritional Information

INFORMAÇÃO NUTRICIONAL				NUTRITION FACTS			
Porções por embalagem: 000 Porção: 000 g (medida caseira)				Servings per package: 000 Serving: 00 g (household measure*)			
	100 g	000 g	%VD*		100 g	Serving	%VD*
Valor energético (kcal)				Energy (kcal)			
Carboidratos (g)				Carbohydrates (g)			
Açúcares totais (g)				Total sugar (g)			
Açúcares adicionados (g)				Added sugar (g)			
Proteínas (g)				Protein (g)			
Gorduras totais (g)				Total fat (g)			
Gorduras saturadas (g)				Saturated fat (g)			
Gorduras trans (g)				Trans fat (g)			
Fibras alimentares (g)				Dietary fibers (g)			
Sódio (mg)				Sodium (mg)			
*Percentual de valores diários fornecidos pela porção.				*Percentage of daily value provided by serving.			

Source: ATO Sao Paulo prepared the English version of the based on ANVISA information

Note: The regulation permits the table of nutritional information to be presented in different [models](#): vertical, horizontal, aggregating up to three products, using two columns, and [linear](#), in the case there is not enough space for the table.

Household Measure on food packaging refers to the amount of product that approximates the recommended serving size, using common household utensils such as slices, units, cups, or spoons. This information is mandatory and helps consumers understand nutritional information more easily and practically at home. The nutrition facts table usually shows the serving size in grams (g) or milliliters (ml) and, next to it, the corresponding household measurement.

Common examples:

- "1 slice" (for cheese)
- "1 unit" (for a biscuit)
- "2 tablespoons" (for sauce)
- "1/2 cup" (for cereal)

Labeling Requirements for Organic Foods

To export organic products to Brazil, foreign producers must comply with Brazilian regulations governing organic products, including Brazilian production standards, and be certified by a MAPA-accredited compliance body. Foreign producers must be listed in the National Register of Organic Producers. In practical terms, exporters must contract a local accrediting body to certify each organic product they intend to sell in Brazil.

The import process for organic products is similar to the standard import procedure; however, additional documents will be required by local authorities for the product to be sold as organic. Both domestic and foreign organic products must act in accordance with the organic legislation in force. Any imported product subjected to quarantine treatment not compatible with Brazilian organic production regulation will lose its organic status.

Labeling of organic products must meet the following requirements:

- Single-ingredient products may be labeled as “organic product” once certified.
- Products made of more than one ingredient, including additives, in which not all the ingredients are of certified-organic origin, must be labeled in the following manner:
 - Mixed products with a minimum of 95 percent of ingredients from certified-organic origin may be labeled “organic.”
 - Products made with 70-95 percent of ingredients from certified-organic origin may be labeled as “products with organic ingredients.” Water and salt should not be considered when calculating the percentage of organic ingredients.

Since 2011, all organic products sold in Brazil must have the organic seal (Figure 4). The only exception is for products sold at street fairs or farmers’ markets, where the producer has been previously authorized by MAPA.

Figure 4: Mandatory Seal for Organic Products



Source: MAPA

The “organic seal” may be obtained through an Organism of Conformity Evaluation. In Brazil, the [Associação de Certificação Instituto Biodinamico](#) and [Ecocert](#) are the major institutions accredited by MAPA (Figure 5).

Figure 5:



Source: IBD and Ecocert Brasil

Visit MAPA’s [organics page](#) for additional information regarding [Brazilian organic rules](#) for the production and marketing of organic products in Brazil.

Non-Retail Labeling

When the product is meant to be further processed, the legislation does not require it to be labeled as a retail product would be. However, the exporter needs to supply the importer with all the necessary information. The information provided by the exporter can be on something other than the product package (food service and industrial use packages), but at a minimum, included on the documents that accompany the goods. The legislation does not impose a specific document, such as the invoice, technical description sheet, etc.

SECTION III: PACKAGING AND CONTAINER REGULATIONS

Regulations on food packaging and containers fall under ANVISA. ANVISA establishes quality and identity standards for materials and equipment in contact with foods, such as plastic, glass, metal, ceramic, and cellulosic products. The agency’s objective is to guarantee that packaging materials do not contain toxic substances or cause modification to food content. Generally, food packages and equipment are exempt from registration; however, registration is required for recycled packaging material. As Brazil follows the principle of positive legislation, companies that make use of new technologies must send a petition to ANVISA and request inclusion on the list, which is subject to ANVISA’s approval.

Packaging regulations are harmonized in Mercosur and, therefore, any changes to these regulations require discussion and consensus within that framework. For packaging regulation purposes, Mercosur uses as references the regulations on packaging and materials for contact with food of the European Community, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of the United States of America and the German Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR), among others.

The Brazilian Association of Technical Standards (ABNT) is also a founding member of the International Organization for Standardization, the Mercosul Standardization Association, and the Pan American Commission for Technical Ruling. ABNT also regulates the recycling of packaging and containers for food products.

ABNT follows the International Resin Identification Code (numbering from 1 to 7) of the Plastics Industry Association. For detailed regulatory information as well as links to the main associations of packaging and containers, access the [ABNT homepage](#).

All materials in contact with food must comply with Mercosul technical resolutions. Similarly, reviews and new resolutions must be approved under the bloc's regulatory scheme. The rules that regulate the packaging of food and beverage products are located [here](#).

Packaging Sustainability Measures

Brazil does not have a set of rules addressing packaging sustainability measures; however, since 2011, the Brazilian Packaging Association has a memorandum with the MMA within the Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption, which provides for the inclusion of selective disposal symbols on the packaging of 1,000 products per year. The main goal is to educate consumers about the proper disposal of packaging waste. This voluntary initiative is associated with the National Solid Waste Policy, involving private and public players. The recycling symbols are found in ABNT Technical Rule NBR 16,182/2013.

SECTION IV: FOOD ADDITIVE REGULATIONS

ANVISA defines food additives as any ingredient, without nutritional benefits, which was deliberately added to food to modify its physical, chemical, biological, or sensorial characteristics during any stage (e.g., processing, storage, handling, or transportation). Before approval for consumption, any food additive is analyzed separately to assess its technological need and safety. This analysis includes: the relation of the additive to the product in which it will be incorporated; its functionality; studies and toxicological data which allow an adequate risk assessment; studies on estimates of potential ingestion; regulatory framework from other countries; and international benchmarks.

Depending on its nature, the approval or incorporation of the additive into the food regulatory framework may include restrictions on use. In this case, ANVISA will establish maximum limits for the active substance for the specific food product in which the additive will be incorporated. If the additive is approved, but a safety tolerance is not set, the additive may be used at the level required to obtain the desired result.

Before exporting food and beverage products to Brazil, U.S. exporters must ensure that the final product and the product's ingredients, which includes any additives and processing aids, comply with local legislation. Brazilian legislation divides food products into categories, with allowable additives for each. For a food additive to be approved in Brazil, internationally standards are considered, such as the Codex Alimentarius, the European Union, and, complementarily, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration – FDA. More information on the regulatory framework for additives is available [here](#).

ANVISA has a [tool](#) with information on approved ingredients and foods, including enzymes and probiotics. This platform, designed in a panel format, enables users to search by ingredient name or purpose of use. Users can explore various categories, including sugars, amino acids, carbohydrates, copolymers, enzymes, spices, dietary fibers, lipids, minerals, oligosaccharides, other nutrients, probiotics, proteins, bioactive substances, and vitamins.

In 2025, ANVISA published [Administrative Rules 369](#) and [380](#) including new food additives such as:

- Blue jenipapo (genipin-glycine) as a colorant for ice cream, candies, chewing gum, confectionery, and other products, with limits ranging from 300 to 5,000 mg/kg or L, depending on the category;
- Calcium sulfate as a firming agent for various products, in "*quantum satis*" (use as needed) conditions;
- Pectines for fruit jellies, in "*quantum satis*" (use as needed);
- Spirulina extract in liquid and solid food supplements; non-alcoholic beverages made of soybeans and fruits preparations for use in food products, in "*quantum satis*" (use as needed).

As of November 2025, Brazil has 419 authorized additives.

SECTION V: PESTICIDES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS

Brazil uses international standards set by CODEX for tolerances of pesticides, herbicides, and fungicides as a reference.

Based on CODEX standards, a three-party committee composed of MAPA, IBAMA, and ANVISA reviews registrations for agricultural chemicals. ANVISA provides toxicological analysis and establishes maximum tolerance levels, IBAMA evaluates environmental impact, and MAPA is the initial point of contact in the product registration process and grants final approval after receiving inputs from ANVISA and IBAMA.

Tolerances established through committee process are enforced through the National Program for Pesticides and Contaminants Detection, which collects samples from domestic and imported

fruits and vegetables. Imported products must comply with the same requirements established for local products.

A list of approved pesticides may be found in the [Agrofit System](#) on MAPA's home page.

General information about pesticide regulations may be found [here](#).

SECTION VI: OTHER REQUIREMENTS, REGULATIONS AND REGISTRATION MEASURES

Requirements for Plant Products

All unprocessed U.S. products of plant origin (bulk grains, fresh fruits and vegetables, nuts, and seeds) can only be exported to Brazil if accompanied by an Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)/Plant Protection and Quarantine phytosanitary certificate. Frozen fruits and vegetables do not need a phytosanitary certificate. U.S. exporters should always confirm with APHIS if there is a need to conduct a pest risk analysis (PRA) of the product before exporting to Brazil.

PRAs

The importation of plant species, their parts, products, and by-products are regulated by MAPA, due to the risk of the introduction of exotic pests into Brazil. MAPA may define import requirements based on product risk category, historical interception data, and risk assessment. A PRA is mandatory to define specific import requirements for plant species, their parts, products, and by-products when:

- It has never been imported into Brazil.
- It is intended for new use.
- It is from a new country of origin; or
- It has records of importation from a date before August 12, 1997.

The MAPA Department of Plant Health and Agricultural Inputs (DSVIA) will carry out the PRA according to MAPA-approved standards. Should a PRA be necessary, the interested party must contact DSVIA or its superintendents at the state level to initiate the process.

The PRA process is divided in three phases:

- *Phase I: START-UP*
Identification of all disease pathways (hosts) and potential pests present in the exporting country, completed via bibliographic survey.
- *Phase II: PEST RISK ASSESSMENT*
Pests are evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine whether they meet the criteria to be considered quarantine pests or not. Pest characteristics such as morphology, biology, ecology, means of dispersion, methods of detection, inspections and control mechanisms, and prior presence in the importing country will all be evaluated. Based on this information, the potential for introduction and potential economic impact will be

reviewed, and the determination will be made as to whether the pest is to be considered a “quarantine pest.”

- *Phase III: PEST RISK MANAGEMENT*

Phytosanitary measures that could reduce this risk to an acceptable level will be identified. According to the information about the pest, the Brazilian National Organization of Phytosanitary Protection (ONPF) will establish measures to mitigate the risk of introducing the pest. After the establishment of an appropriate phytosanitary measure, ONPF will send a Regulatory Act specifying import parameters to their counterpart in the country of origin. Negotiations between the interested parties may follow, and a final phytosanitary protocol will be published in Brazil’s “Diario Oficial.”

Interested parties may use the services provided by collaborative centers accredited by MAPA to develop the Phase I analysis and pay for its costs.

Products classified as risk categories “0” and “1” are exempt from a PRA:

- Category 0: Products that do not require any type of phytosanitary control due to their degree of processing, even if they are of plant origin, and therefore do not require National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) intervention and are not capable of transmitting pests in packaging material.
- Category 1: Plant products manufactured or devitalized due to the action of any technological process (cooking, blanching, pasteurization, sterilization, fermentation, or other) that changed them into products that will not directly be affected by pests, but may transmit pests to packaging materials, transportation means, or storage.

Plant species and their parts, products, and by-products that have had at least one shipment imported in the period between August 12, 1997- July 16, 2005, if it is from the same country of origin, serves the same use, has not presented a record of interception of quarantine pests to Brazil, and has no specific regulated phytosanitary requirements are considered allowed into Brazil. Products considered enterable under this condition are listed as [Plant Products with Import Authorization on MAPA’s webpage](#).

U.S. exporters should always check the [APHIS import and export database](#) or with the APHIS office at the U.S. Embassy in Brasilia for additional information on the status of phytosanitary import requirements.

MAPA’s Requirements for Alcoholic and Non-Alcoholic Beverages

MAPA Normative Instruction 67 of November 5, 2018, updated import procedures for beverages, fermented beverages, wines, grape, and wine by-products establishes formats for the certificate of analysis, certificate of origin, and certificate of typicity. On February 28, 2024 MAPA published the [Consolidated Regulations for Beverages, Vinegar, Wines, and By-Products of Grape and Wine](#) which updated analytical parameters for beverages.

MAPA also requires a list of entities eligible to issue these documents from exporting countries. The list of laboratories and entities that are currently issuing certificates of analysis, typicity, and origin for beverages intended to be exported from the United States to Brazil can be found [here](#).

The U.S. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) has the authority to certify labs and issue certificates of origin and typicity for alcoholic beverages. If a lab approved by TTB is not included on MAPA's list, TTB can request an update. TTB's has lists of qualified laboratories for [wine](#), [beer](#), and [distilled spirits](#).

For non-alcoholic beverages, ATO Sao Paulo should be the primary contact for U.S. companies to obtain specific information. Contact information can be found at the end of this report.

Through Ordinance 586, dated May 16, 2023, MAPA updated Normative Instruction 15, dated March 31, 2011 and Normative Instruction 29, dated September 19, 2012. The regulations now require that imported distilled spirits provide official proof of typicity and regionality, if applicable, in accordance with the stipulations outlined in Article 82 of Decree 6,871, issued on June 4, 2009. Ordinance 586 came into effect on July 3, 2023, and all distilled spirit products imported after this date must adhere.

MAPA's Facility Requirements for Meat, Dairy, and Seafood Products

To export animal products (beef, beef products, beef offal, pork casings, powdered milk, whey, lactose, cheese, and seafood) to Brazil, MAPA mandates that U.S. processing plants be inspected by federal agencies. The Brazilian government has approved the USDA Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) for meat, the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) for dairy, and the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA/NMFS) for fishery products.

The U.S. exporter must contact these federal agencies and request the inclusion of the processing plant on the list of U.S. plants approved for export to Brazil. Registration of U.S. facilities can take up to one month. The request for registration of the U.S. plant with the Brazilian authority, DIPOA/MAPA, must be done per the following procedures:

- **Meat:** all beef plants must make a formal request to FSIS, which will contact the Foreign Agricultural Service/Office of Agricultural Affairs (FAS/OAA) in Brasilia and request the registration be included in Brazil's official list. Please refer to GAIN report [BR2022-0024](#) for additional information.
- **Dairy:** the producer (dairy plant) must make a formal request to AMS, submitting a "Letter of Request for Approval." AMS will then contact the OAA and request the registration be included in Brazil's official list. Please refer to GAIN report [BR2022-0023](#) for more information.
- **Seafood:** all fishery plants must prepare a formal request to NOAA, which will contact the OAA and request the registration be included in Brazil's official list. It is recommended that Health Certificates are filled out in English and Portuguese. Please refer to GAIN report [BR2022-0025](#) for additional information.

ANVISA’s Requirements for Processed Food and Beverage Products

Anvisa has published a new regulatory framework for the regularization of food in the National Health Surveillance System (SNVS) following these rules: [Collegiate Board Resolution \(RDC\) 843/2024](#) and [Administrative Rule \(IN\) 281/2024](#).

The new rules define three forms of regularization:

1) Mandatory Registration

1. infant formulas	2. enteral nutrition formulas
3. dietary therapy formulas for metabolism problems.	

2) Notification to Anvisa: for products considered of intermediate risk, such as desalinated seawater, transitional foods and cereals for infant feeding, recycled packaging, registration was waived, and a new procedure was created: "Notification to Anvisa." With this change, select products do not require prior approval, although companies will continue to be required to submit information to Anvisa. Food supplements and weight control foods, whose regularization was carried out directly by local Health Surveillance Agencies, will now be notified to Anvisa.

1. Desalinated, potable and bottled seawater	2. Foods with functional and/or health claims
3. Follow-on foods for infant feeding	4. Foods for weight control
5. Cereals for infant feeding	6. Food-grade PET-PCR resin
7. Food-grade PET-PCR precursor article or final packaging	8. Food supplements

3) Notification to local health surveillance agencies (state and municipal) at the beginning of manufacturing or import

1. Sugar, inverted liquid sugar, confectionery sugar, candy, chocolate, cocoa powder, soluble cocoa, chocolate, white chocolate, chewing gum, cocoa butter, cocoa mass, molasses, molasses and brown sugar;	2. Food additives, including chemical leavening agents, tabletop sweeteners and dietary sweeteners;
3. Foods for nutrient-restricted diets, foods for diets with controlled intake of sugars and low-sodium salt;	4. Starches, biscuits, whole grains, processed cereals, bran, flours, whole grain flours, pasta and breads;
5. Coffee, barley, teas, yerba mate, spices, seasonings and sauces;	6. Technological adjuvants, including biological leavening agents, microbial cultures, enzymes and enzymatic preparations;

7. Edible mushrooms, fruit products and vegetable products;	8. Edible mushrooms, fruit products and vegetable products;
9. Packaging for food, including final packaging in food-grade PET-PCR when these are prepared from a notified precursor article;	10. Edible ice cream and preparations for edible ice cream;
11. Ice, natural mineral water, natural water and waters with added salts;	12. Mixtures for preparing food and ready-to-eat foods;
13. Vegetable oils and fats;	14. Salt enriched with iodine

If the product is allowed to be marketed, the legal representative of the exporting company established in Brazil, a local subsidiary, or the importer must request product registration or an exemption from registration. If there is more than one importer for the same product, each importer must make an independent request. These forms must be delivered to the local sanitary authority (state or municipality) where the importer is legally based. Importers of food products on the mandatory list must register their products and pay fees, which vary according to the size of the company in terms of revenue. Importers of food products that are exempt from registration are still required to request that the product be exempt from registration by presenting the appropriate documents to the local sanitary authority through a simplified system. The local sanitary authority also performs sanitary inspections and controls all products at point of sale.

SECTION VII: OTHER SPECIFIC STANDARDS

Vitamin Enrichment Requirements

ANVISA's [RDC 243](#) created a "food supplements" category, and products previously classified in other food groups migrated to food supplements. Foods for athletes, foods for pregnant woman, and vitamin and mineral enriched foods fell into in this category. ANVISA defined more specific requirements, including minimum and maximum limits, indicated individuals to consume these products, authorized ingredients, and claims with scientific evidence. For products with mandatory registration, ANVISA must approve all alterations to comply with the new regulation. Find more information [here](#).

Dietetic or Special Use Foods

In general, ANVISA is responsible for regulating and registering some categories of dietetics or foods for special dietary uses (e.g. enteral formulas and infant foods). The National Health Surveillance System regulates these products based on rules established by ANVISA and in the regularization of foods for special purposes that are exempt from registration (e.g., dietary sweeteners, foods for nutrient-restricted diets) whilst MAPA is responsible for regulating dairy products formulated for lactose-restricted diets.

Halal/Kosher

The Brazilian government does not have a role in the certification process of halal and kosher foods. Therefore, health authorities in Brazil do not verify halal/kosher certification for animal products.

When exporting product labeled as halal or kosher certified, Post recommends confirming acceptability with the importer prior to shipment.

Plant-Based Meat and/or Dairy Alternatives

In 2023, MAPA closed [public consultations](#) (SDA/Mapa No. 831/2023) regarding establishing minimum identity and quality requirements, labeling rules, and the obligation to register plant-based analogous products within MAPA. Despite existing regulations for processed and industrialized foods, which also apply to plant-based products, there are no specific regulations in Brazil for plant-based products, especially concerning identification standards and nomenclature.

SECTION VIII: GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS, TRADEMARKS, BRAND NAMES, AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

The National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) is a federal agency responsible for granting patents, industrial designs, trademarks, and geographical indications, among other industrial property rights. Under Brazilian Intellectual Property Law, the registration of utility models is valid for 15 years, and patents of invention are valid for 20 years, both terms counted from the application date. A patent could become extinct if some of the following situations occur:

- expiration of the patent's term
- waiver from the patentee
- lack of use (under certain circumstances) or non-payment of annual fees
- failure to comply with article 217 of the [Intellectual Property Law](#) which states “a person domiciled abroad must maintain permanently a duly-qualified attorney resident in the country, with powers to represent him administratively and judicially, including receiving summons.”

The trademark registration is valid for 10 years from the date it was granted, with the possibility of being renewed for equal and successive periods.

Geographic Indications (GIs)

Geographical Indication (GI) registration is granted to products or services that are characteristic of their place of origin, which gives them reputation, intrinsic value, and their own identity, in addition to distinguishing them from similar products available on the market. These are products that exhibit unique quality due to natural resources such as soil, vegetation, climate, and know-how.

The legal framework for Geographical Indications follows INPI [Ordinance No. 04/2022](#), which establishes the conditions for the registration of GIs. Use of GIs is restricted to the producers and providers of services established in the locality. There are also quality requirements, referring to

appellations of origin. INPI establishes the conditions of registration for GIs. General information can be found on the [INPI website](#).

MAPA provides a [list](#) of the national and international agricultural Geographical Indications (GIs) registered in Brazil that include Região dos Vinhos Verdes (Portugal), Napa Valley (United States), Champagne (France), Cognac (France), Roquefort (France), Franciacorta (Italy), San Daniele (Italy) and Tequila (Mexico). These GIs are granted by INPI after private-sector organizations based in these regions submit a formal request to INPI to register and protect their GIs. In addition, countries may establish bilateral agreements to recognize and protect the origin of certain products, such as bourbon and Tennessee whiskey, which are subsequently codified by a Decree.

SECTION IX: IMPORT PROCEDURES

Table 4: MAPA and ANVISA’s Regulatory Responsibilities

MAPA	ANVISA
<u>Consumer-Oriented Products</u> Animal products: red meat and by-products, poultry meat and by-products, fish, seafood products, dairy products, eggs, and honey. Beverages: alcoholic and non-alcoholic (except energy drinks, non-dairy beverages such as soy, almond, etc.) Fruits and vegetables: dried and fresh Margarine	<u>Consumer-Oriented Products</u> Food: all consumer-ready or processed products (excluding those under MAPA’s authority) Beverages: energy drinks, non-dairy beverages such as soy, almond, etc.
<u>Intermediate Products</u> Wheat flour, planting seeds Vegetable oils (soy, cotton, canola, corn, sunflower)	<u>Intermediate Products</u> Sugar, sweeteners, mineral water, flavored waters, additives, and other ingredients (excluding those under MAPA’s authority)
<u>Bulk Commodities</u> Wheat, grains, rice, soybean, cotton, tobacco, pulses, peanuts, flour	Oils (excluding those under MAPA’s authority)
<u>Others</u> Pet food, feeds, and fodders Plants and seeds Animals, semen, and embryos	

Source: ATO Sao Paulo

The list below presents the common actions needed to import food and beverage products into Brazil. To fulfill local requirements, the exporter must work together with importer, particularly in the initial phase, when preparing shipping documents. Upon product arrival, most import companies contract a customs agent who will be responsible for clearance formalities. Rules from each administrative agency must be observed prior to shipment. For additional information on the import process, please refer to the [Exporter Guide 2025](#).

GENERAL STEPS TO IMPORT FOOD AND BEVERAGE PRODUCTS

Prior to Shipment

- Confirm if your product has access to the Brazilian market
- Check the Brazilian requirements to export product, including:
 - Confirm whether registration or any specific action is needed prior to shipment
 - Confirm labeling requirements for the specific product
 - Confirm information to be included in the pro-forma invoice
- Obtain import license
- Prepare shipping instructions: mandatory documents to ship your product to Brazil

Once Cargo Arrives at the Port

- Cargo manifest
- Registration of the Import Declaration within the Integrated Foreign Trade System (SISCOMEX). The Declaration contains:
 - Importer data
 - Cargo data
 - Bonded warehouse data
 - Merchandise data
 - Negotiated payment terms
 - Federal taxes (import tax, industrialized products tax, PIS, COFINS, and anti-dumping rights, as applicable). Federal taxes are automatically debited from importer or customs agent account
 - State taxes: State Value Added Tax (ICMS). The ICMS is collected using the Form of State Collection, which is payable at any bank branch in Brazil. The Federal Revenue Service should receive the original payment evidence.
 - Additional information, as required (for example, authorized customs agent)
 - The exchange rate of the negotiation currency, as determined by the Brazilian Central Bank
 - A detailed description of merchandise, according to the import license and the commercial invoice
- Inspection and release of cargo by MAPA/ANVISA
 - The importer or customs broker must file with the MAPA/ANVISA Unit located at the point of entry in Brazil, requesting the release of imported goods.
 - After inspection, SISCOMEX issues a proof of import (CI) with the date of the Import Declaration, importer, load, and customs clearance details. After the issuance of CI, the customs clearance process closes, and the merchandise can be picked up at the bonded warehouse.

Cargo Release

After the Import Declaration registration, the Federal Revenue Service performs the parameterization in SISCOMEX:

- Green channel: exempt from examination of documents and review of merchandise. Release usually occurs in a day.
- Yellow channel: only the review of records is required. Release occurs in approximately two days.

- Red channel: in addition to a review of documents, merchandise must go through physical examination.
- Gray channel: this is a special customs control channel, and it may take more than 60 days to release the cargo after parameterization.

Product Samples for Trade Shows or not for Commercial Distribution

Although there are slightly different requirements to initiate the process, the procedures and documentation required for product samples are largely similar to those required for regular imports. Samples of animal origin, fresh plant products, fruit pulps, some vegetable oils, vinegars, and most beverages, for example, require approval from MAPA. Depending on the product, samples must be approved by ANVISA and/or MAPA based on the applicable regulatory responsibilities of each agency.

ANVISA's [Guide](#) (in Portuguese) based on [RDC 13/2004](#), outlines rules for submitting for import requests for food and other products for exhibiting or consuming at fairs and public events in Brazil. ANVISA requires a document signed by the technical manager and the legal representative of the importing company, containing the following information:

- I - Name and address of the legal entity exhibiting and/or demonstrating the merchandise;
- II - Name of the technical manager responsible for the exhibition and/or demonstration of the merchandise during the event;
- III - Type of event;
- IV - Complete address of the location where the fair(s) or event(s) will be held;
- V - Name(s) and date(s) of the fair(s) or event(s);
- VI - Justified quantity(ies) of the product;
- VII - Individual or legal entity responsible for the event;
- VIII - Location of merchandise storage during the pre- and post-fair(s) and event(s);
- IX - Copy of the product labeling.

The value of the sample will determine the relevant taxation.

International e-commerce

The Federal Revenues has an [on-line portal](#) in Portuguese with the procedures for using cross-border e-commerce to purchase specific food items. For purchases from certified websites above \$50 or any purchases from a non-certified website, a 60% import tax must be paid by the consumer. An additional 17% tax will be applied to the combined value of the products, shipping cost, insurance cost, and import tax.

Wood Pallets

Before shipping goods to Brazil, exporters should be aware of wood pallets and wood packaging regulations. In general terms, pallets should comply with International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures N° 15 (ISPM 15) standards and receive the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) stamp. As the United States has adopted ISPM 15, USDA, in coordination with the wood packaging material industry, has developed an export program to guarantee U.S. companies comply with the import requirements of foreign countries. More information is located [here](#).

Wood pallets, both treated and untreated, are always inspected by MAPA following the procedures foreseen on [Ordinance 514/2022](#), which follows the ISPM 15 guidelines. Inspectors will check for the presence of pests and may or may not release the cargo. Costs related to phytosanitary treatment or returning pallets/cargo to the country of origin will be the exporter/importers' responsibility. Exporters should always confirm the full set of regulations with importers.

SECTION X: TRADE FACILITATION

Conducting business in Brazil can pose challenges due to the complex regulatory landscape. U.S. companies frequently encounter regulations that are perceived as duplicative and serve as trade barriers for U.S. products and other imported products. To succeed, U.S. companies should collaborate with Brazilian partners and The Agricultural Trade Office in Sao Paulo.

On February 2, 2022, the [U.S.-Brazil Protocol on Transparency and Trade Rules](#) entered into force, updating the existing Agreement of Trade and Economic Cooperations. It encompasses commitments in three areas: Customs Administration and Trade Facilitation; Good Regulatory Practices; and Anti-corruption.

According to the [2022 WTO Trade Policy Review](#), Brazil has undertaken efforts to reduce the cost of government intervention on foreign trade operations to the minimum necessary to guarantee that public policies are properly applied. In this context, the Secretariat of Foreign Trade (SECEX) has removed several automatic and non-automatic import licensing requirements imposed by economic purposes. In 2023, SECEX issued [Ordinance 249/2023](#) reducing the analysis time for automatic import licenses requests from 30 to 10 days.

Initiated in 2014 and jointly overseen by SECEX and the Special Secretariat of the Federal Revenue of Brazil (SRF), the Single Window for Foreign Trade (SISCOMEX) implemented the concept of a single window for foreign trade, functioning as a single interface between the government and trade operators. The platform is an initiative to reduce bureaucracy in Brazilian foreign trade, stemming from Brazil's commitment under the World Trade Organization's Trade Facilitation Agreement. Through Siscomex Single Window, users have access to: Import, Export, Cargo and Logistics Systems, Special Regimes and Registration and Qualification; Legislation related to Foreign Trade; Simulators for Administrative Treatment of Export and Import; Manuals; Information sources on the subject and services related to foreign trade; and frequently asked questions. For further information, please access: [Portal Único Siscomex](#) (available in Portuguese).

According to the Brazilian Federal Revenues (RFB) [Time Release Study \(TRS\)](#), more than 87% of imported goods are released in less than 7 days after arrival in Brazil. While the study did not provide results that differentiated agricultural products from other imports, the authors noted that a small percentage of import operations are subjected to slightly more complex flows, due to the higher customs, sanitary and/or phytosanitary risk they represent, implying that clearance time for these products would be typically above the average.

APPENDIX I: GOVERNMENT REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACTS

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA)

Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco D
70043-900, Brasília, DF
Phone: +55 61 3218-2510/2468
Website: www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br

Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services (MDIC) Foreign Trade Secretariat (SECEX)

Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco B
70068-900, Brasília, DF
Phone: (61) 2028-1224/1205
Website: <https://www.gov.br/mdic/pt-br/assuntos/comercio-exterior>

Ministry of Finance (MF)

Brazilian Customs (Receita Federal)

Setor de Autarquias Sul (SAS), Quadra 06, Bloco O- Edifício Órgãos Centrais
70070-917, Brasília, DF
Phone: +55 61 3412-4155
Website: www.gov.br/receitafederal/pt-br

Ministry of Health (MS)

National Agency of Sanitary Surveillance (ANVISA)

Setor de Indústrias e Abastecimento (SIA), Trecho 5, Área Especial 57
71205-050, Brasília, DF
Phone: +55 61 3462-6000
Website: www.gov.br/anvisa/pt-br

APPENDIX II: OTHER IMPORT SPECIALIST CONTACTS

Brazilian Food Processors' Association (ABIA)

Rua Butantã, 336, 3rd floor
05424-000, São Paulo, SP
Phone: +55 11 3030-1353
E-mail: abia@abia.org.br
Website: www.abia.org.br

Brazilian Food Ingredients and Additives Association (ABIAM)

Rua Hungria, 664, cj 51
01455-000 São Paulo, SP
Phone: +55 11 3034-3541
Email: abiam@abiam.com.br
Website: www.abiam.com.br

Please do not hesitate to contact the offices below for questions or comments regarding this report or to request assistance to export processed food products into Brazil:

U.S. Agricultural Trade Office (ATO)

U.S. Consulate General, Sao Paulo
Rua Thomas Deloney, 381
04709-110 São Paulo, SP
Phone: +55 11 3250-5400

Office of Agricultural Affairs (OAA)

U.S. Embassy
Av. das Nações, Quadra 801, Lote 3
70403-900 Brasília, DF
Phone: +55 61 3312-7000

E-mail: atosaopaulo@usda.gov
Home Page: www.usdabrazil.org.br

E-mail: agbrasil@usda.gov
Home Page: www.usdabrazil.org.br

Attachments:

No Attachments