INDIVIDUAL STANDARDIZING AND CERTIFYING BODIES

Note by the Secretariat

Corrigendum

The section on Brazil appearing on page 6 of TBT/W/4/Add.1 should be replaced by the following:

Country: Brazil

1. Name: (a) Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas - ABTN
   "Brazilian Association for Technical Standards"
   (b) Secretaria Nacional de Abastecimento - SNAB
   "National Secretariat for Supply"
   (c) Secretaria de Inspeção de Produto Vegetal - SIPV
   "Secretariat for Inspection of Vegetable Products"

2. Date established: (a) ABTN - September, 28, 1940
   (b) SNAB - May, 5, 1978
   (c) SIPV - Its predecessor, the "Departamento Nacional de Serviços de Comercialização" was established on May, 6, 19/1

3. Membership: (a) ABTN - Individual members - 2,247
   Collective members -
   Dig industries
   Medium size industries
   Private associations
   Public associations
   Government agencies
(b) SNAB - SNAB is the coordinator of the Central Technical Committee for Norms and Standards (CTNP "Comissão Técnica de Normas e Padrões"), which includes the representative entities that take part in the supply system.

(c) SIPV - (n.a.)

4. Organizational

(a) ABTN - Civil Private Organization
   Council (25 members)
   Directory (8 members)
   Executive Staff: Mr. A. M. Martinez
   Technical work is done by 22 committees with 430 working groups.

(b) SNAB - Selects priority products for CTNP. At the request of the CTNP, the Federal Bureau for Agriculture (DFA - Delegacia Federal de Agricultura) establishes a consultative committee of norms and standards (CENP - Comissão Consultiva Estadual de Normas e Padrões) in the state most concerned with the specific product in question and coordinates the studies and discussions which result in a project that is presented to the central Committee (CTNP). After the necessary examination is completed, CTNP and the National Supply Secretary submit the final project to the Ministry of Agriculture who approves and publishes a "Portaria Ministerial".

(c) SIPV - Subordinated to the National Secretary for Livestock and Agriculture Protection of the Ministry of Agriculture. It has two Technical Divisions and two servicing sectors. Each Technical Division has two sections: (1) Technical Norms Division - "Divisão de Normas Técnicas" - DINOR with the following sections:
beverages and vinegars and industrial products and (2) Standardization and Classification Division - "Divisão de Padronização e Classificação"- DIPAC with the following sections: classification and control, and vegetable products standards
- Registration Sector
- Statistics and Documentation Sector
- SIPV: Secretary - Mr. Mário Alves Malafaia
- DINOR: Director - Mr. Mário Sérgio da Selva Cardoso
- DIPAC: Director - Mr. José Luiz Meirelles

5. **Financing**: (a) ABTN: from membership fee:
   from Government grants:
   from sales revenues:
   and other sources:

   (b) and (c) Financial resources from the Ministry of Agriculture

6. **Activities**: (a) ABTN: a - only standards writing
   b - only its own standards
   c - it doesn't have
   d - ISO, IBC, COPANT
   e - none
   f - Informative Bulletin of ABNT

   (b) SNAB: a - Planning, coordination and orientation for review and elaboration of norms and standards (identity, quality and packing for classification of products, as well as by-products with economic value)

   b - SNAB publishes its technical standards and regulations
c - for vegetable products and by-products

d - none

e - SNAB has legal competence (Law 6.305 of 1975 and Decree 82.110 of 1978) for studying and establishing norms and standards for vegetable products declared prioritary by CONCEX (National Council for Foreign Trade)

f - Norms and Standards drawn by SNAB are published in the Official Gazette.

(c) SIPV: a - Both (It should be noted that the term "standard" ("Padrão") is used by SIPV for compulsory technical specifications, in the same meaning as "technical regulation" in the GATT Standards Code)

b - in certain cases SIPV may publish standards developed by other agencies

c - yes, for products in relation to which SIPV has legal competence

d - yes - LAIA, Codex Alimentarius

e - legal competence for studying and establishing standards, technical regulations and norms, in general, for all types of beverages. It collaborates with SNAB in drawing up standards for in-natura and semi-industrialized vegetable products, and with the Ministry of Health in drawing up microbiological standards for food-stuffs and standards for enriched edible products.


f - (n.a.)

7. Fields of standardization:

(a) ABTN: a - metal mechanical areas
electric/electronic areas
agroindustry area
building area
metrification area
b - registered standards: 2,150 in 1981

(b) SNAB: a - vegetable products and by-products
b - in 1980/1981 some 22 standards for vegetable products were adopted

(c) SIPV: a - data on physical-chemical and microbiological analysis are gathered during the process of registration of beverages. Physical and chemical characteristics of products of vegetable origin, edible or not, are gathered by the classification section
b - in 1980/81 some 15 standards for beverages were drafted, some of which subsequently were adopted. A reformulation of the "Regulamento Geral de Bebidas" (General Regulation of Beverages contained in Decree 73.267/73) and of the Portaria Ministerial that established criteria for supervision beverages were drafted and submitted for approval. Also, norms on basic facilities and equipment for establishments that handle and commercialize in-natura agricultural products were drafted.

8. Fields of (a) ABTN - The Instituto Nacional de Metrologia, Normalização e Qualidade Industrial - INMETRO - is in charge of certification which is being implemented in the following fields:
   - electric/electronic areas
   - building area
   - metal/mechanical areas

(b) SNAB - Vegetable products and by-products
(c) SIPV - Beverages in general grains in general other agricultural products such as cotton, jute, pepper "babaçu", etc.

9. Status of (a) ABTN - The Brazilian standards are registered in INMETRO:
   publications:
   - compulsory standards used throughout the Brazilian territory
   - compulsory standards used by Governmental bodies and public services
   - only voluntary standards and those used as bases for Government regulations
(b) SNAB - All standards are compulsory
- It is a central Government body
- Approximately fifty "Portarias Ministeriais" setting out norms and standards have been published

(c) SIPV - a - All SIPV standards are compulsory
b - It is a central government organ
c - Legislation originating in SIPV comprises:
   . Decree 73.267/73, that deals with registration, classification and supervision of beverages and vinegars
   . The general regulation for classification (decree 82.110/78, that established the classification of vegetable products and valuable by-products destined for domestic trade
   . Approximately sixty "Portarias Ministeriais" setting out among other technical and administrative norms, ninety "Padrões de Identidade e Qualidade" (standards of identity and quality) for beverages and thirty eight standards and norms for classification of grains, vegetable oils, produce, tobacco, soya flour, manioc flour, fruits, etc.