

OFFICIAL DIARY OF THE UNION

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Body: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply/Secretary of Agricultural Defense

ORDINANCE SDA No. 532, OF FEBRUARY 14, 2022

Submits to Public Consultation, for a period of 90 (ninety) days, counting from the date of publication of this Ordinance, the draft Ordinance that establishes the Technical Regulation defining the official classification standard for soy and its by-products, considering their identity requirements and quality, sampling, presentation and marking or labelling, in aspects related to product classification.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEFENSE SECRETARY OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND SUPPLY, in the use of the attributions conferred by art. 24 and 68 of Annex I, of Decree No. 10,827, of September 30, 2021, in view of the provisions of Law No. 9,972, of May 25, 2000, in Decree No. 6,268, of November 22, 2007, in Decree No. 5741, of March 30, 2006, in MAPA Ordinance No. 381, of May 28, 2009, and what appears in Process No. 21000.024791/2021-76, resolves:

Art. 1 Submit to public consultation, for a period of 90 (ninety) days, the Draft Ordinance that establishes the Technical Regulation defining the official classification standard for soybeans and their by-products, considering their identity and quality requirements, sampling, presentation and marking or labeling, in aspects related to product classification.

Single paragraph. The Draft Ordinance is available on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply: <https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br>, link public consultations.

Art. 2nd Technically substantiated suggestions must be forwarded through the Normative Acts Monitoring System - SISMAN, from the Secretariat of Agricultural Defense, through the LINK: <http://sistemasweb.agricultura.gov.br/pages/SISMAN.html>.

Single paragraph. To gain access to SISMAN, the user must register in the Access Request System - SOLICITA, from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, through the LINK: <https://sistemasweb.agricultura.gov.br/solicita/>.

Art. 3. After the period established in the caput of art. 1 of this Ordinance, the General Coordination of Vegetal Quality - CGQV/DIPOV/SDA, will evaluate the suggestions received and make the relevant adjustments for subsequent publication in the Federal Official Gazette.

Art. 4 This Ordinance enters into force on the date of its publication.

JOSE GUILHERME TOLLSTADIUS LEAL

ATTACHMENT

ORDINANCE SDA No. 532, OF FEBRUARY 14, 2022

Establishes the Technical Regulation defining the official soy classification standard, considering its identity and quality requirements, sampling, presentation and marking or labeling, in aspects related to product classification and revokes current normative acts on the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND SUPPLY, in the use of the attribution which art. 87, sole paragraph, item II, of the Constitution, in view of the provisions of Law No. 9.972, of May 25, 2000, Decree No. 6.268, of November 22, 2007 and what appears in Process No. 21000.024791/2021- 76, solves:

Art. 1st Establish the Technical Regulation for soy, defining its official standard of classification, with identity and quality requirements, sampling, presentation and marking or labelling, in accordance with this Ordinance.

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS

Art. 2 For the purposes of this Regulation, it is considered:

I - soy: grains from the species *glycine max*(L) Merrill;

II - crushed grains: grains that are crushed, with the cotyledons and tegument broken by mechanical damage, excluding grains that are cracked in their tegument from this defect;

III- damaged grains: grains or pieces of grain that are burnt, flat, damaged, fermented, germinated, immature, moldy and burnt:

a) burned: grains or pieces of grain that are visibly fermented, with accentuated dark brown coloration, affecting the cotyledon in its entirety;

b) hollow: grains with an irregular shape that are wrinkled, atrophied and devoid of internal mass;

c) damaged: beans or pieces of beans that have stains on the pulp, altered and deformed, perforated or attacked by diseases or insects in any of their stages of development;

d) fermented: grains or pieces of grain that show a browning greater than the half of its internal part, accompanied by alteration in its structure due to decomposition;

e) sprouted: grains or pieces of grain that are visibly sprouted, featuring even the rupture of the film;

f) immature: grains with an oblong shape, which are intensely green, as they are not they have reached their full physiological development and may be wrinkled;

g) mouldy: grains or pieces of grain that have fungus (mold or mildew) visible to the naked eye, regardless of the size of the affected area; It is

h) burned: charred grains or pieces of grain, including those resulting from evolution of the burning defect;

IV - grains or seeds of other plant species: grains or seeds of other species cultivated or invasive plants other than soybeans;

V - greenish grains: grains or pieces of grains with physiological development complete that present a totally greenish coloration in the cotyledon;

VI - split and broken grains: pieces of grain, including cotyledons, which are retained in the sieve of circular sieves of 3.0 mm (three millimeters) in diameter;

VII - impurities: pieces of grain that leak through a sieve with a thickness of 0.8 mm (zero point eight millimeters), with holes of 400/100 cm² (four hundred by one hundred square centimeters) and 3.0 mm (three millimeters) in diameter of the holes, as well as debris from the product itself that is retained in it, but which is not soy, including pods that have not been threshed; the soybean husk (film) retained on the sieve is not considered an impurity

VIII - coffee stain or spillage of the hilum: the beans that present, totally or partial, dark spots on the integument, starting from the hilum, without affecting the cotyledon;

IX - purple spot: grains that have, in whole or in part, purple spots in the tegument, without affecting the cotyledon;

X - foreign matter: bodies or debris of any nature, foreign to the product, such as such as grains or seeds of other plant species, dirt, dead insects, among others;

XI - foreign matter indicative of risks to human health and foreign matter indicative of failures of Good Practices: those detected macroscopically or microscopically according to specific legislation;

XII - genetically modified organism (GMO): one whose genetic material (Acid Deoxyribonucleic-DNA and Ribonucleic Acid-RNA) has been modified by any genetic engineering technique;

XIII - particles with unknown toxicity: foreign particles, grains or parts thereof, different from their natural condition, with suspected toxicity, and the broken grains (cotyledons) will be considered as half a particle and smaller pieces will be considered as a quarter of a particle;

XIV - substances harmful to health: foreign substances or agents, of biological origin, chemical or physical, which are harmful to health, provided for in specific legislation, the value of which is outside the maximum limits provided; and

XV - humidity: the percentage of water found in the sample of the product free of materials foreign bodies and impurities, determined by an official method or by an apparatus giving an equivalent result.

CHAPTER II

CLASSIFICATION AND TOLERANCES

Art. 3° The classification of soy is established according to its identity requirements and quality.

§ 1 The soy identity requirement is defined by the product species itself, *glycine max(L)* Merrill.

§ 2 The soy quality requirements are defined according to the proposed use, color grain, oil or protein contents and the maximum tolerance limits established in Tables 1, 2 and 3 of this Ordinance.

Art. 4th Soy can be classified into Groups, Subgroups, Classes and Types.

Art. 5th Soy, according to the proposed use, whose information is the responsibility of the interested, will be classified in the following groups:

§ 1st Group I: soybean intended directly for human consumption:

I - Soybeans ready to be offered to the final consumer are included in this group.

§ 2nd Group II: soybean to be used as raw material:

I - this group includes soybeans intended for obtaining:

- a) by-products and residues for animal feed;**
- b) by-products and residues for human consumption;**
- c) biodiesel; and**
- d) other by-products and residues.**

§ 3rd Group III: soybeans for special purposes:

I - this group includes soybeans with high levels of oil or protein.

II - Group III soybeans can be classified into two subgroups:

- a) Subgroup I - soybeans with high oil content: those with an oil content above 20%; and
- b) Subgroup II - soybeans with high protein content: those with a high protein content above 40%.

Art. 6 Soybean, according to the color of the grain, will be classified in the following Classes:

I - yellow: is made up of soybeans that have a yellow, green or pearl color integument, whose interior is yellow, yellowish, light or whitish in cross section, admitting up to 10% (ten percent) of grains of other colors; It is

II - mixed: it is the one that does not fit into the Yellow Class.

Single paragraph. For Group II and III soybeans, the determination of the class will be optional.

Art.7 Soy from Group I, Group II and Group III will be classified into Types defined by the maximum tolerance limits established in Tables 1, 2 and 3 of this Ordinance, respectively, and may also be classified as Out of Type or Disqualified:

Table 1: Maximum tolerance limits, expressed in percentage, for Group I soybeans - intended directly for human consumption:

Type	Damaged				greenish	Total of dented Parties, and broken	Subjects strange and impurities
	Total of Burning and burned	burned	moldy	Total (1) of Damaged			
1	1.0	0.3	0.5	4.0	2.0	8.0	1.0
two	2.0	1.0	1.5	6.0	4.0	15.0	1.0
Outside in Type	12.0			40.0	40.0		40.0
(1) The sum of burnt, burned, moldy, fermented, sprouted, damaged, immature, and flat.							

Table 2: Maximum tolerance limits, expressed in percentage, for Group II soybeans - soybeans to be used as raw material:

Type	Damaged				greenish	Total of dented Parties, and broken	Subjects Weird eImpurities
	Total of Burning and burned	burned	moldy	Total (1) of Damaged			
1	4.00	1.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	30.00	1.00
two	6.00	2.00	7.00	10.00	10.00	40.00	1.00
3	8.00	3.00	8.00	12.00	12.00	50.00	1.00
4	10.00	4.00	9.00	16.00	14.00	60.00	1.00
5	12.00	5.00	10.00	18.00	16.00	70.00	1.00
Outside in Type	60.0			100.0	100.0		40.0
(1) The sum of burnt, burned, moldy, fermented, sprouted, damaged, immature, and flat.							

Table 3: Maximum tolerance limits, expressed in percentage, for Group III soybeans – soybeans for special purposes:

Type	Damaged				greenish	Total of dented Parties, and broken	Subjects Weird elmpurities
	Total of Burning and Burned	burned	moldy	Total (1) of Damaged			
Type Single	12.00	5.00	10.00	18.00	16.00	70.00	1.00
Outside in 60.0	100.0	100.0	40.0	Type			
(1) The sum of burnt, burnt, moldy, fermented, sprouted, damaged, immature, and flat.							

§ 1° Group I soybeans that do not meet the parameters will be considered as Out of Type. established for Type 2 in Table 1 of this Ordinance.

- a) soybeans classified as Out of Type for exceeding the maximum limits for total grains burnt and burnt grains, burnt grains and moldy grains, cannot be marketed as it is, and may be reprocessed for the purpose of fitting into type, when the sum of the tolerance limit for these defects is up to 12% (twelve percent) ;
- b) soybean classified as Out of Type for exceeding the maximum limit of the total number of damages, not it may be marketed as it is, and may be reprocessed for the purpose of fitting into type, when the sum of the tolerance limit for these defects is up to 40% (forty percent);
- c) soybeans classified as Out of Type for exceeding the maximum limit of greenish and total dented, broken and broken cannot be marketed as it is, and may be reprocessed for the purpose of framing the type, when the sum of the tolerance limit for these defects is up to 40% (forty percent); It is
- d) soybean classified as Out of Type for exceeding the maximum limit of foreign matter and impurities cannot be marketed as it is, and may be reprocessed, unfolded or recomposed for the purpose of fitting into Type, when the sum of the tolerance limit for these defects is up to 40% (forty percent).
- e)

§ 2° Group II soybeans that do not meet the parameters will be considered as Out of Type. established for Type 5 in Table 2 of this Ordinance, and may be marketed as it is, provided it is identified as Out of Type.

§ 3° Group III soybeans that do not meet the parameters will be considered as Out of Type. established for the Single Type in Table 3 of this Ordinance, and may be marketed as it is, provided it is identified as Out of Type.

Art. 8° It will be disqualified and its commercialization prohibited, as well as its entry into the country, soy, its by-products and residues of economic value that present one or more of the situations indicated below:

- I - poor condition, including a general appearance of mold or fermentation; II – presence of treated seeds;
- III - strange odor, of any nature, inappropriate to the product, which prevents its use;
- IV - percentage of defects and foreign matter and impurities above the maximum limits of tolerance for Out of Type, established in Table 1 of this Ordinance; and
- V - the sum of defects, total burnt and burnt grains, maximum burnt grains, of moldy grains and foreign matter and impurities above the maximum tolerance limits for Out of Type, established in Table 2 of this Ordinance.

Art. 9 The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply may carry out analyzes of residues, contaminants, harmful substances, foreign matter indicative of risk to human health and foreign matter indicative of failures in Good Practices, in accordance with specific legislation.

§1 The soybean will be considered disqualified, when the presence of the substances of which deals with the caput of this article in limits higher than the maximum established in the specific legislation, or, even, when the presence of substances not authorized for the product is verified.

Art. 10. In case of verification of disqualified product, the entity accredited for carrying out the classification of vegetable products, their by-products and residues of economic value must issue the corresponding document, declassifying the product, as well as communicate the fact to the decentralized unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply where the product is located, for the appropriate measures.

Art. 11. It will be up to the decentralized unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply adopt the appropriate measures regarding the disqualified product, being able to articulate, where appropriate, with other official bodies.

Art. 12. In the specific case of using the substandard product for purposes other than the proposed use, a decentralized unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply must adopt the necessary procedures to follow up the product until its complete de-characterization, being the responsibility of the product owner or his representative, in addition to bearing the costs related to the operation, to be your depositary when necessary.

CHAPTER III

REQUIREMENTS AND GENERAL PROCEDURES

Art. 13. The soybean must be physiologically developed, healthy, clean and dry, respecting the tolerances established in this Ordinance.

Art. 14. The limits and procedures to be adopted when verifying the presence of particles with unknown toxicity will comply with the provisions of complementary legislation.

Art. 15. The grains or seeds of other plant species present in the sample must be identified and quantified, observing the photographic reference made available by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply.

Art. 16. The percentage of moisture technically recommended for marketing purposes of soy will be 13.0% (thirteen percent).

CHAPTER IV

SAMPLING

Art. 17. The collected samples, which will serve as the basis for carrying out the classification, must contain the data necessary for the identification of the person interested in classifying the product, and the information regarding the identification of the lot or volume of the product from which they originated.

Art. 18. It will be up to the owner, possessor, holder or carrier to provide for the identification and movement of the product, regardless of the form in which it is found, allowing for its adequate sampling.

Art. 19. It will be responsible for the representativeness of the sample, in relation to the batch or volume of which originated, the individual or legal entity that collected it, upon presentation of the corresponding supporting document.

Art. 20. In the classification of imported soy and in the inspection classification, the holder of the inspected merchandise, its legal representative, its transporter or its storer must provide the necessary conditions for the inspection and sampling work required by the inspection authority.

Art. 21. Sampling in means of road, rail and water transport should adhere to the following methodology:

I - the collection of samples must be done at points of the vehicle, evenly distributed, according to Table 3 of this Ordinance, at depths that reach the upper third, middle and lower third of the load to be sampled, in a minimum amount of 2 kg (two kilograms) per sampled point, observing the following criteria:

Table 3: Number of sample collection points according to lot size

Quantity of the product that constitutes the lot (tons)	Minimum number of points to be sampled
up to 15 tons	5
more than 15 up to 30 tons	8
more than 30 tons	11

II - the total product sampled must be homogenized, quartered and reduced by at least 4 kg (four kilograms) to compose at least 4 (four) sample copies, consisting of at least 1 kg (one kilogram) each, which will be representative of the lot.

Art. 22. Sampling in handling equipment or moving grains in cases loading, unloading or transit must comply with the following methodology:

I - the collection of samples must be carried out with appropriate equipment, carrying out collections of 500 g (five hundred grams) on conveyor belts and extracting at least 10 kg (kilograms) of product for each fraction of a maximum of 500 t (five hundred tons) of the load to be sampled, at regular intervals of equal times, calculated according to the flow of each terminal;

II - the 10 kg (ten kilograms) extracted from each fraction of a maximum of 500 t (five hundred tons) must be homogenized, quartered and reserved to compose the sample that will be analyzed every 5000 t (five thousand tons) of the batch, at most; It is

III - join the 10 (ten) partial samples that were reserved from each 5000 t (five thousand tons), according to item II of this article, which must be homogenized, quartered and reduced into at least 4 kg (four kilograms) of product to compose at least 4 (four) sample copies, consisting of at least , 1 kg (one kilogram) each, which will be representative of the lot.

Art. 23. Sampling in bulk warehouses and silos must be done in the reception system or dispatch from the storage unit, proceeding according to the methodology for sampling in handling equipment.

Art. 24. Sampling in a conventional warehouse of the bagged product must comply with the following methodology:

I - collection in the lot will be done at random in at least 10% (ten percent) of the bags, span all faces of the stack; and

II - the minimum amount of collection will be 30 g (thirty grams) per bag, until completing at least 10 kg (ten kilograms) of the product, which must be homogenized, quartered and reduced by at least 4 kg (four kilograms) to compose at least 4 (four) samples, consisting of at least 1 kg (one kilogram) each, which will be representative of the lot.

Art. 25. Sampling in packaged product must comply with the following:

I - the packaged product, intended directly for human consumption, must be presented homogeneous in terms of its identity, quality and presentation specifications;

II - the sampling of packaged products will be carried out by removing a number of packages or sufficient packaging to compose at least 4 (four) samples of at least 1 kg (one kilogram) each, which will be representative of the lot; and

III - in the fiscal classification, the samples can be constituted by the plant product in its original packaging.

Art. 26. Soybean classification samples, extracted according to the procedures described in this Ordinance, must be properly packaged, sealed, identified and will have the following destination:

I - a work sample for carrying out the classification;

II - a sample that will be made available to the interested party;

III - a sample to meet a possible request for arbitration; and

IV - a sample intended for internal quality control.

Art. 27. In the inspection classification, the samples extracted according to the procedures described in this Ordinance must be properly packaged, sealed, identified and will have the following destination:

I - a work sample for carrying out the inspection classification;

II - a sample that will be made available to the inspector;

III - a sample to meet a possible request for expertise; and

IV - a safety sample, in case one of the previous copies is unusable or there is need for additional analyses, except for analyzes that require a specific sampling methodology.

Art. 28. When the classification sample is collected and sent by the interested party, it must be observing the same criteria and sampling procedures provided for in this Ordinance.

Art. 29. The quantity remaining from the sampling process will be replaced in the batch or returned to the interested party.

Art. 30. The Classifier, the accredited company or entity or the supervisory body will not be obliged to recombine or reimburse the sampled product, which may be damaged or whose quantity is reduced, due to the sampling and classification.

Art. 31. In the classification of imported plant products, sampling and making of samples, when applicable, will be carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply or under its supervision and at the expense of the importer, observing its specificities.

Single paragraph. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply may establish sampling rules and specific guidelines.

Art. 32. In classifying soybeans by operational flow, the sampling method must be duly described and documented.

CHAPTER V

OPERATING PROCEDURES OR SCRIPT FOR CLASSIFICATION

Art. 33. In operational procedures or script for classifying soybeans, it must be previously noted the following:

I - before carrying out the classification, the Classifier must verify that the sample, of at least 1 kg (one kilogram), has live insects or any disqualifying situation, which hinder or prevent the classification of the product, observing the provisions of art. 8, of this Ordinance; and, in the event of finding any disqualifying situation, he must issue the corresponding Classification Report classifying the product as disqualified and communicate the fact to the Federal Superintendence of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply of the Federation Unit where the product is located, for the measures applicable;

II - once the presence of live insects is verified, the classifier must recommend the purge of the batch sampled and, after this procedure, perform a new sample collection for classification;

III - identify and quantify the grains or seeds of other plant species present in the sample of at least 1 kg (one kilogram), and after the procedure recombine the sample;

IV - if the product is ready to be classified, use a sample of at least 1 kg (one kilogram), homogenize it and reduce it by the quartering process until obtaining the working sample, of at least 125 g (one hundred and twenty-five grams), weighed on a previously calibrated scale, recording the weight obtained for the purpose of calculating the percentages of tolerances provided for in the Tables of this Ordinance;

V - of the remainder of the sample of at least 1 kg (one kilogram) intended for classification, must be also obtain, through the quartering process, a subsample for the determination of moisture, from which foreign matter and impurities must be removed; the weight of the subsample must be in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's recommendations, noting the value found in the Classification Report;

VI - from the working sample of at least 125 g (one hundred and twenty-five grams), proceed with the separation of foreign matter and impurities, using a circular sieve of 3.00 mm (three millimeters) in diameter, performing continuous and uniform movements for 30 (thirty) seconds:

a) unthreshed pods shall be considered as impurities;

b) the soy bean film that remains on the sieve will not be considered an impurity;

c) the grains or seeds of other plant species that are retained in the quartering will be considered foreign matter;

and

d) the impurities and foreign matter that are retained in the sieve will be collected manually, added and weighed to those that leak in the sieve and determined their percentage, noting the value found in the report;

VII - check the weight of the sample free of foreign matter and impurities, noting the weight obtained in the classification report;

VIII - identify and separate the defects observing the following:

a) separate damaged grains (burned, burned, moldy, fermented, germinated, damaged, immature and flat), the greenish, broken, broken and crushed grains;

b) in case of doubt as to the identification of any defect in the soybean, it must be cut in the affected region, for the best visualization;

c) not consider as a defect the mashed grain without breaking the tegument; and

d) beans with purple spot and beans with coffee spot will not be considered as defects;

IX - weigh the defects and write down the weight of each one in the Classification Report, observing the which follows:

a) individually weigh each defect of the damaged grains;

- b) add the percentages of all damaged grains (burned, burned, moldy, fermented, germinated, damaged, immature and flat);
- c) add the percentages obtained for burned and burnt defects;
- d) weigh the greenish grains;
- e) jointly weigh the broken, broken and mashed grains; It is
- f) the percentage of each defect will be calculated by the following formula, the result being expressed with 2 (two) decimal places: $\text{value in \%} = \frac{\text{weight of the defect (g)} \times 100}{\text{weight of the work sample (g) free of foreign matter and impurities}}$;

X - classify the product in Type, considering the percentages found, according to the distribution of defects and respective tolerances, contained in Tables 1, 2 and 3 of this Ordinance, observing the following:

- a) if two or more defects affect the grain, the most serious defect will prevail, obeying the following decreasing scale of severity: burnt, burnt, moldy, fermented, greenish, germinated, damaged, immature, flat, crushed, broken and broken; and
- b) the product must be classified according to the inferior type found;

XI - to determine the class, the weight of the sample free of materials must be measured foreign substances, impurities and defects, noting the result obtained in the Classification Report, and this value will be used later to calculate the percentage of grains of each class:

- a) proceed with the separation of the grains according to their color, weighing and recording the values found in the Classification Report, converting the values using the formula: $\text{value in \%} = \frac{\text{weight of grains of each class (g)} \times 100}{\text{weight of the work sample (g)}}$; and
- b) to include, obligatorily, in the Classification Report, the percentage of grains of each class found in the sample; and
- c) to determine the subgroup, in the case of Group III soybeans, a sample must be used free of foreign matter and impurities, removing a sufficient amount for laboratory analysis.

XII - if the product is considered Out of Type or Disqualified, make it appear in the Classification Report the reasons that determined such classifications, as well as the percentages that constitute the Mixed Class, when applicable;

XIII - complete the completion of the Classification Report; It is

XIV - review, date, stamp and sign the Classification Report.

CHAPTER VI

PRESENTATION METHOD

Art. 34. When packaging and presenting soybeans, what should be observed that follows:

I - soybeans may be presented in bulk or packaged; II - the packages used in the packaging of soybeans must be made of proper materials; and;

III - the specifications regarding the material, manufacture and capacity of the packaging used in the packaging of soy must be in accordance with the specific legislation.

CHAPTER VII

MARKING OR LABELING

Art. 35. Soybean quality specifications referring to marking or labeling must be in line with the respective Classification Document.

Art. 36. In the case of Group I product, packaged and intended directly for food human, the marking or labeling, once the specific legislation is observed, must contain the following information:

I - relating to the classification of the product:

- a) Group;
- b) Class, which will be mandatory only when the soy is considered to be of the Mixed Class; It is
- c) Type;

II - relating to the product and its person in charge:

- a) denomination of sale of the product (the word "soybean" or "soybean in grain", followed by the trademark commercial product, if any);
- b) batch identification, which will be the responsibility of the packer; and
- c) corporate name, registration in the National Register of Legal Entities (CNPJ) or registration in the Individual Taxpayer Registration (CPF), address of the packaging company or the person responsible for the product.

Art. 37. In the case of the bulk product, exposed for sale, intended directly for food human, the product must be identified and the expressions placed in a prominent place, easy to see and difficult to remove, containing, at least, information regarding the type of product and its origin, national or imported.

Art. 38. The marking or labeling of imported soy packaged and destined directly for human food, in addition to the information contained in article 36 of this Ordinance, it must also contain the following information:

I - country of origin; and

II - business name, address and CNPJ of the importer.

Art. 39. The marking or labeling of the packaged product must be easy to see and difficult to removal, ensuring correct, clear, precise, conspicuous information in Portuguese, complying with the requirements set forth in specific legislation.

Art. 40. The information referring to the Group must be written with the word "Group" followed by the corresponding Roman numeral.

Art. 41. The information referring to the Subgroup, in the case of Group III soybeans, must be written with the word "Subgroup" followed by the corresponding Roman numeral and the oil or protein content, in percentage, as the case may have.

Art. 42. The information referring to the Class, when applicable, must be written with the word "Class" followed by the word "Yellow" or "Mixed" as the case may be.

Art. 43. The information referring to the type must be written with the word "Type" followed by the corresponding Arabic numeral, or "Unique Type" or "Out of Type", as the case may be.

Art. 44. The Type indicator must be written in characters of the same size, according to the specified dimensions for the net content provided for in specific legislation.

Art. 45. The use of terms or expressions that induce the consumer to doubt or error regarding the quality of the product.

CHAPTER VIII

FINAL PROVISIONS

Art. 46. In order to standardize the criteria for classifying and identifying grains or seeds of other plant species, the competent technical area of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply will provide a photographic reference, identifying and characterizing the parameters provided for in this Ordinance.

Art. 47. The classification of soybeans provided for in this Ordinance will only be valid when carried out by a professional duly registered with MAPA, even when used in commercial transactions whose official classification is not mandatory.

Art. 48. Doubts arising from the application of this Ordinance will be resolved by the technical area authority of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply.

Art. 49. The following are revoked:

I - Normative Instruction No.Q 11, of May 15, 2007; It is

II - Normative Instruction No.Q 37, of July 27, 2007. Art. 50.

Art.50. This Ordinance takes effect on March 1, 2022.

TEREZA CRISTINA CORREA DA COSTA DIAS

This content does not replace the one published in the certified version.