

CodSP-100-BRA

The National Codification Bureau of Brazil

July 2017



THE BRAZILIAN NATIONAL CODIFICATION BUREAU

Centro de Catalogação de Defesa – CECADE
Defense Codification Center

1. AIM

The overall aim of the Brazilian National Codification Bureau is to establish, maintain and upgrade the Brazilian Defense Codification System (SISCADE), in harmony with the NATO Codification System (NCS), as a support tool for logistic functions operated by Brazilian Armed Forces and by civil organizations accepted into the System.

Considering the above mandate, our NCB has the following responsibilities:

- Coordinate codification in Brazil;
- Maintain and enhance national databases on items and entities;
- Represent the Brazilian codification in international forums;
- Disseminate codification rules and methodology issued by AC/135;
- Establish and maintain an information link between NCS and Brazilian Armed Forces;
- Train human resources to use the NCS;
- Spread codification culture and information to national manufacturers; e
- Exchange codification data with other countries.

2. HISTORY

1950	Brazilian Armed Forces had a first contact with the Federal Codification System (FCS) when buying equipment and supply items.
1960	Brazilian militaries learned about FCS in courses and personnel interchanges.
1966	The Joint-Staff of the Armed Forces initiated studies on codification matters involving materiel used by the military Forces.
1979	Brazilian Joint-Staff of the Armed Forces created the Materiel Codification Permanent Commission (CPCM) to establish rules on identification, standardization and codification for common materiel used in Armed Forces.
1982	Brazilian Join-Staff of the Armed Forces established the Military Codification System (SISMICAT).
1986	Brazilian Join-Staff of the Armed Forces established the Brazilian Stock Number (NEB), with structure similar to the NSN.
1987	Brazilian Air Force started a codification process involving aeronautical materiel only.

1991	Brazilian Army began the Army Materiel Codification System (SICATEX).
1993	A first contact was made with AC/135-Main Group, expressing Brazilian interest in participating in the NCS.
1994	Navy changed its system to a newer one called GLE using online links and involving all navy organizations. Congress approved law determining the creation of a National Codification Center under the Joint-Staff of the Armed Forces.
1997	Brazil ratified STANAG 3150 and 3151, and signed bilateral agreement with NAMSA. CPCM created a task group to introduce a National Codification Center, named Nucleus of the CECAFA (Armed Forces Codification Center). Air Force bought from Spain a data system using NCS exchange concepts (segments and transactions). Air Force started developing a new materiel management system with a codification module using NCS concepts. Brazil signed a bilateral agreement on codification with Argentina. Brazil participated for the first time in international forums (8 th Symposium of Codification, 90 th PANEL A Meeting and 73 rd AC/135 Main Group meeting).
1998	CECAFA was created. Navy started updating its materiel system inserting NCS concepts.
2001	Brazil developed and implemented its own codification software.
2002	Brazil became a Tier 2 sponsored nation on June, during the 81 st Main Group Meeting. Brazil was the first country to use internet version of the NATO Mailbox System.
2004	The web version of Brazilian Catalogue of Items and Entities became available for the Armed Forces.
2005	The internet version of Brazilian Catalogue of Items and Entities became available.
2016	Brazil started using the new Brazilian Codification System (SISCAT-BR) provided by Aura (MC Catalogue). Brazil was submitted to Compliance test of the new Brazilian Codification tool.
2017	CECAFA was renamed to Defense Codification Center (CECADE) under the Joint-Staff of the Armed Forces. SISMICAT was renamed to Defense Codification System (SISCADE).

3. ORGANIZATION

CECADE is a codification center, subordinated to the Ministry of Defense, which provides services to governmental entities, manufacturers and other entities interested in this activity.

- ORGANIZATIONAL CHART -



4. ADP SYSTEM

CECADE has an ADP System which comprises the following main functions:

- Receipt and processing of transactions originated from other NCBs or national users;
- TIR maintenance;
- Access control;
- Historical national and international statistics data;
- Manufacturers catalogue maintenance;
- NSN assignment;
- Automatic screening by reference.

5. NCS DATA SEGMENTS

Segments used in the Brazilian codification system:

- Segment A – Identification Data
- Segment B – MOE Rule Data
- Segment C – Reference Data
- Segment V – Coded Characteristics Data
- Segment K – Item Identification Status/Cancellation Data
- Segment R – Data Element Oriented with Value
- Segment 2 – Screening by Reference
- Segment 8 – Organizational Entity Data

6. PUBLICATIONS

- Manual of the Defense Codification System (extracted from ACodP-1);
- Guide to the Defense Codification System;
- Standards for Operational Governance of the Brazilian Defense Codification System (NORCAT)

7. STANAGS

Brazil has adopted the following STANAGs:

- 3150 - Uniform System of Supply Classification
- 3151 - Uniform System of Item Identification
- 4177 - Uniform System of Data Acquisition
- 4199 - Uniform System of Exchange of Materiel Management Data

8. TRAINING

CECADE has developed a training program on codification in different levels. CECADE provides classes for twenty students in Portuguese or English language. Besides, the Navy and the Air Force provide codification courses for codifiers on a biannual basis.

9. THE BRAZIL NCB ON INTERNET

The CECADE home page contains a vast amount of useful information concerning codification and links to access the Guide of Products of Defense Interest (Portuguese/English/Spanish) and the Catalogue of the Companies Defense Interest.

The home page for the BRA NCB can be found at www.cecade.defesa.gov.br.

10. BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Brazil currently has bilateral agreements with the following countries:

Argentina	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany	Portugal
Italy	South Korea	Spain	United Kingdom	United States	