

Brazil – Shellfish production

Source: www.cidades.ibge.gov.br



	Production (tons)	%
Brazil	14,298.6	
Pará	48.9	1.3
Maranhão	22.9	0.3
Paraíba	20.0	0.5
Alagoas	51.2	0.2
Sergipe	5.5	0.0
Bahia	31.9	0.4
Rio de Janeiro	67.3	0.1
São Paulo	43.7	0.2
Paraná	185.2	0.3
Santa Catarina	13,820.8	96.7

Virtually, all the Brazilian production is sold on the domestic market

485 marine farms



Species	%
Mussels (<i>Perna perna</i>)	81.1
Oysters (<i>Crassostrea gigas</i>)	18.2
Native oyster species	0.6
Scallops (<i>Nodipecten nodosus</i>)	0.03



Source: www.infoagro.sc.gov.br



Legislation - National Shellfish Sanitation Programme (PNCMB)

- Implemented in 2012;
- Requires the monitoring of shellfish sanitary quality:
 - Phycotoxins and harmful algae monitoring (fortnightly or weekly);
 - *E. coli* monitoring (fortnightly) - Classification based on analysis of five samples obtained in the same day from each of the monitored areas;
 - Three classes (Permitted, Permitted under conditions, Suspended);
 - A new classification is attributed to the monitored areas in the light of new results, not considering the historical data.
- Santa Catarina applies the established controls since 2012;
- Results are publicly available (laboratory reports and maps with the classifications);
- Need to adjust some elements of the programme;
- Santa Catarina implemented a complementary regulation in 2020:
 - Location of *E. coli* monitoring point based on worst case scenario based on risk maps (risk assessment);
 - *E. coli* monthly monitoring - Classification considering time series (12 to 24 results – max 3 years);
 - The legal limits for *E. coli* are equivalent to those established in the national programme.
- Risks associated with the consumption of bivalve molluscs:
 - HABs are very common in SC (DSP mostly);
 - Research findings have evidenced the prevalence of Salmonella, Vibrios, HAV, HuNoV and protozoa;
 - Epidemiological evidences of outbreaks related to shellfish consumption are scarce (underreported).

