**Initial list of issues within scope of the review/revision process of ASC Shrimp Standard v1.0.**

The ASC Shrimp Standard aims to transform shrimp aquaculture towards more environmental sustainability and social responsibility using efficient market mechanisms that create value across the seafood chain.

The ASC Shrimp Standard ***applies Globally*** and includes indicators and metrics aiming to reduce the key negative social and environmental impacts of the farm (see the Standard); notably as regards to human rights and labour rights based on ILO conventions, in order to improve living and working conditions of farms workers.

Depending on stakeholder feedback and development resulting in v1.1, the final list of issues may differ.

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| **#** | **Existing**  **INDICATOR** | | **Existing**  **REQUIREMENT** | **Issue detected:** |
| **Criterion 2.2: Conservation of protected areas or critical habitats** | | | | |
| 1 | 2.2.2 Allowance for siting in mangrove ecosystems14and other natural wetlands15, or areas of ecological importance as determined by the B‐EIA or national/state/local authority plans/list. | | None for farms built (with or without permits) after May 1999, except for pumping stations and inlet/outlet canals provided they have been permitted by authorities and an equivalent area is rehabilitated16 as compensation.  For farms built or permitted before May 1999, farmers are required to compensate/offset impacts via rehabilitation as determined by the B‐EIA, or the national/state/local authority plans/list, or 50% of the affected ecosystem (whichever is greater). | Textual clarification is needed in this criterion |
| **Criterion 3.1: All impacts on surrounding communities, ecosystem users and land owners are accounted for and are, or will be, negotiated in an open and accountable manner** | | | | |
| 2 | **-** | | **-** | The BEIA and p-SIA need to improve their content, consistence and provide a detailed guidance. |
| **Criterion 3.2: Complaints by affected stakeholders are being resolved** | | | | |
| 3 | 3.2.1. Farm owners shall develop and apply a verifiable conflict resolution policy for local communities. The policy shall state how conflicts identified in the p‐SIA and new complaints will be tracked transparently, how third party mediation can be part of the process and explain how to respond to all received complaints. Complaint boxes, complaint registers and complaint acknowledgement receipts (in local language(s)) are used. | | Completed | To include instructions where complaints should be addressed |
| **Criterion 5.1.: Disease prevention** | | | | |
| 4 | 5.1.1. Develop and maintain an operational health plan addressing:  1) Pathogens that can come from the surrounding environment into the farm (e.g., predator and vector control)  2) Pathogens that can spread from the farm to the surrounding environment (e.g., effluent filtration/sterilization, and waste such as dead‐shrimp management)  3) Spreading of pathogens within the farm. Critical to avoid cross contamination, detect and prevent emerging pathogen(s), and monitor external signs of pathologies and moribund animals. | | Demonstration that the operational health plan is functional. | Currently the ASC shrimp standard does not:  a) Indicate a frequency for reviewing of the Aquatic Animal health plan.  b) Include a quarantine plan that a shrimp farm can implement if it is needed (alternative).  c) Require that an aquatic animal health professional oversee the aquatic animal health plan management.  d) Describe and include the profile who the aquatic animal health professional is |
| **Criterion 5.3.: Disease management and treatment** | | | | |
| 5 | - | | - | The ASC shrimp standard does not request to UoC be aware about which antibiotics are used by hatcheries and if these antibiotics are not listed in the WHO. |
| 6 | **-** | | **-** | Currently the ASC standard does not (5.3.5) allow treating water with pesticides banned or restricted by the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC), the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) or classed as “extremely hazardous” or “highly hazardous” (classes Ia and Ib) by the World Health Organization (WHO), and does not allow (5.3.6)  discharge of any hazardous chemicals without previous neutralization98  However the ASC standard does not require the UoC tangible proof of water results test to verify the compliance. |
| **Criterion 6.1.: Presence of exotic or introduced shrimp species** | | | | |
| 7 | 6.1.1. Use of non‐indigenous shrimp species.103 | | Allowed, provided it is in commercial production locally104AND there is no evidence105 of establishment or impact on adjacent ecosystems by that species AND there is documentation (hatchery permits, import licenses, etc.) that demonstrates compliance with introduction procedures as identified by regional, national and international importation guidelines (e.g., OIE and ICES106). | Textual clarification is needed in this criterion |
| 8 | 6.1.2. Prevention measures in place to prevent escapes at harvest and during grow‐out include:  A. Effective screens or barriers of appropriate mesh size for the smallest animals present; double screened when non‐indigenous species.  B. Perimeter pond banks or dykes are of adequate height and construction to prevent breaching in exceptional flood events107  C. Regular, timely inspections are performed and recorded in a permanent register  D. Timely repairs to the system are recorded  E. Installation and management of trapping devices to sample for the existence of escapes; data is recorded  F. Escape recovery protocols in place | | YES  YES  YES  YES  YES  YES | It is needed to include controls and record of the trapping devices and workers’ training for escapes in a shrimp farm as well as more details and guide in the criterion |
| **Criterion 6.2.: Origin of post larvae or Broodstock** | | | | |
| 9 | | 6.2.2. Percent of total post larvae from closed loop hatchery (i.e., farm‐raised broodstock). | *P. vannamei, P. indicus, P.stylirostris* 100%*P. monodon* must be increased over time, and reach 100% within six years after the publication | Textual clarification is needed in this criterion |
| 10 | | **-** | **-** | New species will be added. Metrics for each species will be got from industry and the best science available. (FFER, eFCR, Protein content, N and P) |
| **Criterion 7.1.: Traceability of raw materials in feed** | | | | |
| 11 | | 7.1.2. Demonstration of chain of custody and traceability for fisheries products in feed through an ISEAL member or ISO 65 compliant certification scheme that also incorporates the FAO118 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. | Yes | Textual clarification and a specific inclusion about sourcing feed from only non IUU sources is needed in this criterion |
| **Criterion 7.4.: Efficient use of wild fish**132 **for fishmeal or oil** | | | | |
| 12 | | 7.4.2. a. Economic Feed Conversation Ratio (eFCR)  *-P. vannamei* 1.5  -*P. monodon* 1.8 | Records are available | - Include an exception for intensive production, where several harvests in a year will increase the FCR, and  - Specify that FCR is calculated properly including nursery to avoid get a realistic factor (UoC) |
| 13 | | **-** | **-** | (7.5.6) The ASC standard does not request or include regular PH control in different areas: Pond, water daily discharge, reservoir, harvest |
| 14 | | 7.7.2. Responsible handling and disposal of wastes based on risk assessment and possibilities of recycling. | Evidence of procedures in place. | The ASC standard does not require detailed hands on process and recording. |
| 15 | | **-** | **-** | Currently the ASC standard does not request UoC any management system in place and traceability within the farm |
| 16 | | **-** | **-** | Currently the ASC standard does not request any specific action against plastic. There is a clear link between Land-Ocean, especially when it comes to contaminants. ASC aims to address this issues globally in all ASC certified farms |