

INTERTEK WORKSHOP
CUONG LY – ASC LEAD AUDITOR

VIETFISH 25-AUG-2022





KEY **DIFFICULTIES** ABOUT













ASC FARM CERTIFICATION IN VIETNAM

Number of
ASC certified **farms**
updated Aug-2022

In Vietnam until Aug-2022:
+ 98 Shrimp certificates
+ 52 Pangasius certificates

Farm Snapshot

Farm-Sites Certified and in Assessment

Certified	In assesment	Certified	In assessment	
Abalone 	49	6		
Bivalves 	364	119		
Flatfish 	1	9		
Pangasius 	41	4		
Salmon 	599	113		
Seabass/ Seabream/ Meagre 	58	13		
		Seriola/ Cobia 	17	1
		Shrimp 	489	652
		Tilapia 	36	4
		Tropical Marine Finfish 	6	1
		Trout 	83	39
		Seaweed* 	21	28
				Certified Total 1,764
				In Assessment Total 987

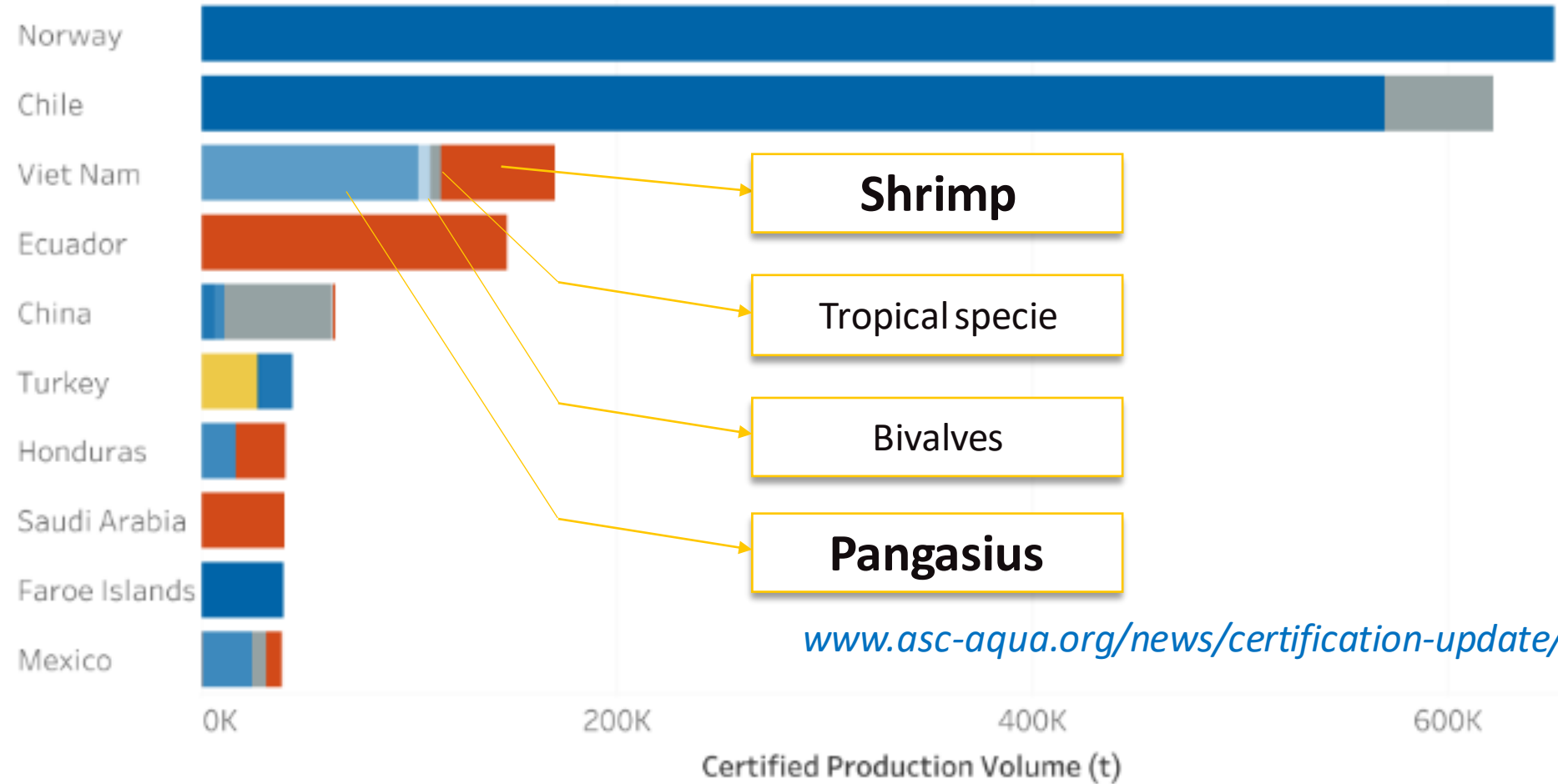
* ASC/MSC
Seaweed standard

*ASC certification
by **Volumes**
updated Aug-2022*

Production Volumes (t) per Standard per Top 10 Countries

ASC Standard

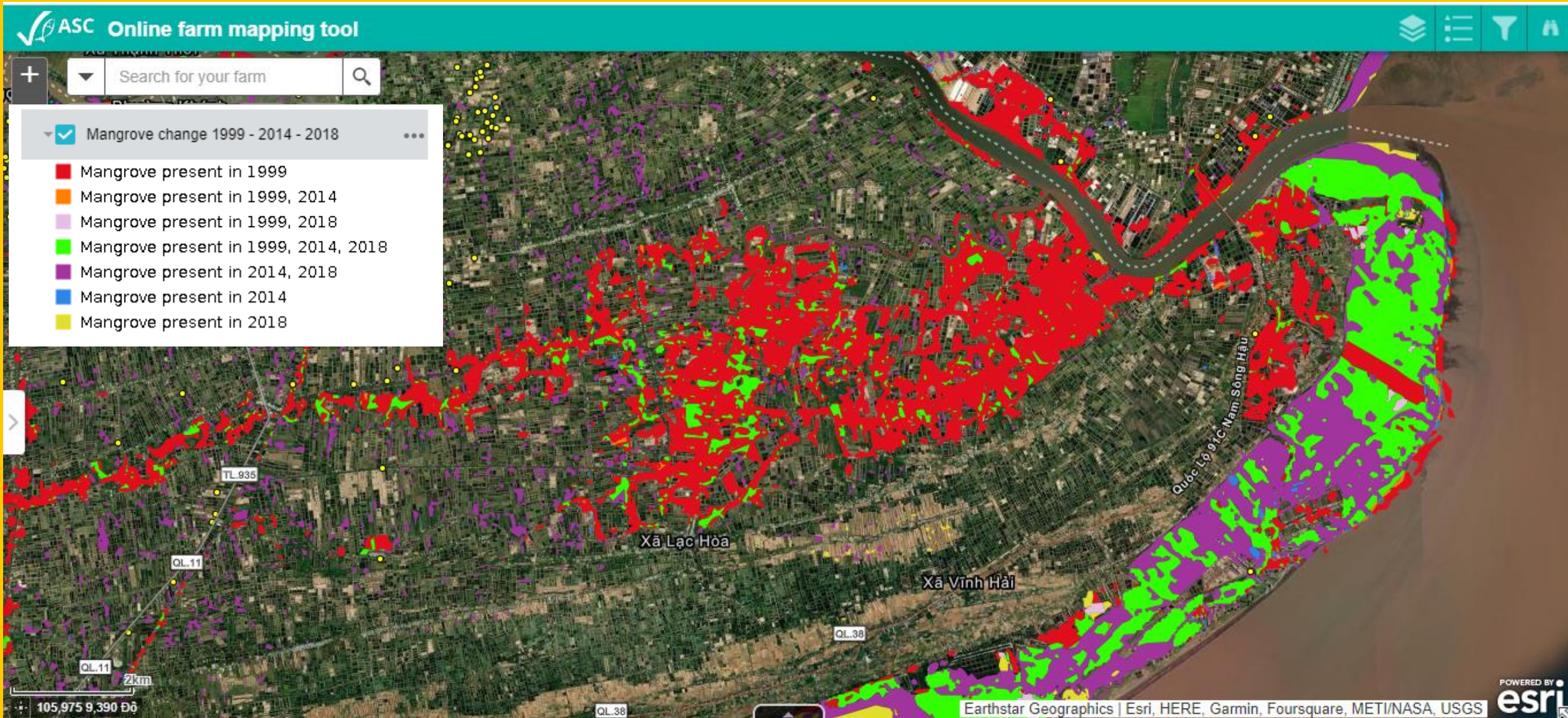
- Seriola and Cobia
- Freshwater Trout
- Tropical Marine F..
- Shrimp
- Seabass, Seabre..
- Tilapia
- Bivalve
- Salmon
- Pangasius
- Abalone



www.asc-aqua.org/news/certification-update/

I. Compensation of affected mangrove area:
+ 50% at least

ASC, ASI, CABs uses this GIS tool as the most important source of mangrove data.



I. Compensation of affected mangrove area:
+ 50% at least

In fact, there are **many situations** during the implementation of ASC certification about mangroves:

- There are other reasons that cause mangrove & wetland loss in Vietnam:

- + conversion of **artificial mangrove land** to aquaculture land.
- + water pollution
- + natural erosion, climate change

- The non-functional mangrove land are converted

- + just bush of mangrove

- Farms are sitting in the planned area which is official approved by government

- + Government has other plant for mangrove re-habitation

**ALL OF THESE CASES ARE
NOT ACCEPTED BY CABs**

ASC ShAD ver 1.2

*Allowance for siting in **mangrove ecosystems*** & other **natural wetlands***

- **After May 1999:** *None*

- **Before May 1999:** *permitted
farm shall **compensate 50%** of the affected ecosystem*

***mangrove ecosystems:** included the human planted mangrove
(follow ASC - QA0199)

QA0199 on Shrimp

Determination

Effective date

July 12, 2021

Rationale

The ASC shrimp standard refers to mangrove ecosystems in the indicator 2.2.2, it includes **human planted** mangrove since the intent of the requirement is to maintain the ecosystem functions that mangroves provide, and this is equally applicable for natural and human planted mangroves.

There is no exception for type of mangrove loss that happened Before & After 1999

→ Although it is justifiable by interviewing community, BEIA expert team or Authority (even with the Authority documented data)



**Non-functional
mangrove**

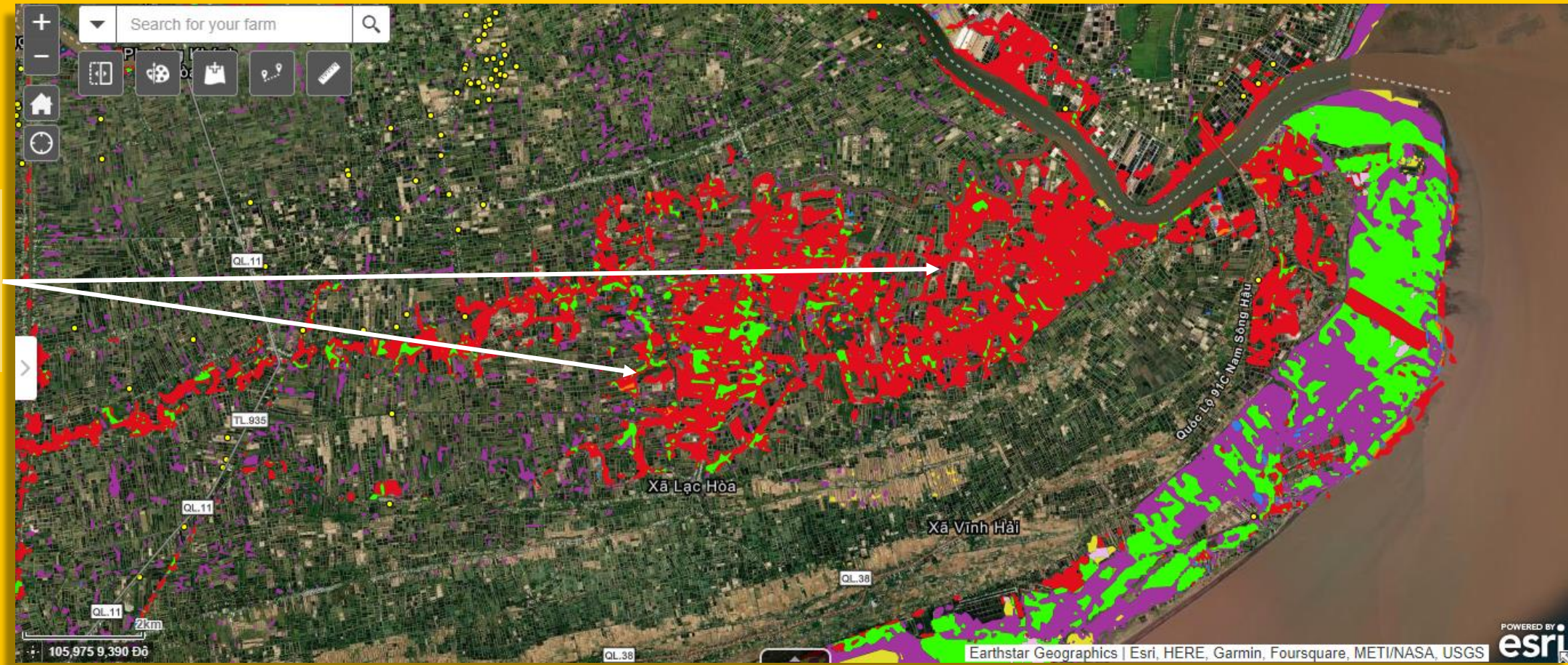
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Compensation of affected mangrove area:
+ 50% at least

**Possibly
Artificial
Mangrove**



I. Compensation of affected mangrove area:
+ 50% at least

Data on 21-Dec-1999

<i>Actual mangrove status of Vietnam:</i>	156,608 ha	
<i>+ Natural mangrove :</i>	59,732 ha	38.1%
<i>+ Replanting mangrove:</i>	96,876 ha	61.9%

(follow the decision no. 03/2001/QD/TTg and the notification Jul/2001 of government)

And until 2017

<i>Actual mangrove status of Vietnam:</i>	164,701 ha
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(Table 6 – MARD 2018)

→ There are losses of mangrove regionally in some specific sites, but there are not net loss during period of 1999 – 2017 over the entire country. This data shows the government Master-plans for mangrove protection and rehabilitation focuses to some centralized ecosystem sites, synchronized with Master-plan of country economic development.

Decision no. 120/QD-TTg date 22-Jan-2015.

The decision is aim to:

- + protect 310,695 ha of coastline forest,
- + Recover 9,602ha degraded forest
- + Re planting 46,058ha of forest
(which included 29,500ha of mangrove)

→ Result of this action is reported in 2017:

- + 42 projects of forest re-habitation is approved
- + 89,000 ha of mangrove are recovered

2.2.2 Allowance for siting in mangrove ecosystems⁷ and other natural wetlands⁸, or areas of ecological importance as determined by the B-EIA or national/state/local authority plans/list.

The provincial Master plan is granted parallel with
Government's Plan of Mangrove re-habitation.



→ Those data are submitted by producer during the ASC certification audit BUT they are not acceptable by CABs.



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 rehabilitated⁹ 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

I. Compensation of affected mangrove area: **+ 50% at least**

Key suggestions:

There should be more compliance options

- The non-functional, undeveloped mangrove and the artificial mangrove (which are outside of planned-conservation land) can be converted to aquaculture land no matter Before or After May-1999.
- Government rehabilitation data can be accepted when farm is sitting within the approved aquaculture land under the provincial master-plan.



II. Antibiotics using in shrimp farm: + CoC Certification is required

ASC ShAD standards does **NOT** allow to **use antibiotic** on ASC labeled product.

Farms still can be certified.
But in this case, farm will need an **ASC CoC Certification** for Aquaculture at farm level

5.3.1. Allowance for use of **antibiotic** and medicated feed on **ASC-labelled products** (farm can be certified but specific product receiving medicated feed will not be authorised to carry ASC label).

None

This requirement is **ONLY** applicable in the **ASC shrimp standard**.

c. If any antibiotics or medicated feed is used, detail and maintain a traceability system to ensure that no treated product is sold as ASC labeled. In these cases **farm needs to hold a valid ASC Chain of Custody Certification**.

II. Antibiotics using in shrimp farm:

+ CoC Certification is required

Needs

- + Crustaceans are special because the vaccination is impossible. Treatment is a necessary action to protect the animal welfare, which will also help to reduce mortality rate.
- + Both production & importing countries allow to use antibiotic under the controlled conditions which are defined by laws.
- + When diseases out breaking, the treatment will be for crop protection as well as to protect the investment.

Two FACTS of ASC certified shrimp farms

Challenges

- + To apply any antibiotic treatment on shrimp, farm shall **bear the Cost** for ASC CoC certification. (this includes the cost for consultant fee, certification fee and human resource to maintain CoC system). Especially, for small house-hold, to obtain a CoC certification is likely impossible.
- + Even farm does not claim the treated product as ASC certified, a **certification suspension decision** could be granted if CABs find the evidence of antibiotic treatment in the non-CoC-certified farm.

II. Antibiotics using in shrimp farm:

+ CoC Certification is required

ASC CAR 2.2

Frequent questions that raise to CABs by producers:

- + Why other species can be labeled after treating but shrimp cannot be?
- + Why are shrimp farms not allowed to use antibiotic without CoC certification?
- + Risk are different between farms, why is the ASC risk assessment tool of ASC CAR not just applicable in case of shrimp farm?

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 17.6.6 | Based on the results found from 17.6.1 -17.6.5 above, the CAB shall determine whether: |
| 17.6.6.1 | The traceability and segregation systems in the operation are sufficient to ensure all products identified and sold as certified by the operation originate from the unit of certification, or |
| 17.6.6.2 | The traceability and segregation systems are not sufficient and a separate chain of custody certification is required for the operation before products can be sold as ASC-certified or can be eligible to carry the ASC logo. |
| 17.6.7 | This determination shall remain in force until revised by the CAB in a subsequent audit or until a valid CoC certification is in place. |
| 17.6.7.1 | The CAB shall inform the client if any separate CoC certification for the operation required in 17.6.6.2, client shall be subject to an audit by the same CAB that carried out the farm certification. |

II. Antibiotics using in shrimp farm:

+ CoC Certification is required

Key suggestions:

- + ASC Shrimp standard allows farmers to apply treatment under the same conditions as its in other ASC specie standards.
- + Shrimp farm's traceability system can be audited & accepted by CABs through the ASC farm audits instead of required ASC CoC certification.



Other **difficulties** of producers when applying ASC Farm certifications:

Environmental

Compensation of affected mangrove area:
+ 50% at least

Buffer zone:
+ 100m wide – coastlines
+ 25m wide – natural river

Analysis of underground water:
+ well water conductance analysis

Analysis of adjacent land:
+ soil conductance analysis

Operational

Antibiotics using in shrimp farm:
+ CoC Certification is required

Mortality / survival percentage:
+ max. 20% MR - pangasius farm
+ min. 25% SR – extensive shrimp farm

Harvest to be witnessed by CAB:
+ Harvest at IA/RA – short cycle
+ Harvest 1 time per 3 years – long cycle

Feed ingredients:
+ data shall be available at the audit



Total Quality. Assured.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH

THUY TRUONG(MRS.)

Certification Manager

Tel: +84 908 473172 - Email: thuy.truong@intertek.com

CUONG LY(MR.)

Lead Auditor

Tel: +84 903699 578- Email: cuong.ly@intertek.com

Intertek Vietnam Ltd.

6th floor of Lobby D at S.O.H.O Biz Office Building

located no. 38 Huynh Lan Khanh St., Ward 2,

Tan Binh District, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

www.intertek.com

