

This document will enable approved certification bodies, who carry out audits on behalf of both standard owners, to conduct a single audit as the basis for two certificates.

Pangasius - ASC-GLOBALG.A.P Commonalities

ALL ASC Requirements will need to be addressed by the farm for CAB to consider the farm for ASC certification.

ASC Indicator No.	Descriptions	GlobalG.A.P. CP No.	Descriptions
1.1.1	Presence of all pertinent permits and registrations required by local and national authorities	AB 1.1.1 AB 1.1.3 AB 6.2.3 AB 11.1.1 GRASP 7	AB 1.1.1. Are farms operated in accordance with applicable legislation in relation to the GLOBALG.A.P Standard? AB 1.1.3 Are all aquaculture farms registered as such with the relevant competent authority as required by national legislation? AB 6.2.3 Do geographical coordinates identify the farm? AB 11.1.1 Does water abstraction and discharge meet the requirements set by the competent authority? GRASP 7: Do pay slips / pay registers indicate the conformity of payment with at least legal regulations and/or collective bargaining agreements?
2.1.1	Farms located in approved aquaculture development areas		
1.1.3	Presence of documents proving compliance with pertinent water discharge (including water effluents) regulations		
1.1.4	Presence of documents proving compliance with local and national legal regulations on land and water use		
7.1.1	Compliance with labor laws in the country where pangasius is produced		
7.2.1	Minimum age of workers		
7.9.1	The employer pays at least minimum wages as defined by law, or ensures that wages cover basic needs, plus some discretionary income, whichever is higher		
3.4.1	Evidence that sludge is not discharged directly into receiving waters or natural ecosystems	AB 5.8.5	Do farms control sediments in ponds and canals?
		AB 5.8.6	Is dredged sediment disposed of according to legal requirements, where they exist, or in a manner that does not have a detrimental impact following the EMP (see AB 10.1.5)?
		AB 10.4.6	Is the dredged sediment from canals, watercourses and ponds to maintain their depth properly contained and located to prevent the salinization of soil and groundwater and not cause other ecological nuisances as placing it in mangrove or other sensitive areas?
3.5.1 3.5.3	3.5.1 Evidence of farm solid wastes being discharged into the natural environment 3.5.3 Evidence of chemical and medicine wastes being discharged into the natural environment.	AB 3.2.3 AB 10.1.1 AB 10.1.2	AB 3.2.3 Are unused chemicals disposed of by a legally approved chemical waste contractor or returned to the supplying company? AB 10.1.1 Is there a waste management system in place? AB 10.1.2 Is all litter and waste collected and disposed of according to legislation? Is plastic and paper wastes NOT burnt or left in the environment?
3.5.4	Evidence of proper disposal of dead/moribund fish	AB 5.6.3	Does the farm have a system for dead fish removal, storage and disposal that ensures that environmental aspects and risk of pathogen and disease spread to own stock and wild fish species are not compromised and minimum according to national legislation?
4.3.1	Allowance for use of wild-caught seed for grow out	AB 2.3.1	Is there only seedlings sourced from domesticated broodstock?
4.4.1	No use of genetically engineered (transgenic) or hybrid seed	AB 2.2.2	Is farming of Genetically Modified -GM (transgenic) - fish prohibited?

4.5.1	Evidence that inlets and outlets to culture systems and all confinements are equipped with net mesh or grills appropriately sized to retain the stocks in culture preventing fish of any size (in the holding unit being assessed) to escape.	AB 5.7.2 AB 5.7.3	AB 5.7.2 Are all nets in use individually identifiable and maintained in good condition? Is the integrity of the nets visually inspected on a regular basis and after any special event (e.g. storms) to ensure that any damage that may lead to risk of fish escapes are identified and corrected? Is net strength tested yearly? AB 5.7.3 Is the recorded net mesh size appropriate for the size of fish to prevent escapes and risk of injuries to the fish?
4.5.3	Bund height sufficient to prevent water spillage, along with escapees, in the rainy season when flooding occurs	AB 10.3.4	Are canals, embankments and sheeting constructed in such a way that the adverse effect of high flood levels is limited?
5.1.1	Use of uncooked or unprocessed fish and/or fishproducts* (including trash fish) as feed	AB 8.1.2	Has compound feed been manufactured by and obtained from a recognized source?
5.1.3	Fish products used in feed are not in the "threatened categories*" on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List of Threatened Species		
5.1.4	Fish products used in feed are not from species listed in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Appendices I, II and III		
5.1.2	Use of pangasius fish processing by-products as feed or feed ingredients	AB 8.1.3	Are protein and fat elements NOT obtained from the same fish species?
6.2.1	Use only veterinary medicines, chemicals and biological products approved for aquaculture by relevant national authorities and not banned for food fish use in the potential importing country.	AB 5.3.1	Do producers only use medicines and treatments that are approved by the relevant competent authority for use in aquaculture and for the named species? Is a list of all medicines that may be used available?
		AB 5.3.2	Do medicines applied do not contain one or more of the following compounds (but not limited)? Nitrofurans (or its derivatives), Triarylmethane dyes (including, but not limited to Malachite green, Crystal violet and Brilliant green), Stilbenes (including, but not limited to Stilbene, Dienestrol, Diethylstilbestrol, Hexoestrol), Chloramphenicol, Nitroimidazoles (including, but not limited to Dimetridazole, Ipronidazole, Metronidazole) or β -agonists (including, but not limited to Clenbuterol)
6.4.1	Availability of records of the name, reasons for use, dates, amounts and withdrawal times of all veterinary medicines and chemicals used in hatchery and grow-out facilities.	AB 5.4.2	Is the producer able to provide a complete history and current overview of fish treatments and application methods and that these are carried out according to national regulation and the VHP?
6.2.4	Allowance to sell fish or fish products before the completion of the withdrawal period specified on veterinary medicine or chemical labels or 750 °D if no withdrawal is specified on label.	AB 5.4.3	Is there a system in place to identify batches of fish having received treatment, for which there is a required pre-harvest withdrawal period?
		AB 5.4.4	Are pre-harvest withdrawal periods for relevant treatments, and for relevant production units, known and strictly adhered to?
6.2.2 6.2.3 6.2.6 6.2.7	6.2.2 Use only veterinary medicines and chemicals for therapeutic use prescribed by an aquatic animal health specialist based on a verified condition; follow the label specifications concerning the use of the substance for the given purpose 6.2.3 Follow the aquatic animal health specialist recommendations on: 1- How to apply the veterinary medicine and chemicals prescribed 2 - How to handle and store the veterinary medicines and chemicals prescribed 3 - Who needs to be informed about the disease and how 4 - How to limit the spread of the disease to neighboring wild or farmed populations. 6.2.6 Allowance for prophylactic use of veterinary medicines (excluding vaccines) prior to any evidence of a specific disease problem. 6.2.7 Allowance for use of veterinary medicine (excluding vaccines) to serve as growth promoters	AB 5.3.3 AB 5.3.6	AB 5.3.3 Are medicines used at the farm prescribed by a registered veterinarian or as minimum, according to national legislation? Is the application according to the instructions in the VHP? AB 5.3.6 Are neither natural nor synthetic hormones nor antibiotic agents used with the purpose of a growth promoting effect? Are antibacterial agents only applied following the diagnosis of an infectious disease?

6.3.1	Presence of a written pangasius health plan reviewed yearly, updated and approved by a specified aquatic animal health specialist (See Annex E for Health Plan Checklist)	AB 5.2.3	Is a Veterinary Health Plan available, updated during last 12 months or for last production cycle and where the need of new drugs not previously included is the case, and signed off by a veterinarian?
6.4.2	Availability of records of the source, size and quality of the seed stocked. Records of seed quality should include: 1- Description of gross signs and any abnormalities 2- List of veterinary medicines, chemicals and biological products used in earlier life stages 3- Results of pathogen testing as legislated	AB 2.3.3	AB 2.3.3 Are seedlings purchased from a GLOBALG.A.P certified supplier hatchery, and certified according to official legislative requirements? (Maximum period of time: one year after first audit)
		AB 2.3.4	AB 2.3.4 Do seedling suppliers provide analytical test certificates of routine surveillance disease monitoring, at least for known diseases for the specific species?
6.4.4 Annex E	6.4.4 All mortality events with daily mortality above the average daily mortality in the farm are reported to the aquatic animal health specialist. Annex E: 10) Frequency and methods of removal of sick and disposal of dead animals	AB 5.6.1	Is mortality inspection and removal from the production units done daily?
		AB 5.6.2	Are all mortalities and cause of death recorded at production unit level?
7.2.1	Minimum age of workers: 15	GRASP 8	Do records indicate that no minors are employed on the farm?
7.3.1	Workers are free to terminate their employment and receive full payment until the last day of their employment, based on reasonable notice given to their employer	GRASP 3	Has a self-declaration on good social practice regarding human rights been communicated to the employees and signed by the farm management and the employees' representative and have the employees been informed? (ILO Conventions 29 and 105 on forced labor)
7.4.1 3.5.2	7.4.1 The employer provides a non-hazardous working and living environment 3.5.2 Evidence of human and animal solid wastes being discharged into the natural environment.	AF. 3.1.1 AB 4.2.2	AF. 3.1.1 Does the producer have a written risk assessment for hazards to worker health and safety? AB 4.2.2 Is all human waste from toilets collected and disposed of through sanitary sewage disposal systems without contamination of the operation area and not released directly into open water systems as untreated raw sewage?
7.4.2	Workers are aware of the health and safety hazards at the work place and how to deal with them	AF. 3.1.2	Does the farm have written health and safety procedures addressing issues identified in the risk assessment of AF.3.1.1?
		AF. 3.1.3	Have all workers received health and safety training?
		AF. 3.3.2	Do all workers handling and/or administering veterinary medicines, chemicals, disinfectants, plant protection products, biocides and/or other hazardous substances and all workers operating dangerous or complex equipment as defined in the risk analysis in AF.3.1.1 have certificates of competence, and/or details of other such qualifications?
		AF. 3.4.1	Do accident and emergency procedures exist; are they visually displayed, and are they communicated to all persons associated with the farm activities?
		AB 4.1.1	Does the person(s) responsible for decision-making in the use of chemicals (including medication and treatments) have appropriate training?
7.5.1	Workers have the right to form or join organizations to defend their rights (including their right to collective bargaining), without interference from the employer and without suffering negative consequences as a result of exercising this right	GRASP 1	Is there at least one employee or an employees' council to represent the interests of the staff to the management?
		GRASP 3	Has a self-declaration on good social practice regarding human rights been communicated to the employees and signed by the farm management and the employees' representative and have the employees been informed? (ILO Conventions 87 on freedom of association)
		GRASP 4	Does the person responsible for workers' health and safety and good social practice (WHS/GSP) and the employees' representative(s) (ER) have knowledge about and/or access to recent national labor regulations?
7.6.1	Workers do not suffer any discrimination from the employer or other workers	GRASP 3	Has a self-declaration on good social practice regarding human rights been communicated to the employees and signed by the farm management and the employees' representative and have the employees been informed? (ILO Conventions 111 on discrimination)
7.8.1 7.12.1	7.8.1 Maximum number of regular working hours 7.12.1 Records of the hours worked by every worker employed in the farm are available.	GRASP 10 GRASP 11	GRASP 10 Is there a time recording system that shows daily working time and overtime on a daily basis for the employees? GRASP 11 Do working hours and breaks documented in the time records comply with applicant legislation and/or collective bargaining agreements?

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7.9.2	Workers have the right to know the mechanism for setting the wages and benefits	GRASP 6	Is there documented evidence indicating regular payment of salaries corresponding to the contract clause?
		GRASP 7	Do pay slips / pay registers indicate the conformity of payment with at least legal regulations and/or collective bargaining agreements?
7.10.1	Workers have copies of, and can understand, their labor contract*	GRASP 5	Can copies of working contracts be shown for the employees? Do they indicate at least full names, nationality, a job description, date of birth, date of entry, wage and the period of employment? Have they been signed by both the employee and the employer?
7.11.1	The employer ensures that all workers have appropriate channels to communicate anonymously with employers on matters relating to labor rights and working conditions.	GRASP 2	Is there a complaint procedure available on the farm, through which employees can make a complaint?
7.11.5	Timeframe for the contracting of suppliers and service providers that ensure suitable health and safety conditions for their workers	AF. 4.1	When the producer makes use of subcontractors, is all the relevant information available on farm?
		AF. 4.2	Are all subcontractors and visitors made aware of the relevant procedures on personal safety and hygiene?
7.14.2	Complaint boxes, complaint registers, and complaint acknowledgement receipts in local language(s) are used	AF. 7.1	Is there a complaint procedure available relating to issues covered by the GLOBALG.A.P Standard and does this procedure ensure that complaints are adequately recorded, studied, and followed up including a record of actions taken?

Non-Comparable additional ASC Pangasius Indicators

1.1.2	Presence of documents proving compliance with pertinent tax laws
2.2.1	For ponds, evidence that only land that has been allocated to agriculture or aquaculture for 10 years prior is used for new pond development or for farm expansion
2.2.2	Evidence that a contribution of at least USD \$0.50 per ton of fish produced has been paid to the environmental and social restoration fund annually
2.2.3	Evidence that no earth has been discharged into common water bodies
2.2.4	Evidence of no negative impacts on endangered species
2.3.1	Farm does not impede navigation, aquatic animals or water movement
2.3.2	For cages, minimum width of the water body without cages (see Diagram 1, Annex C)
2.3.3	For pens, maximum width a farm can occupy calculated when the water body level/width is at its minimum (see Diagram 2, Annex C)
2.3.4	For pens, maximum number of contiguous pens allowed (see Diagram 3, Annex C)
2.4.1	Farm complies with water allocation limits set by local authorities or a reputable independent institution
2.4.2	For ponds, maximum ratio of total water abstracted (not consumed) per ton of fish produced. Calculate abstracted water using formula in Annex D.
3.1.1	For cages and pens, maximum amount of total phosphorus (TP) added as feed per metric ton of fish produced
3.1.2	For cages and pens, maximum amount of total nitrogen (TN) added as feed per metric ton of fish produced
3.1.3	For ponds, amount of TP discharged per metric ton of fish produced (See TP measurement methodology and calculation in Annex D)
3.3.1	Maximum average percentage change of TP between inlet and outlet (See TP measurement methodology and TP discharge formula in Annex D)
3.1.4	For ponds, amount of TN discharged per metric ton of fish produced (See TN measurement methodology and calculation in Annex D)
3.3.2	Maximum average percentage change of TN between inlet and outlet (See TN measurement methodology and TN discharge formula in Annex D)

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3.2.1	Percentage change in diurnal dissolved oxygen (DO)*of receiving waters* relative to DO at saturation for the water's specific salinity and temperature. An exception is made for ponds that discharge water with TN and TP lower than the TN and TP of the intake water respectively (See DO measurement methodology in Annex D)
3.3.3	Minimum dissolved oxygen (DO) concentration in water discharged (See DO measurement methodology in Annex D)
3.4.2	Evidence of a sludge repository of appropriate size (See Sludge Repository formula in Annex D)
3.6.1	Information available on the following variables (per year per farm in the certification unit) : – Fuel Used – Quantity of electricity – Amount of dead fish for each disposal method adopted
4.1.1	Farm is located in a river basin where the farmed species is indigenous or has a self-recruiting stock established before January 2005
4.1.2	If a self-recruiting stock is established, evidence of no negative impacts on the environment
4.1.3	If the species is not indigenous and does not have a self-recruiting stock established, evidence that the species cannot establish in the river basin
4.2.1	Demonstration that the seed has been generated from the pangasius population naturally reproducing in the river basin
4.4.1	No use of genetically engineered (transgenic) or hybrid seed.
4.5.2	Evidence of regular, timely inspections (at least once a day); mitigation and repairs are performed on net mesh or grills and recorded in a permanent register (available for inspection)
4.5.4	Presence of trapping devices placed in effluent/drainage canals or on water outlets to capture escapees, a record of findings and actions taken (available for inspection)
4.6.1	Evidence that the bund has remained intact throughout the culture cycle.
4.6.2	Evidence assuring there has been no intentional release
5.1.5	ISEAL-certified fishmeal and fish oil products must be used in feed
5.1.6	ISEAL certified fishmeal and fish oil products must be used in feed
5.1.7	Up to when requirement 5.1.5 or 5.1.6 can be met: Interim Option A: Fishmeal or fish oil products used in feed have been sourced from fisheries with an average FishSource (FS) score Interim Option B: Fish Products used in feed have been sourced from facilities certified as being in compliance with Sections 11 (Responsible Sourcing), 2 (Traceability), and 3 (Responsible Manufacturing) of the International Fishmeal and Fish Oil Organisation's (IFFO) "Responsible Sourcing Program for Certification of Responsible Practice for Fishmeal and Fish Oil Production"
5.2.1	Maximum weighted average of economic Feed Conversion Ratio (eFCR)* for the complete production cycle
5.2.2	Maximum Fish Feed Equivalence Ratio (FFER)
6.1.1	Maximum average real percentage mortality, from stocking harvest, during the grow-out period (See Real Percent Mortality formula in Annex D)
6.2.5	Allowance for the use of antibiotics critical for human medicine, as categorized by the World Health Organisation*
6.4.3	Daily records showing regular monitoring of fish for signs of stress* or disease are kept
6.5.1	Minimum average growth rate
6.5.2	Maximum fish density at any time for ponds and pen. 38 kg/m ² for ponds and pens

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6.5.3	Maximum density at any time for cages
6.6.1	Use of lethal predator control: No
6.6.2	Mortality of IUCN red listed species: 0
7.2.2	For workers under 18 years old: 1 - Work does not jeopardize schooling 2 - Work, when added to the hours of schooling, does not exceed 10 hour/day 3 - Work is restricted to light work 4 - Work is restricted to not hazardous work
7.4.3	The employer records all accidents, even if minor*, and take preventive and corrective action for each
7.4.4	Employer ensures that all permanent workers have health insurance
7.7.1	Employers treat all workers with dignity and respect
7.8.2	Workers have the right to leave the farm after completing the standard work day
7.8.3	Minimum time off. Two nights/week off if residing on the farm and a total of four days/month off for all worker.
7.8.4	Overtime hours 1- Are voluntary 2- Do not exceed a maximum of 12 hours per week 3- Occur on an exceptional (not regular) basis 4- Are paid at a premium rate, (i.e. an additional 20% is paid to the normal salary)
7.9.3	Wages shall be paid in cash or in a manner most convenient to workers
7.10.2	Maximum length of probation period stated in the contract for workers, other than farm managers and workers with a university degree
7.10.3	Maximum length of probation period stated in the contract for farm managers and workers with a university degree
7.11.4	A plan for addressing the yet to be resolved conflicts is developed and complied with
7.11.2	Percentage of issues raised by workers which are registered, tracked and responded to by the employer.
7.11.3	Percentage of complaints that are resolved within 1 month after being received
7.13.1	A participatory Social Impact Assessment (p-SIA) is conducted (See Annex F for more information)
7.13.2	Local communities, local government and at least one civil society organization chosen by the community have a copy of the p-SIA in locally appropriate language
7.14.1	A verifiable conflict resolution policy for local communities is developed and applied
7.14.3	Percentage of conflicts resolved within the date of being filed
7.15.1	Evidence of advertising positions within local communities before migrant workers are hired.
7.15.2	An explanation on the reasons for employing each worker is available and the explanation justifies not employing workers from local communities.