

# Aquaculture Stewardship Council and Marine Stewardship Council



Aquaculture  
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## ASC-MSC Seaweed (Algae) Surveillance Reporting Template 1st Surveillance Audit

Version 1.1 (Issued **10 December 2020**)

Scheme documents:

- [ASC-MSC Seaweed \(Algae\) Standard](#)
- [ASC-MSC Seaweed \(Algae\) Certification and Accreditation Requirements](#)

This document is to be cited as: ASC-MSC Seaweed (Algae) Surveillance Reporting Template v1.1

### Versions issued

Version No.	Date	Description of amendment
1.0	8-Dec-17	N/A – new document
1.1	<b>10-Dec-20</b>	Updated to Word version

<b>[Fishery name]</b>	GIJANG SUSTAINABLE SEAWEED NETWORK (GSSN)
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<b>[Date]</b>	26 February 2021

DNV GL - Business Assurance



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## Instructions

This Reporting Template should be used for surveillance audits.

Each section has instructions of what is required within that section of that report. Sometimes an instruction can be traced to an individual requirement in the CAR or Standard. At other times, an instruction represents multiple requirements.

Additional supporting material can be attached as a PDF Annex.

Any references used to support statements in the evaluation tables of the reports shall be included in the "References" section of the table and an in-text reference (e.g., number or author, date), made to the relevant source.

Some words/phrases are underlined with a dotted underline; explanations for these words/phrases can be found by hovering over them.

## 1 General Information

<u>Name of the production unit</u>	Gijang Sustainable Seaweed Network (GSSN)
<u>Target species common name/s</u>	Wakame
<u>Species Latin name</u>	Undaria pinnatifida (Harvey) Suringar
<u>Production system</u>	Off-shore aquaculture / longline floating rope method
<u>Location of the production unit</u>	<p>Gijang Sustainable Seaweed Network (GSSN): 30-16, Sinpyeong-gil, Ilgwang-myeon, Gijang-gun, Busan, Republic of Korea</p> <p>[GSSN Member Farms]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr. Yeongtae Kim's Farm (Farm 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Address on License: 585-1, Gijanghaean-ro, Gijang-eup, Gijang-gun, Busan, Republic of Korea</li> <li>Gijang County - Aquafarming License No#193 (Previously #123)</li> <li>GPS coordinates for Licensed area on the license: 35° 12' 32.25, 129° 14' 19.36, 35° 12' 30.07, 129° 14' 28.88, 35° 12' 17.57, 129° 14' 24.64, 35° 12' 19.74, 129° 14' 15.11</li> <li>Location of the farm: Daebyeon-ri, Gijang-eup, Gijang-gun, Busan, Republic of Korea</li> <li>GPS Coordinates for the farm measured by Farmer: 35°12'18.9, 129°14'21.1, 35°12'24.2, 129°14'22.5, 35°12'19.4, 129°14'16.7, 35°12'26.4, 129°14'18.4</li> </ul> </li> <li>Mr. Jaehong Jung's Farm (Farm 2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Address on License: 17, Gongsu 3-gil, Gijang-eup, Gijang-gun, Busan, Republic of Korea</li> <li>Gijang County - Aquafarming License No# 209 (Previously 139)</li> <li>GPS coordinates for licensed area on the license: 35° 10' 42.97, 129° 13' 08.06, 35° 10' 38.25, 129° 13' 13.49, 35° 10' 31.56, 129° 13' 04.87, 35° 10' 36.28, 129° 12' 59.44</li> <li>Location of the farm: Sirang-ri Gijang-eup, Gijang-gun, Busan, Republic of Korea</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GPS Coordinates for the farm measured by Farmer: 35°10'39.2, 129°13'02.6, 35°10'36.4, 129°12'57.9, 35°10'30.7, 129°13'04.6, 35°10'33.6, 129°13'09.2</li> </ul> <p>The following farm is withdrawn from the certification at the 1<sup>st</sup> Surveillance.</p> <p>3. Ms. Euna, Yoo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Address on License: 26-14, Muyang 2-gil, Gijang-eup, Gijang-gun, Busan, Republic of Korea</li> <li>Gijang County - Aquafarming License No#152</li> <li>Locations of the farm: Sirang-ri Gijang-eup, Gijang-gun, Busan, Republic of Korea</li> </ul> <p>Total number of farms in UoA becomes 2.</p>	
<b>Stock Region</b>	N/A	
<b>Receiving water body</b>	Gijang County Coast of the East Sea from Republic of Korea	
<b>Clients part of the production unit</b>	Mr. MinSoo, Kim (Chairman of Gijang Sustainable Seaweed Network)	
<b>Facilities</b>	Sea: culture equipment, rope, stone anchorage, float, boat	
<b>Unit of Certification (if different)</b>	UoC includes UoA and Seaweed processing factory Gijang Mulsan Co., Ltd. (Processing factory) located at 30-16, Sinpyeong-gil, Ilgwang-myeon, Gijang-gun, Busan, Republic of Korea	
<b>Client</b>	Name of the company	Gijang Sustainable Seaweed Network (GSSN)
	Name of first point of contact for the assessment	Min Soo Kim
	Position in the client organisation	Chairman of Gijang Sustainable Seaweed Network
	Email address	ki_jang2@hanmail.net
	Phone number	+82 51 722 0238
	Mailing address	30-16, Sinpyeong-gil, Ilgwang-myeon, Gijang-gun, Busan, Republic of Korea
<b>Conformity Assessment Body (CAB)</b>	Name of the CAB	DNV GL Business Assurance Norway AS
	Name of assessment team leader	Che King Lee
	Name of first point of contact for the assessment (if different from the assessment team leader)	Seung Hyun Kwak
	Email address	seung.hyun.kwak@dnvgl.com
	Phone number	+82 2 724 8413
	Mailing address	18th Floor, Kyobo Building, 1, Jongno, Jongno-Gu, Seoul, 03154, Republic of Korea

<b>Date certified</b>	06 November 2019 (Initial Date)
	1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup>

## 2 Audit Plan

Assessment team*	Name	Summary of qualifications
Team leader	Che King Lee	Che King Lee has more than 30 years of aquafarming experience and he has worked in relevant industries such as consultancy, feed manufacturing, seafood processing, etc.

		He has completed ASC-MSC Seaweed auditor courses, Bivalve, Salmon, Shrimp and Tilapia. He is a qualified food safety and ASC, ASC CoC Auditor.
<b>Team member 1/Social Auditor</b>	Seung Hyun Kwak	[Environmental assessor, Social assessor] Seung Hyun Kwak has B. Eng. in Environmental Engineering and MBA. He possesses work experience in Environment, Health & Safety management for 8 years. He has audit experiences for more than 13 years in social compliance audit and Environment and Health & Safety audit, ASC-MSC Seaweed certification audit, ASC farm audit and the assurance on GHG emissions, Sustainability report. He also conducts trainings in the Health & Safety, Environment, Human Rights and social compliance and management system. He has successfully completed lead auditor training courses based on ISO 19011 principles, including ISO 14001 lead auditor course, OHSAS 18001 course, SA 8000 basic course and advanced course, ASC auditor trainings for Abalone and Bivalve and ASC-MSC Seaweed Auditor training, MSC CoC auditor training. He also completed EICC Labor & Ethics Lead auditor course and RBA Auditor course. His core competence includes audit, assurance and training on EHS, GHG, Sustainability, and social compliance. Seung Hyun Kwak is a qualified RBA (previously EICC) lead auditor. He has conducted more than 100 social compliance audits including 20 RBA audits. He has conducted 3 ASC-MSC Seaweed certification audits and ASC Abalone certification audit. He is also a qualified MSC CoC certification auditor.
<b>Translator</b>	Sung Kyung Kim	Sung Kyung Kim has B. Eng. in Biotechnology and Food Engineering and master's degree in biotechnology. He worked the quality and food safety field for more than 11 years. He is a qualified FSSC 22000 Lead Auditor and Trainer and a qualified FSC CoC Auditor. He has completed ASC Auditor Training Course for Abalone, ASC-MSC Seaweed Auditor Training, ISO 9001, ISO 14001 lead auditor trainings.

\*Add or delete rows as needed.

<b><u>Date of surveillance site visit</u></b>	1/5/2021
<b><u>Location</u></b>	<p>Visit to Processing factory and production farms was made on 5-8 January 2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gijang Mulsan Co., Ltd.: 30-16, Sinpyeong-gil, Ilgwang-myeon, Gijang-gun, Busan, Republic of Korea</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mr. Yeongtae Kim's Farm (Farm 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gijang County - Aquafarming License No#193 (Previously #123)</li> <li>• Location of the farm: Daebyeon-ri, Gijang-eup, Gijang-gun, Busan, Republic of Korea</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Mr. Jaehong Jung's Farm (Farm 2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gijang County - Aquafarming License No# 209 (Previously 139)</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location of the farm: Sirang-ri Gijang-eup, Gijang-gun, Busan, Republic of Korea</li> </ul>
<b>Outline of other surveillance activities</b>	The audit team interviewed stakeholders during the surveillance.

### Stakeholders interviewed

Name	Organisation	Position	Summary feedback received
Sang Hak Jang	Gijang County Office	Seafood Industry Team manager, Ocean and Fishery Department	Waste generated by farmers is disposed by Gijang county. Incident of Child labor in the farms in UoA is not reported. There are no ingenious people in the region. Structures of farms are arranged in a uniform orientation and position as per the licenses issued to farmers.
Ji Yoon Moon	Gijang County Office	Fishery resource management Team, Ocean and Fishery Department	Incident of Child labor and Forced labor in UoA are not reported. Complaint or grievance on GSSN is not received. the licenses issued to the farmers in UoA are valid. Other resource users are allowed to access to production units. The GPS coordinates measured by farmers may be different because the GPS coordinates in the license are surveyed from the land by the 3 <sup>rd</sup> party expert, but the GPS coordinate measured by farmers are using Mobile phone and measured on the boat near the edge of the farm boundary. 100-200 meters variation is acceptable as Gijang County office monitors licensed area when the license is renewed.
Hyun Il Yoo	Seaweed Research Center under National Institute of Fisheries Science	Researcher, Ph. D	Interviewed by Phone Wakame (Sea Mustard) cultured in Korea are same species with wild Wakame (Sea Mustard). Wakame (Sea Mustard) has an early short-growing season. It is often mixed planted and doesn't interfere with the growth and maturation of Kelp.
Do Hoon Kim	Pukyong National University	Professor, Ph. D	Interviewed by Phone Farming Wakame (Sea Mustard) is strategically promoted in Gijang county. Gijang County is appointed as a special region for seaweed in order to upgrade and brand seaweed. Gijang seaweed is a local special produce that is known nationwide. Gijang County has established Seaweed Breeding Fusion Research Center to research on the costal ecology and good quality seeds of seaweed.
Sun Jae Kim	Idong village	Neighbour fisherman	These days, farmers are well aware of legal requirements on protection of marine environment and ETP species. Illegal catch or bycatch doesn't happen in the seaweeds farm. Fisherman can access to seaweed farm. In the seaweed farm, any additive, fertilizer or chemical is not applied.

			Seedling is purchased from local suppliers. Wild seaweed is not used.
Yun Ho Kim	Idong village development committee	Chairman	There is no dispute or conflict between Gijang Sustainable Seaweed Network and local community (GSSN). No complaint due to noise, light, odour is received from the local people. The farmers in the unit of assessment are doing well with local community. He has not heard of any human right abuse case associated with GSSN. He is invited to the meeting arranged by GSSN and he can say his opinion freely and GSSN members listen to his opinion.
Doo Hyun Park	WWF	Senior Officer, Sustainable Fishery	Interviewed by Phone He has requested to examine carefully if any ETP species is observed or caught in aquaculture. The audit team has verified during the audit that ETP species reported in the Gijang county is only in land.
Mun Gyu Oh	Lotte mart	Merchandiser, dried food team	Interviewed by Phone He states that the certification will help to promote the ASC and/or MSC certified seafoods in the local market. Recently, the interest in the certified seafoods gets increased. He expects good result of this audit and his company has a plan to supply the certified seafoods to local market.
Jun Hee Lee	Gijang office, Ulsan Department, Korea Coast Guard	Senior Policeman	Incident of Child labor and Forced labor in UoA are not reported. Vessels should be operated at low speed within port area to prevent accident. This actually helps to minimize the noise level. Public complaint with regards to noise, light or odour is not received. Structures of farms are arranged in a uniform orientation and position as per the licenses issued to farmers.

Add or delete rows as needed.

### Stakeholders written submission received

Note: All written submissions from stakeholders (if any) received during the audit should be attached as a PDF Annex.

Name	Organisation	Position	Summary feedback received
None			

Add or delete rows as needed.

### Employees interviewed

Name	Organisation	Position	Summary feedback received
Minsoo Kim	GSSN / Gijang Mulsan	Chairman of GSSN, President of Gijang Mulsan	GSSN members have been implementing the management system to comply with the Seaweed standard. GSSN members are ready to improve the system and welcome more farmers to join GSSN so that the certified farms are increased in Gijang County. He hopes that consumers get more aware of this certification and the market accommodate the certified seaweed more.

Yeongtae Kim	GSSN	Farmer	Complying with the Seaweed standard is not easy, but members do best to implement the management system.
Jaehong Jung	GSSN	Farmer	Complying with the Seaweed standard is not easy, but members do best to implement the management system.
Worker 1	Farm in UoA in Gijang Sustainable Seaweed Network	Farm worker	He confirms that he was over 18 years old when first employed. He didn't observe any child/juvenile worker in the farm. He signed the employment contract with the farmer and no deduction from wage was practiced. Wages and accommodation are provided as agreed. He didn't experience discrimination. Health and Safety training and precautions were provided.
Worker 2	Gijang Mulsan	Processing factory worker	There is no specific issue regarding the working environment including working hours, wage and benefit. Regular health and safety trainings are provided. Child labor and young labor are not working in Gijang Mulsan. Training on certified seaweed was provided. Gijang Mulsan is certified to CoC.
Worker 3	Gijang Mulsan	Processing factory worker	
Worker 4	Gijang Mulsan	Processing factory worker	
Worker 5	Gijang Mulsan	Processing factory worker	
Worker 6	Gijang Mulsan	Processing factory worker	

Add or delete rows as needed.

### 3 Background information

<b><u>Management system</u></b>	The farms are managed by individual local farmers with an aquafarming license issued by Gijang County. Local farmer in Gijang County with legitimate aquaculture license is eligible to participate in Gijang Sustainable Seaweed Network (GSSN) which currently consists of 3 member farmers with 4 eligible farms. GSSN has established the management system document. It describes details for process and procedure, responsibilities of members. GSSN regularly reviews the current management system for continual improvement.
<b><u>Relevant regulations</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation and Management of Marine Ecosystems Act</li> <li>• Wildlife Protection and Management Act</li> <li>• Fishery Resource Management Act</li> <li>• Act on the indication of the origin of agricultural and marine products for the indication of the origin of aquaculture products</li> <li>• Act on the Agricultural and Fishery Products Quality Control</li> <li>• Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Credit Guarantee Act</li> <li>• Labor standard act</li> <li>• Protection of Wild Fauna and Flora Act</li> </ul>
<b><u>Personnel involved in the production unit</u></b>	Farmers: Mr. Yeongtae Kim, Mr. Jaehong Jung, Mr. Jeongmyeong Lee Secretary: Mr. Kyung Yong Lee
<b><u>Scientific base of information, including stock assessments</u></b>	No use of natural seeds. The farms do not use wild stock (Seeds are collected from same aquafarm for the next year production)
<b><u>Other new certified production units in the area</u></b>	None
<b><u>Any complaints or allegations of non-conformity with the ASC-MSC seaweed requirements</u></b>	None
<b><u>A sample of sites and records to verify that the management systems are</u></b>	Mr. Yeongtae Kim's Farm (Farm 1) Mr. Jaehong Jung's Farm (Farm 2)



<p><b>effective and consistent covering any high-risk areas or personnel changes</b></p>	
<p><b>Any changes affecting the operation's traceability, chain of custody, or the ability to trace certified products back to the unit of certification</b></p>	<p>There are changes of farms in UoA this year, Ms. Euna Yoo's Farm withdraws from the certification from this year audit..</p> <p>The Gijang Sustainable Seaweed Network (GSSN) has member farmers with legitimate aquaculture licenses issued by local government, Gijang County. Farmers cultivate Wakame (Sea Mustard) during winter seasons. Each farmer has his own transport equipment's including vessel and truck. Daily harvest from each farm are identified and recorded by each farmer in daily work log. It is defined as one batch for each farmer daily harvested volume. Wakame (Sea Mustard) are transported by vessel from farm to the processing factory (Gijang Mulsan Co., Ltd.) which is certified to ASC CoC (Certificate No. SWD-C-00003) or truck from harbour to processing factory. Staff from processing factory conducts inspection on each delivery of harvested Wakame (Sea Mustard). Receipt on the supply issued by Gijang Mulsan and maintained both by Gijang Mulsan and farmers.</p> <p>Daily harvest by each member farmers consists of production batch. The volume of harvested Wakame (Sea Mustard) is recorded in the work log with batch information.</p> <p>Each production batch of Wakame (Sea Mustard) has detail harvesting date, farmer's name and volume. It can be identified in the work operation log. Once the order is received by Gijang Mulsan, farmers harvest Wakame (Sea Mustard) and transport to Gijang Mulsan. The ownership of the Wakame (Sea Mustard) is transferred when Gijang Mulsan receives the delivery. Gijang Mulsan issues receiving invoice in which harvesting date, farmer's name, volume. The invoice is co-signed by Gijang Mulsan and farmer.</p> <p>Record of Wakame (Sea Mustard) volume transfer such as farm name and product harvested, date of harvest, date of dry and package and dried and packaged volume are recorded in the daily work log.</p> <p>Harvesting date, farmer's name, volume transferred are indicated in the receiving invoice issued by Gijang Mulsan.</p> <p>Certified Wakame (Sea Mustard) is harvested when the purchasing order is placed by Gijang Mulsan. The harvested Wakame (Sea Mustard) is transported from the farm or port to Gijang Mulsan directly. The received Wakame (Sea Mustard) is put in big sized bag and tagged with identification. The bag is stored in the designated area in the freezer in Gijang Mulsan.</p> <p>Harvested Wakame is transported directly to Gijang Mulsan which is a processing factory.</p>
<p><b>If no changes have been identified, that shall be stated here.</b></p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>

#### 4 Summary of scoring table

Principle	Performance Indicator	Level	Number of Conditions	Pass
1	PI 1.1 Stock Status	NA		Pass
	PI 1.2 Harvest strategy	NA		
	PI 1.3 Genetic impact on wild stock	Target		
2	PI 2.1 Habitat	Target		Pass



	PI 2.2	Ecosystem structure and function	Target	
	PI 2.3	ETP species	Target	
	PI 2.4	Other species	Target	
	PI 2.5	Waste management and pollution control	Target	
	PI 2.6	Pest(s) and disease(s) and management	Target	
	PI 2.7	Energy efficiency	Target	
	PI 2.8	Translocations	NA	
	PI 2.9	Introduction of alien species	NA	
3	PI 3.1	Legal and/or customary framework	Target	Pass
	PI 3.2	Decision-making processes	Target	
	PI 3.3	Compliance and enforcement	Target	
4	PI 4.1	Child labour	Target	Pass
	PI 4.2	Forced, bonded or compulsory labour	Target	
	PI 4.3	Discrimination	Target	
	PI 4.4	Health, safety and insurance	Minimum 1	
	PI 4.5	Fair and decent wages	Target	
	PI 4.6	Freedom of association and collective bargaining	Target	
	PI 4.7	Disciplinary practices	Target	
	PI 4.8	Working hours	Target	
	PI 4.9	Environmental and social training	Target	
5	PI 5.1	Community impacts	Target	Pass
	PI 5.2	Conflict resolution	Target	
	PI 5.3	Rights of indigenous groups	Target	
	PI 5.4	Visibility, positioning and orientation of farms or water-based structures	Target	
	PI 5.5	Identification and recovery of substantial gear	Target	
	PI 5.6	Noise, light and odour	Target	
	PI 5.7	Decommissioning of abandoned farms or water-based structures	Target	

Table 4. Maximum number of conditions allowed for a certified UoA.

Production unit category (as in Table 2)

Principle	A	Bi	Bii	Ci	Cii
P1	1	1	0	1	0
P2	2	2	2	2	2
P3	1	1	1	1	1
P4	2	2	2	2	2
P5	2	2	2	1	1
Total	8	8	7	7	6

## 5 Summary of condition

Condition number	Condition	Timeframe	Performance Indicator	Scoring issue	Related to previously raised condition?	Action Plan	Wording of condition change?	Progress on Condition [Year x]	Status of condition
1	The company shall provide information of energy use monitoring relative to production and ongoing effort to improve efficiency.	Within one year after Public Certification Report is issued. To be checked at next surveillance.	2.7.	a	Condition raised from the initial audit	We have identified the main sources of energy use as the fuel for vessels. The daily use of fuel was recorded in the daily work log to identify the current status. However, no data was available to monitor changes in overall usage. GSSN will summary energy use monitoring results (vessel fuel) for next year operation cycled Feb. 2020 and review during organization management meeting. Policies and goals for reducing energy use are already in place.	N/A	Energy use by respective farmers and energy consumption are monitored. Consumption is recorded in the work log which is compared with tax free fuel receipts. The energy efficiency of respective farmers was reviewed in the GSSN meeting on 6 April 2020. The intensity target (Liter Fuel consumption/on harvest) was set in 2019 and it was met. The details of energy control procedure is addressed in the Annex 11, GSSN Governance Rules.	Closed

2	The organization shall establish decision-making processes respond to all issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation, and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner, and take account of the wider implications of decisions.	Within one year after Public Certification Report is issued. To be checked at next surveillance.	3.2.	c	Condition raised from the initial audit	We have developed decision-making process which invites important opinion and comments through meeting participation of member farmers and other stakeholders. Because aquafarm management operates on a busy schedule. However, It is difficult to respond to wider issues in a timely manner. We will revise control manual for decision-making process respond to all issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner, and	N/A	Governance and decision making process is addressed in Chapter 10, GSSN Governance Rules. GSSN forms the general council for decision making which consists of GSSN members including chairman, Stakeholders and government body if necessary. GSSN have had the General council meetings every quarter. Officer from Gijang county office, and stakeholders such as local village representative were invited. The meeting minutes show the participants and topic discussed in the meeting. The decision in the meeting has been made by voting among the participants in the meeting.	Closed
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						take account of the wider implications of decisions until Feb 2020.			
3	The organisation shall calculate and pay the living wage to workers.	Within one year after Public Certification Report is issued. To be checked at next surveillance.	4.5.	a	Condition raised from the initial audit	Since payment issues have never been reported and all workers are paid above minimum wages legally required by Korean law. Farmers did not fully aware of the meaning of a living wage. We will explain workers "Living wage information" and will provide workers with policy and create calculation data by Feb 2020. The implementation will be reviewed at the next surveillance audit.	N/A	GSSN has decided to apply the living wage announced by local government, Gijang County office ( <a href="http://www.gijang.go.kr">www.gijang.go.kr</a> ). The Gijang County living wage is more than 15% higher than the minimum wage announced by Minimum Wage Commission ( <a href="http://www.minimumwage.go.kr">www.minimumwage.go.kr</a> ).  The wages indicated in the employment contracts are observed higher than the Gijang County living wage.	Closed
4	The ASC- MSC Seaweed (Algae) standard requires Risk	Within one year. To be checked at next surveillance.	4.4.	c	Condition is raised at the 1 <sup>st</sup> surveillance audit	To be completed	N/A	To be updated in the next surveillance	Open

	assessments are documented and/or certified if processing of seaweeds are performed by the same people engaged in the harvesting or farming work, however the hazards associated with COVID-19 Pandemic are not identified nor the risks are evaluate in the risk assessment document.								
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Principle	Production unit category (as in Table 2)				
	A	Bi	Bii	Ci	Cii
P1	1	1	0	1	0
P2	2	2	2	2	2
P3	1	1	1	1	1
P4	2	2	2	2	2
P5	2	2	2	1	1
Total	8	8	7	7	6

## 6 Conclusion

<p><b><u>Summary of findings</u></b></p>	<p>One condition is raised during the 1<sup>st</sup> surveillance. The standard requires Risk assessments are documented and/or certified. The client has conducted risk assessment and documented it. The risk assessment is regularly reviewed, however the hazards associated with COVID-19 Pandemic are not identified, nor the risks are evaluated.</p>
<p><b><u>Include a statement confirming the status of certification</u></b></p>	<p>Gijang Sustainable Seaweed Network is under 1st surveillance audit, the UoC is compliant to all requirements and the certificate will be maintained against the Seaweed (Algae) standard for the production of Wakame (Sea Mustard) (<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>) with 2 farms in UoA.</p>

## 7 References

- 1) Chung S.H. 1986. Comparative studies on the relationship between the laver production and environmental characteristics of laver farming area in the Republic of Korea and Japan. Bulletin of Fisheries Research and Development Agency, 37, 157–178.
- 2) Statistics by Type of Fishery Published by National Statistical Office Korea in 2020 (<https://kosis.kr>)
- 3) Seaweed Cultivation & Utilization in Korea (<https://kosis.kr>)
- 4) Location Map of License#193(previously 123)/#209 (Previously 139)
- 5) License Certificate for #193(previously 123)/# 209 (Previously 139)
- 6) CULTURE OF UNDARIA PINATIFIDA IN KOREA (FAO). Cultured Aquatic Species Information Programme *Undaria pinnatifida* ((Harvey) Suringar, 1873) - FAO report
- 7) Sea Mustard Aquaculture farming standard manual (NIFS) issued April 2018
- 8) Seaweed cultivation & Utilization in Korea <https://www.e-algae.org/journal/view.php?number=2912>
- 9) Hatchery certificates
- 10) Marine Ecological Information Portal (<http://www.ecosea.go.kr/>) / Marine Ecosystem Protection Area info.
- 11) Ulsasn/Jinhae bay coastal ecosystem survey report / National Institute of Fishery Science / Feb 2018 (annual report)
- 12) The national law information center ([www.law.go.kr](http://www.law.go.kr))
- 13) Research for the conservation and management of marine organism 2017 (doc : 2017M00100 / National Museum of Marine Biology & Aquarium)
- 14) Korean Red List of Threatened Species (<http://www.nationalredlist.org>)
- 15) Report on marine ecosystem confounding research/management project results (Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries) / 2011 Report / South China Sea ecosystem confounding
- 16) The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (<https://www.iucnredlist.org/>)
- 17) GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)
- 18) Weather Data Open Portal (<https://data.kma.go.kr/>), Korea Meteorological Administration
- 19) Gijang County Living wage ([www.gijang.go.kr](http://www.gijang.go.kr))
- 20) Minimum wage (Minimum Wage Commission ([www.minimumwage.go.kr](http://www.minimumwage.go.kr)))

## 8 Revised assessment tree scoring



## Annex 2: Assessment tree – rescoring evaluation tables (if necessary)

The final set of PIs to be included in the assessment tree shall be defined depending on the characteristics of the production unit in the UoA, as indicated in Table 3 of the Standard. Unless otherwise indicated, each PI shall be scored.

### Principle 1: Sustainable wild seaweed populations

#### PI 1.1 – Stock status

PI 1.1		Stock status	
Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target	
<b>a</b>	Stock status relative to irreversible impact		
	Guide post	Available information indicates that the wild stock is above the point where the harvesting impact is irreversible or very slowly reversible.	The wild stock is at or fluctuating around a level consistent with MSY (or proxy).  OR Available information indicates that harvesting impact causes insignificant change to the wild stock, which is unlikely to be detectable against natural variability for this population, or if detectable is minimal and has no impact on population dynamics.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	N/A. The farms do not use wild stock (Seeds are collected from same aquafarm for the next year production)	N/A. The farms do not use wild stock (Seeds are collected from same aquafarm for the next year production)

#### PI 1.2 – Harvest strategy

PI 1.2		Harvest strategy	
Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target	
<b>a</b>	Harvest strategy design		
	Guide post	The harvest strategy is expected to achieve stock management objectives reflected in the stock status target (PI 1.1), based on plausible argument.	The harvest strategy is responsive to the state of the stock, and the elements of the harvest strategy work together towards achieving stock management objectives reflected in the stock status target (PI 1.1).
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	N/A. The farms do not use wild stock (Seeds are collected from same aquafarm for the next year production)	N/A. The farms do not use wild stock (Seeds are collected from same aquafarm for the next year production) does not use wild stock)
<b>b</b>	Harvest strategy evaluation		
	Guide post		The harvest strategy may not have been fully tested but evidence exists that it is achieving its objectives.
	Met?		<b>Yes</b>

	Rationale	N/A. The farms do not use wild stock (Seeds are collected from same aquafarm for the next year)
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### PI 1.3 – Genetic impact on wild stock

PI 1.3		Genetic impact on wild stock	
Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target	
<b>a</b>	Genetic outcome		
	Guide post	The harvesting or farming activity is <b>unlikely</b> to impact the genetic structure of wild populations.	The harvesting or farming activity is <b>highly unlikely</b> to impact the genetic structure of wild populations.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	Wild population is the same genetic species. and wild species is indigenous. Sea-mustard farming has been in operation for more than 40 years in the same region.	Based on the research paper on Wakame (Sea Mustard) Aquaculture history, it is same indigenous species using in entire seashore of Korea within these decades. Seeds are collected from the same aquafarm for the next year production. To grow seaweed, seedlings are tied to a rope and lowered from the sea level, and this method is found to have little impact on the surrounding ecological environment. The farming activity is highly unlikely to impact the genetic structure of wild populations.  Reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chung S.H. 1986. Comparative studies on the relationship between the laver production and environmental characteristics of laver farming area in the Republic of Korea and Japan. Bulletin of Fisheries Research and Development Agency, 37, 157–178.</li> <li>- Statistics by Type of Fishery Published by National Statistical Office Korea in 2020, details that Wakame harvested since 1970. (<a href="https://kosis.kr">https://kosis.kr</a>)</li> <li>- Seaweed Cultivation &amp; Utilization in Korea (<a href="https://kosis.kr">https://kosis.kr</a>)</li> <li>- Location Map of License#192/#209</li> <li>- License Certificate for #192/#209.</li> <li>- Wakame Aquaculture Farming Standard Manual (NIFS) issued April 2018</li> <li>- Laminaria japonica (Areschoug, 1851)</li> <li>-</li> </ul>

Genetic impact management
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<b>b</b>	Guide post	There are <b>measures</b> in place, which are expected to maintain the genetic structure of the wild population at levels compatible with the target genetic outcome level of performance.	There is a <b>partial strategy</b> in place, which is expected to maintain the genetic structure of the wild population at levels compatible with the target genetic outcome level of performance.																							
	Met?	Yes	Yes																							
	Rationale	Wild population is the same genetic species. and wild species is indigenous. Sea-mustard farming has been in operation for more than 40 years in the same region.	<p>Based on the research paper on Korea Wakame (Sea Mustard) Aquaculture history, It is same indigenous species using in entire seashore of Korea. Translocation is not occurring in the aquafarming sites. However, seeding (spores) are collected from their original farming sites. The mature sporophytes are brought into land-based tank facilities for nursing operations. This is why this PI should be scored. There is contact with marine environment. However, the impact is considered negligible because, floating rope method is used for the farming operation and no use of any ingredients or feeds. This method is found to have very little impact on the surrounding ecological environment. Audit team confirmed genetic impact was limited and negligible. Wakame (Sea mustard) farming has been in operation for more than 40 years in the same region and there is no issue reported genetic impact on wild populations.</p> <p>Hatchery certificates are verified stating that the seedling are produced from the spores provided.;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hatchery certificate to Famer, Yeongtae Kim</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name of Hatchery</td> <td>Jae Geun Lee</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Certificate number</td> <td>201023</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Species</td> <td>Wakame (Sea Mustard)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of supply</td> <td>23 October 2020</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name of Hatchery</td> <td>Jeongin Hatchery</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Certificate number</td> <td>201110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Species</td> <td>Wakame (Sea Mustard)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of supply</td> <td>10 November 2020</td> </tr> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hatchery certificate to Famer, Jaehong Jung</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name of Hatchery</td> <td>Young Ja Kim</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Certificate number</td> <td>200122</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Species</td> <td>Wakame (Sea Mustard)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date of supply</td> <td>22 January 2020</td> </tr> </table> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CULTURE OF UNDARIA PINATIFIDA IN KOREA (FAO). Cultured Aquatic Species</li> </ul>	Name of Hatchery	Jae Geun Lee	Certificate number	201023	Species	Wakame (Sea Mustard)	Date of supply	23 October 2020	Name of Hatchery	Jeongin Hatchery	Certificate number	201110	Species	Wakame (Sea Mustard)	Date of supply	10 November 2020	Name of Hatchery	Young Ja Kim	Certificate number	200122	Species	Wakame (Sea Mustard)	Date of supply
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Species	Wakame (Sea Mustard)																									
Date of supply	22 January 2020																									

			<p>Information Programme Undaria pinnatifida ((Harvey) Suringar, 1873) - FAO report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sea Mustard Aquaculture farming standard manual (NIFS) issued April 2018</li> <li>- Seaweed cultivation &amp; Utilization in Korea <a href="https://www.e-algae.org/journal/view.php?number=2912">https://www.e-algae.org/journal/view.php?number=2912</a></li> <li>- Hatchery certificates</li> </ul>
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## Principle 2: Environmental impacts

### PI 2.1 - Habitats

PI 2.1		Habitats	
Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target	
<b>a</b>	<b>Seaweed-habitat status</b>		
	Guide post	The UoA is <b>unlikely</b> to reduce structure and function of the habitat created by the target seaweed to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.	The UoA is <b>highly unlikely</b> to reduce structure and function of the habitat created by the target seaweed to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	Referred to justification in Target Level.	<p>The GSSN (Gijang Sustainable Seaweed Network, hereafter the GSSN) farmers handle Wakame that are cultivated in their sea-based farms. The stock was collecting from the farmers' farm, and nursing in outsourcing company, no wild stock is used. The cultivation is based on fixed ropes in the same area for more than 40 years. Thus, the commonly encountered habitats are only the small area in the cultivation area. and rope is hanged by float horizontally at the sea level. there is no direct contract for Wakame to bottom habitats. Harvesting operation uses small vessels and the type of harvest does not impact the habitat.</p> <p>2018 Annual Survey Report of the Marine Ecosystem (littoral sea) and Fishery Environment Monitoring report, Wakame Aquaculture farming standard manual (NIFS), the seaweed farming in UoA is unlikely to reduce structure and function of the habitat.</p> <p>Hence there is no risk of any negative impact on wild stocks. Therefore, the UoA is highly unlikely (Highly unlikely =&lt; 30th %ile) to reduce structure and function of the habitat created by the</p>

			<p>target seaweed to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chung S.H. 1986. Comparative studies on the relationship between the laver production and environmental characteristics of laver farming area in the Republic of Korea and Japan. Bulletin of Fisheries Research and Development Agency, 37, 157–178.</li> <li>- Location Map of License #193/#209#</li> <li>- License Certificate for #193/#209</li> <li>- Certificate of Seed Nursing from Nursery: Jeongin (Wakame) Seaweed Nursing</li> <li>- Jeongin to farm #209 dated 2020.2.1, species Wakame, Doc # 200204 / Seeding no#19425, quantity: 50 cases.</li> <li>- Wakame Aquaculture Farming Standard Manual (NIFS) issued April 2018</li> </ul>
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<b>b</b>	<b>Other commonly encountered habitat status</b>		
	<b>Guide post</b>	The UoA is <b>unlikely</b> to reduce structure and function of other commonly encountered habitats to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.	The UoA is <b>highly unlikely</b> to reduce structure and function of other commonly encountered habitats to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.
	<b>Met?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>
	<b>Rationale</b>	Referred to justification in Target Level.	<p>Cultivation is based on fixed ropes in the same area for many years. Small size vessels are used, and the gear does not interact with the bottom habitat. Thus, the commonly encountered habitats are only the small area in the bottom of the cultivation area.</p> <p>Based on the government research report on cost ecosystem analysis report. No big changes from previous year report. The seaweed aquaculture exist many years is the UoA, therefore, the UoA is highly unlikely (Highly unlikely =&lt; 30th %ile) to reduce structure and function of other commonly encountered habitats.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Article 25 (Designation and Management of Protected Marine Areas), Conservation and Management of Marine Ecosystems</li> </ul>

			Act [Enforcement Date 29. May, 2018.] [Act No.15135, 28. Nov, 2017., Partial Amendment] - Marine Ecological Information Portal ( <a href="http://www.ecosea.go.kr/">http://www.ecosea.go.kr/</a> ) / Marine Ecosystem Protection Area info.
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<b>c</b>	<b>Vulnerable Marine Ecosystem (VME) status</b>		
	Guide post	The UoA is <b>unlikely</b> to reduce structure and function of the VME habitats to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.	The UoA is <b>highly unlikely</b> to reduce structure and function of the VME habitats to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	Referred to justification in Target Level.	VME possibly affected is the ecosystem of coral reefs in the sea area of the farm. Studies from KMI, NITS, MMAS (report/government) have confirmed no change in the population of corals in recent years. There is no activity (e.g. direct contact, fishing in the UoA) Therefore it is considered highly unlikely that the farm is causing any serious or irreversible harm to the structure and function of VME habitats. It is unlikely to cause such harm in the future either. The GSSN does not implement any activities (fishing, extraction, etc.) which are subjected to law regulations. Therefore, the UoA is highly unlikely (Highly unlikely =< 30th %ile) to reduce the structure and function of the VME habitats to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.  Reference: - Ulsasn/Jinhae bay coastal ecosystem survey report / National Institute of Fishery Science / Feb 2018 (annual report) - Sea Mustard Aquaculture farming standard manual (NIFS) issued April 2018 - Laminaria japonica (Areschoug, 1851)

## PI 2.2 – Ecosystem structure and function

PI 2.2		Ecosystem structure and function	
Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target	
<b>a</b>	Ecosystem status		
	Guide post	The UoA is <b>unlikely</b> to disrupt the key elements underlying ecosystem structure and	The UoA is <b>highly unlikely</b> to disrupt the key elements underlying ecosystem structure and function to the point

		function to the point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.	where there would be serious or irreversible harm.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	Referred to justification in Target Level.	Based on research report, Wakame does not behave like an invasive species. And the characteristics of both species regardless of the size of farming area. It doesn't give any negative impact surrounding marine environment in the UoA. Farmers don't use additives or fertilizer in the water to increase production or treat the disease. Wakame is naturally grown in the sea. During harvesting operations, small size vessels are used, and it is highly unlikely to impact on surrounding environments. Therefore, it is considered the UoA is highly unlikely (Highly unlikely =< 30th %ile) to disrupt the key elements underlying ecosystem structure and function to the point where there would be serious or irreversible harm. Reference: - Ulsasn/Jinhae bay coastal ecosystem survey report / National Institute of Fishery Science / Feb 2018 (annual report) - Sea Mustard Aquaculture farming standard manual (NIFS) issued April 2018 - www.nifs.go.kr

### PI 2.3 – ETP species

PI 2.3		ETP species	
Scoring Issue		Minimum	Target
<b>a</b>	Effects of the UoA on population/stocks within national or international limits, where applicable		
	Guide post	Where national and/or international requirements set limits for impact on ETP species, the effects of the UoA on the population/stock are known and <b>likely</b> to be within these limits.	Where national and/or international requirements set limits for impacts on ETP species, the <b>combined effects</b> of the UoAs and any other certified seaweed UoA on the population/stock are known and <b>highly likely</b> to be within these limits.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	Referred to justification in Target Level.	There is no applicable national legislation or international agreements that set limits for protection or rebuilding of ETP species. Korea's fisheries law does not specify specific legal responsibility for protecting ETPs in aquafarms. However, the Environment



			<p>law defines ETP species and guides them to their protective duties. The ETP species in the surrounding coastal areas are corals, seaweeds, sea grasses, and sea turtles. Korea legal regulations on the protection of ETPs and IUCN RED LIST, and other various survey results in the surrounding coastal areas were referenced. One species [Apostichopus japonicus (Japanese Spiky Sea Cucumber)] was listed as “Endangered (EN)” and the other three species [Euprymna morsei (Mimka Bobtail Squid), Ibacus ciliatus (Japanese Fan Lobster), and Sepia esculenta (Golden Cuttlefish)] were listed as “Data Deficient (DD)” from IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Based on the above, four potential ETP species can be specified.</p> <p>Threatened Species. Based on the above, four potential ETP species can be specified.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The national law information center (<a href="http://www.law.go.kr">www.law.go.kr</a>)</li> <li>- Interview: Farmers in UoA, Officers from Gijang county</li> <li>- Site observation: Production units</li> </ul>
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<b>b</b>	<b>Direct effects</b>		
	Guide post	Known direct effects of the UoA are <b>likely</b> to not hinder recovery of ETP species.	Direct effects of the UoA are <b>highly likely</b> to not hinder recovery of ETP species.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	Referred to justification in Target Level.	<p>The farming facilities are at sea, and no feeding required. Hence there is no obvious direct impact on surrounding land and marine environment. Seaweed farm uses rope hanging method and there is very low risk direct contact from Wakame with other species. There is no other certified seaweed UoA in the region so there are no combined effects on ETP species. Therefore, the direct effects of the UoA are highly likely (Highly likely = &gt; 80th %ile) to not hinder the recovery of ETP species</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Article 20 (Prohibitions against Capturing or Collecting, etc. Marine</li> </ul>

			<p>Organisms under Protection), Conservation and management of Marine Ecosystems Act /</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research for the conservation and management of marine organism 2017 (doc : 2017M00100 / National Museum of Marine Biology &amp; Aquarium)</li> <li>- Korean Red List of Threatened Species (<a href="http://www.nationalredlist.org">http://www.nationalredlist.org</a>)</li> <li>- Report on marine ecosystem confounding research/management project results (Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries) / 2011 Report / South China Sea ecosystem confounding</li> <li>- The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (<a href="https://www.iucnredlist.org/">https://www.iucnredlist.org/</a>)</li> <li>- Wildlife Protection and Management Act [Enforcement Date 27. Jan, 2016.] [Act No.13882, 27. Jan 2016., Partial Amendment]</li> <li>- Epibenthic invertebrate fauna in the southern coast of the East Sea, Korea / Joo Myun Park, Sung-Hoi Huh / 2018</li> </ul>
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<b>c</b>	<b>Indirect effects</b>		
	Guide post		Indirect effects have been considered for the UoA and are thought to be highly likely to not create unacceptable impacts.
	Met?		Yes
	Rationale		The only possibility that GSSN's activities have a negative impact on ETP species is fuel pollution and vessel noise. The farmer prevents the spill of fuel both on the boat and in land; and the noise is negligible since it's from a small boat. The seaweed farming is at sea and no feeding at all. Therefore, there is no significant direct impact on the surrounding land and the marine environment. There is no light or noise on the shore. According to the Ulsan/Jinhae bay coastal ecosystem survey report / National Institute of Fishery Science / Feb 2018. Given the available evidence, the environment and habitants does not change significantly, and the negative impact of farms is unlikely, so UoA considers indirect effects and is considered highly

			<p>likely (Highly likely =&gt; 80% ile) to be unacceptable Impact.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Location Map of License : #193/#209</li> <li>- License Certificate for : #193/#209</li> <li>- Certificate of Seed Nursing from Nursery: Jeongin (Wakame) Seaweed Nursing</li> <li>- Jeongin to farm #209 dated 2020.2.1, species Wakame, Doc # 200204 / Seeding no#19425, quantity: 50 cases.</li> <li>- 2017 Annual Survey Report of the Marine Ecosystem (littoral sea)</li> <li>- Sea Mustard Aquaculture farming standard manual (NIFS) issued April 2018</li> <li>- Interview: Farmers in UoA, officers from Gijang</li> <li>- Observation: Production units</li> </ul>
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<b>d</b>	<b>Management strategy in place</b>		
	Guide post	<p>There are <b>measures</b> in place that minimise the UoA-related impact on ETP species, and it is expected to be <b>highly likely</b> to achieve national and international requirements for the protection of ETP species.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Where there are no requirements for protection and rebuilding provided through national ETP legislation or international agreements, there are <b>measures</b> in place that are expected to ensure the UoA does not hinder the recovery of ETP species.</p>	<p>There is a <b>strategy</b> in place for managing the impact of the UoA on ETP species, including measures to minimise mortality, which is designed to be <b>highly likely</b> to achieve national and international requirements for the protection of ETP species.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Where there are no requirements for protection and rebuilding provided through national ETP legislation or international agreements, there is a <b>strategy</b> in place that is expected to ensure the UoA does not hinder the recovery of ETP species.</p>
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	Referred to justification in Target Level.	The farms are in same area assigned by the government that do not overlap with the ETP species. In addition, the harvest method (ropes) ensures there is little interaction with the ETP species in the area. Additional measures have been implemented to minimize the impact on the indirect effects on ETP. The farmer prevents the spill of fuel both on the boat and in land; and the

			<p>noise using small boat. The seaweed farming does not use any additive or feed. The farmers are committed to "Zero impact on ETPs" which is mentioned in GSSN Manuel/ ETP control and management (2018.06.04). These measures can be considered a strategy expected not to hinder recovery of ETP species.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Strategy on impact management of ETP species</li> <li>- Location Map of License #193/#209</li> <li>- License Certificate for #193/#209</li> <li>- 2017 Annual Survey Report of the Marine Ecosystem (littoral sea)</li> <li>- Sea Mustard Aquaculture farming standard manual (NIFS) issued April 2018</li> <li>- Interview: Farmers in UoA, Officers from Gijang county</li> <li>- Site observation: Production units</li> </ul>
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<b>e</b>	<b>Management strategy evaluation</b>		
	Guide post	The <b>measures</b> are considered likely to work, based on plausible argument.	There is an <b>objective basis for confidence</b> that the measures/strategy will work, based on information directly about the UoA and/or the species involved.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	Referred to justification in Target Level.	<p>There is no interaction with ETP species found in the UoA working records. Farmers controlled and minimized to prevent effects about ETP species. Daily working log has section about which ETPs found during farming operations. According to the management of ETP strategy, there is an objective basis for confidence that the measures/strategy will work, based on information about the UoA and the species involved.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Strategy on impact management of ETP species</li> <li>- Location Map of License #193/#209</li> <li>- License Certificate for #193/#209</li> <li>- 2017 Annual Survey Report of the Marine Ecosystem (littoral sea)</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sea Mustard Aquaculture farming standard manual (NIFS) issued April 2018</li> <li>- Interview: Farmers in UoA, Officers from Gijang county</li> <li>- Site observation: Production units</li> </ul>
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<b>f</b>	<b>Management strategy implementation</b>		
	Guide post		There is some evidence that the measures/ strategy is being implemented successfully.
	Met?		Yes
	Rationale		<p>Farmers are controlled and minimized to prevent effects of ETP species. The daily working log has a section to record ETPs species found during farming operations. The organization's regular meetings summarize the daily work log, review any cases of ETP species found and review future strategies.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Location Map of License #193/#209</li> <li>- License Certificate for #193/#209</li> <li>- 2017 Annual Survey Report of the Marine Ecosystem (littoral sea)</li> <li>- Sea Mustard Aquaculture farming standard manual (NIFS) issued April 2018</li> <li>- Operation Daily Log: Farm #178 JeongMyoeng Lee, Farm #193 YeongTae Kim for month Feb 2020, no ETP species.</li> <li>- Interview: Farmers in UoA, Officers from Gijang county</li> <li>- Site observation: Production units</li> </ul>

<b>g</b>	<b>Review of alternative measures to minimise mortality of ETP species</b>		
	Guide post	There is a review of the potential effectiveness and practicality of alternative measures to minimise UoA-related mortality of ETP species.	There is a regular review of the potential effectiveness and practicality of alternative measures to minimise UoA-related mortality of ETP species and they are implemented as appropriate.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	N/A. There is no death of ETP species caused by the UoA.	N/A. There is no death of ETP species caused by the UoA.

#### PI 2.4 – Other species

<b>PI 2.4</b>	<b>Other species</b>	
Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target

<b>a</b>	<b>Main species stock status</b>		
	Guide post	<p>Main species are likely to be above biologically based limits.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>If the main species are below biologically based limits, there are <b>measures</b> in place expected to ensure that the UoA does not hinder recovery and rebuilding.</p>	<p>Main species are <b>highly likely</b> to be above biologically based limits.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>If the main species are below biologically based limits there is either <b>evidence of recovery or a demonstrably effective strategy</b> in place between the UoA and any other certified seaweed UoAs, which categorise these species as main, to ensure that they collectively do not hinder recovery and rebuilding.</p>
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	Referred to justification in Target Level.	<p>There is no influence on main species because they are using rope hanging method in cultivating facilities and no bycatch occur.</p> <p>Entire rope with seaweed (Wakame) will be removed during harvesting operation.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Location Map of License #193/#209</li> <li>- License Certificate for #193/#209</li> <li>- 2017 Annual Survey Report of the Marine Ecosystem (littoral sea)</li> <li>- Sea Mustard Aquaculture farming standard manual (NIFS) issued April 2018</li> <li>- Laminaria japonica (Areschoug, 1851)</li> <li>- Interview: Farmers in UoA, Officers from Gijang county</li> <li>- Site observation: Production units</li> </ul>

<b>b</b>	<b>Management strategy in place</b>		
	Guide post	There are <b>measures</b> in place, if necessary, which are expected to maintain or not hinder rebuilding of main species at/to levels, which are highly likely to be above biologically based limits or to ensure that the UoA does not hinder their recovery.	There is a <b>partial strategy</b> in place for the UoA, if necessary, which is expected to maintain or to not hinder rebuilding of the main species at/to levels, which are highly likely to be above the biologically based limits or to ensure that the UoA does not hinder their recovery.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
Rationale	Referred to justification in Target Level.	There is no influence on main species because seaweeds are using rope hanging method in cultivating facilities and no bycatch occur.	

			<p>The farmers are cultivating seaweed in different season. Entire rope with seaweed (Wakame) will be removed during harvesting operation.</p> <p>Given the available evidence, the strategy in the UoA is expected to maintain or to not hinder rebuilding of the main species at/to levels which are highly likely (Highly likely = &gt; 80th %ile) to be above the biologically based limits or to ensure that the UoA does not hinder their recovery.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Location Map of License #193/#209</li> <li>- License Certificate for 193/#209</li> <li>- 2017 Annual Survey Report of the Marine Ecosystem (littoral sea)</li> <li>- Sea Mustard Aquaculture farming standard manual (NIFS) issued April 2018</li> <li>- Laminaria japonica (Areschoug, 1851)</li> <li>- Interview: Farmers in UoA, Officers from Gijang county</li> <li>- Site observation: Production units</li> </ul>
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<b>c</b>	<b>Management strategy evaluation</b>		
	Guide post	The measures are considered <b>likely</b> to work, based on plausible argument (e.g. general experience, theory or comparison with similar UoAs/species, etc.).	There is <b>some objective basis for confidence</b> that the measures/partial strategy will work, based on some information directly about the UoA and/or species involved.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	Referred to justification in Target Level.	<p>There is no influence on main species because they are using rope hanging method in cultivating facilities and no bycatch occur.</p> <p>Entire rope with seaweed (Wakame) will be removed during harvesting operation.</p> <p>Given the available evidence, there are some objective basis for confidence that the measures/partial strategy will work, based on some information directly about the UoA and/or species involved.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Location Map of License Certificate for 193 &amp; #209</li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- License Certificate for 193 &amp; #209</li> <li>- 2017 Annual Survey Report of the Marine Ecosystem (littoral sea)</li> <li>- Sea Mustard Aquaculture farming standard manual (NIFS) issued April 2018.</li> <li>- Laminaria japonica (Areschoug, 1851)</li> <li>- Interview: Farmers in UoA, Officers from Gijang county</li> <li>- Site observation: Production units</li> </ul>
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<b>d</b>	<b>Management strategy implementation</b>		
	Guide post		There is <b>some evidence</b> that the measures/ partial strategy is being implemented successfully.
	Met?		Yes
	Rationale		<p>There is no influence on main species because these are no bycatch occurred. The management strategy is developed and implemented among member farmers which is documented in the GSSN Governance Rules as efficient management of aquafarm practice. The evidences described above demonstrates that the measures/partial strategy is being implemented successfully.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Location Map of License 193 &amp; #209</li> <li>- License Certificate for 193 &amp; #209</li> <li>- 2017 Annual Survey Report of the Marine Ecosystem (littoral sea)</li> <li>- Sea Mustard Aquaculture farming standard manual (NIFS) issued April 2018.</li> <li>- Laminaria japonica (Areschoug, 1851)</li> <li>- Interview: Farmers in UoA, Officers from Gijang county</li> <li>- Site observation: Production units</li> </ul>

<b>e</b>	<b>Review of alternative measures</b>		
	Guide post	There is a review of the potential effectiveness and practicality of alternative measures to minimise UoA-related mortality of unwanted catch of main species.	There is a <b>regular</b> review of the potential effectiveness and practicality of alternative measures to minimise UoA-related mortality of unwanted catch of main species <b>and they are implemented as appropriate.</b>
	Met?	Yes	Yes

	Rationale	N/A. There has been no catch of other species nor UoA-related mortality of unwanted catch, which is verified with farmer interview and daily work log.	N/A. There has been no catch of other species nor UoA-related mortality of unwanted catch, which is verified with farmer interview and daily work log.
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## PI 2.5 – Waste management and pollution control

PI 2.5		Waste management and pollution control	
Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target	
<b>a</b>	Waste reduction		
	Guide post	There are <b>some measures</b> in place that can help to reduce waste produced by the UoA.	There is a <b>strategy</b> in place, which is expected to reduce waste produced by the UoA.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	Referred to justification in Target Level.	<p>Gijang Sustainable Seaweed Network developed a management policy for clean environment conditions. Relevant control procedures are defined for waste materials control (liquid / non-liquid) (Annex 6). It is not common to generate waste from farming operation because, there are no input generating wastes. all ropes and other equipment (buoys) are in control and recycled for next season.</p> <p>An annual plan for reduction activities is specified. There are few wastes from seaweed farm facilities and equipment. Based on the policy and the normal practice from sea operations. Farmers don't bring any garbage and wastes to the sea. and If farms collect any waste from the farming facilities and it is recorded in the relevant procedures (Daily work Log).</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Location Map of License #193/#209</li> <li>- License Certificate for #193/#209</li> <li>- 2017 Annual Survey Report of the Marine Ecosystem (littoral sea)</li> <li>- Sea Mustard Aquaculture farming standard manual (NIFS) issued April 2018</li> <li>- Interview: Farmers in UoA, Officers from Gijang county</li> <li>- Site observation: Production units</li> </ul>
<b>b</b>	Chemicals and hydrocarbon wastes		
	Guide post	There are <b>some measures</b> in place that can help to reduce	There is a <b>strategy</b> in place, which is expected to reduce chemical and

		chemical and hydrocarbon wastes produced by the UoA.	hydrocarbon waste produced by the UoA.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	Referred to justification in Target Level.	<p>Most of the hydrocarbon waste originate from vessel fuel. The organization kept record of fuel usage. Audit team confirmed the activities via minutes of relevant interviews and records. Control procedure is defined for chemicals and hydrocarbon wastes. Seaweed aquafarm does not use any chemicals for farming.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Location Map of License #193/#209</li> <li>- License Certificate for #193/#209</li> <li>- 2017 Annual Survey Report of the Marine Ecosystem (littoral sea)</li> <li>- Sea Mustard Aquaculture farming standard manual (NIFS) issued April 2018</li> <li>- Interview: Farmers in UoA, Officers from Gijang county</li> <li>- Site observation: Production units</li> </ul>

<b>C</b>	<b>Chemicals and hydrocarbon spills</b>		
	Guide post	There are <b>some measures</b> in place that can help to prevent spills of chemicals and hydrocarbons originating from the UoA.	There is a <b>spill prevention and response plan</b> in place for chemicals and hydrocarbons originating from the UoA.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	Referred to justification in Target Level.	<p>No use of chemicals and hydrocarbon in the farm. There was no power generator in a farming facility. The only risk of a spill is vessel fuels. GSSN defined the procedure for the prevention and emergency action for fuel spill during transport, refuelling, storing. All fuels are stored in dedicated storage tanks and are managed to prevent spills, which are planned and on-site verified during the audit, including temporary storage areas on and off the vessel. Farmers maintained oil spillage kit in the vessel. If the incident happens, they are required to report to the local police &amp; coast guard on the incident.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Location Map of License #193/#209</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- License Certificate for #193/#209</li> <li>- 2017 Annual Survey Report of the Marine Ecosystem (littoral sea)</li> <li>- Sea Mustard Aquaculture farming standard manual (NIFS) issued April 2018</li> <li>- Interview: Farmers in UoA, Officers from Gijang county</li> <li>- Site observation: Production units</li> </ul>
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### PI 2.6 – Pest/s and disease/s management

PI 2.6 Pest/s and disease/s management			
Scoring Issue		Minimum	Target
<b>a</b>	Spread of pest/s and disease/s		
	Guide post	There is a <b>partial strategy</b> that is expected to prevent the spread of pest/s and disease/s.	There is a <b>strategy</b> that is expected to prevent the spread of pest/s and disease/s.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	Referred to justification in Target Level.	<p>GSSN Governance Rules is revised to include strategy preventing the spreading of pest and disease (Annex 9), Strategy includes identification of disease, reporting to the organization committee, communicated to local government, implement preventive and recovery measures.</p> <p>Common disease for Undaria: pin hole disease. Disease incident will be reported to local government instantly. No disease was discovered since the last audit.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Location Map of License #193/#209</li> <li>- License Certificate for #193/#209</li> <li>- Sea Mustard Aquaculture farming standard manual (NIFS) issued April 2018</li> </ul>

### PI 2.7 – Energy efficiency

PI 2.7 Energy efficiency			
Scoring Issue		Minimum	Target
<b>a</b>	Energy use monitoring		
	Guide post	There is some information about energy use of the production unit.	There is evidence of energy use monitoring relative to production and ongoing effort to improve efficiency.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	Farmers use vessels on daily operational to seaweed farm. Boats use gasoline. Farmers has	Main Energy sources for farming operation is vessel fuel only. Farmers use vessels during daily operation and

		Daily Log to register amount of fuel and electricity.	<p>during seaweed harvesting. Boat use gasoline and Farmers keep records for the usage of gasoline amount. (Daily work log).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Total usage for UoA in 2020: 33,200 liter gasoline, electricity 213,044 kWh &amp; Diesel 6800 liter.</li> <li>- Total Wakame harvest quantity in 2020: 1496 MT.</li> </ul> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Energy Usage Log: 2020.1.3: #209 Jaeheung Jung Farm, 100 liter.</li> <li>- Meeting of gasoline energy efficient dated 2020.4.6: Conference of Energy Efficiency Measures to farmers.</li> </ul>
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<b>b</b>	<b>Maintenance records of equipment</b>		
	Guide post	There are maintenance records for equipment.	Maintenance records for equipment are up to date and available.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	Referred to justification in Target Level.	<p>Maintenance records for equipment (vessels) are available and up to date.</p> <p>1. Fishing Vessel Survey Certificate, issued by Korea Maritime Transportation Safety Authority, there are 4 certificates, each for the 2 farms.  Farm #209: vessel number 9906002-6267104, latest checked date: 2019.5.8  Farm #193: vessel number 9801014-6267102, latest checked date: 2019.7.31.</p> <p>2. Operation Daily Log: maintenance record, gasoline usage record. Feb 19, 2020, #178, recorded 100 liter of gasoline, check condition of rope, strength of belt. Farmers check condition of the vessel, lubricants, engine oil, tension of the belt, noise level.</p> <p>3. Equipment List: details the rope &amp; buoy maintenance. e.g. Farm #193, May 26, 2020, change 10 ropes, check rope tension.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintenance records</li> <li>- Fishing Vessel Survey Certificate</li> <li>- Operation Daily Log</li> <li>- Equipment List</li> </ul>

PI 2.8 Translocations			
Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target	
<b>a</b>	Impact of translocation activity		
	Guide post	The translocation activity is <b>unlikely</b> to introduce diseases, pests, pathogens, or non-native species into the surrounding ecosystem.	The translocation activity is <b>highly unlikely</b> to introduce diseases, pests, pathogens, or non-native species into the surrounding ecosystem.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	N/A. Translocation was not occurred.	N/A. Translocation is not occurring in the aquafarming sites.

<b>b</b>	Translocation management strategy evaluation		
	Guide post	There is a <b>partial strategy</b> in place that is expected to protect the surrounding ecosystem from the translocation activity at levels compatible with the translocation impact target level of performance defined in Sla (target level).	There is a <b>strategy</b> in place that is expected to protect the surrounding ecosystem from the translocation activity at levels compatible with the translocation impact target level of performance defined in Sla (target level).
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	N/A. Translocation was not occurred.	This is not applicable. Because translocation is not occurring in the aquafarming sites.

## PI 2.9 – Introduction of alien species

PI 2.9 Introduction of alien species			
Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target	
<b>a</b>	Management of alien species		
	Guide post	There is a <b>partial strategy</b> in place to prevent progression of ecosystem impacts from occurring due to the presence of the alien species.	There is a <b>strategy</b> in place to prevent progression of ecosystem impacts from occurring due to the presence of the alien species.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	UoA is not targeting alien species. Use only Undaria pinnatifida and Saccharida japonica for cultivation	UoA is not targeting alien species. Use only Undaria pinnatifida and Saccharida japonica for cultivation

## Principle 3: Effective management

### PI 3.1 – Legal and/or customary framework

PI 3.1 Legal and/or customary framework		
Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target
<b>a</b>	Compatibility of laws or standards with effective management	
	Guide post	There is an effective national legal system and a <b>framework for cooperation</b> , with other parties where necessary, to deliver management outcomes

		consistent with the Principles of this standard.	outcomes consistent with the Principles of this standard.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	<p>Korea is a signatory party to The Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (UNFSA) and Korea is a signatory party to United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).</p> <p>There are national laws governing the actions of the authorities and actors involved in managing the Units of Assessment. These include Fishery Management Act, Fishing Ground Management Act and Marine Environment Management Act.</p> <p>Reference: The national law information center (<a href="http://www.law.go.kr">www.law.go.kr</a>)</p>	<p>Korea is a signatory party to UNFSA and UNCLOS and cooperates with other parties to conventions as required by the conventions.</p> <p>Farming is managed and controlled under national legal framework such as Fishery Management Act, Fishing Ground Management Act and Marine Environment Management Act. Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries and its sub-organizations, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs internally cooperate with other governments and international organizations.</p> <p>The control procedure is defined in Gijang Sustainable Seaweed Network (GSSN) Manual. Legal requirements from the national and international level were identified and communicated to UoA members on fisheries licenses and permits include the Fisheries Act and Inland Water Fisheries Act. In addition, the "Fishery Management Act" for the use and management duties of the farms, the "Act on the indication of the origin of agricultural and marine products" for the indication of the origin of aquaculture products, the "Act on the Agricultural and Fishery Products Quality Control" For the support of fish farmers, there are "Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Credit Guarantee Act" and "Act on safety insurance for farmers and fishers and prevention of work accidents". Management decision is made within the company.</p> <p>Legal requirements in Korea.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "Fishery Management Act"</li> <li>- "Act on the indication of the origin of agricultural and marine products" for the indication of the origin of aquaculture products,</li> <li>- "Act on the Agricultural and Fishery Products Quality Control"</li> <li>- "Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Credit Guarantee Act"</li> <li>- " Act on the Agricultural and Fishery Products Quality Control"</li> <li>- "Labor standard act"</li> </ul> <p>Reference:</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmers license certificate (5 years period given)</li> <li>- The national law information center (<a href="http://www.law.go.kr">www.law.go.kr</a>)</li> </ul>
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<b>b</b>	<b>Respect for rights</b>		
	Guide post	The management system has a mechanism to <b>generally respect</b> the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on harvesting or farming for food or livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of Principles of this standard.	The management system has a mechanism <b>to observe</b> the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on harvesting or farming for food or livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of Principles of this standard.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	<p>The respect of laws is stated in the Article 16, GSSN Governance Rules.</p> <p>All farms in the units of assessment has proper and valid licenses.</p> <p>The legal rights are verified with license.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> </ul>	<p>The control procedure is defined and prepared in the GSSN Governance Rules. In general, the legal rights of people dependent on farming for livelihood in the sea and the inner water are protected as fishery rights by the fisheries law, and it is established as a management system for GSSN.</p> <p>Therefore, the management system has a mechanism to observe the legal rights created explicitly or established by the custom of people dependent on harvesting or farming for food or livelihood in a manner consistent with the objectives of Principles of this standard.</p> <p>There is no impact on the rights of the local community to harvest or farming activities. The public officer from Gijang County states that the production units have the legitimate license and comply with the legal requirements.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- GSSN Manual (CY-01, 2 Jan, 2018)</li> <li>- Interview: Farmers</li> </ul>

### PI 3.2 – Decision-making processes

PI 3.2		Decision-making processes	
Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target	
<b>a</b>	Objectives		
	Guide post	Objectives to guide decision-making, which are consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed in the Principles of this standard, are <b>implicit</b> within	<b>Short and long-term</b> objectives, which are consistent with achieving the outcomes expressed in the Principles of this standard, are <b>explicit</b> within the



		the production unit specific management system.	production unit's specific management system.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	Referred to justification in Target Level.	<p>The control procedure is defined in GSSN Governance Rules. Following specific plans have been developed accordingly:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Target and activities plan for rare species (biodiversity) care, reducing waste and reducing energy consumption, consistent with Principle 2 requirements.</li> <li>2. Target and activities plan for corporate social responsibility and community relations, consistent with Principle 4 and 5 of this standard.</li> </ol> <p>The GSSN has specified long term targets as sustainable and quality production of Gijang Seaweed products and short-term targets as regional farm income increase and community development.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- GSSN Manual (CY-01, 2 Jan, 2018)</li> <li>- Interview: Farmers in UoA</li> </ul>

<b>b</b>	<b>Decision-making processes</b>		
	Guide post	There are <b>some</b> decision-making processes in place that result in measures and strategies to achieve the production unit specific objectives.	There are <b>established</b> decision-making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the production unit specific objectives.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	Referred to justification in Target Level.	<p>The control procedure is defined in the GSSN Governance Rules. Authority regulation specifies authorities of each position. Decision-making processes are clear. Interview manager and farmers demonstrated that these processes are duly followed. Therefore, there are established decision-making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the production unit specific objectives.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- GSSN Manual (CY-01, 2 Jan, 2018)</li> </ul>

			- Interview: Farmers in UoA
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<b>c</b>	<b>Responsiveness of decision-making processes</b>		
	Guide post	Decision-making processes respond to <b>serious</b> issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner, and take some account of the wider implications.	Decision-making processes respond to <b>all</b> issues identified in relevant research, monitoring, evaluation and consultation, in a transparent, timely and adaptive manner, and take account of the wider implications of decisions.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	Referred to justification in Target Level.	GSSN has defined members meeting and it was conducted on Dec 18, 2020. Important issues about farm operations (genetic procedures and performance review) were covered from the meeting. Monthly stakeholders meeting was conducted to discuss all issue pertaining to seaweed farming, e.g Dec 18, 2020, no major issue arise during the meeting. Total 8 person including 3 farmers.  Reference: - GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019) - GSSN Manual (CY-01, 2 Jan, 2018) - Interview: Farmers in UoA

<b>d</b>	<b>Use of precautionary approach</b>		
	Guide post		Decision-making processes use the precautionary approach and are based on the best available information.
	Met?		Yes
	Rationale		Member's meetings were organized and held with preventive manners and audit team confirmed meeting minutes and training records for the issues related to seaweed disease and farming operation safety, control of external complaints. GSSN is proactively considering and implementing precautionary approach through communication with the stakeholders to avoid issues and concerns about safety, accidents, external complaints.  Reference: - GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019) - GSSN Manual (CY-01, 2 Jan, 2018)

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Management Meeting minutes on 2020.12.27 (signed by GSSM Members and farmers (Mr Yeongtae, Kim / Jaehong, Jung / Jeong Myeong Lee)).</li> <li>- Interview: Farmers in UoA</li> </ul>
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<b>e</b>	<b>Accountability and transparency of management system and decision-making process</b>		
	Guide post	<b>Some</b> information on the production unit's performance and management action is <b>generally</b> available on request to stakeholders.	Information on the production unit's performance and management action is available on request to stakeholders, and <b>explanations are provided for any actions or lack of action associated with findings and relevant recommendations emerging from research, monitoring evaluation and review activity.</b>
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	Referred to justification in Target Level.	<p>GSSN controls decision making process through members meeting. All the information from meeting minutes is available upon request. So far , no information requested from stakeholders.</p> <p>Audit team confirmed information on the production unit's performance and management action was provided to local stakeholders during stakeholders meeting.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- GSSN Manual (CY-01, 2 Jan, 2018)</li> <li>- Management Meeting minutes on 2020.12.27 (signed by GSSM Members and farmers (Mr Yeongtae, Kim / Jaehong, Jung / Jeong Myeong Lee)).</li> <li>- Stakeholder's meeting minutes dated 2020.12.18.</li> <li>- Interview: Farmers in UoA</li> </ul>

<b>f</b>	<b>Approach to disputes</b>		
	Guide post	Although the management authority or production unit may be subject to continuing court challenges, it is not indicating a disrespect or defiance of the law by repeatedly violating the same law or regulation necessary for the sustainability of the production unit.	The management system or production unit is attempting to comply in a timely fashion with judicial or administrative tribunal decisions arising from any legal challenges.

	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	Referred justification in Target Level.	<p>The GSSN has not received any legal challenges. All contacted cases are handled appropriately and recorded. Audit team confirmed questions/opinions and records of how they were addressed.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- GSSN Manual (CY-01, 2 Jan, 2018)</li> <li>- Stakeholder's meeting minutes dated 2020.12.18.</li> <li>- Interview: Farmers in UoA</li> </ul>

### PI 3.3 – Compliance and enforcement

PI 3.3 Compliance and enforcement			
Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target	
<b>a</b>	MCS implementation		
	Guide post	Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) <b>mechanisms</b> exist and are implemented in the production unit, and there is a reasonable expectation that they are effective.	A monitoring, control and surveillance <b>system</b> (MCS) has been implemented in the production unit and has demonstrated an ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies and/or rules.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	<p>Compliance and sanction policies are addressed in the Chapter 4 and Monitoring, control and surveillance policies are stated in the Chapter 5, GSSN Governance Rules. GSSN requires all members comply with relevant laws and GSSN rules. GSSN will sanction the member who is not compliant with legal requirements and GSSN rules in the member meeting.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> </ul>	<p>Internal audit is conducted to review and monitor the compliance level of members. The secretary of GSSN conducts the internal audit. The GSSN conducted an internal audit dated Sept 23, 2020. Officers from Gijang County state that non-compliance by GSSN and GSSN members are not reported. Therefore, a monitoring, control and surveillance system (MCS) has been implemented in the production unit and has demonstrated an ability to enforce relevant management measures, strategies and/or rules.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- GSSN Manual (CY-01, 2 Jan, 2018)</li> <li>- Internal audit report dated Sept 23, 2020.</li> <li>- Interview: Farmers in UoA, Officers from Gijang County</li> </ul>

<b>b</b>	<b>Sanctions</b>		
	Guide post	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist and there is <b>some evidence</b> that they are applied.	Sanctions to deal with non-compliance exist, <b>are consistently applied</b> , and thought to provide effective deterrence.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	<p>There has been no violation of law or regulation in the production units. The officers from Gijang county state that violation of law or regulation in the production units is not reported.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Interview: Officers from Gijang County</li> </ul>	<p>Sanction policy is addressed in the Chapter 4, GSSN Governance Rules. If any violation of law is detected or reported by internal auditor, or stakeholder, GSSN member meeting will be held. The GSSN Secretary will investigate the case and report to member meeting. The sanction is determined in the member meeting, based on the investigation report and the testimony of the one who violates the law.</p> <p>There has been no case against which member meeting is held, as non-compliance has not been detected nor reported in the production units. Farmers in the production units are aware of this mechanism of sanctions. Internal audits were conducted, and the records are retained. The non-conformities issued against GSSN rules during the internal audits were addressed appropriately and reported. Although there have been no cases in which the GSSN violated laws and regulations, it deems that sanction mechanism exists, and is consistently applied.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- GSSN Manual (CY-01, 2 Jan, 2018)</li> <li>- Internal audit report dated Sept 23, 2020</li> <li>- Interview : GSSM Members and farmers (Yeongtae Kim / Jaehong Jung / Jeong Myeong Lee)</li> </ul>

<b>c</b>	<b>Compliance</b>		
	Guide post	Production units are <b>generally thought</b> to comply with the management system under assessment, including, when required, providing information necessary for effective management.	<b>Some evidence exists</b> to demonstrate production units comply with the management system under assessment, including, when required, providing information of importance to the effective management of the production unit.
	Met?	Yes	Yes

	Rationale	<p>Farmers can state the management system established in GSSN.</p> <p>Record regarding Non-compliance or non-conformance is not noted during the document review.</p> <p>The chairman of GSSN explains that member farmers are very cooperative, and their support is of help of effective management of GSSN.</p> <p>The officers from Gijang county state that violation of law or regulation in the production units is not reported.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Interview: GSSM Members and farmers (Mr Yeongtae, Kim / Jaehong, Jung / Jeong Myeong, Lee), Chairman of GSSN, Officers from Gijang County</li> </ul>	<p>Evidence to demonstrate production units comply with the management system is verified. The evidence includeS meeting minutes, training records, internal audit report, statement made by the chairman of GSSN and member farmers of GSSN.</p> <p>Regular meetings are held to share the information and discuss the resolutions on issues. Regular trainings are provided to farmers regarding the management system and ASC-MSC Seaweeds standard. Internal audit is performed to identify if noncompliance exists. The records of these activities are retained.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- GSSN Manual (CY-01, 2 Jan, 2018)</li> <li>- Internal audit report dated Sept 23, 2020.</li> <li>- Interview: GSSM Members and farmers (Mr Yeongtae, Kim / Jaehong, Jung / Jeong Myeong, Lee)</li> </ul>
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<b>d</b>	<b>Systematic non-compliance</b>		
	Guide post		There is no evidence of systematic non-compliance.
	Met?		Yes
	Rationale		<p>No evidence of systematic non-compliance was found by document review, interview to managers, employees, coast guard and local community.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- GSSN Manual (CY-01, 2 Jan, 2018)</li> <li>- Internal audit report dated Sept 23, 2020.</li> <li>- Interview: GSSM Members and farmers (Mr Yeongtae, Kim / Jaehong, Jung / Jeong Myeong, Lee), Chairman of GSSN, Officers from Gijang County</li> </ul>

## Principle 4: Social responsibility

### PI 4.1 – Child labour

PI 4.1		Child labour	
Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target	
<b>a</b>	Child labour		
	Guide post	No incidences of child labour or young worker abuse are found to have occurred.	There is evidence that the risk of child labour and young worker abuse has been minimised.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	<p>Copies of all workers' identification showing date of birth are retained. It is observed during the site visit that all workers are above 18 years old and workers confirm that there is no child labour or young worker in the production units.</p> <p>Workers state not to see any child labour or juvenile workers working in the production units. Workers confirm that they are above 18 years old.</p> <p>Child labor or young workers are not observed during the site visit to Farms.</p> <p>Farmers state that they have never employed a child labour or juvenile worker.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interview: Workers, Farmers</li> <li>- Observation: 2 Farms</li> </ul>	<p>During the site visit, child labour and juvenile workers are not observed. Officer in coast guard, officer in Gijang county and a representative from neighbour village state that no child labour or juvenile workers are observed in the farms in the UoA. It is addressed in the Article 35, GSSN Governance Rules dated on 1 April 2019 that a worker under 18 years old should not be employed. It is addressed in the Article 4.1.1, GSSN Manual (CY-01, Rev.0, 8 August 2016) that copies of worker's ID should be kept and a worker under 18 years old should not be employed. Juvenile workers should not be assigned to hazardous job. Internal audit was performed by GSSN chairman. The internal audit report dated on 24 September 2020 shows no child labour or juvenile worker in the production units. Farmers are aware of the policy on a child labor and young worker in the manual and GSSN Governance Rules.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Manual (CY-01, 2 Jan, 2018)</li> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Internal audit report dated on 24 September 2020</li> <li>- Interview: a representative of local neighbour village, and officers from Gijang county</li> <li>- Observation: 2 Farms</li> </ul>

#### PI 4.2 – Forced, bonded or compulsory labour

PI 4.2		Forced, bonded, or compulsory labour	
Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target	
<b>a</b>	Incidences and risk of forced, bonded, or compulsory labour		
	Guide post	No incidences of forced, bonded or compulsory labour are found to have occurred.	There is evidence that the risk of forced, bonded or compulsory labour has been minimised.
	Met?	Yes	Yes

	Rationale	<p>Employment contracts are written in Korean which is the primary languages of workers in the production units. There are only 1 worker in the Farms in UoA. The contract is issued to worker. Workers state that any fee is not paid to get the job. Workers confirm that any original identity documents are not withheld by owners of production units. Both workers and owners of production units state that the employment can be terminated at worker's discretion. Workers confirm that any part of the salary, deposit or any valuables are not withheld by owners. Workers confirm that they are free to leave the workplace when they don't work. No deduction is made from the wage. Any complaint from workers regarding unreasonable deduction from the wage, withholding wages or deposit is not received. Forced, bonded or compulsory labor are not observed.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interview: Workers, Farmers in UoA,</li> <li>- Observation: 2 Farms</li> </ul>	<p>Policy on prohibition of forced or bonded labour is addressed in the Article 4.2.1, GSSN Manual (CY-01, Rev.0, 8 August 2016) and the Article 36, GSSN Governance Rules dated on 1 April 2019. GSSN Manual is attached to the employment contract. The employment contract is issued to workers. Workers understand the employment contract and GSSN manual. The migrant worker is hired via Employment Permit System. Standard employment contracts are used for workers. Workers. Worker is not required to pay any fees under Employment Permit System operated by Ministry of Employment and Labor. Wages were paid monthly, which is verified with bank transaction records. Deduction is not made from the agreed wage. Officer in coast guard, officer in Gijang county and a representative from neighbour village state that any type of forced labour is not observed in the farms in the UoA. Internal audit was performed by GSSN chairman. The internal audit report dated on 24 September 2020 shows no child labour or juvenile worker in the production units. Farmers are aware of the policy on force labor in the manual and GSSN Governance Rules.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Manual (CY-01, 2 Jan, 2018)</li> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Internal audit report dated on 24 September 2020</li> <li>- Interview: a representative of local neighbour village, and officer from Gijang county, Officer from Coast guard</li> </ul>
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**PI 4.3 – Discrimination**

<b>PI 4.3</b>		<b>Discrimination</b>	
Scoring Issue		Minimum	Target
<b>a</b>	Incidences and risk of discrimination		
	Guide post	No incidences of discrimination are found to have occurred.	There is evidence that the risk of discrimination covering all aspects of



			potential discrimination has been minimised.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	<p>Employment contracts, payroll records, training records for farmers and workers are retained. Workers interviewed state that there has been no case of discrimination. A register of complaints is prepared but there has not been a case reported.</p> <p>Farmers state that they understand the policy on Prohibition of discrimination.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Employment contracts</li> <li>- Payroll records</li> <li>- Training records (Training material and attendance log)</li> <li>- Complaint/Grievance log</li> <li>- Interview: Workers, Farmers in UoA,</li> <li>- Observation: 2 Farms</li> </ul>	<p>Policy on Prohibition of discrimination is addressed in the Article 4.3.1.1, GSSN Manual (CY-01, Rev.0, 8 August 2016) and in the Article 37, GSSN Governance Rules dated on 1 April 2019. GSSN Governance Rules states that GSSN members shall not engage in or support discrimination at any point of the employment stage based on the national origin, religion, disability, gender, sexual orientation, union membership, political affiliation or age. Trainings on the social accountability are conducted for Farmers. Training records (materials and training reports) are retained. Subject on Discrimination is noted from the records.</p> <p>Internal audit was performed by GSSN chairman. The internal audit report dated on 24 September 2020 shows no Nonconformity on discrimination in the production units is noted.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Manual (CY-01, 2 Jan, 2018)</li> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Internal audit report dated on 24 September 2020</li> <li>- Interview: Workers, Farmers in UoA,</li> <li>- Observation: 2 Farms</li> </ul>

#### PI 4.4 – Health, safety and insurance

PI 4.4 Health, safety, and insurance			
Scoring Issue		Minimum	Target
<b>a</b>	<b>Safe and healthy working and living environment for workers</b>		
	Guide post	The employer provides a safe and healthy working and living environment (where accommodation is provided) for workers.	
	Met?	Yes	
	Rationale	A safe and health working environment is provided. Immediate serious hazards are not observed from the production units during the site visit. A worker interviewed states that he can remove themselves from immediate serious dangers.	

		<p>Farmers and the worker are aware of the hazards associated with works such as 'falling into water on the sea or while landing', 'slippery hazard especially harvesting work', 'hit by objects during lifting work', 'injury due to manual handling of heavy objects', etc. Farmers and the worker are supposed to wear life vest while on board. Life vest is prepared on the vessel. Farmers were trained on the operation of lifting equipment in the port by local authority. The migrant worker states he is provided with a living quarter, food and drinking water by the farmer who is the employer. The living quarter is inspected and found clean and safe. Vessel Portal Service (VPS) system or GPS is installed in the vessels used for farming. The local coast guard can monitor the location of vessels with VPS system and the VPS system helps farmers navigate the farm areas. If a vessel is overturned or sank, coast guard immediately send a rescue team.</p> <p>Vessels are basically not allowed to go to sea when Wind/Storm/Typhoon watch or warning is issued. Farmers are required to go to sea in pair. Farmers state that they don't normally go to sea even when it rains. The average lowest temperature in winter in Busan area is negative 1.4 Celsius degree for the last 30 years. (Korea Cold stress in the winter is assessed as medium risk. Countermeasures to prevent cold stress are prepared in the manual.</p> <p>Reference:  - Weather Data Open Portal (<a href="https://data.kma.go.kr/">https://data.kma.go.kr/</a>), Korea Meteorological Administration</p>	
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Health and safety records and corrective action
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<b>b</b>	Guide post	There is evidence that health and safety related accidents and violations are recorded and corrective action is taken when necessary. No immediate and serious dangers to personnel health or safety were identified.	Hazards to personnel health and safety are known. Accidents are analysed for root causes. The root causes are addressed and remediated to prevent future accidents of a similar nature. All incidences including minor accidents are included. Records are complete and accurate.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	<p>Farmers state that there has been no health and safety related accidents or violation. Workers interviewed explains that they didn't experience any accident while he worked in the farm. Neighbours interviewed state that they are not aware of accidents from the farms in the unit of assessment. Immediate serious hazards are not observed from the production units during the site visit. Regular internal audits are conducted of which scope includes health &amp; safety in order to ensure the effectiveness of Health &amp; Safety program. The audit findings are reported to GSSN member meeting and corrective actions are followed up.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Interna audit reports</li> <li>- GSSN member meeting minutes</li> <li>- Interview: Workers in UoA, Famers in UoA</li> </ul>	<p>Farmers and the worker are aware of the hazards associated with works such as 'falling into water on the sea or while landing', 'slippery hazard especially harvesting work', 'hit by objects during lifting work', 'injury due to manual handling of heavy objects', 'Cold stress', etc.</p> <p>Farmers in the unit of assessment state that they can identify the work-related hazards. Safety and Health responsible is appointed in GSSN. Monthly trainings on health and safety are conducted to member farmers and workers, which is verified with training records and daily work log. e.g. Training in December was conducted by Secretary of GSSN (Mr. Kyung Yong Lee).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date &amp; Time: 22 December 202, 15:00-17:00</li> <li>• Participants: Jaehong Jung</li> <li>• Date &amp; Time: 23 December 2020, 15:00-17:00</li> <li>• Participants: Yeongtae Kim and a worker</li> <li>• Date &amp; Time: 24 December 2020, 15:00-17:00</li> <li>• Participants: Jeongmyeong Lee (Farmer) and a migrant worker</li> </ul> <p>The migrant worker can speak simple Korean and the training materials which is written in the language of the migrant worker are provided to the worker. Training materials and training records are retained. There has been no safety accidents or violations. Farmers state that they try to prevent accident. If it happens, root cause will be identified and removed to prevent recurrence according to the GSSN Governance Rules (Article 44). Accident reports are not observed during the audit.</p> <p>Reference:</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Daily work log</li> <li>- Training records</li> <li>- Interview: Workers in UoA, Famers in UoA, Coast guard officer, Gijang county officer, GSSN Health and Safety Responsible</li> </ul>
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<b>C</b>	<b>Occupational health and safety assessment and personnel training</b>		
	<b>Guide post</b>	There is evidence that personnel are trained effectively on health and safety topics related to their role, responsibilities and activities.	<p>Formal and regular training courses are undertaken. Risk assessments are documented and/or certified. Personnel are appointed to apply health and safety risk assessment, which may include an overseeing management committee, first aiders and/or fire marshals.</p> <p>Special risks associated with changing workplace or worker condition, such as expectant mothers, will have due consideration.</p>
	<b>Met?</b>	Yes	Yes
	<b>Rationale</b>	<p>GSSN has arranged training sessions for its member farmers and workers. More than 10 trainings were provided to farmers for last year. Health and Safety topics are noted in the training subjects. Training records are retained.</p> <p>All farmers have completed yearly safe work training of fisher men and farmers as per the Article 29, Vessel Safe work rules. Certificates of completion are verified.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Training Records including training materials</li> <li>- Interview: Workers in UoA, Famers in UoA</li> </ul>	<p>Safety and Health responsible are appointed in GSSN.</p> <p>Pregnant worker or nursing mother is not observed during the site visit.</p> <p>Farmers state female worker has not been hired so far. If a worker is pregnant or has a baby, she won't be assigned to works which may be hazardous to the worker or baby. During the site visit, it is observed that the risk assessment is conducted and documented. GSSN regularly reviews risk assessment, however the hazards associated with virus infection not identified. The primary processing is performed by the same people who are engaged in the harvesting and farming work.</p> <p>A condition is raised to this point. The ASC-MSc Seaweed (Algae) standard requires Risk assessments are documented and/or certified if processing of seaweeds are performed by the same people engaged in the harvesting or farming work, however the hazards associated with COVID-19 Pandemic are not identified nor the risks are evaluate in the risk assessment document.</p>

		Reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Training Records including training materials</li> <li>- Risk assessment</li> <li>- Interview: Workers in UoA, Famers in UoA, Safety and Health Responsible</li> </ul>
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<b>d</b>	<b>Organisation responsibility and insurance provided for personnel accident or injury</b>																																	
	<b>Guide post</b>	No incidences of workers having to cover their own work-related medical expenses.	The organisation is responsible and there is proof of insurance (accident or injury) for personnel medical costs in a job-related accident or injury, unless otherwise covered. This includes all seasonal workers.																															
	<b>Met?</b>	Yes	Yes																															
	<b>Rationale</b>	<p>Incidence of workers having to cover their own work-related medical expenses is not observed. Farmers state that there has been no health and safety related accidents or violation. The worker interviewed explains that he didn't experience any accident while he worked in the farm. Farmers have sailor insurance to cover work-related medical expenses. Workers are covered by the sailor insurance. Sailor insurance is renewed yearly. Insurance details are as follows;</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Vessel owner</td><td>Yeongtae Kim</td></tr> <tr><td>Vessel number</td><td>9801014-6267102</td></tr> <tr><td>Certificate number</td><td>9801-0071-3159</td></tr> <tr><td>Validity</td><td>1 Jan. 2020 – 31 Dec. 2020</td></tr> <tr><td>Number of sailors covered</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>Certificate number</td><td>9801-0092-2153</td></tr> <tr><td>Validity</td><td>1 Jan. 2021 – 31 Dec. 2021</td></tr> <tr><td>Number of sailors covered</td><td>1</td></tr> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>Vessel owner</td><td>Yeongtae Kim</td></tr> <tr><td>Vessel number</td><td>1609010-6469108</td></tr> <tr><td>Certificate number</td><td>9801-0067-0348</td></tr> <tr><td>Validity</td><td>1 Jan. 2020 – 31 Dec. 2020</td></tr> <tr><td>Number of sailors covered</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Certificate number</td><td>9801-0097-6997</td></tr> <tr><td>Validity</td><td>1 Jan. 2021 – 31 Dec. 2021</td></tr> <tr><td>Number of sailors covered</td><td>2</td></tr> </table>	Vessel owner	Yeongtae Kim	Vessel number	9801014-6267102	Certificate number	9801-0071-3159	Validity	1 Jan. 2020 – 31 Dec. 2020	Number of sailors covered	1	Certificate number	9801-0092-2153	Validity	1 Jan. 2021 – 31 Dec. 2021	Number of sailors covered	1	Vessel owner	Yeongtae Kim	Vessel number	1609010-6469108	Certificate number	9801-0067-0348	Validity	1 Jan. 2020 – 31 Dec. 2020	Number of sailors covered	2	Certificate number	9801-0097-6997	Validity	1 Jan. 2021 – 31 Dec. 2021	Number of sailors covered	2
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Validity	1 Jan. 2021 – 31 Dec. 2021																																	
Number of sailors covered	2																																	

		Vessel owner	Jeongmyeong Lee	
		Vessel number	0511014-6468907	
		Certificate number	9801-0089-6636	
		Validity	1 Jan. 2020 – 31 Dec. 2020	
		Number of sailors covered	1	
		Certificate number	9801-0090-5636	
		Validity	1 Jan. 2021 – 31 Dec. 2021	
		Number of sailors covered	1	
		Reference: - GSSN Governance Rules (dated 1 April 2019) - Insurance policies - Daily Work Log - Interview: Workers in UoA, Famers in UoA		

#### PI 4.5 – Fair and decent wages

PI 4.5 Fair and decent wages				
Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target		
<b>a</b>	Fair and decent wages			
	Guide post	The organisation pays at least the legally required minimum wage. Deductions in pay for disciplinary actions are not allowed and payments are made in a manner convenient to workers.	The organisation pays a living wage and there are no labour-only contracting relationships.	
	Met?	Yes	Yes	
	Rationale	Minimum wage is determined by Minimum wage commission ( <a href="http://www.minimumwage.go.kr">www.minimumwage.go.kr</a> ) every year in Korea. Only one minimum wage across Korea is applied. Workers are paid above the minimum wage. Wage is paid by bank transfer to workers or by Cash as worker wishes. Bank transaction record is verified. It is addressed in the Article 34, GSSN Governance Rules that members of GSSN shall pay workers above the Gijang County living wage. Wage deduction shall not be excised as a disciplinary measure. Payment shall be made in a manner convenient to workers.	The living wage announced by local government, Gijang County office ( <a href="http://www.gijang.go.kr">www.gijang.go.kr</a> ). GSSN Governance Rules (Article 13.2.6) states that farmer shall ensure that at least the Gijang County living wage is paid. During the site visit, it was observed that the evidence showing the living wage was paid. The Gijang County living wage is more than 15% higher than the minimum wage announced by Minimum Wage Commission ( <a href="http://www.minimumwage.go.kr">www.minimumwage.go.kr</a> ). The wages indicated in the employment contracts are observed higher than the Gijang County living wage. As for the migrant worker, food, housing, water, transport are provided by farmer in addition to the wage. Labour-only contracting is not observed during the site visit.	

		<p>The worker interviewed states that the wage agreed is paid by bank transfer. No deduction was made.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Pay stub</li> <li>- Bank transaction records</li> <li>- Gijang County Living wage (<a href="http://www.gijang.go.kr">www.gijang.go.kr</a>)</li> <li>- Minimum wage (Minimum Wage Commission (<a href="http://www.minimumwage.go.kr">www.minimumwage.go.kr</a>))</li> <li>- Interview: Workers in UoA, Famers in UoA</li> </ul>	<p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Pay stub</li> <li>- Bank transaction records</li> <li>- Gijang County Living wage (<a href="http://www.gijang.go.kr">www.gijang.go.kr</a>)</li> <li>- Minimum wage (Minimum Wage Commission (<a href="http://www.minimumwage.go.kr">www.minimumwage.go.kr</a>))</li> <li>- Interview: Workers in UoA, Famers in UoA</li> </ul>
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#### PI 4.6 – Freedom of association and collective bargaining

PI 4.6 Freedom of association and collective bargaining			
Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target	
<b>a.</b>	Freedom of association and collective bargaining		
	Guide post	There are no incidences of the production unit restricting worker access to associate or bargain collectively.	There is evidence that the risk of restrictions to freedom of association and collective bargaining has been minimised.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	<p>It is addressed in the Article 38, GSSN Governance Rules that members shall not restrict the freedom of association and collective bargaining. Trade union is not formed in GSSN. The worker interviewed state that his employer (a farmer) never restricted or threatened them not to form a trade union. Farmers state only 2 farmers had one full time worker each.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Interview: Workers in UoA, Famers in UoA</li> </ul>	<p>It is addressed in the Article 38, GSSN Governance Rules that members shall not restrict the freedom of association and collective bargaining. Farmers are trained on the freedom of association and collective bargaining. Farmers state to be aware of the policy on the freedom of association and collective bargaining. They explain that in practice, full time workers were only 2 workers employed to 2 farms, one each. Trade union is not formed in GSSN.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Interview: Workers in UoA, Famers in UoA</li> </ul>

#### PI 4.7 – Disciplinary practices

PI 4.7 Disciplinary practices	
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Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target	
<b>a</b>	<b>Disciplinary practices</b>		
	Guide post	There is a policy in place to ensure against abusive disciplinary practices. No incidences of tolerated abuse have taken place.	The risk of potential abuse around discipline has been minimised. There are clearly outlined procedures to raise, file and respond to a complaint of abuse in an effective manner. Management and workers are clear on the policy and procedures. Training is provided to supervisors on acceptable disciplinary measures.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	<p>Farmers state that there has been no disciplinary action taken. The worker interviewed states that he has not experienced any abuse or harassment. Neighbours says they have never heard of worker abuse case. Public officer from Gijang County office confirms that any abuse case of worker is not reported.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Interview: Workers in UoA, Famers in UoA, Officer from Gijang county office</li> </ul>	<p>It is addressed in the Article 39, GSSN Governance Rules that members shall not exercise physical, verbal and/or mental abuse, bullying, harassment. Farmers state that they will report to GSSN if disciplinary action is necessary. Training records on the policy on disciplinary measures and anti-harassment and anti-abuse policy are retained. Worker can file a grievance to GSSN if unfair disciplinary action is taken against them. (Article 39, GSSN Governance Rules) Workers interviewed state that there has been no disciplinary action.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Interview: Workers in UoA, Famers in UoA, Officer from Gijang county office</li> </ul>

#### PI 4.8 – Working hours

PI 4.8	Working hours		
Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target	
<b>a</b>	<b>Working hours</b>		
	Guide post	The organisation abides at least to the legally required working and overtime laws. All overtime is voluntary.	The organisation abides by industry norms. Overtime is not regular. Workers are provided with at least one day off following every six consecutive days of work.
	Met?	Yes	Yes



	Rationale	<p>Farmers are fully aware of the Labour Standard Act in which weekly working hours and overtime limit are defined. Currently the number of employees in the respective production units are less than 4. 40 hours of weekly working hours and 12 hours of overtime rules are not applicable to the organization hiring less than 5 employees as per the Annex 1, Presidential Decree of Labour Standard Act. In addition, Article 63, Labour Standard Act states that working hours rules and rest day rules are not applicable to aqua culture business.</p> <p>Records show that working hours of workers are less than legally defined working hours threshold. The worker interviewed states that they don't do overtime. Daily working hours are less than 8 hours.</p> <p>Working hours procedure is addressed in the Article 34, GSSN Governance Rules that Workers state that overtime work is voluntary, but they have not done overtime work at all.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- National Law Information Center (<a href="http://www.law.go.kr">www.law.go.kr</a>)</li> <li>- Interview: Workers in UoA, Famers in UoA</li> </ul>	<p>Weekly working hours don't exceed 40 hours. No overtime is performed. It is addressed in the Article 34, GSSN Governance Rules that weekly working hours are clearly defined. GSSN is committed to 40 hours of weekly working. Any overtime work are supposed to be clearly recorded in the daily work log. Farmers shall pay for overtime and rest day work at a premium rate. It is also stated in GSSN Governance Rules that a rest day is given to workers every 6 consecutive days of working. The worker interviewed states that he was given a day off after 6 consecutive days of work.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- National Law Information Center (<a href="http://www.law.go.kr">www.law.go.kr</a>)</li> <li>- Daily Work Log</li> <li>- Interview: Workers in UoA, Famers in UoA</li> </ul>
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PI 4.9 – Environmental and social training

<b>PI 4.9</b>	<b>Environmental and social training</b>	
Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target

<b>a</b>	<b>Environmental awareness and training</b>	
	<b>Guide post</b>	Information is delivered to production unit workers about environmental and social issues included in this standard such as disposal of waste, and prevention and management of chemical and hydrocarbon spills, grievance procedure.
	<b>Met?</b>	Yes
	<b>Rationale</b>	<p>GSSN has arranged training sessions for its member farmers. More than 10 trainings were provided to farmers for last 1 year. Training in December was conducted by Secretary of GSSN (Mr. Kyung Yong Lee).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date &amp; Time: 22 December 2020, 15:00-17:00</li> <li>• Participants: Jaehong Jung</li> <li>• Date &amp; Time: 23 December 2020, 15:00-17:00</li> <li>• Participants: Yeongtae Kim and a worker</li> <li>• Date &amp; Time: 24 December 2020, 15:00-17:00 Participants: Jeongmyeong Lee (Farmer) and a migrant worker</li> </ul> <p>The migrant worker can speak simple Korean and the training materials which is written in the language of the migrant worker are provided to the worker. Training subjects include environmental and social issues such as disposal of waste, prevention and response to chemical spillage, grievance, etc. Health and Safety issues are also included. Training records are retained. Farmers and workers who completed the training sign in the attendance log. Trainings on environmental and social issues are provided to workers by farmers. Training result is recorded in the daily work log.</p>
	There is evidence of environmental and social awareness and training in production unit workers, sufficient for them to properly dispose of waste, and prevent and manage chemical and hydrocarbon spills, or to lodge a grievance.	Yes
	It is addressed in the Article 40, GSSN Governance Rules that farmers shall complete the safety trainings prior to work. In the Article 41, GSSN shall provide the training on member farmers regularly. Annex 10 of GSSN Governance Rules state that training subjects, frequency, training records. Training subjects include the environmental and social topics associated with farming. Training records are retained in the daily work log. The worker interviewed states that training on waste control, chemical handling, prevention of spillage, grievance, etc.	Reference: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Training Records including training materials</li> <li>- Interview: Workers in UoA, Famers in UoA</li> </ul>

		<p>Famers and workers state what training were provided and what are safety, environment and social rules in place in GSSN.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Training Records including training materials, attendance log</li> <li>- Interview: Farmers and Workers in UoA</li> </ul>	
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## Principle 5: Community relations and interaction

### PI 5.1 – Community impacts

PI 5.1 Community impacts			
Scoring Issue		Minimum	Target
<b>a</b>	<b>Community impact</b>		
	Guide post	An assessment of the production unit community impact is conducted, and if determined necessary by the assessment, an independent p-SIA is conducted.	Recommendations of the production unit's community impact assessment are being implemented and the production unit is shown to have positive social benefits for the community.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	<p>The procedure for the production unit community impact is established in Annex 4, the GSSN Governance Rules.</p> <p>An assessment of the production unit community impact was conducted on 18 December 2020 and on 27 December 2020. GSSN invited stakeholders including farmers in the UoA, representative of neighbour village and neighbour farmer, officer from Gijang county, Professor from University for Production unit community impact assessment. Meeting agenda, minutes, reports are available. The risks and actual impacts of the production units are assessed. All stakeholders participated in the assessment and had input in the assessment. The risks and</p>	<p>As a result of the assessment, the mitigation and monitoring plans for negative impacts are established. Recommendations from the initial impact assessment were implemented such as prevention of complaints from local community due to noise, odour, light. No complaint has been received from local communities, which is verified by interview with a representative of local neighbour village, and officers from Gijang county.</p> <p>Complaint or grievance is not observed from Complaint/Grievance log. Updated assessment report addresses to promote hiring local worker so that GSSN contributes to the economy of local community.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Monthly Meeting minutes</li> </ul>

		<p>actual impacts of the current production unit was included in the assessment.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Assessment Report on the production unit community impact dated on 27 December 2020</li> </ul> <p>Meeting minutes on 18 and 27 December 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Response Plan on the production unit community impact dated on 27 December 2020</li> <li>- Complaint/Grievance log</li> <li>- Interview: a representative of local neighbour village, and officers from Gijang county</li> </ul>
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## PI 5.2 – Conflict resolution

PI 5.2		Conflict resolution	
Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target	
<b>a</b>	Resolution of disputes		
	Guide post	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes arising within the system.	The management system incorporates or is subject by law to a transparent mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes, which is considered to be effective in dealing with most issues and that is appropriate to the context of the UoA.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	<p>Farmers and Chairman of Gijang Sustainable Seaweed Network (GSSN) state that there has been no complaint, grievance or legal disputes. 2 neighbours interviewed state that there was no legal dispute or complaint against the production units.</p> <p>Conflict resolution is addressed in Article 30, Chapter 7 of the GSSN Governance Rules. It states that the conflict resolution is made as per the GSSN Governance Rules and subject by law.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> </ul> <p>Complaint/Grievance log</p>	<p>Conflict resolution procedure is in place. (Annex 2 of the GSSN Governance Rules) Any complaint or grievance shall be reported to the Chairman of Gijang Sustainable Seaweed Network (GSSN). The procedure states that stakeholder who raises concern will be invited to consultation meeting and all discussions will be recorded.</p> <p>There has been no complaint, grievance or legal disputes. A representative from neighbouring village states he is invited to the meeting in GSSN and can speak out his opinion on behalf of village. He adds that there is no legal dispute or complaint against the production units and GSSN. Local community can always freely raise a grievance or complaint to the chairman of GSSN. Public officers from Gijang county state that there has been no legal dispute or complaint against the production units.</p> <p>GSSN has installed complaint/Grievance boxes where local people can easily access. The key of boxes is kept by the secretary of GSSN and the secretary monitors the boxes on a monthly basis if any complaint/grievance is received.</p>

			<p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Complaint/Grievance log</li> <li>- Interview: a representative of local neighbour village, and officers from Gijang county, Secretary of GSSN</li> <li>- Observation: complaint/Grievance boxes</li> </ul>
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<b>b</b>	<b>Roles and responsibilities</b>		
	<b>Guide post</b>	Organisations and individuals involved in the management process have been identified. Functions, roles and responsibilities are generally understood.	Functions, roles and responsibilities are explicitly defined and well understood for key areas of responsibility and interaction/s.
	<b>Met?</b>	Yes	Yes
	<b>Rationale</b>	<p>In the conflict resolution procedure (Annex 2 of the GSSN Governance Rules), organisation and individual in charge of managing conflict resolution are identified. The Chairman of Gijang Sustainable Seaweed Network (GSSN) plays key roles in conflict resolution. The roles and responsibilities are defined in the procedure.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> </ul>	<p>Chairman of Gijang Sustainable Seaweed Network (GSSN) can explain his role and responsibility in resolving any conflict or disputes with stakeholders. Material determination and decisions are made in the resolution meeting by GSSN with stakeholders. Farmers state they are aware of the conflict resolution process in GSSN. Regular meeting and irregular meeting are to be arranged according to the conflict resolution procedure. All discussion in the consultation meeting should be recorded in the meeting minute. 12 months of resolution period are addressed in the procedure. Filed complaint/grievance should be resolved within 12 months. The resolution is made if both parties agree and accept the decision made in the consultation meeting. If necessary, the case can be brought to local authority for arbitration.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Complaint/Grievance log</li> <li>- Interview: a representative of local neighbour village and officers from Gijang county, Chairman of GSSN, Secretary of GSSN</li> <li>- Observation: complaint/Grievance boxes</li> </ul>

<b>c</b>	<b>Consultation process</b>		
	<b>Guide post</b>	The management system includes consultation processes that obtain relevant information from the main affected parties, including local communities and knowledge, to inform the management system.	The management system includes consultation processes that regularly seek and accept relevant information, including local communities and knowledge. The management system demonstrates transparency and consideration of the information obtained.
	<b>Met?</b>	Yes	Yes
	<b>Rationale</b>	<p>In the article 5.2.1.3, GSSN manual, GSSN shall interview the relevant stakeholders in the course of conflict resolution. The obtained information will be integrated into the investigation report for the member meeting. GSSN invites stakeholders to explain the policy and management policies. The main purpose of this stakeholder engagement is to consult various stakeholders to get information or advice with regards to sustainable management of marine environment, sustainable operation of seaweeds farms, societal impact on local community by seaweeds farms, etc.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Manual (CY-01, 2 Jan, 2018)</li> <li>- Meeting minutes</li> <li>- Interview: Farmers in UoA, Neighbours, Officer from Gijang County</li> </ul>	<p>Consultation process is described in the article 5.2.1.3, GSSN manual. Stakeholder meeting is the main channel to consult with the representatives from various stakeholders including local communities. The meeting minutes demonstrate the consultation process is in place and stakeholders are invited in the meetings. Stakeholder engagement meeting is held monthly. Time limit to resolve complaints from the community is clearly indicated in the Annex 2, GSSN Governance Rules. Complaints and/or grievance received shall be recorded and complaints shall be resolved within 30 days from the receipt. if not resolved, the period is extended. The extended period shall not exceed 12 months from the receipt. Chairman of GSSN states that complaint or grievance is not received.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Complaint/Grievance log</li> <li>- Interview: a representative of local neighbour village and officers from Gijang county, Chairman of GSSN, Secretary of GSSN</li> <li>- Observation: complaint/Grievance boxes</li> </ul>

<b>d</b>	<b>Participation</b>	
	<b>Guide</b>	The consultation process provides opportunity for all

	post	interested and affected parties to be involved.	
	Met?	Yes	
	Rationale	<p>There has been no complaint, grievance or legal disputes.  2 neighbours interviewed state that there was no legal dispute or complaint against the production units. Local community can always freely raise a grievance or complaint to the chairman of GSSN and/or GSSN members.  GSSN makes grievance/complaint box available to local communities. Any stakeholder can lodge a complaint or leave his/her opinion.  Stakeholders including representatives from local community, officers from Gijang County and university professor and others are invited to the monthly stakeholder meeting.  The signboard put on the grievance/complaint box contains name of Person-in-charge, postal address, telephone number, e-mail address of GSSN. Anyone who wants to express his/her opinion on GSSN and its member farmers has the opportunity to talk to GSSN.  Stakeholder meeting minutes demonstrate that stakeholders participated in the meeting.</p> <p>Reference:  - GSSN Manual (CY-01, 2 Jan, 2018)  - Meeting minutes</p>	

		Interview: Farmers in UoA, Neighbours, Officer from Gijang County	
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### PI 5.3 – Rights of indigenous people

PI 5.3 Rights of indigenous people			
Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target	
<b>a</b>	Rights of indigenous people		
	Guide post	There is evidence that the rights of indigenous people are respected by the production unit (where applicable to growing area) and attempts are made to accommodate their needs.	
	Met?	Yes	
	Rationale	There are no indigenous people in the region where production units are located. No relevant local and/or national laws and regulations with indigenous people in Korea.  Reference: Interview: Officers from Gijang county	

### PI 5.4 – Visibility, positioning, and orientation of production units or water-based structures

PI 5.4 Visibility, positioning, and orientation of production units or water-based structures			
Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target	
<b>a</b>	Compliance with navigational rules and regulations		
	Guide post	Production units allow access for other resource users as prescribed by custom or law.	Production units proactively facilitate access for other water users.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	Production units have acquired the aqua culture farming licenses from Gijang county. Licenses are observed valid. Officers state that the licenses issued to the farmers in UoA are valid. And they say that other resource users are allowed to access to production units as prescribed by Fishing ground management Act.  Reference:	Access to the production units by users of other resources is addressed in Annex 3 of GSSN Governance Rules dated on 1 April 2019. Farmers state that other resource users can access the production units except the case that an accident may occur. Local fishermen are observed near the production units. Neighbours interviewed state that others can access the area.  Reference: - GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- License #193 (previously #123), #209(previously #139),</li> <li>- National Law Information Center (<a href="http://www.law.go.kr">www.law.go.kr</a>) operated by Korea Ministry of Government Legislation</li> </ul> <p>Interview: officers from Gijang county</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interview: a representative of local neighbour village and officers from Gijang county, Farmers in UoA</li> </ul> <p>Observation: 2 farms</p>
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<b>b</b>	<b>Positioning of production unit sites</b>		
	Guide post	Visible structures of production units are arranged in an orientation and position as prescribed by custom or law.	Visible structures of production units are arranged in a uniform orientation and position, except where specified by law.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	<p>The visible structures of production units are installed in the orientation and position as stated in the Aqua culture farming licenses issued by Gijang county. The float installed meets the product quality standard as prescribed by Fishing ground management Act. It is observed that farms in UoA are arranged and positioned as per the licenses and legal requirements.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- License #193 (previously #123), #209(previously #139),</li> <li>- National Law Information Center (<a href="http://www.law.go.kr">www.law.go.kr</a>) operated by Korea Ministry of Government Legislation</li> <li>- Observation: 2 farms</li> </ul>	<p>It is stated in Annex 3 of GSSN Governance Rules dated on 1 April 2019 that aqua culture farm shall be structured in a uniform orientation and position as indicated in the license. Visible structures of production units are observed to be uniformly positioned and oriented as per the license and the enforcement decree of Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (Rules on management of fishery license issued on 15 May 2020). Officer from Gijang county and officer from Coast guard state that the farms along the coast are structured as per the licenses. It is observed that farms in UoA are arranged and positioned as per the licenses and legal requirements.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- License #193 (previously #123), #209(previously #139),</li> <li>- National Law Information Center (<a href="http://www.law.go.kr">www.law.go.kr</a>) operated by Korea Ministry of Government Legislation</li> <li>- Interview: Officer from Gijang county, Officer from Coast guard</li> </ul> <p>Observation: 2 farms</p>

#### PI 5.5 – Identification and recovery of substantial gear

PI 5.5 Identification and recovery of substantial gear		
Scoring Issue	Minimum	Target
	Identification of substantial gear	

<b>a</b>	Guide post	There is evidence that all substantial gear is identifiable to the production unit.	
	Met?	Yes	
	Rationale	<p>All substantial gear is identifiable to the production unit. Boundary of seaweed farm is identified with flags on which the license number and 'ASC' are indicated. All substantial gears and production unit equipment are identifiable by color coding. Yellow circle is drawn gears and equipment. Other farms in Gigang area doesn't apply identification with color nor tag, etc. The color mark is unique identification of production unit.</p> <p>Reference:  - License #193 (previously #123), #209 (previously #139)</p> <p>Observation: 2 farms</p>	

<b>b</b>	<b>Gear recovery</b>		
	Guide post	There is evidence that gear recovery is conducted by the production unit.	The production unit ensures that they maintain the proper equipment and /or mechanisms for recovering lost gear.
	Met?	Yes	Yes
Rationale	<p>Maintenance of gears and floats in the production units are recorded in the daily work log. The records are retained. Farmers in Gijang County help each other recover lost gears found near/in their production units. The recovered gears are moved to land and stored in the designated area by local government for disposal. Local government (Gijang county) regularly cleans up the coast lines with the support of fisherman/farm's association to which the owners of production units belong. Waste including lost gears is not observed from the shoreline during the site visit.</p>	<p>Procedure on maintenance of equipment is addressed in Annex 3 of GSSN Governance Rules dated on 1 April 2019. Farmer in UoA have boats and equipment used for recovering lost gears. Shorelines were observed nearest harbour area from seaweed farms. Wastes abandoned are not observed. Shoreline is observed clean.</p> <p>Reference:  - GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)  - Interview: Officer from Gijang County, Neighbour farmer</p> <p>Observation: 2 farms, Waste disposal area near Daeyeong port</p>	

		<p>Cleaning shoreline in response to the loss of gears is addressed in the Article 5.5.2, GSSN Manual (CY-01, Rev.0, 8 August 2016).</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Manual (CY-01, Rev.0, 8 August 2016)</li> <li>- Interview: Officer from Gijang County, Neighbour farmer</li> </ul> <p>Observation: 2 farms, Waste disposal area near Daeyeong port</p>	
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<b>c</b>	Float use		
	Guide post	Float use is recorded by the production unit. Floats are securely attached so that they do not become loose.	
	Met?	Yes	
	Rationale	<p>Use of float is recorded in the daily work log and equipment maintenance log. The records are retained. It is observed during the site visit that floats are securely installed to prevent from losing. It is addressed in the Article 5.5.3, GSSN Manual (CY-01, Rev.0, 8 August 2016) that use of float should be recorded including consumption, loss, recovery and replacement of float.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Manual (CY-01, Rev.0, 8 August 2016)</li> <li>- Interview: Farmers</li> <li>- Observation: 2 farms, Waste disposal area near Daeyeong port</li> </ul>	

#### PI 5.6 – Noise, light, and odour

PI 5.6 Noise, light, and odour			
Scoring Issue		Minimum	Target
<b>a</b>	Noise, light, and odour		
	Guide post	There are some measures that can help minimise operational noise, light and odour as appropriate to local custom.	There is evidence that noise, light and odour originating from the production unit are minimised in areas where it may impact others or as prescribed by law.

	Met?	Yes	Yes
	Rationale	<p>Source of operational noise, light and odour is identified and preventive measures to minimise operational noise, light and odour are addressed in Annex 8 of GSSN Governance Rules dated on 1 April 2019 to minimise the impact from operational light, noise and odour.</p> <p>Farmers and workers state that they seldom conduct night work as night work is dangerous. If the vessel is operated before sun rise and after sunset, light may be used. But as the distance from the farm and village is far.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Interview: Farmers in UoA, Officer from Gijang County, Neighbours</li> </ul> <p>Observation: 2 Farms</p>	<p>Local coast guard explains that work boat should be operated at low speed within port area to prevent accident, which actually helps to minimize the noise level. Public complaint with regards to noise, light or odour is not received. Farm owners and workers of production units state to implement the instruction. For example, work boat is operated at low speed within port area to minimise the noise, and more care is taken especially before sun rise and after sunset. It is observed that lighting is not installed in the production unit. Operational noise from work and work boat is not constant. Odour is not sensed during the site visit to farms. Waste gears are stored in a designated area which is relatively remote to prevent from emitting odour.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li> <li>- Interview: Officer from Coast guard</li> <li>- Observation: 2 Farms, Waste disposal area</li> </ul>

#### PI 5.7 – Decommissioning of abandoned production units or water-based structures

PI 5.7 Decommissioning of abandoned production units or water-based structures			
Scoring Issue		Minimum	Target
<b>a</b>	Abandoned production units		
	Guide post	There is a mechanism in place for clearing up any unused production units.	
	Met?	Yes	
	Rationale	<p>Farmers in UoA shall dismantle and clean up the structure as per Fisheries Act. Removal of damaged gears is recorded in the daily work log. The gears are transported to land and stored in the place designated by Gijang County.</p> <p>It is addressed in the Annex 6 of GSSN Governance rules dated dated on 1 April 2019 that dismantled gears should be disposed to legitimate vendor</p>	

		<p>and recorded in the daily work log.</p> <p>Officers from Gijang county state that farmers are encouraged to collect unused, damaged gears and waste from the sea. The collected gears and wastes are temporarily kept in a waste storage and disposed to licenced waste vendor with subsidy from Gijang County.</p> <p>Reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- GSSN Governance Rules (dated on 1 April 2019)</li><li>- Daily work log</li><li>- National Law Information Center (<a href="http://www.law.go.kr">www.law.go.kr</a>) operated by Korea Ministry of Government Legislation</li><li>- Interview: a representative of local neighbour village, and officers from Gijang county</li></ul> <p>Observation: 2 Farms, Waste disposal area</p>	
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