THE COMMON* AQUACULTURE METHODOLOGY QUESTIONNAIRE[1]

Aquaculture Unit of Assessment

Assessment Methodology	**Aquaculture, Version 2.3, April - 10 - 2015** *(please note: all previous versions are no longer valid)*

Assessment Details

Assessment	Date (day - month – year)			
Assessor - Organisation				
Cross-check - Organisation				
Re-Assessment	Date (day - month – year)			
Assessor - Organisation				
Cross-check - Organisation				

Score

Total	Assessment		Rating	
Individual Category	Use of resources		Interactions and impacts	
	Management			
AIMs (informative)	AIPs		Certification scheme	

Unit of Assessment Details

Scientific Name	
English / Local Name	

[1] Please note this is a version of the methodology where the scoring has been removed.

Type of System	
Location / Region	

[*place for picture of species*]

[*place map for UoA*]

(Sustainable) Use of resources

Q01

What is the main source of juveniles of this species in the region?

- ☐ Hatchery based
- ☐ Juveniles enter the production system on their own OR hatchery-based juvenile production using wild caught broodstock
- ☐ Juveniles are taken from healthy, not overexploited wild stocks
- ☐ Juveniles are caught by methods destructive to the environment, OR from overexploited stocks
- ☐ Juveniles source is over-fished AND the impacts are significant due to the volume of specimens taken

Annotations

References

Q02

Does the production system for the UoA depend on external power generation?[1]

- ☐ No OR low to average energy demand / Energy supply from renewable sources
- ☐ Yes, with high energy demand / Fossil energy supply

[1]*only at farm-level, transport and feed production are not covered*

Annotations

References

Q03

Does the farmed species in this region rely on feed inputs[1]? [Indicator question]

☐ No [skip feed questions and continue with Q09]

☐ Yes [continue with Q04]

[1]use of fertilizer in extensive or semi-intensive pond systems are not considered as a feed input

Annotations

References

Q04

What is the overall Fish-in Fish-out ratio calculated as Feed Fish Dependency Ratio[1] (FFDR) for the species in this region?[2]

☐ No forage fish used in feed. FFDR < 1

☐ The species has a FFDR between 1.1 and 2

☐ The species has a FFDR between 2.1 and 3

☐ The species has a FFDR greater than 3.1

[1]the quantity of wild fish used per quantity of cultured fish produced.

[2]excluding by-products from processing (trimmings)

Annotations

References

Q05

Is the protein and oil component (marine and terrestrial) of the majority of feed in the region known or traceable? (indicator question)

☐ Yes [continue with Q6]

☐ No [skip remaining feed questions, continue with Q9]

Annotations

References

Q06

Are the wild-capture protein and oil components of the majority of feed in the region sourced sustainably?

- Yes, components are independently certified as being sustainable OR components not used at all
- The majority of feed suppliers have a policy in place that addresses the sustainability of the components AND this can be verified
- The majority of feed suppliers have a policy in place that addresses the sustainability of the components but effectiveness cannot be verified
- No, there is no independent certification or policy to ensure the sustainability of the components

Annotations

References

Q07

Are the terrestrial plant-based[1] components of the majority of feed in the region sourced sustainably and traceable?

- Yes, the components are fully traceable and certified as sustainable OR components not used at all
- The majority of feed suppliers a have verifiable traceability system in place but components are not certified as sustainable
- No, the majority of feed suppliers have no verifiable traceability system in place AND uncertified components are being used

[1]from legumes, oilseeds, grains, pulses, etc.

Annotations

Information sources

Q08

Is the use of transgenic[1] (GM) plant material in the feed component transparent for the consumer?

- No use OR only transparent use
- Non-transparent use OR unknown

[1]containing genes altered by insertion of DNA from an unrelated organism. Taking genes from one species and inserting them into another to get that trait expressed in the offspring.

Annotations

References

Interactions and impacts

Q09

Is waste discharge[1] from aquaculture production causing damage[2] to the aquatic ecosystem?

- [ ] No Impact OR very low waste discharge
- [ ] Low to moderate discharge AND minimal impact OR unknown impact
- [ ] Moderate waste discharge AND some negative environmental impacts
- [ ] High to very high waste discharge AND with severe negative environmental impacts

[1]from dissolved and particulate organic matter (sludge) in farm effluent, including (pseudo-)faeces and uneaten feed.

[2]eutrophication, water quality or benthos degradation

Annotations

Information sources

Q10

Does the production system for this species in this region deplete freshwater supplies and/or degrade freshwater bodies by salinisation?[1]

- [ ] No risk of salinisation
- [ ] Moderate depletion of supplies AND/OR degradation by salinisation but with limited adverse effects
- [ ] Yes, severe depletion of supplies AND/OR degradation of freshwater bodies[2] by salinisation

[1]refers only to freshwater use and possible salinisation risks.

[2]surface or groundwater

Annotations

References

Q11

Does the production system for this species in this region require land / seabed alteration and does it impact habitat functionality?

- [ ] No, the production system does not impact habitat functionality OR can be beneficial

		Habitat alteration is minor / small-scale OR alterations in areas of low ecological sensitivity
		Yes, alterations in areas of moderate ecological sensitivity OR in areas with historic habitat loss but with restoration efforts
		Yes, alterations in areas of high ecological sensitivity with ongoing or recent habitat loss AND no reforestation program in place

Annotations

References

Q12

In general, does this type of production have direct negative ecological impacts on local wildlife[1] through predator control?

		No negative impacts OR minimal impacts, but this does not include lethal control
		Yes, local wildlife is adversely impacted due to lethal control
		Yes, local wildlife is adversely impacted by lethal control, AND threatened, endangered or protected species on any domestic or international list[2] are affected

[1]excluding fish, including mammals, birds and other vertebrates.

[2]IUCN, CITES Appendices, OSPAR, China Red List, US Endangered Species Act, Canadian Species at Risk Act.

Annotations

Information sources

Q13

Is there a risk of escapes and would introductions of exotic species from this UoA cause negative ecological effects?

		No escape risk OR with no detrimental impact on the environment
		There is a potential escape risk but with limited environmental impact
		Unknown escape risk OR unknown environmental impact (poor data collection and transparency) OR moderate to high escape risk and impact
		High escape risk with significant negative ecological effects

Annotations

References

Q14

Does the production and harvest system for this species in this region include provisions for animal welfare and humane slaughter?[1]

- ☐ Yes OR not applicable[2]
- ☐ Either provisions for animal welfare OR humane slaughter are provided but not both
- ☐ No OR unknown

[1]only refers to the grow-out of the species under assessment.

[2]applicable to vertebrates only (based on current EU legislative guidelines). Provisions for slaughter not applicable to live sales.

Annotations

References

Q15

Is the species in this regional assessment subject to viral or bacterial disease outbreaks?

- ☐ No, aquaculture activity where disease outbreaks are not an issue
- ☐ Yes, but rarely / not widespread OR with few mortalities OR of unknown impact
- ☐ Yes, with regular or widespread outbreaks that threaten the viability of the whole region

Annotations

References

Q16

Is there a risk of disease/parasite transfer to wild species or the surrounding environment?

- ☐ No risk of disease or parasite transfer to the environment (either no disease or no possibility of reaching wild fish)
- ☐ There is a potential problem, but the impact on the environment or a wild population is limited

Unknown disease status AND unknown environmental impact (poor data collection and transparency)

Yes, there is a significant problem/risk AND impact on the environment or a wild population is widespread

Annotations

References

Q17

Does the production system rely on chemical usage[1] and are there associated risks and impacts on the environment?

No chemical usage OR without negative environmental impact

Yes, but low environmental risk and impact

Yes, with moderate environmental risk and impact

Yes, there is an unnecessary[2] use and discharge of chemicals leading to serious negative environmental impacts.

[1]chemicals include antibiotics, chemotherapeutants, pesticides, fungicides and antifoulants

[2]incl. prophylactic

Annotations

References

Q18

Does the Aquaculture sector for this species in this region operate in a socially responsible manner?

Yes, country of production has ratified ILO[1]-Convention and there are no or only single incidences[2] of labour right violations within the past 5 years.

No, there are some reports (from more than four farms or two companies) of labour right violations in the region within the past 5 years.

No, there are reports of widespread[3] labour right violations in the aquaculture sector in the region or the country did not ratify ILO-Convention.

[1]International Labour Organisation (ILO).

[3]majority of farms not operating in a socially responsible manner.

Annotations

References

Q19

Is the Aquaculture sector for this species in the region a good neighbour and conscientious citizen?

- Yes, There are no or only single incidences of land and water conflicts within the past 5 years
- No, widespread incidences of land and water conflicts within the past 5 years OR objections during license applications
- No, severe restrictions on local community access and limited access to land and water resources within the past 5 years

Annotations

References

Management

Q20

Is the regulatory framework for the UoA effective in maintaining the integrity of the surrounding habitat and ecosystem?

- Effective regulatory framework, providing adequate protection for surrounding habitats and ecosystems
- Regulatory framework addresses most issues sufficiently / largely effective, with some probable negative environmental effects
- Regulatory framework partially addresses the issues of concern / partly effective, with probable negative environmental impacts
- Marginally regulatory framework, with moderate to high probability of negative environmental effects OR there is insufficient information
- No OR weak regulatory framework for the issues of concern with probable negative impacts on the environment

Annotations

References

AIP

Are producers in the UoA striving to improve their performance by taking part in an Aquaculture Improvement Program (AIP)[1]?[2]

☐	Yes, some OR all producers are taking part in an AIP	Indicate share of the farms/production volume	%
☐	No AIPs available OR producers are not taking part		

[1]e.g. Global Salmon Initiative (GSI) for salmon farming

Annotations

References

CER

Are the majority of producers in the UoA striving to improve by incorporating independent 3rd party certification?[2]

☐	Yes, some OR all producers are 3rd party certified	Indicate share of the farms/production volume	%
☐	No certification scheme available for the species OR region under assessment		
☐	No efforts to apply for any meaningful[1] 3rd party certification have been taken		

**Meaningful certification systems: ASC, GlobalGAP, BAP, Organic.*

Annotations

References

[2] The questions AIP and CER are indicator questions only and do not count towards the final score.