



**REPORT OF THE THIRD MEETING OF ASEAN SHRIMP ALLIANCE
2 September 2015, Bangkok, Thailand**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Sixth Meeting of ASEAN Shrimp Alliance (ASA) was organized on 2 September 2015 in Bangkok, Thailand and was hosted by the Department of Fisheries (DOF) of Thailand as the ASA Secretariat.

2. The Meeting was attended by the representatives from the ASEAN Member States (AMSs), namely, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, the Philippines, Viet Nam and Thailand, as well as the representatives from relevant international/regional organizations, namely Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Network of Aquaculture Centres in the Asia-Pacific (NACA) and Thai Frozen Foods Association. The Meeting was also attended by the officials from the Department of Fisheries (DOF). The List of Participants appears as **Annex 1**.

II. OPENING OF THE MEETING

Dr. Waraporn Prompoj, Deputy Director General, Department of Fisheries of Thailand, gave a warm welcome to all Meeting participants. She reiterated the discussion made during the previous meeting that covered topics such as current status on implementation of National Shrimp Standard and discussion on certification scheme for ASEAN Shrimp GAP that applicable for AMS. Since ASEAN Shrimp GAP has been developed for more than 4 years. She expected that the meeting come up with general framework for the ASEAN Shrimp Gap Certification Scheme as well as benchmarking criterias for the ASEAN Shrimp GAP. She, therefore, took this opportunity to express her appreciation to Mr. Rohana Subansinghe, the expert from FAO who are directly involve in developing several Aquaculture guidelines for his valuation contribution. For the Sixth Meeting of ASEAN Shrimp Alliance, she wished the meeting to successfully achieve its objectives and most of all, establish the ASEAN Logo to put on shrimp products certified under this scheme. Her Opening Remarks appear as **Annex 2**.

3. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Waraporn Prompoj.

III. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

4. The Meeting adopted the Agenda which appears as **Annex 3**.

IV. COUNTRY PRESENTATION ON CURRENT STATUS OF SHRIMP PRODUCTION AND CERTIFICATION SCHEME

5. The representative of Brunei Darussalam, Hjh Noorizan Binti Haji Abd Karim, Head Capture Fisheries Industry Division, presented the status shrimp industry that the Shrimp aquaculture started in 1997. In 2000, The Department of Fisheries imported SPF *L. stylirostris* broodstock from Mexico in 2000 and also in 2007 the Specific Pathogen Free *P. monodon* program was put into operation this is to help revive the tiger shrimp industry in the country. Moreover, Shrimp production area were comprise of 4 districts namely PangkalanSibabauPhl,

PangkalanSibabauPhII, Keramut and Sungai Pagu throughout the country and as of now, monodon is the most popular species to be cultured. Therefore, the shrimp farming in Brunei do not infect with the Early Mortality Syndrome (EMS) yet. In addition, Department of Fisheries of Brunei Darussalam actively promoting awareness program in implementing G.A.Q.P. However, there is no fisheries eco labelling and certification in Brunei Darussalam yet. Therefore, DoF, Brunei Darussalam are currently actively doing the road show for awareness building program on HOB to the Fisheries Business Operators. Besides, the responsible bodies of the government are Agri-food Safety Division, Biosecurity Division and Halal Innovation Center and Shrimp Products Traceability System have been implementing for exporting shrimp production as well. Her presentation as appeared in Annex4

6. The representative from Republic of Indonesia, Ms. Debora Prihatmajanti, Chief of Certification Division, showed the statistic of shrimp production from Indonesia to the world. Therefore, the improvement of shrimp culture in Indonesia consists of 1. Fish Health Management, 2. pilot project for security improvement for small-scale farmers, 3. Innovation on culture technology, 4. Establish some station for integrated fish health for farmers, and 5. Pilot project on how to conduct circulation system. Also, there are several types of pond namely brick/cement pond for intensive culture, semi-traditional /semi-intensive and plastic pond. The presentation showed the Statistic of lost shrimp to disease such as white spot and also showed the number of certified farms and hatcheries. Moreover, IndoGAP which is complied with FAO Guidelines and ASEAN GAP will be implementing next year. Her presentation appears in Annex5

7. The representative from the Philippines, Ms. Maria Abegail Aposatol- Albaladejo, National Coordinator, Shrimp Head Management Program, presented the geological of the Philippines water areas, production of shrimp to the world and species of shrimp that cultured in Philippines. She provided to the meeting that Organization structure for Fish Certification and Certification Standard and National Standard is followed along ASEAN Standard. Also, Philippines has applied GAP for food safety, animal health and welfare, environment integrity and social-economic. Therefore, all procedures, related to inspection, monitoring and surveillance, are supported by Government Program under BFAR and Department of Trade and Industry. In addition, the procedure for shrimp hatcheries and farm registration and certification has developed and HACCP for plants has developed as well. However, the procedure to deal with extensive farms is ongoing. Furthermore, the Philippines has set up 21 BFAR shrimp diagnostic labs and also import broodstock from Hawaii. Also, feed company will be registered in 2015. Her presentation appears in Annex6.

8. The representative from Myanmar, Mr. Than Lwin, Fisheries Officer, AQD Division, presented that there are 3 types of species in both marine and freshwater culture. Nonetheless, Three private hatcheries produce broodstock for distributing, however, Myanmar is still lack of broodstock. With this regard, Myanmar has to import some broodstock from Thailand and other ASEAN Member States as well. Furthermore, there are 3 types of aquaculture namely monoculture, semi-intensive and intensive and also aquaculture in Myanmar has focused on mangrove-friendly. In addition, the GAP certification is applied to shrimp farms and white spot were found in Myanmar. His presentation appears in Annex7

9. The representative from Viet Nam, Ms. Pham Anh Tuan, presented the statistic of aquaculture production (Fish and Shrimp) in 2014 and the major type of culture is extensive farm. Therefore, government support the private sector to adapt the Hi-technology i.e greenhouse in Israel. In addition, the shrimp farming practices are complied with food safety

and environmental responsibility. Besides, diseases that were found are white spot and Early Mortality Syndrome (EMS) which is currently uncontrolled. With this regard, the cause was believed from poor infrastructure. Now a day, Viet Nam has developed VietGAP for applying the whole production chain but many voluntary certification required from buyers. Her presentation appears in Annex8

10. The representative from Thailand ,Dr. Chutima Khomvilai. Fisheries Biologist ,Professional Level, Coastal Fisheries Research and Development Division,presented to the meeting that marine shrimp culture is the main culture to bring income to the industry and Thailand. Aquaculture operate under these Act namely Fish Act , Food Act, Animal Epidemic Act 2015, Animal Feed Quality Control Act,Hazardous Substance Act. Therefore. Shrimp farming production increasing each year except in 2013 because the EMS has infected with shrimp farms in Thailand. Besides,intensive and earth pond took most of the culture and usually in small-scale production and the areas of shrimp farming were found along the coastline of eastern and southern part of Thailand. Furthermore, the strategy to control shrimp hatcheries and farm consists of farm registration, farm certified with GAP, COC and GAP-TAS and farm and hatchery inspected by auditor. In addition, Department of Fisheries of Thailand has provided training course for farmers namely GAP,drug application, withdrawal period, record keeping and shrimp diseases. Furthermore. there are 25 centers provided for farmers to check on water quality, investigate antibiotic contamination, consult local fisheries officer for disease diagnosis. Also, the plants will be fully inspected twice a year to get HACCP and GMP certification. Not only Thailand has developed traceability system in order to control at every step of activities also GAP-DOF, GAP-TAS, and COC certificates were implemented. With this regard, GAP-TAS is in alignment with ASEAN shrimp standard. Her presentation appears in Annex 9

11. The representative of Cambodia, Mr.Ing Try, Deputy Director General. presented that Government of Cambodia has implemented the aquaculture standard and certification program. However, the implementation was not applied for the whole country. only in 5 farms were selected from each province in Cambodia in term of case studies.

V. PRESENTATION OF AQUACULTURE CERTIFICATION SCHEME BY FAO AND RESOURCE PERSON

12. The representative of FAO , Mr.Rohana Subansinghe , presented to the meeting that several GAPs have been implementing in AMS at the different level such as VietGAP, IndoGAP, Thai-DOF GAP etc. However, the certification from third party ,private sector, were found almost in every shrimp producers around the world. In fact, State certification system is based on national law, framework and institution. He emphasized that two major criteria in aquaculture products are 1) aquatic animal health and 2) food safety should be applied in order to comply with the market needs. With this regard, these criteria should be driven and supported by state. Also, countries should concern about environment and economic-social as well. He also recommended to the meeting that four Major Criterias of FAO certification guidelines consist of 1) aquatic animal health 2) food safety 3) environment related and 4) economic-social responsibility should apply in the National standard. In addition, he shared to the meeting that challenges in AMS countries from his personal aspects are as follow ;

- To develop national standard scheme and GAP and implement in a way that compliance with the world market and sustainability in long term.

- To compare the aspects of AMS certification to international certification scheme such as FAO or other third party sector.
- To harmonize the differences in level of each AMS certification.

Nevertheless, he strongly focused on the components of scheme that should comprise of 1) standards, 2) certifying unit (for accreditation) and 3) owner of the scheme.

VI. OTHER MATTERS

13. The representative from NACA, Dr. Eduardo Leano , Director of Aquatic Animal Health Programme Coordinator of NACA, informed to the meeting that refer to the consultation and workshop in January 2015, NACA has developed the proposal which aims to harmonize the certification scheme for ASEAN especially for shrimp species. Actually, the proposal should be presented at ASWGFi Meeting in June but it was postponed. Therefore, the proposal is still under developed with organization concerned to provide the inputs. However, this proposal was submitted to Switzerland Government in July 2015 and the next submission is in March 2016. Therefore, the mentioned proposal is still in progress of finding fund sources.

14. The meeting suggested that the proposal should be discussed/commented by Member Countries and also, Member Countries should be involved in the proposal. Besides, the proposal should be circulated to Member Countries for consideration before submitted to donors.

15. In term of controlling the EMS disease the representative from Brunei Darussalam shared experience that when the disease was found or suspected to happen, farmers send the samples of the water in the pond to responsible body. Moreover, the inspection unit will take action immediately according to the manual of disease control. With this regard, they could prevent the spread of infection quickly due to the small size of the country.

VII. CONCLUSION AND FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

16. The Meeting was informed that Department of Fisheries of Thailand will arrange the workshop in order to discussion the said proposal in Bangkok, January 2016. However, the expenditure will be paid by each AMS.

17. With this regard, the meeting was suggested that the Focal Point of ASWGFi and Head of Aquaculture Department should be invited to participate in the said workshop.

18. The Meeting was informed that the Report of the Sixth Meeting of ASEAN Shrimp Alliance together with all annexes would be circulated to all participants for consideration and comment. After accommodating all comments, the report would be considered adopted.

VIII. CLOSING OF THE MEETING

19. Dr. Waraporn expressed her appreciation to the representatives from the AMSs and regional/international organizations especially Mr.Rohana Subansinghe as a resource person attending the Meeting for their active participation and valuable inputs and wishes all participants have a save journey back home.