

# Shrimp - China Guangdong

Aquaculture Management Area:

Shrimp - China

Guangdong

Last updated on 6 December 2018

## SUMMARY

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### IDENTIFICATION

SCIENTIFIC NAME(s)

*Penaeus vannamei*, *Penaeus monodon*

SPECIES NAME(s)

Whiteleg shrimp, Camarón blanco, Giant tiger prawn

JURISDICTION

Guangdong

PREDOMINANT PRODUCTION SYSTEM

Pond

WATER SOURCE

Brackish

JUVENILE SOURCE

hatchery - closed cycle



Image: [FAO, 2017](#)

RELATED LINKS:

- [Chinese Ministry of Agriculture \(MOA\)](#)
- [SeafoodWatch report for farmed whiteleg shrimp from China](#)
- [FAO's National Aquaculture Sector Overview - China](#)
- [iFISH profile for Penaeus vannamei \(in Chinese\)](#)

### ANALYSIS



#### Strengths

- The MoA have produced Order 31—Provisions on Quality and Safety Management of Aquaculture which contains best management practices and reporting requirements for various aspects of farm production, including water quality and disease control.
- There is a supportive legislative environment for the introduction of zonal-based approaches to aquaculture siting and management. The importance of zonal management approaches is acknowledged in national legislation, including the MoA Order 31 and a recent MoA notice on the creation of coastal aquaculture watershed plans. The government has also announced that it will establish provincial-level aquaculture demonstration zones.
- The control of disease is improving. There is a national aquatic animal epidemic prevention system and a national aquatic animal disease surveillance plan, the latter is published annually by the MoA. The Guangdong Provincial Aquatic Animal Disease Prevention and Control Center also produce monthly aquaculture disease forecasts and guidance on the control of shrimp disease.
- The control and enforcement of veterinary drug use are improving. From 2015, there have been no reports of banned veterinary drugs or those above allowable MRL in shrimp exported to the US or EU from China.
- Water quality standards for marine aquaculture—NY 5052-2001, and wastewater discharge standards for mariculture—SC/T 9103-2007 have been produced by the MoA.

#### Weaknesses

- Despite acknowledgment of the importance of zonal aquaculture management practices in national legislation, the management of the shrimp industry still appears to be farm-focused. There is no publicly available copy of the 2004 provincial aquaculture plan, and no information on more recent plans, in order to identify whether the industry plans to introduce zonal approaches.
- It is difficult to assess the effectiveness of the current management approach and the enforcement of regulations due to a lack of publicly available information (e.g., aquaculture license and production data, EIA requirements, disease outbreak and control measures, and, farm-level water quality). There is no information on the level of compliance with either MoA Order 31 or water quality and wastewater discharge standards for marine aquaculture.
- The current license process is unclear with respect to the inclusion of small-scale producers. There is also very little publicly available information about national or provincial producer associations. Both are important components of a zonal-approach to farm siting and management. Therefore, more information on these is required.
- There is limited information on the aquaculture feed manufacturing industry and no information on source fisheries. Therefore, it is not possible to assess whether feed manufacturers are improving the sustainability of their supplies.

#### Recommendation for improvement

- Invest and conduct research into carrying capacity studies for aquaculture and use the results of these to guide decisions on site selection and the licensing of farms.
- Encourage the provincial government and industry to support the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs' 2016 notice concerning the creation of coastal aquaculture watershed plans.
- Encourage feed companies to publicly disclose source fisheries (for example, via annual reports or sustainability reports, regularly updated websites, or via initiatives such as the Ocean Disclosure Project) and, where necessary, initiate Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs).
- Encourage the formation of a provincial producer organization that incorporates zonal management approaches, existing disease control and water quality measures, adherence to MoA Order 31, and public reporting of key performance indicators.
- Encourage the industry to publish its provincial aquaculture plan and increase the public reporting of provincial production; licensing; water quality; disease outbreak and control data; compliance with water quality and disease control regulations; and, water quality and disease enforcement measures.

### SCORES

Management Quality:

regulatory  
framework

< 6

best  
practices

< 6

water quality

< 6

disease

< 6

feed

< 6

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### AIPS

No related AIP