

Shrimp - Viet Nam Sóc Trăng

Aquaculture Management Area:



Shrimp - Viet Nam



Sóc Trăng

Last updated on 6 March 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

Sóc Trăng

PREDOMINANT PRODUCTION SYSTEM

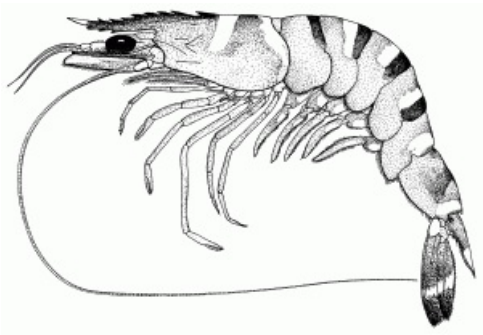
Pond

WATER SOURCE

Brackish

JUVENILE SOURCE

hatchery - wild broodstock


 Image: [FAO, 2017](#)

RELATED LINKS:

- [Vietnam Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development \(MARD\)](#)
- [Vietnam Association of Seafood Exporters and Producers \(VASEP\)](#)

ANALYSIS



Strengths

- The zonal management of disease is outlined in MARD's voluntary Circular 14/2016/TT-BNNPTNT, which contains procedures concerning the establishment of animal disease safety zones. In addition, MARD has produced an atlas to define aquaculture production zones.
- Extensive legislation concerning aquaculture production (including regulations and guidance on VietGAP standards) as well as legislation on disease control & chemical and drug use and environmental monitoring and assessment.
- In March 2017, MARD approved a national disease control plan on shrimp for the period 2017 to 2020 (Decision No. 1038/QĐ-BNN-TY - National Plan of Disease Control for Shrimp). This requires farmers to monitor disease and environment indicators, perform disease checks by spot-sampling, and collaborate on disease treatments.
- The results of weekly surface water quality testing for some waterbodies where shrimp production takes place is available via Soc Trang DARD's website.

Weaknesses

- There is little evidence of the implementation of the DAH's Decision No. 1038/QĐ-BNN-TY, concerning the National Disease Control Plan. In general, only certified farms (both national and international schemes) are implementing biosecurity measures.
- There has been a limited uptake of international certification schemes and MARD's VietGAP National Standards – despite VietGAP being intended as an alternative to international certifications and mandatory for intensive shrimp farms by 2020.
- There is no public reporting of data on shrimp farm water quality, the number of farms and license conditions or information on source fisheries used in the shrimp feed manufacturing industry. There is limited public data on disease outbreaks and management measures.
- Repeated detection of residues of nationally and internationally prohibited drugs in shrimp exports from Vietnam - as well as the detection of allowable drugs, but above Maximum Residue Levels (MRL) for export destinations.

Recommendation for improvement

- 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 (FIP)s.
- Provide farmers and companies with access to DFISH's database of government approved drugs, feed, and treatment chemicals.
- Approve MONRE's Circular (*currently unnumbered*) to guide implementation of the National Assembly's Environment Protection Law No. 55/2014/QH13 (effective Jan 2015), regarding carrying capacity, allocation of waste water discharging quota, pollution correction, and necessary environmental improvements for polluted areas.
- Increase the amount of public reporting on disease outbreaks and control, licensing and shrimp farm water quality monitoring.
- Publish a list of disease-free and disease zones and the name of companies located within them via DAH's website - as required by the DAH's Official Dispatch No. 1079/TY-TS, under which the government and farmers are required to monitor disease and environmental indicators, perform disease checks by spot-sampling and collaborate on disease treatments.

SCORES

Management Quality:

regulatory framework	best practices	water quality
< 6	< 6	< 6
disease	feed	
< 6	< 6	

AIPS

No related AIP