



[FEED SUSTAINABILITY \(/ADVOCATE/CATEGORY/FEED-SUSTAINABILITY\)](#)

After testing new feed ingredients, Thai Union finds reluctant uptake

Monday, 17 June 2019

By James Wright

Darian McBain discusses sustainability innovation at SeaWeb Seafood Summit in Bangkok



The SeaWeb Seafood Summit was held in Bangkok, Thailand. The event will not be held in 2020, it was announced on the final day, and will evolve with changes in how the global seafood community wishes to engage with sustainability content. Photo by James Wright.

Chris Haacke, global aquaculture lead at Corbion, said consumers are willing to absorb the cost, based on a six-country, 4,000-respondent survey it conducted.

“They’re willing to pay a premium to know it’s healthy and sustainable. And we tell that story to retailers. Farmers are willing to listen to what their end consumers want,” he said. “The interest from consumers is driving interest with retailers.”

McBain made it clear, however, that messaging the attributes of novel feed ingredients is going to have to be a collaborative effort.

“It’s not Thai Union’s job to educate every farmer, farm by farm. We don’t have those resources and we’re not going to do it,” she said. “It’s a longer journey. We can engage in education on our feed, but not everyone is saying sustainability is worth paying more. Farmers aren’t asking for this.”

New feed ingredients are inevitably compared to fishmeal and fish oil, pointed out an audience member from the wild-capture sector. LeBlanc said Calysta sees itself as a supplement, but added that the product has potential for direct-to-human consumption in the future. Haacke said just getting products approved for market is the challenge at first before the job of “keeping farmers happy” begins, noting that AlgaPrime DHA is in 350,000 metric tons of salmon feeds today.

“The challenge at the start is proving the efficacy of the product but that’s done,” he said.



A Thai fisherman addresses the SeaWeb Seafood Summit audience and speaks of his experiences at sea and in being rescued by the Labor Protection Network. Photo by James Wright.

Research shows proof of certification standards' impact

In introducing a workshop on social responsibility in aquaculture, Best Aquaculture Practices unveiled an impact assessment that KIT Royal Tropical Institute conducted in 2018. The aim was to gauge whether the BAP fish farm and processing plant standards in Vietnam, Indonesia and Chile were living up to their billing.

The study developed a “Theory of Change” for how certification standards can improve outcomes for stakeholders in the areas where aquaculture is practiced and where certification standards like BAP or the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) program – or in some cases, both – are accepted and implemented.

Birgitte Krough-Poulsen, an independent advisor and human-rights expert, said that certification has an “inbuilt feature that nothing bad is happening.” The KIT assessment process, which she said was “groundbreaking,” sought to examine questions about certification and what further steps, beyond certification, that producers can take.

“Is [certification] merely assuring the market of nothing bad, or can certification be one tool in the social-change toolbox, as part of a much wider response?” she asked. “BAP is in a unique position to help answer that question, a mature program with social standards built in for a long time, with a lot of data to work from.”

Frouke Kruijssen of KIT said the assessment process was complex in that there are many information gaps and the schemes are evolving over time. And, in many cases, there are multiple schemes and certifications in place. “How do you tease out the effect of one scheme over another?” She asked.

Aquaculture, she added, is under-researched, and the areas the assessment covered – working conditions, child labor, information for migrants and illiterate workers, gender equity, income and more – are areas that need further examination.

“There seems to be compliance relatively easy or reasonable,” Kruijssen said. “Certified companies are likely already advanced and have made improvements related to social and labor practices, so the impacts are context-dependent. It’s difficult to clearly show impact on the bottom line.”

A completed study is expected to be published later this year.

Meanwhile, during a question-and-answer session hosted by the Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI), McBain of Thai Union added that certification comes at a cost – mainly one of time.

Of the 290 to 300 days that Thai Union operates a processing plant or feed mill annually, McBain said that 240 of them have an audit scheduled, be it for environmental production standards, food safety or something else.

“It’s like operating the Disney Land of seafood audits,” she said. GSSI’s benchmarking initiative is relieving some of the burden on businesses to meet so many standards. At the end of the day, farmers in Asia where TUF operates often have different goals in mind. McBain said she once asked a farmer, “what makes a good fish? What are people looking for?”

“That the fish is beautiful,” she said was the answer. “It’s a fresh market. It’s what they’re demanding. It might not be what is important to a consumer in Europe or the U.S. There is a reason to go for higher environmental, social and traceability standards, even if there’s not currently that market demand. But we have to find what the points of interest are.”

Flavio Corsin, director of aquaculture at IDH, the Sustainable Trade Initiative, a public-private organization based in the Netherlands that co-invests with the private sector, NGOs and government partners, said that the promise of certification has long been based on market access. Farmers see it as a cost, but can be convinced that it makes their business more profitable.

“If you build a more economic case, such as sustainability is higher survival, that makes money and smallholders will embrace that,” he said.

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