

Report title
Indicator

GHG Emission Report, v1.1
1.21.4



Instructions



This template is intended for reporting greenhouse gas emissions results to ASC. The Feed Standard does not prescribe a specific standard or set of methods for generating GHG values. However, suppliers should be aware that the development of the Farm Standard requirements may necessitate the application of specific methods for feed emissions in the future.

Emissions can be reported in either or both columns using a biophysical or economic allocation approach. Emissions results must be provided according to scope (1-3) as well as by input/activity, being general feed ingredient categories and additional transport and milling emissions that aren't otherwise captured within ingredients. 'Transport and milling' emissions should be at least equal to the sum of scope 1 and scope 2 emissions. If possible, emissions should also be broken down by category (fossil, biogenic, or land use change), facilitated by certain databases and assessment methods. Any uncategorized emissions should be reported as 'Unspecified emissions' (If feed suppliers are unable to determine emissions by category, the total of all emissions can be reported as unspecified).

This template is also expected to reflect the resolution of data that feed suppliers will need to provide to farms to satisfy feed-related emissions modeling for the Farm Standard. Feed suppliers should be ready to adjust the composition of ingredients used in calculations to reflect typical compositions of feeds relevant to each producer, whether that is on a producer-level or a general species-level (e.g. average ASC-compliant salmon feed composition), so that relevant emissions estimates are available to aquaculture producers for their own calculations.

Only enter data in blue cells.

Table 1. Production year

Year of production (yyyy)

2025

Table 2. GHG emissions by scope

GHG emissions per tonne of ASC compliant feed (kg CO₂-eq/t)

Emissions scope

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 3

Total

Biophysical (mass) model	Economic model
67,10123491	
24,69099348	
2.527	
2618,926977	0

Table 3. GHG emissions by category

Emissions category

Fossil emissions

Biogenic emissions

Land use change emissions

Unspecified emissions

Total

Biophysical (mass) model	Economic model
0	0

Table 4. GHG emission by Input / Activity

Input / Activity

Soy crop inputs

Other crop inputs

Quantity (kg/t)	Biophysical (mass) model	Economic model

Reduction fishery inputs
Fishery by-product inputs
Poultry / livestock inputs
Other feed inputs
Transport and milling

Total

0	0	0

Notes

All emissions values must be reported in units of kg CO₂-equivalent per tonne of ASC compliant feed.

Emissions totals for each section should be equivalent.

Total feed input quantity (kg/t) must equal 1000. Use 'Other feed inputs' to make up any difference from 1000 kg. 'Other feed inputs' should also

Transport-related emissions may be difficult to separate from ingredient production and processing emissions, depending on the data source



	INGREDIENTS LIST >1%
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Indicator 2.2.3|2.2.4

[illegible]

Report title
Indicators

Due Diligence Pathways and Low Risk Plant Ingredients Report, v1.0
2.2.10 and 5.1.12



Instructions



This template is intended for reporting both a) outcomes of the Due Diligences carried out under Principle 2 and the respective pathways to ASC, and b) an overview of plant ingredients determined to be low risk under Principle 5 and the respective pathways chosen. Reporting is at a UoC level and on an annual basis.

The UoC should select the type of assessment (whether ingredient manufacturer or plant/marine primary raw material), noting that 'plant primary raw material 5.1.5' refers to the additional due diligence assessment required under Principle 5 for legal deforestation/conversion.

The UoC enters the date the assessment was conducted.

The UoC selects the primary raw material assessed (if applicable). If primary raw material is not listed, the UoC enters the common name and latin name.

The UoC selects the country of location (ingredient manufacturer) or production (plant primary raw material). For marine primary raw material, the country of the flag state is used (as per pathway 1 Country Score Card), unless pathway 2/3/4 are chosen in which case 'Fishery' is selected as the Country of location.

The UoC selects which pathway was chosen to demonstrate low risk for each risk factor (legal, social and environmental). For plant primary raw material 5.1.5 assessments, only the environmental risk factor applies.

A new row should be added for each assessment.

Only enter data in the blue cells.

Table 1. Total number of assessments

Type of Assessment	Pathway 1	Pathway 2	Pathway 3	Pathway 4	Total
Ingredient Manufacturer (2.2.5)	9	0	3	0	12
Marine Primary Raw Material (2.2.6)	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Primary Raw Material (2.2.6)	6	3	0	0	9

Table 2. Outcomes due diligence pathways and low risk plant ingredients report

Type of Assessment	Date of Due Diligence Assessment (yyyy-mm-dd)	Primary Raw Material "common name (latin name)"	Country of location/production (select 'Fishery' if not using Pathway 1 for Marine)	Pathway chosen to demonstrate Low Risk for Legal risk	Pathway chosen to demonstrate Low Risk for Social risk	Pathway chosen to demonstrate Low Risk for Environmental risk
Ingredient Manufacturer (2.2.5)	2025-12-31	Soy	Bolivia	Pathway 3 - Ingredient Manufacturer assessment	Pathway 3 - Ingredient Manufacturer assessment	Pathway 3 - Ingredient Manufacturer assessment
Plant Primary Raw Material (2.2.6)	2025-12-31	Soy	Bolivia	Pathway 2 - Sub-national/ sector/ fishery assessment	Pathway 2 - Sub-national/ sector/ fishery assessment	Pathway 2 - Sub-national/ sector/ fishery assessment
Ingredient Manufacturer (2.2.5)	2025-12-31	Wheat	Canada	Pathway 1 - Country Score Card	Pathway 1 - Country Score Card	Pathway 1 - Country Score Card
Plant Primary Raw Material (5.1.5)	2025-12-31	Soy	Bolivia	N/A	N/A	Pathway 2 - Sub-national/ sector/ fishery assessment
Ingredient Manufacturer (2.2.5)	2025-12-31	Corn	United States	Pathway 1 - Country Score Card	Pathway 1 - Country Score Card	Pathway 1 - Country Score Card
Plant Primary Raw Material (2.2.6)	2025-12-31	Corn	United States	Pathway 1 - Country Score Card	Pathway 1 - Country Score Card	Pathway 1 - Country Score Card
Ingredient Manufacturer (2.2.5)	2025-12-31	Pork	United States	Pathway 1 - Country Score Card	Pathway 1 - Country Score Card	Pathway 1 - Country Score Card
Plant Primary Raw Material (2.2.6)	2025-12-31	Wheat	Canada	Pathway 1 - Country Score Card	Pathway 1 - Country Score Card	Pathway 1 - Country Score Card

A new row should be added for each agreement and for each risk factor assessed (if more than one)

Pathway used	Type of Assessment	Date of Due Diligence Assessment (YYYY-mm-dd)	Primary Raw Material ("common name (Latin name)")	Risk Factor Assessed	Country of location/production (select: Fishery if Marine primary raw material)	FAO Fishing area (if Marine primary raw material)	Summary description of risk assessment (max 1500 characters)	Links to any publicly available resources used	Summary description of any measures taken and their effectiveness (max 1500 characters)	Summary description of implemented monitoring program (max 1000 characters)
Pathway 3 Ingredient Manufacturer assessment	Ingredient Manufacturer assessment	2006-12-31	Soy bean (<i>Glycine max</i>)	Legal			Assessed Risk – Industrias de Aceite S.A. (Boilva), Soybean Meal The Via 3 assessment measured three risk factors using 28 weighted-score questions: 0=meets requirements with evidence, 2=partially meets requirements, 4= does not meet requirements or no evidence. Legal (Q3-2): 0 pts. No risk. RNC registration, phytosanitary registration, and valid municipal licenses. Site observation: the email regarding the absence of sanctions was not substantiated. Social (Q3-15): 10 pts. Lack of SA8000/9417A certification (4 pts) and lack of an assessment of the plant's impact on neighboring communities (6 pts), reclassified due to an unrelated response). The rest are in compliance. ISO 45001, code of ethics.		Defined Monitoring Measures – Industrias de Aceite S.A. 6 months – Feedback to the supplier. Share the results of the Via 3 assessment and explain the importance of the questions that received a weighted risk score other than 0. 1 year – Document review. Verify that operating permits, procedures, the code of ethics, the safety manual, and ISO 45001:2018 certification are up to date, as their expiration or modification impacts the assessment result. 3 years – Reduce the score on the 6 penalized questions: Q4. Assess the criticality of a social certification according to AIC/Fed's v 1.2.	Defined Monitoring Measures – Industrias de Aceite S.A. 6 months – Feedback to the supplier. Share the results of the Via 3 assessment and explain the importance of the questions that received a weighted risk score other than 0. 1 year – Document review. Verify that operating permits, procedures, the code of ethics, the safety manual, and ISO 45001:2018 certification are up to date, as their expiration or modification impacts the assessment result. 3 years – Reduce the score on the 6 penalized questions: Q4. Assess the criticality of a social certification according to AIC/Fed's v 1.2.
Pathway 3 Ingredient Manufacturer assessment	Ingredient Manufacturer assessment	2006-12-31	Soy bean (<i>Glycine max</i>)	Social			Assessed Risk – Industrias de Aceite S.A. (Boilva), Soybean Meal The Via 3 assessment measured three risk factors using 28 weighted-score questions: 0=meets requirements with evidence, 2=partially meets requirements, 4= does not meet requirements or no evidence. Legal (Q3-2): 0 pts. No risk. RNC registration, phytosanitary registration, and valid municipal licenses. Site observation: the email regarding the absence of sanctions was not substantiated. Social (Q3-15): 10 pts. Lack of SA8000/9417A certification (4 pts) and lack of an assessment of the plant's impact on neighboring communities (6 pts), reclassified due to an unrelated response). The rest are in compliance. ISO 45001, code of ethics.		Defined Monitoring Measures – Industrias de Aceite S.A. 6 months – Feedback to the supplier. Share the results of the Via 3 assessment and explain the importance of the questions that received a weighted risk score other than 0. 1 year – Document review. Verify that operating permits, procedures, the code of ethics, the safety manual, and ISO 45001:2018 certification are up to date, as their expiration or modification impacts the assessment result. 3 years – Reduce the score on the 6 penalized questions: Q4. Assess the criticality of a social certification according to AIC/Fed's v 1.2.	Defined Monitoring Measures – Industrias de Aceite S.A. 6 months – Feedback to the supplier. Share the results of the Via 3 assessment and explain the importance of the questions that received a weighted risk score other than 0. 1 year – Document review. Verify that operating permits, procedures, the code of ethics, the safety manual, and ISO 45001:2018 certification are up to date, as their expiration or modification impacts the assessment result. 3 years – Reduce the score on the 6 penalized questions: Q4. Assess the criticality of a social certification according to AIC/Fed's v 1.2.
Pathway 3 Ingredient Manufacturer assessment	Ingredient Manufacturer assessment	2006-12-31	Soy bean (<i>Glycine max</i>)	Environmental			Assessed Risk – Industrias de Aceite S.A. (Boilva), Soybean Meal The Via 3 assessment measured three risk factors using 28 weighted-score questions: 0=meets requirements with evidence, 2=partially meets requirements, 4= does not meet requirements or no evidence. Legal (Q3-2): 0 pts. No risk. RNC registration, phytosanitary registration, and valid municipal licenses. Site observation: the email regarding the absence of sanctions was not substantiated. Social (Q3-15): 10 pts. Lack of SA8000/9417A certification (4 pts) and lack of an assessment of the plant's impact on neighboring communities (6 pts), reclassified due to an unrelated response). The rest are in compliance. ISO 45001, code of ethics.		Defined Monitoring Measures – Industrias de Aceite S.A. 6 months – Feedback to the supplier. Share the results of the Via 3 assessment and explain the importance of the questions that received a weighted risk score other than 0. 1 year – Document review. Verify that operating permits, procedures, the code of ethics, the safety manual, and ISO 45001:2018 certification are up to date, as their expiration or modification impacts the assessment result. 3 years – Reduce the score on the 6 penalized questions: Q4. Assess the criticality of a social certification according to AIC/Fed's v 1.2.	Defined Monitoring Measures – Industrias de Aceite S.A. 6 months – Feedback to the supplier. Share the results of the Via 3 assessment and explain the importance of the questions that received a weighted risk score other than 0. 1 year – Document review. Verify that operating permits, procedures, the code of ethics, the safety manual, and ISO 45001:2018 certification are up to date, as their expiration or modification impacts the assessment result. 3 years – Reduce the score on the 6 penalized questions: Q4. Assess the criticality of a social certification according to AIC/Fed's v 1.2.
Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Plant Primary Raw Material assessment	2006-12-31	Soy bean (<i>Glycine max</i>)	Legal			Summary (Independent sectoral assessment - Pathway 2, Bolivia/ASA soy): This study is an independent sectoral assessment (Pathway 2) for soybeans produced in Bolivia and supplied by ISA to Vitapso's feed mills. Its purpose was to determine the level of legal, social, deforestation, and illegal conversion risk (Table 1 and Annex 6 of the AIC/Fed standard) through a formal Due Diligence process, in accordance with Annex 7 (Figure 4). It covers Santa Cruz, Beni, and Tarija (2020-2025), integrating documentary, regulatory, and geospatial review of agricultural suppliers registered in ISA's database, validated through Global Forest Watch and GLAMFADNA.		Monitoring Program Implemented The Monitoring and Continuous Improvement Program (Chapter 8 of the report) establishes the following: • Frequency: Updated every three years or immediately in the event of significant changes. • Indicators: Legal compliance (AET/INMAyA), geospatial traceability, and labor governance. • Responsible parties: ISA as the primary actor; independent review by an accredited technical consulting firm (Quovadis Consultores). • Tools: Global Forest Watch, GLAMFADNA. • Objective: To maintain the low-risk classification and strengthen transparency in the supply chain.	Monitoring Program Implemented The Monitoring and Continuous Improvement Program (Chapter 8 of the report) establishes the following: • Frequency: Updated every three years or immediately in the event of significant changes. • Indicators: Legal compliance (AET/INMAyA), geospatial traceability, and labor governance. • Responsible parties: ISA as the primary actor; independent review by an accredited technical consulting firm (Quovadis Consultores). • Tools: Global Forest Watch, GLAMFADNA. • Objective: To maintain the low-risk classification and strengthen transparency in the supply chain.
Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Plant Primary Raw Material assessment	2006-12-31	Soy bean (<i>Glycine max</i>)	Social			Summary (Independent sectoral assessment - Pathway 2, Bolivia/ASA soy): This study is an independent sectoral assessment (Pathway 2) for soybeans produced in Bolivia and supplied by ISA to Vitapso's feed mills. Its purpose was to determine the level of legal, social, deforestation, and illegal conversion risk (Table 1 and Annex 6 of the AIC/Fed standard) through a formal Due Diligence process, in accordance with Annex 7 (Figure 4). It covers Santa Cruz, Beni, and Tarija (2020-2025), integrating documentary, regulatory, and geospatial review of agricultural suppliers registered in ISA's database, validated through Global Forest Watch and GLAMFADNA.		Monitoring Program Implemented The Monitoring and Continuous Improvement Program (Chapter 8 of the report) establishes the following: • Frequency: Updated every three years or immediately in the event of significant changes. • Indicators: Legal compliance (AET/INMAyA), geospatial traceability, and labor governance. • Responsible parties: ISA as the primary actor; independent review by an accredited technical consulting firm (Quovadis Consultores). • Tools: Global Forest Watch, GLAMFADNA. • Objective: To maintain the low-risk classification and strengthen transparency in the supply chain.	Monitoring Program Implemented The Monitoring and Continuous Improvement Program (Chapter 8 of the report) establishes the following: • Frequency: Updated every three years or immediately in the event of significant changes. • Indicators: Legal compliance (AET/INMAyA), geospatial traceability, and labor governance. • Responsible parties: ISA as the primary actor; independent review by an accredited technical consulting firm (Quovadis Consultores). • Tools: Global Forest Watch, GLAMFADNA. • Objective: To maintain the low-risk classification and strengthen transparency in the supply chain.

Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Plant Primary Raw Material	2020-12-31	Soy bean (Glycine max)	Environmental		Summary (independent sectoral assessment - Pathway 2, Bolivia/ASA soy): This study is an independent sectoral assessment (Pathway 2) for soybeans produced in Bolivia and supplied by IASA to Vitapra's feed mills. Its purpose was to determine the level of legal, social, deforestation, and illegal conversion risk (Table 1 and Annex 6 of the ABC-Feed standard) through a formal Due Diligence process, in accordance with Annex 7 (Figure 4). It covers Santa Cruz, Beni, and Tarija (2020-2025), integrating documentary, regulatory, and geospatial review of agricultural suppliers registered in IASA's database, validated through Global Forest Watch and CIAMPACINA.	Bibliography National Regulatory Sources • Bolivia. (1996, July 12). Forestry Law No. 1700. Official Gazette. https://www.tribunalagroambiental.bo/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/ley_1700gaceta.pdf • Bolivian Agro-Environmental Tribunal. (n.d.). • General Regulations of the Forestry Law (DS 24453) (PDF). https://biblioteca.unmm.edu.bo/handle/reposicion/archivos/legislacion/Bolivia/DS_24453%20Forestal.pdf • UNHSH Library Bolivia. (n.d.). https://www.levivox.org/norms/BO-L-1700.html • Levivox - Forestry Law No. 1700 (Legal text). https://www.levivox.org/norms/BO-L-1700.html • Levivox International Standards • Aquaculture Stewardship	Monitoring Program implemented The Monitoring and Continuous Improvement Program (Chapter 8 of the report) establishes the following: • Frequency: Updated every three years or immediately in the event of significant changes. • Indicators: Legal compliance (ABT/MMA/A), geospatial traceability, and labor governance. • Responsible parties: IASA as the primary actor; independent review by an accredited technical consulting firm (QuoVadis Consultores). • Tools: Global Forest Watch, CIAMPACINA. • Objective: To maintain the low risk classification and strengthen transparency in the supply chain	Monitoring Program implemented The Monitoring and Continuous Improvement Program (Chapter 8 of the report) establishes the following: • Frequency: Updated every three years or immediately in the event of significant changes. • Indicators: Legal compliance (ABT/MMA/A), geospatial traceability, and labor governance. • Responsible parties: IASA as the primary actor; independent review by an accredited technical consulting firm (QuoVadis Consultores). • Tools: Global Forest Watch, CIAMPACINA. • Objective: To maintain the low-risk classification and strengthen transparency in the
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Report title
Indicators

Volume of Marine Ingredients and MSL Report, v1.0
4.1.5 and 4.1.6



Instructions



This template is intended for reporting UoC volume of marine ingredients used and majority sustainability level (MSL) to ASC.

For initial audits, the calculation period is the 24 months prior to the initial audit. After initial certification, the calculation period is per calendar year (January to December).

Indicate the volume of whole fish and by-products in metric tonnes, used in aquafeed.

Indicate the volume of whole fish scoring at each category in aquafeed. Note that there may be whole-fish which does not score at any Category.

The MSL is then calculated.

Only enter data in blue cells.

Table 1. Volume of whole fish, by-products and whole fish by category

	Volume (metric tonnes)
All marine	37314
By-products	12665
Whole fish	24649
Category 1	9092
Category 2	0
Category 3	15557
Category 4	0

Provide the volume of fishery by-products in aquafeed (metric tonne)

Provide the volume of whole fish in aquafeed (metric tonne)

Provide the volume of Category 1 whole fish included in aquafeed (metric tonne)

Provide the volume of Category 2 whole fish included in aquafeed (metric tonne)

Provide the volume of Category 3 whole fish included in aquafeed (metric tonne)

Provide the volume of Category 4 whole fish included in aquafeed (metric tonne)

Table 2. Percentage of whole fish marine ingredients per category

Category	Percentage (%)
Category 1	37
Category 2	0
Category 3	63
Category 4	0

This is the percentage of whole fish marine ingredients in Category 1

This is the percentage of whole fish marine ingredients in Category 2

This is the percentage of whole fish marine ingredients in Category 3

This is the percentage of whole fish marine ingredients in Category 4

Majority Sustainability Level

Level 3