

Report title
Indicator

Sectoral/fishery Assessment or Ingredient Manufacturer Assessment Summary Report, v1.0
2.2.11

Instructions

This template is intended for reporting a summary of Due Diligence pathways 2 “sectoral/fishery assessment” or 3 “ingredient manufacturer assessment” under Principle 2. Reporting is at a UoC level and on an annual basis.

The UoC should select the pathway used and the type of assessment (whether ingredient manufacturer or plant/marine primary raw material).

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 risk factor assessed.

The UoC selects the country of location (ingredient manufacturer) or production (plant primary raw material). For marine primary raw material, 'Fishery' is selected as the Country of location.


The UoC selects the FAO fishing area for the marine primary raw material.

The UoC enters a summary description of the risk assessment (max 1500 characters).

The UoC enters links to any publicly available resources used.

The UoC enters a summary description of any measures taken to ensure low risk (for ingredient manufacturer assessment only) (max 1500 characters).

The UoC enters a summary description of implemented monitoring program to a) measure the effectiveness of any measure taken to ensure low risk (if applicable) and b) monitor the risk factors, or indicators for the risk factors, to ensure the risk level determined remains valid (max 1500 characters)



A new row should be added for each assessment 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 1500 characters)
Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Plant Primary Raw Material assessment	2024-11-09	Soy bean (Glycine max)	Legal	India		India is a land of small holders. On an average a farmer owns about 1.08 hectares according to the latest Agricultural Census 2015–16 (the most recent full set published by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare). In India, most government agricultural benefit schemes — subsidies, crop insurance, PM-Kisan payments, irrigation support, fertilizer subsidies — are linked to land ownership or tenancy proof. Schemes Requiring Legal Land Papers •PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi — Needs the farmer's name in land records. •PMFBY (Crop Insurance) — Requires land ownership records or registered lease agreements. •Soil Health Card, Fertilizer Subsidy — Usually issued to recorded landowners.	Available on request/at audit.	NA	NA
Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Plant Primary Raw Material assessment	2024-11-09	Soy bean (Glycine max)	Social	India		There is alleged child labor, bonded/forced labor, and labor trafficking in parts of India's agriculture, though prevalence varies by state and crop and the government is taking action. Although, it is stated that agriculture harbors child labor, not all crop segments are prone to use of child/bonded/trafficked labor. The data from Global Slavery Index 2023 Report cites the details presented below. As can be seen the "At Risk" agricultural commodities are Sugarcane, Coffee, Cocoa and Rice globally. And in India it is stated to be in the rice sector (which is discussed in that section of this risk assessment) per that report. Hence, the soya sector is not implicated by any such report. Also, the soya sector is organized and major players	Available on request/at audit.	NA	NA

Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Plant Primary Raw Material	2024-11-09	Soy bean (Glycine max)	Environmental	India		No known environmental risk exists in the soya production sector. Soy is planted in areas dependent on rain and the kharif crop (grown during Monsoon) is the main crop in India. So, no adverse effects of water use exist in soybean production, although some individual farms might use irrigation for soybean production. Pesticide use is common across the globe and is not an element to address within the ASC Risk Assessment framework. No other adverse environmental risks envisaged at this time. Hence, nothing to report or mitigate here.	Available on request/at audit.	NA	NA
Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Plant Primary Raw Material	2024-11-09	Wheat (Triticum aestivum)	Legal	India		This is same as that of Legal Risk Assessment for Soy stated above.	Available on request/at audit.	NA	NA
Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Plant Primary Raw Material	2024-11-09	Wheat (Triticum aestivum)	Social	India		This is same as that of Social Risk Assessment for Soy stated above. Hence, the wheat sector is not implicated by any such report. Also, the wheat sector is dominated by big players and also the government procures huge quantities as part of the National Food Distributions scheme.	Available on request/at audit.	NA	NA
Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Plant Primary Raw Material	2024-11-09	Wheat (Triticum aestivum)	Environmental	India		No known environmental risk exists in the wheat production sector. Wheat is planted in Rabi Season: Timing: Sown after the monsoon, from October to November, and harvested in April-June. Characteristics: Cultivated during the winter months with cooler temperatures. Requires less water than Kharif crops. So, adverse effects of water use are unknown in wheat production. Pesticide use is common across the globe and is not an element to address within the ASC Risk Assessment framework. No other adverse environmental risks envisaged at this time. Hence, nothing to report or mitigate here.	Available on request/at audit.	NA	NA
Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Plant Primary Raw Material	2024-11-09	Rice (Oryza sativa L.)	Legal	India		This is same as that of Legal Risk Assessment for Soy stated above.	Available on request/at audit.	NA	NA
Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Plant Primary Raw Material	2024-11-09	Rice (Oryza sativa L.)	Social	India		This is same as that of Social Risk Assessment for Soy stated above. As per the report it is in the rice mills that such practices are prevalent and not on rice/paddy fields where it is difficult to engage child labor. Automation of sowing and harvesting has eased pressure on labor intensive practices on rice/paddy farms. This issue of labor malpractices in milling is addressed by the Ingredient Manufacturer Due Diligence Risk Assessment. Also, DSF sources all rice from one supplier in Andhra Pradesh. The ingredient manufacturer is a reputed one and adheres to all legal licenses and permits and social compliance. However, to strengthen the supply chain DSF will make sure the ingredient manufacturer will screen its suppliers in the	Available on request/at audit.	However, to strengthen the supply chain DSF will make sure the ingredient manufacturer will screen its suppliers in the rice supply chain for any instances of child/bonded/forced/trafficked labor. DSF will use Table 20 (page 208) of the ASC Feed Interpretation Manual to collect information to assess the low-risk status of the rice supply chain. The approach of having the ingredient manufacturer provide their supply chain controls is effective.	The monitoring process put in place is using the low risk indicators in Table 20 of the ASC Feed Interpretation Manual to collect and keep a watch for any social risk elements in their supply chain.

Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Plant Primary Raw Material	2024-11-09	Rice (Oryza sativa L.)	Environmental	India		No known environmental risk exists in the rice production sector. As stated, earlier rice is planted during all seasons. In Andhra Pradesh rice cultivation is mostly along the coasts/delta where water is abundant. So, adverse effects of water use are unknown in rice production. Pesticide use is common across the globe and is not an element to address within the ASC Risk Assessment framework. No other adverse environmental risks envisaged at this time. Hence, nothing to report or mitigate here.	Available on request/at audit.	NA	NA
Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Plant Primary Raw Material	2024-11-09	Maize/Corn (Zea mays)	Legal	India		This is same as that of Legal Risk Assessment for Soy stated above.	Available on request/at audit.	NA	NA
Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Plant Primary Raw Material	2024-11-09	Maize/Corn (Zea mays)	Social	India		This is same as that of Social Risk Assessment for Soy. Hence, the maize sector is not implicated by any such report. Also, the maize sector is dominated by big players and also the government procures huge quantities as part of the National Food Distributions scheme.	Available on request/at audit.	NA	NA
Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Plant Primary Raw Material	2024-11-09	Maize/Corn (Zea mays)	Environmental	India		No known environmental risk exists in the maize production sector. As stated, earlier maize is planted during all seasons. Maize can be grown throughout the year, including during the Rabi (winter) season, and even as baby corn. Mostly rain-fed, maize is also grown in well irrigated fields where water is available. Many irrigated fields use either drip irrigation or sprinklers, so water use is minimized.	Available on request/at audit.	NA	NA
Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Marine Primary Raw Material	2024-11-19	Mixed Fish (Sardinella longiceps, Lesser sardinella Sp., Nemipterus japonicus, Rastrelliger kanagurtha, Megalopsis Sp.)	Legal	Fishery	FAO 51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine Fishing Regulation Acts (MFRA) in each coastal state National Marine Fisheries Policy 2017 CMFRI and CIFT research Vessel registration, licensing, and catch monitoring systems Seasonal bans and mesh size regulation enforce sustainable practices <p>The above measures make the legal a low risk issue within the west coast small pelagics fishery of FAO zone 51.</p>	Available on request/at audit.	NA	NA

Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Marine Primary Raw Material	2024-11-19	Mixed Fish (Sardinella longiceps, Lesser sardinella Sp., Nemipterus japonicus,Rastrelliger kanagurtha,Megalapsis Sp.)	Social	Fishery	FAO 51	Fisheries in this segment do not contribute to social issues. This is due to relatively the activity not being labor intensive. These reas are not multi-day industrial deep sea fishing operations. The fisheries is dependent on labor within the coastal communities. The activity being what it is cannot employ child workers. Although, International reviews and India-specific research document forced labor and trafficking in commercial fishing and seafood supply chains; women are reported trafficked for forced labor in fish processing in coastal states. There is no such incidence reported in the small pelagic fishery along the west coast of India in zone FAO 51.	Available on request/at audit.	NA	NA
Pathway 2 Sector/Industry/Fishery assessment	Marine Primary Raw Material	2024-11-19	Mixed Fish (Sardinella longiceps, Lesser sardinella Sp., Nemipterus japonicus,Rastrelliger kanagurtha,Megalapsis Sp.)	Environmental	Fishery	FAO 51	Marine capture fisheries might impact on marine ecosystems (e.g., bycatch, habitat damage) which are assessed by the fisheries department prior to issuing licenses to the vessels. However, small pelagic fisheries are typically harvested using low-impact gear by small and medium sized vessels and also artisanal vessels. These vessels are not associated with any benthic or ecosystem damage.	Available on request/at audit.	NA	NA