Co-op

The Co-op is a leading convenience retailer with more than 2,500 stores across the UK – that's one in every postal area. As a member-owned co-operative, it is guided by principles that include open membership and concern for community. As set out in the Co-op Future of Food ambition, they are committed to caring for the environment in which ingredients are sourced from. To achieve this, the Co-op support credible certification where it drives change. Co-op members and customers care about protecting the marine environment - that's why Co-op sources seafood using strict criteria as part of its Healthy Oceans strategy, making sure we have thriving marine ecosystems and fish for the future.

This profile covers all the farmed and wild-caught seafood sourced by the Co-op in 2022.

2023

Number of wild-caught species used	% volume from certified fisheries	% volume from a FIP	Number of farmed species used	% volume from certified farms
19	68	35	4	100

Production Methods Used

• Midwater trawl • Bottom trawl	• Purse seine • Seine nets • Gillnets and entangling nets	• Hook and line • Longlines • Handlines and pole-lines	• Miscellaneous	• Farmed

Summary

Overview

Protecting oceans, fish stocks and livelihoods is key to ensuring Co-op members can enjoy seafood knowing it has been responsibly sourced. Co-op Food reports publicly on its sustainability targets and progress, carefully monitoring and controlling its fish supplies. Co-op sourcing policies apply to all fresh, frozen and processed fish across the own-brand range and these standards have been in place since 2008.

Co-op aims to source all fish and seafood from well managed farms and fisheries and has been working with Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) to understand the risk in seafood supply chains since 2012. In 2015 Co-op was one of the first retailers to participate in the Ocean Disclosure Project. In 2011 Co-op was also a founding member of the Sustainable Seafood Coalition; a partnership of UK businesses working together towards a vision that all seafood sold in the UK comes from sustainable sources. Co-op is committed to ensuring that all seafood is sourced and labelled in accordance with the SSC Codes of Conduct.

Co-op also participated in SFP's bycatch audit program. Summary results can be found here: Bycatch Audit of Co-op's Wild Supply Chain.

Wild & Farmed Sourcing

As a minimum, The Co-op supports credible certification where it drives change and works with key partners to take a restorative approach to ecosystems. All farmed Co-op fish is certified to at least one of three independent schemes: Aquaculture Stewardship Council, Global Good Agriculture Practices and Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (4*). All Co-op irresistible Scottish Salmon is RSPCA assured meaning it must conform to high welfare standards.

The 2022 MSC Market Report showed that 65% of Co-op wild-caught seafood products were Marine Stewardship Council certified. As well as meeting commitments to improve seafood sustainability, this also makes Co-op one of the top retailers in the UK selling sustainable fish. All Co-op tuna is caught selectively using pole and line method, and is also either MSC certified or sourced from credible Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs). Co-op

supports credible FIPs with a goal of meeting the MSC Fisheries Standard and as a key step towards sustainability goals. Co-op is innovating with the industry by funding and supporting a number of UK FIPs though Project UK.

Human Rights in Seafood

Ethical trade and respect for human rights have been at the heart of The Co-op's way of doing business since it was founded in 1844. Consequently, it takes very seriously the labour conditions of all workers involved in the production of Co-op brand products, with seafood being identified as one of its eight high-risk areas.

Through The Co-op's participation in a range of collaborative initiatives and working groups, it has been actively addressing issues in seafood supply chains to address the root causes of human rights challenges and drive improvements. For example, it is a founder member of the Seafood Ethics Action Alliance, has supported the multi-stakeholder ILO Good Labour Practices (GLP) programme, and signed the Environmental Justice Foundation's Charter for Transparency.

The Co-op also has mapped and published details of all tiers in its high-risk warm water prawns supply chain with disaggregated data. It has also commissioned and published an independent Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA) on prawns in Vietnam, in order to understand more deeply the impacts that their business practices have on the wellbeing of those who produce its food.

Salmon, tuna, white fish and warm and cold-water prawns have been identified by The Co-op as some of their 30 key ingredients where they focus actions to ensure their products are sourced as responsibly as possible, protecting people and the planet.

Click here to find out more about the Co-op's commitments to greater transparency and active involvement in industry collaboration and advocacy to collectively drive positive change in fish and seafood supply chains.

Beyond Co-op supply chains

More than ever, The Co-op recognises that customers care about protecting our oceans for future generations, That is why in 2019 Co-op signed up to the Global Ghost Gear Initiative (GGGI) to help the reduction of abandoned and discarded fishing gear, a threat to marine life and livelihoods globally. The Co-op has also co-funded a PhD research project at Heriot-Watt University to investigate the effect of discarded fishing gear.

The Co-op sits on several industry steering groups and governing bodies, including Project UK, The Global Tuna Alliance, Seafood Ethics Action Alliance, and the Sustainable Seafood Coalition. Co-op continues to be committed not only to ensuring that its own seafood supply chains are responsible, but also works collaboratively with the industry to sustainably and ethically improve fisheries and aquaculture for the future.

https://www.coop.co.uk/

https://www.coop.co.uk/our-suppliers/farmers/fish

Associated Fisheries

Species and Location	Production Methods	Certification or Improvement Project	Sustainability Ratings	Notes
			FishSource Well Managed	
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
			Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1	
Alaska pollock *Theragra chalcogramma* **Aleutian Islands, E Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska** **Fishery countries:** United States	Midwater trawl	**Certified**		
			Ocean Wise Recommended	
			NOAA FSSI 4	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fish plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.

Haddock *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* **Barents Sea** **Fishery countries:** Russia	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Good Fish Guide** Think 3 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish. Scientific advice is to reduce the catch to zero tonnes.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low. With some exceptions, all commercial species caught must be retained, recorded and landed.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Alaska pollock *Gadus chalcogrammus* **Sea of Okhotsk** **Fishery countries:** Russia	Midwater trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Good Fish Guide** Think 3 **Ocean Wise**	⌄

			Recommended	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have significant impacts on ETP species. But some impacts on Steller sea lions and Short-tailed albatross may occur. There are measures in place to avoid interactions with ETP species.
- Bycatch of herring and juvenile pollock occurs in this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Anchoveta *Engraulis ringens* **Peruvian Northern-Central Artisanal** **Fishery countries:** Peru	Purse seine	**FIP**	**FishSource** Managed **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2	⌄

Environmental Notes

- The fishery interacts with seabirds and marine mammals. Indirect impacts on ETP may also occur through impacts on food availability. Findings from the FIP suggest the fishery is unlikely to hinder the recovery of ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. Main bycatch species are recorded by the FIP.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fish plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.

References

Fishery Progress, Peruvian anchovy - small scale purse-seine

Atlantic cod *Gadus morhua* **Barents Sea** **Fishery countries:** Faroe Islands, France, Greenland, Norway, Russia, Spain, United Kingdom	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended	⌄

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish, which is currently classified as Vulnerable.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Hook and line

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

			Ocean Wise Recommended	

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish, but most of the catch is taken by bottom trawls.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic cod *Gadus morhua* **Barents Sea** **Fishery countries:** Norway	Seine nets Gillnets and entangling nets	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Ocean Wise** Recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish, but most of the catch is taken by bottom trawls.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic cod	Longlines	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed	⌄

Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish, but most of the catch is taken by bottom trawls.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species, however the degree of certainty regarding impacts is affected by limited publicly available scientific observer data and limited recording of ETP species vulnerable to longline fishing.
- This fishery is unlikely to have significant impacts on bycatch species.
- Longline gear is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

DNV GL, 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for Oceanprom Barents Sea cod and haddock fishery

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Bottom trawl
Gillnets and entangling nets
Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

			Ocean Wise Recommended	

Environmental Notes

- Measures to record and reduce bycatch of marine mammals and sea birds in the gillnet and longline component of the fishery are needed.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- The impact depends on the gear type. Bottom trawls will have the greatest impact on the sea bed. However, the fishery operates at a depth where it is unlikely to impact vulnerable marine ecosystems.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Atlantic cod, Iceland, Bottom trawl (otter), Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)

			FishSource Well Managed	
Atlantic cod *Gadus morhua* **Icelandic** **Fishery countries:** Iceland	Midwater trawl Seine nets Handlines and pole-lines	**Certified**	**Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended	⌄
			Ocean Wise Recommended	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on ETP species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Vottunarstofan Tún ehf, April 2017, Public Certification Report ISF Iceland Cod Fishery

Atlantic herring *Clupea harengus*	Midwater trawl Purse seine	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed	⌄

North Sea autumn spawners **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom			**Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

			FishSource Needs Improvement	
Atlantic mackerel *Scomber scombrus* **NE Atlantic** **Fishery countries:** Denmark, Norway, United Kingdom	Midwater trawl Purse seine	**Some product from FIP fisheries**	**Good Fish Guide** Think 3 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on ETP species but mackerel plays an important role in the marine food web so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- Certification for this fishery was publicly suspended in March 2019 due to concerns regarding overfishing.
- In response to the suspension of the fishery, a supply chain-led initiative called the North Atlantic Pelagic Advocacy (NAPA) Group was formed by retailers and processors in the UK, and has since expanded to include European retailers and processors. NAPA aims to develop a shared solution to sustainability issues in the North East Atlantic fisheries for mackerel, herring and blue whiting, and is seeking a formal agreement on catch limits for North East Atlantic Pelagic fisheries that reflects the scientific advice.

- The fishery is now in a FIP.

References

FisheryProgress, Northeast Atlantic Ocean mackerel and herring - hook & line, trawl, and purse seine.

			FishSource Managed	
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* **Norway** **Fishery countries:** Norway	Farmed	**Certified**	**Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2	⌄
			Ocean Wise Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- Salmon production relies on wild capture fisheries for feed. The sustainability of fisheries supplying fishmeal and fish oil varies.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. Escapes are a critical conservation concern in Production Areas 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11. In addition, concerns have been expressed about the impact on wild wrasse populations used as cleaner fish to control sea lice.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Chemical inputs of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for farmed Norwegian salmon. The use of chemical pesticides has been reduced over the last five years but varies by Production Areas.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The Norwegian salmon industry has adopted a zonal approach to aquaculture management for licensing and disease management through the use of 13 Production Areas nationwide.

References

FishSource - salmon, Norway

Good Fish Guide - Atlantic Salmon, Europe, Scotland and Norway, Open net pen, marine, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)

Seafood Watch, December 2021, Atlantic Salmon, Norway, Marine Net Pens

Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* **Norway** **Fishery countries:** Norway	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed **Good Fish Guide** Think 3	⌄

Environmental Notes

- Salmon production relies on wild capture fisheries for feed. The sustainability of fisheries supplying fishmeal and fish oil varies.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. Escapes are a critical conservation concern in Production Areas 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11. In addition, concerns have been expressed about the impact on wild wrasse populations used as cleaner fish to control sea lice.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Chemical inputs of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for farmed Norwegian salmon. The use of chemical pesticides has been reduced over the last five years but varies by Production Areas.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The Norwegian salmon industry has adopted a zonal approach to aquaculture management for licensing and disease management through the use of 13 Production Areas nationwide.

References

FishSource - salmon, Norway

Good Fish Guide - Atlantic Salmon, Scotland, Norway and Faroe Islands, Open net pen, marine, GlobalG.A.P.

Seafood Watch, December 2021, Atlantic Salmon, Norway, Marine Net Pens

Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* **United Kingdom** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Good Fish Guide** Think 3	⌄

Environmental Notes

- Salmon production relies on wild capture fisheries for feed. The sustainability of fisheries supplying fishmeal and fish oil varies.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. In addition, concerns have been expressed about the impact on wild wrasse populations used as cleaner fish to control sea lice.

- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Chemical inputs of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for farmed Scottish salmon. The use of chemical pesticides has declined over the last decade but varies by region.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The industry follows a zonal approach to aquaculture management with respect to planning, siting, licensing, and operation.

References

FishSource - salmon, United Kingdom

Good Fish Guide - Atlantic Salmon, Europe: UK, Scotland, Open net pen, marine

Good Fish Guide - Atlantic salmon, Europe: Scotland, Norway, Open net pen, marine, Global Seafood Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 3* and 4*

Good Fish Guide - Atlantic salmon, Europe: Scotland, Norway, Faroe Islands, Open net pen, marine, GLOBALG.A.P.

Seafood Watch, December 2021, Atlantic Salmon, Scotland, Marine Net Pens

			FishSource Well Managed	
Blue mussel *Mytilus spp* **Shetland Islands and Scottish Mainland** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Miscellaneous	**Certified**	**Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 1	
			Ocean Wise Recommended	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch is not an issue for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This is an enhanced fishery, which comprises a wild harvest (seed collection) followed by a grow-out phase.

References

Acoura Marine, 2017, MSC Public Certification Report for Shetland and Scottish Mainland Rope Grown mussel Enhanced fishery

Deep-water Cape hake *Merluccius capensis* **South Africa** **Fishery countries:**	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed	

South Africa

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Previous concerns over interactions with seabirds have been mitigated using bird scaring lines and a reduction in fishing effort. However, there is still a lack of knowledge regarding the extent of fishery interactions with some ETP species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but there is a strategy in place for managing retained species. The estimated discard rate for the fishery is low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed, however, this fishery is considered highly unlikely to have an irreversible impact on habitat structure and function.

General Notes

References
LLoyd's Register, 2021, MSC Public Certification Report for South Africa Hake Trawl Fishery - Third Reassessment

European pilchard
Sardina pilchardus

NW Africa central

Fishery countries:
Morocco

Purse seine

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Available data is still limited, but interactions with ETP species are likely to be low in the purse seine fishery. Commonly reported bycatch in the area includes sharks and rays, sea turtles, marine mammals, and sunfish.
- No more than 3% of the total catch for Moroccan small pelagic fisheries is allowed to comprise bycatch.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery was covered by the Morocco sardine - pelagic trawl and seine FIP, which is now listed as 'INACTIVE' as it did not meet reporting requirements.
- This fish plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.

References

Good Fish Guide - Sardine, Northwest Africa: Zone A and B (Central), Net (pelagic trawl; purse seine)

European seabass *Dicentrarchus labrax* **Turkey** **Fishery countries:** Turkey	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed **Good Fish Guide** Think 3	⌄

Environmental Notes

- Seabass require fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources in their diet. Concerns about the sustainability of feed inputs are relatively minor though they are not necessarily certified sustainable.
- Escapes are a concern and little is known about the risk of disease transfer to wild species.
- Impacts on water quality are localized and have not been shown to have cumulative impacts beyond the immediate farm site. Chemical inputs are only used for health management and are applied in a controlled manner. Reports indicate responsible use, but there is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

References

FishSource - seabass/seabream, Turkey

Good Fish Guide - Seabass, European Union and Turkey, Open net pen, marine, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 3* and 4*

Seafood Watch, July 2020, Gilthead Seabream, European Seabass and Meagre, European Union, Turkey, Egypt

European seabass *Dicentrarchus labrax* **Turkey**	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed	⌄

Fishery countries:
Turkey

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

- Seabass require fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources in their diet. Concerns about the sustainability of feed inputs are relatively minor though they are not necessarily certified sustainable.
- Escapes are a concern and little is known about the risk of disease transfer to wild species.
- Impacts on water quality are localized and have not been shown to have cumulative impacts beyond the immediate farm site. Chemical inputs are only used for health management and are applied in a controlled manner. Reports indicate responsible use, but there is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

References

FishSource - seabass/seabream, Turkey

Good Fish Guide - Seabass, European Union and Turkey, Open net pen, marine, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)

Good Fish Guide - Seabass, European Union and Turkey, Open net pen, marine, GlobalG.A.P.

Seafood Watch, July 2020, Gilthead Seabream, European Seabass and Meagre, European Union, Turkey, Egypt

Giant tiger prawn
Penaeus monodon

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Giant tiger prawns are farmed in intensive and extensive systems that may require supplementary inputs of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources.
- Disease transfer and escapes are not a concern as giant tiger prawns are native to Vietnam, therefore lowering the risk to wild populations. However, the use of wild-caught juveniles to supply or supplement the stock on some farms may present a risk.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. The use of illegal antibiotics is a particular concern.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

References

Good Fish Guide - Tiger prawns, Global, Pond, freshwater, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)

Good Fish Guide - Tiger Prawn, Vietnam, India, Indonesia, Pond, improved extensive, Pond, semi-intensive

Seafood Watch, January 2023, Whiteleg Shrimp, Giant Tiger Prawn, Vietnam, Ponds

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Giant tiger prawn
Penaeus monodon

Farmed

Certified

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Giant tiger prawns are farmed in intensive and extensive systems that may require supplementary inputs of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern. Although escapes do occur, giant tiger prawns are native to Vietnam, therefore lowering the risk to wild populations. However, the use of wild-caught juveniles to supply or supplement the stock on some farms may present a risk.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. The use of illegal antibiotics is a particular concern.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

References

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, Tiger prawns, Global, Pond, freshwater, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 4*

Good Fish Guide - Tiger Prawn, Vietnam, India, Indonesia, Pond, improved extensive, Pond, semi-intensive

Seafood Watch, January 2023, Whiteleg Shrimp, Giant Tiger Prawn, Vietnam, Ponds

Haddock

Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Faroe Islands, France, Greenland, Norway, Russia

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low. With some exceptions, all commercial species caught must be retained, recorded and landed.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

			FishSource Well Managed	
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
Haddock *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* **Barents Sea** **Fishery countries:** Norway, Russia	Hook and line Longlines	**Certified**	**Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2	⌄
			Ocean Wise Recommended	

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish, but most of the catch is taken by bottom trawls.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low. With some exceptions, all commercial species caught must be retained, recorded and landed.
- Longlines are unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Haddock *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* **Barents Sea** **Fishery countries:** Norway	Seine nets Gillnets and entangling nets	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed	⌄
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish, but most of the catch is taken by bottom trawls.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low. With some exceptions, all commercial species caught must be retained, recorded and landed.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

FishSource
Well Managed

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Bottom trawl

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish, but most of the catch is taken by bottom trawls.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low. With some exceptions, all commercial species caught must be retained, recorded and landed.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

			FishSource Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended	
Haddock *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* **Barents Sea** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**Good Fish Guide** Think 3 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low. With some exceptions, all commercial species caught must be retained, recorded and landed.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Haddock *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* **Icelandic** **Fishery countries:** Iceland	Bottom trawl Seine nets	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended	⌄

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Impacts will vary by gear type. Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Measures to protect vulnerable habitats such as cold water coral reefs are in place.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

			Ocean Wise Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species, although there is a risk of seabird entanglement.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Haddock *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* **Icelandic** **Fishery countries:** Iceland	Gillnets and entangling nets	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- Interactions with seabirds and marine mammals may occur in the gillnet fishery. Some measures are in place to limit impacts.
- An MSC condition is in place to improve information on bycatch in the gillnet fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Vottunarstofan Tún ehf., April 2017, MSC Public Certification Report for ISF Iceland Haddock Fishery

Haddock *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* **North Sea, West of Scotland and Skagerrak**	Seine nets	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed	⌄

Fishery countries:
Denmark, United Kingdom

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Impacts vary by gear type. Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Impacts from seine gear are less than those of bottom trawls.

General Notes

- As a mixed fishery, the effects of management measures on other species need to be considered within an ecosystem context.

References

Good Fish Guide - Haddock, North Sea, West of Scotland, Skagerrak: Certified fleets only, Net (demersal seine)

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

North Sea, West of Scotland and Skagerrak

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Fishery countries:
Denmark, United Kingdom

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- As a mixed fishery, the effects of management measures on other species need to be considered within an ecosystem context.

References

Good Fish Guide - Haddock, North Sea, West of Scotland, Skagerrak: Certified fleets only, Bottom trawl (otter)

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Atlantic Canada: SFAs 1-7

Fishery countries:
Canada

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- The only ETP species recorded in the catch are Atlantic wolffish, spotted wolffish and Northern wolffish. Annual catches are low and the shrimp fishery is unlikely to hinder their recovery.
- Bycatch of non-target species is considered low and mitigation measures are in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. But, the fishery is considered highly unlikely to irreparably reduce habitat structure and function. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on vulnerable habitats.

General Notes

- This species plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.

References

LRQA, June 2022, Canada Northern and Striped Shrimp MSC Public Certification Report

Northern prawn *Pandalus borealis* **Atlantic Canada: SFA 9 (Gulf of St Lawrence Anticosti)** **Fishery countries:** Canada	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Ocean Wise** Recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- Bycatch of ETP species is low. This fishery interacts with spotted wolffish and northern wolffish, but the fishery is not thought to jeopardise survival or recovery of these two species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the seabed. It is thought unlikely that this fishery will cause serious harm to identified sensitive areas.

General Notes

References

Lloyds Register, March 2020, MSC Final Public Report for Gulf of St Lawrence Northern shrimp trawl

Northern prawn *Pandalus borealis* **Atlantic Canada: SFAs 13-15 (E Scotian Shelf)** **Fishery countries:** Canada	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended	⌄

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- The trawl fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is low due to the use of the Nordmore grate.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed, however, this fishery is considered highly unlikely to have an irreversible impact on habitat structure and function.

General Notes

References

Lloyd's Register, November 2020, MSC 2nd Reassessment Public Certification Report for the Canada Scotian Shelf Northern Prawn Trawl and Trap Fishery

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Estonia, Norway

Bottom trawl

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Management measures are in place to limit catch of redfish, which may include the endangered species, golden redfish. While catches are low in this fishery, there are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fisheries upon the golden redfish.
- Bycatch for this fishery is low due to the use of Nordmøre sorting grids and other management measures.

- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed, however, this fishery is considered highly unlikely to have an irreversible impact on habitat structure and function.

General Notes

- This species plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.

References

DNG GL, March 2018, Public Certification Report for the Re-assessment of the Norway North East Arctic cold water prawn fishery

DNV GL, October 2018, Public Certification Report for the Re-assessment of the Estonia North East Arctic cold water prawn fishery

			FishSource Well Managed	
Northern prawn *Pandalus borealis* **Icelandic offshore** **Fishery countries:** Iceland	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended	
			Ocean Wise Recommended	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on ETP species. While halibut is landed by the offshore fleet, regulations are in place to manage impacts on the species. No interactions with any other ETP species are thought to occur.
- Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on bycatch species. The most commonly caught bycatch species are cod and Greenland halibut. Fishing area closures are implemented if catches of small redfish, cod or halibut exceed thresholds.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed, however, this fishery is considered highly unlikely to have an irreversible impact on habitat structure and function.

General Notes

- This species plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.

References

DNV GL, October 2018, Public Certification Report for the Initial assessment of the ISF Iceland Northern shrimp fishery (inshore and offshore)

Northern prawn *Pandalus borealis* **Western Greenland** **Fishery countries:** Greenland	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed	
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is low due to the use of Nordmøre sorting grids and other management measures.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Measures are in place to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems.

General Notes

- This species plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.

References

Acoura Marine, August 2018, Public Certification Report for the West Greenland Coldwater prawn fishery

North Pacific hake
Merluccius productus

NE Pacific

Fishery countries:
United States

Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on ETP species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Norway lobster *Nephrops norvegicus* **Botney Gut- Silver Pit** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Bottom trawl	FIP	**Seafood Watch** Avoid **Good Fish Guide** Think 4 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Botney Cut to Silver Pit (FU 5):, Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 5

Norway lobster *Nephrops norvegicus* **Devil's Hole; South Minch** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Bottom trawl	FIP	**FishSource** Needs Improvement **Seafood Watch** Avoid	⌄

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery. Bycatch of cod is a particular concern.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Devil's Hole (FU 34), Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 5

Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, South Minch (FU 12), Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 5

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Farn Deeps; Firth of Clyde

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery. Bycatch of cod is a particular concern.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Farn Deeps (FU 6), Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 5

Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Firth of Clyde and Sound of Jura (FU 13), Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 5

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Irish Sea East

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery. Bycatch of Irish Sea cod and whiting is a particular concern.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Although the fishing area overlaps with a marine conservation zone, no management measures are in place to control fishing in the area.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Irish Sea East (FU 14), Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 4

Norway lobster *Nephrops norvegicus* **Moray Firth** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Bottom trawl	FIP	**Seafood Watch** Avoid **Good Fish Guide** Think 3 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery. Bycatch of cod is a particular concern in the Moray Firth.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Moray Firth (FU 9), Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 5

Norway lobster *Nephrops norvegicus* **Noup** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Bottom trawl	FIP	**Seafood Watch** Avoid **Good Fish Guide**	

Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Norway lobster in the Noup is caught as bycatch by fishing vessels targeting whitefish. This fishery uses fishing gear with a larger mesh size that results in less risk of bycatch than in other fisheries catching Norway lobster.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel
Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Noup (FU 10), Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 5

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Firth of Forth; Fladen Ground

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery. Bycatch of cod is a particular concern. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented in Fladen Ground to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Firth of Forth (FU 8), Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 5

Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Fladen Ground (FU 7), Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 5

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Bottom trawl

FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

North Minch

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery. Bycatch of West of Scotland juvenile cod is a particular concern.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, North Minch (FU 11), Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 5

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Irish Sea West

Fishery countries:

Ireland

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery. Bycatch of Irish Sea cod and whiting is a particular concern. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented across the Irish fleet to try to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Although the fishing area overlaps with a marine conservation zone, no management measures are in place to control fishing in the area.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress, Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Irish Sea West (FU 15), Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 4

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Labadie

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

			Ocean Wise Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch of Celtic Sea cod is a risk for this fishery. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented across the Irish fleet to try to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Labadie, Jones and Cockburn (FU 20-21), Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 4

			Seafood Watch Avoid	
Norway lobster *Nephrops norvegicus* **The Smalls** **Fishery countries:** Ireland	Bottom trawl	**FIP**	**Good Fish Guide** Improver 5 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch of Celtic Sea cod is a risk for this fishery. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented across the Irish fleet to try to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Celtic Sea - The Smalls (FU 22), Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 4

Pink salmon *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha* **Alaska - Annette Islands Reserve, Cook Inlet, Norton Sound, Prince William Sound, Southeast Alaska** **Fishery countries:** United States	Purse seine Gillnets and entangling nets	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2 **Ocean Wise** Recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- While encounters with marine mammals and birds have been documented in this fishery, the impact on ETP species is not thought to be significant.
- There is no risk of bycatch for this fishery. Catches of other salmon species are accounted for in the pink salmon management.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

References

MRAG Americas, April 2019, MSC 3rd Reassessment Report for Alaska Salmon Fishery

SCS Global Services, 2022, MSC Fishery Assessment Report Annette Islands Reserve Salmon Fishery Public Certification Report

Pink salmon *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha* **Alaska - Annette Islands Reserve, Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound, Southeast Alaska** **Fishery countries:** United States	Gillnets and entangling nets	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended	⌄

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Set and drift gillnets can pose risks to diving seabirds. While encounters with marine mammals and birds have been documented in this fishery, the impact on ETP species is not thought to be significant.
- There is no risk of bycatch for this fishery. Catches of other salmon species are accounted for in the pink salmon management.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

References

MRAG Americas, April 2019, MSC 3rd Reassessment Report for Alaska Salmon Fishery

SCS Global Services, 2022, MSC Fishery Assessment Report Annette Islands Reserve Salmon Fishery Public Certification Report

Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Alaska - Westward Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Purse seine
Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

- While encounters with marine mammals and birds have been documented in this fishery, the impact on ETP species is not thought to be significant.
- There is no risk of bycatch for this fishery. Catches of other salmon species are accounted for in the pink salmon management.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

References

MRAG Americas, April 2019, MSC 3rd Reassessment Report for Alaska Salmon Fishery

Skipjack tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis* **Eastern Atlantic Ocean** **Fishery countries:** France, Spain	Handlines and pole-lines	**FIP**	**FishSource** Managed **Seafood Watch** Good Alternative **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	˅

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. But the use of live fish for bait may affect baitfish populations.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress, Eastern Atlantic Ocean tuna - pole & line.

Good Fish Guide - Skipjack tuna, East Atlantic, Hook & line (pole & line), Hook & line (troll)

			FishSource Well Managed	
			Seafood Watch Avoid	
Skipjack tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis* **Indian Ocean** **Fishery countries:** Indonesia	Handlines and pole-lines	**FIP**	**Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2	⌄
			Ocean Wise Recommended	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. But the use of live fish for bait may affect baitfish populations.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress, Indonesia Indian Ocean skipjack tuna - pole & line

Skipjack tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis* **Indian Ocean** **Fishery countries:** Maldives	Handlines and pole-lines	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed	⌄
			Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2	

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. There is some catch of yellowfin tuna but management measures are in place. The use of live baitfish is monitored and the Maldives has a livebait management plan.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Skipjack tuna, Indian Ocean: Certified fleets only (Maldives), Hook & line (pole & line)

FishSource
Well Managed

Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Western and Central Pacific Ocean - PNA

Fishery countries:
Solomon Islands

Handlines and pole-lines

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. But the use of live fish for bait may affect baitfish populations.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Skipjack tuna, Western and Central Pacific, Hook & line (pole & line)

Skipjack tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis* **Western and Central Pacific Ocean - WCPFC** **Fishery countries:** Indonesia	Handlines and pole-lines	**FIP**	**FishSource** Managed **Seafood Watch** Best Choice **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2 **Ocean Wise** Recommended	˅

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. But the use of live fish for bait may affect baitfish populations.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress, Indonesia Western and Central Pacific Ocean skipjack tuna - pole and line

Sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka* **Alaska** **Fishery countries:** United States	Gillnets and entangling nets	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended	˅

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

References
MRAG Americas, April 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery

Sockeye salmon
Oncorhynchus nerka

Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Purse seine

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

References

MRAG Americas, April 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Farmed

Certified

Ecuador

Fishery countries:
Ecuador

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. Information on escapes is limited. Shrimp farmed in Ecuador are raised from hatchery-raised native broodstock, therefore lowering the risk to wild shrimp populations if interbreeding does occur, however, interbreeding may still result in reduced genetic fitness.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The government has adopted a farm-based approach to aquaculture regulations and licensing.

References

FishSource - Shrimp, Ecuador

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Pond, freshwater, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Pond, freshwater, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 4*

Seafood Watch, March 2021, Whiteleg shrimp, Ecuador, Semi-intensive Ponds

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Honduras

Fishery countries:
Honduras

Farmed

Certified

Environmental Notes

- The use of wild fish in Honduran shrimp feed inputs is low.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern and is exacerbated by the practice of frequent water exchanges. Information on escapes from shrimp farms is limited. Whiteleg shrimp are native to Honduras, therefore lowering the environmental risk from escapes, however there is still potential for interbreeding with wild shrimp populations to result in reduced genetic fitness.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds. Some farms have been found to exceed regulatory limits for waste discharge.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

References

FishSource - Shrimp, Honduras

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Pond, freshwater, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Pond, freshwater, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 4*

Seafood Watch, July 2015, Farmed Whiteleg Shrimp, Honduras, Ponds

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Honduras

Fishery countries:

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Honduras

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- The use of wild fish in Honduran shrimp feed inputs is low.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern and is exacerbated by the practice of frequent water exchanges. Information on escapes from shrimp farms is limited. Whiteleg shrimp are native to Honduras, therefore lowering the environmental risk from escapes, however there is still potential for interbreeding with wild shrimp populations to result in reduced genetic fitness.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds. Some farms have been found to exceed regulatory limits for waste discharge.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Honduras

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, GLOBALG.A.P. certification

Seafood Watch, July 2015, Farmed Whiteleg Shrimp, Honduras, Ponds

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Farmed

Certified

Indonesia

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed. But there is little transparency on the ingredients used in feed across the sector.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Indonesia and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes but there is no evidence of the species becoming established in the wild.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality and cumulative impacts across a region may occur. The use of antibiotics important to human health and continued use of illegal antibiotics is a concern.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- Legislation on zonal planning that is relevant to aquaculture does exist. The government has produced a coastal and marine spatial plan that identifies multiple aquaculture zones.

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Indonesia

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Asia: Vietnam, India and Indonesia, Pond, semi-intensive and intensive

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Pond, freshwater, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Pond, freshwater, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 4*

Seafood Watch, December 2015, Giant Tiger Prawn, Whiteleg Shrimp, Indonesia, Ponds

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Whiteleg shrimp *Penaeus vannamei* **Indonesia** **Fishery countries:** Indonesia	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed **Good Fish Guide** Think 3	⌄

Environmental Notes

- - Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed. But there is little transparency on the ingredients used in feed across the sector.
  - Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Indonesia and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes but there is no evidence of the species becoming established in the wild.
  - Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality and cumulative impacts across a region may occur. The use of antibiotics important to human health and continued use of illegal antibiotics is a concern.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- Legislation on zonal planning that is relevant to aquaculture does exist. The government has produced a coastal and marine spatial plan that identifies multiple aquaculture zones.

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Indonesia

Good Fish Guide - King prawns, Global, GlobalG.A.P.

Seafood Watch, December 2015, Giant Tiger Prawn, Whiteleg Shrimp, Indonesia, Ponds

Whiteleg shrimp *Penaeus vannamei* **Nicaragua** **Fishery countries:** Nicaragua	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Think 3	⌄

Environmental Notes

- Most shrimp culture in Nicaragua relies on inputs of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. The sustainability of source fisheries is unknown, but certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Habitat conversion for Nicaraguan shrimp farms has affected areas important to shore birds. Escapes can occur during water exchanges and flooding incidences. Shrimp farmed in Nicaragua are native to the country and interbreeding with wild populations may result in reduced genetic fitness. Information on the use of wild shrimp populations as a source of stock is limited. Disease transfer from farmed shrimp to wild shrimp populations in Nicaragua has not been reported.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

References:

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification

Good Fish Guide - King prawns, Global, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 4*

Seafood Watch, November 2018, White-leg shrimp, Nicaragua, Ponds

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Whiteleg shrimp *Penaeus vannamei* **Nicaragua** **Fishery countries:** Nicaragua	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed **Good Fish Guide** Think 3	⌄

Environmental Notes

- Most shrimp culture in Nicaragua relies on inputs of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. The sustainability of source fisheries is unknown, but certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Habitat conversion for Nicaraguan shrimp farms has affected areas important to shore birds. Escapes can occur during water exchanges and flooding incidences. Shrimp farmed in Nicaragua are native to the country and interbreeding with wild populations may result in reduced genetic fitness. Information on the use of wild shrimp populations as a source of stock is limited. Disease transfer from farmed shrimp to wild shrimp populations in Nicaragua has not been reported.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

References:

Good Fish Guide - King prawns, Global, GlobalG.A.P.

Seafood Watch, November 2018, White-leg shrimp, Nicaragua, Ponds

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Whiteleg shrimp
Litopeneaus vannamei

Thailand

Fishery countries:
Thailand

Farmed

Certified

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Thailand and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on the frequency of waste discharge from ponds.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- Shrimp farming is restricted to designated shrimp aquaculture zones, however, the cumulative impact of multiple farms does not appear to have been considered.

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Thailand

Good Fish Guide - King prawns, Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 4* certification

Seafood Watch, July 2020, Whiteleg Shrimp, Thailand, Intensive ponds

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Whiteleg shrimp *Litopeneaus vannamei* **Thailand** **Fishery countries:** Thailand	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed **Good Fish Guide** Think 3	⌄

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Thailand and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on the frequency of waste discharge from ponds.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- Shrimp farming is restricted to designated shrimp aquaculture zones, however, the cumulative impact of multiple farms does not appear to have been considered.

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Thailand

Good Fish Guide - King prawns, Global, GlobalG.A.P.

Seafood Watch, July 2020, Whiteleg Shrimp, Thailand, Intensive ponds

Whiteleg shrimp *Penaeus vannamei* **Vietnam** **Fishery countries:** Vietnam	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended	⌄

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed. But there is little transparency on the ingredients used in feed across the sector.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates this risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Vietnam and there is potential for ecological impacts from escape but there is no evidence of the species becoming established in the wild.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Intensive shrimp farms with higher nutrient inputs produce more waste and are associated with greater concerns around pollution. The use of antimicrobials important to human health and evidence of continued use of illegal antimicrobials is a concern.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The aquaculture industry is currently managed under a farm-based approach.

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

Good Fish Guide - King prawns, Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 4* certification

Seafood Watch, January 2023, Whiteleg Shrimp, Giant Tiger Prawn, Vietnam, Ponds

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed. But there is little transparency on the ingredients used in feed across the sector.
  - Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates this risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Vietnam and there is potential for ecological impacts from escape but there is no evidence of the species becoming established in the wild.
  - Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Intensive shrimp farms with higher nutrient inputs produce more waste and are associated with greater concerns around pollution. The use of antimicrobials important to human health and evidence of continued use of illegal antimicrobials is a concern.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The aquaculture industry is currently managed under a farm-based approach

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GlobalG.A.P.

Seafood Watch, January 2023, Whiteleg Shrimp, Giant Tiger Prawn, Vietnam, Ponds

Yellowfin sole *Limanda aspera* **Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands** **Fishery countries:** United States	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Ocean Wise** Recommended **NOAA FSSI** 4	⌄

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

MRAG Americas, 2015, MSC Public Certification Report for Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands Alaska Flatfish Fishery

Back to top

Profile Download

ODP profiles from previous years are available to download as PDFs below.

2015

Download PDF

2016

Download PDF

2017

Download PDF

2018

Download PDF

2019

Download PDF

2020

Download PDF

2021

Download PDF

2022

Download PDF

© Sustainable Fisheries Partnership
www.sustainablefish.org