# 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 source seafood using strict criteria as part of their Healthy Oceans strategy, making sure we have fish for the future and thriving marine ecosystems.

This profile covers all the farmed and wild-caught seafood sourced by the Co-op in 2021.

2022

| Number of wild-caught species used | % volume from certified fisheries | % volume from a FIP | Number of farmed species used | % volume from certified farms |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | 62 | 38 | 5 | 100 |

**Production Methods Used**

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

## Summary

**Overview**

At Co-op, protecting oceans, fish stocks and livelihoods is key to ensuring members can enjoy seafood knowing it has been responsibly sourced. Co-op Food has a public policy to carefully monitor and control its fish supplies, applying this policy to all fresh, frozen and processed fish across our own-brand range, these standards have been in place since 2008 to ensure that all seafood is sourced from well-managed farms and fisheries, and minimising our impact on the marine environment.

Co-op aims to source all 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. Back in 2015 the Co-op were one of the first retailers to participate in the Ocean Disclosure Project and were also a founding member of the Sustainable Seafood Coalition back in 2011; a partnership of UK businesses working together to support sustainable seafood. Co-op are 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, Co-op support credible certification where it drives change and work 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.

In 2020, over 75% of Co-op wild-caught seafood products were Marine Stewardship Council certified. As well as meeting our commitment to improve seafood sustainability, this also makes us one of the top retailers in the UK selling sustainable fish. All Co-op tuna is sourced from Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs) or MSC Certified and uses the pole & line method. We support FIPs as a key step towards sustainability and certification within a defined 5-year timeframe. We are innovating with the industry by supporting a number of UK FIPs though Project UK.

**Our Human Rights Focus in Seafood**

At Co-op, we champion the best labour standards in our supply chains, acting responsibly towards the workers who make our products and being proud of how we behave towards the people we do business with.

In our seafood supply chains we have identified three priority labour rights risks: Modern Slavery, Vulnerable Workers & Worker Voice. Fish and seafood sourced from Thailand, Indonesia and Vietnam has also been identified as one of eight high risk areas in our Co-op Food own-label supply chains and has been prioritised for activity to drive continuous improvements in working conditions. Click here to find out more about our 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**

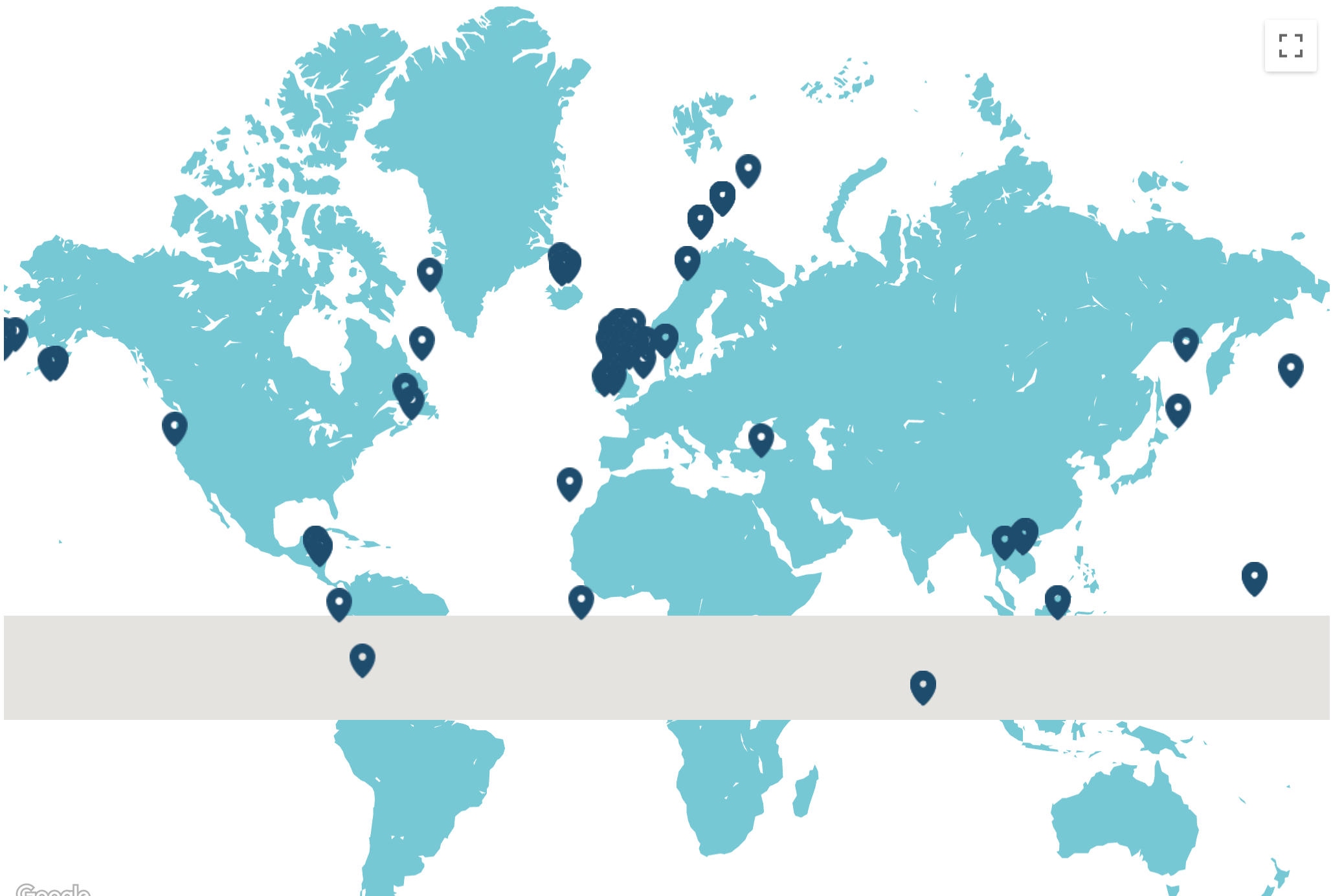
More than ever Co-op recognise that their customers care about protecting our oceans for future generations, that is why in 2019 Co-op signed up to the Global Ghost Gear Initiative (GGGI) to help the reduction of abandoned and discarded fishing gear, a thread to marine life and livelihoods globally.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

Co-op sit on several industry steering groups and governing bodies e.g.), Project UK, The Global Tuna Alliance, Seafood Ethics Action Alliance, and Marin Trust (marine ingredient certification). They continue to be committed not only to ensuring that their own seafood supply chains are responsible sourced, but also in working collaboratively with the industry to 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alaska pollock**<br>*Theragra chalcogramma*<br>**Aleutian Islands, E Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska**<br>**Fishery countries:**<br>United States | Midwater trawl | **Certified** | **FishSource**<br>Well Managed<br>**Seafood Watch**<br>Eco-Certification Recommended<br>**Good Fish Guide**<br>Best Choice 1<br>**Ocean Wise**<br>Recommended<br>**NOAA FSSI**<br>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.

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification
Recommended

**Alaska pollock**
*Theragra chalcogramma*

**Sea of Okhotsk**

**Fishery countries:**
Russia

Midwater trawl

**Certified**

**Good Fish Guide**
Best Choice 1

**Ocean Wise**
Recommended

## 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.

**Anchoveta**
*Engraulis ringens*

**Peruvian Northern-Central Artisanal**

**Fishery countries:**
Peru

Purse seine

**FIP**

**FishSource**
Managed

**Good Fish Guide**
Think 3

## 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. Observer data gathered by the FIP showed no evidence of the fishery interacting with 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, Spain

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.
- 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, Russia, United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification Recommended

**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.
- 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**
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.
- 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.

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification
Recommended

**Atlantic cod**
*Gadus morhua*

**Barents Sea**

**Fishery countries:**
Norway

Seine nets

Gillnets and entangling nets

**Certified**

**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.
- 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*

Bottom trawl

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Barents Sea**

**Fishery countries:**
Russia

**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.
- 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:**
Russia

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:**
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*

**North Sea autumn spawners**

**Fishery countries:**
United Kingdom

Midwater 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 considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

## General Notes

- No additional notes.

**FishSource**
Needs Improvement

**Good Fish Guide**
Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**
Not recommended

**Atlantic mackerel**
*Scomber scombrus*

**NE Atlantic**

**Fishery countries:**
Denmark, Norway, United Kingdom

Midwater trawl

Purse seine

**Some product from FIP fisheries**

## Environmental Notes

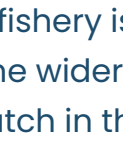
- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on ETP species but mackerel plays an important role in the marine food web so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the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

**References**

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



**Atlantic salmon**
*Salmo salar*

**Norway**

**Fishery countries:**
Norway

Farmed

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification
Recommended

**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. 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 - Salmon, Atlantic (Farmed), Scotland and Norway, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification

Seafood Watch, Recommended Eco-Certifications for Atlantic salmon, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) Certified

Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Norway


**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 - Salmon, Atlantic (Farmed), Scotland, Norway and Faroe Islands, GlobalG.A.P. certification

Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Norway

**FishSource**
Managed

**Atlantic salmon**
*Salmo salar*

Farmed

**Certified**

**Good Fish Guide**
Think 3

**United Kingdom**

**Fishery countries:**
United Kingdom

## 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 - Salmon, Atlantic (Farmed), Scotland and Norway, Global Seafood Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 3 to 4* certification

Good Fish Guide - Salmon, Atlantic (Farmed), Scotland, Norway and Faroe Islands, GlobalG.A.P. certification

Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Scotland

**Blue mussel**
*Mytilus edulis*

**Limfjord**

**Fishery countries:**
Denmark

Miscellaneous

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**
Best Choice 1

**Ocean Wise**
Recommended

## Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch is not a risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is highly unlikely to adversely affect the sea bed.

## General Notes

- No additional notes.

**Blue mussel**
*Mytilus edulis*

**Limfjord**

**Fishery countries:**
Denmark

Dredge

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification
Recommended

**Ocean Wise**
Recommended

## Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed. Fishing activity is concentrated across a small area and restrictions are in place to protect key habitats.

## General Notes

**References**

MRAG Americas, October 2021, DFPO Mussel, Cockle and Oyster Public Certification Report

**Edible crab**
*Cancer pagurus*

**Orkney**

**Fishery countries:**
United Kingdom

Pots and traps

**FIP**

**FishSource**
Needs Improvement

**Good Fish Guide**
Think 4

## Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals of entanglement in pot ropes with this fishery.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. Non-target species are usually released alive.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

## General Notes

- No additional notes.

**European pilchard**
*Sardina pilchardus*

**NW Africa central**

**Fishery countries:**
Morocco

Purse seine

**FIP**

**FishSource**
Managed

**Good Fish Guide**
Best Choice 2

## Environmental Notes

- Available data is still limited, but work is underway in the Moroccan FIP to determine fishery interactions with ETP species. Initial evidence suggests the number of interactions is low.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low, but available data is still limited. Work is in progress in the Moroccan FIP to identify and quantify discards.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

## General Notes

- This fishery is covered by the Morocco sardine - pelagic trawl and seine FIP.
- 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), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 5

**European seabass**
*Dicentrarchus labrax*

**Turkey**

**Fishery countries:**

Farmed

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Managed

Turkey

**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 (Farmed), European Union and Turkey, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification

Good Fish Guide - Seabass (Farmed), European Union and Turkey, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 3* and 4* certification

Good Fish Guide - Seabass (Farmed), European Union and Turkey, GlobalG.A.P. certification

Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass, Turkey

**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 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 (Farmed), Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certification for Giant tiger prawn

Seafood Watch Report for farmed shrimp, Vietnam

**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**
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 (Farmed), Global, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 4* certification

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certification for Giant tiger prawn

Seafood Watch Report for farmed shrimp, Vietnam

**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.

**Haddock**
*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*

**Barents Sea**

**Fishery countries:**
Norway, Russia

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.
- 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.

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification
Recommended

**Haddock**
*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*

**Barents Sea**

**Fishery countries:**
Norway

Seine nets

Gillnets and entangling nets

**Certified**

**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.

**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, 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.

**Haddock**
*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*

**Barents Sea**

**Fishery countries:**
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification Recommended

**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

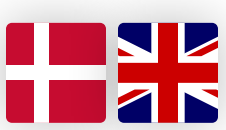
## Environmental Notes

- 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**

Bottom trawl

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Well Managed

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Melanogrammus aeglefinus*<br><br>**North Sea, West of Scotland and Skagerrak**<br><br>**Fishery countries:**<br>Denmark, United Kingdom | Seine nets | | **Seafood Watch**<br>Eco-Certification<br>Recommended | |
| | | | **Good Fish Guide**<br>Best Choice 2 | |
| | | | **Ocean Wise**<br>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.
- The Good Fish Guide ratings for this fishery vary by gear type. Net (demersal seine) gear is rated Best Choice 1, Bottom trawl (otter) gear is rated Best Choice 2.

**References**


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

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


| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Haddock**<br>*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*<br><br>**North Sea, West of Scotland and** | Bottom trawl<br><br>Seine nets | **Certified** | **FishSource**<br>Well Managed | ⌄ |

**Skagerrak**

**Fishery countries:**
United Kingdom

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**
Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**
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.
- The Good Fish Guide ratings for this fishery vary by gear type. Net (demersal seine) gear is rated Best Choice 1, Bottom trawl (otter) gear is rated Best Choice 2.

**References**


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

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:**

Bottom trawl

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Well Managed

Canada

**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

**FishSource**
Well Managed

### Northern prawn

*Pandalus borealis*

Bottom trawl

**Certified**

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification
Recommended

**Atlantic Canada: SFAs 13-15 (E Scotian Shelf)**

**Fishery countries:**
Canada

**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

**Northern prawn**

*Pandalus borealis*

**Barents Sea**

**Fishery countries:**
Estonia, Norway

Bottom trawl

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification
Recommended

**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

**Northern prawn**

*Pandalus borealis*

**Icelandic offshore**

**Fishery countries:**

Iceland

Bottom trawl

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**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; Devil's Hole; Firth of Clyde; Irish Sea East; Firth of Forth; Moray Firth; North Minch; Noup; South Minch**

**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.
- 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

**FishSource**
Needs Improvement

**Seafood Watch**
Avoid

**Norway lobster**
*Nephrops norvegicus*

**Farn Deeps**

**Fishery countries:**
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

**FIP**

**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.
- 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



**Norway lobster**
*Nephrops norvegicus*

**Fladen Ground**

**Fishery countries:**
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

**FIP**

**Seafood Watch**
Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**
Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**
Not recommended

## Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes cod, haddock and whiting. 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

**Norway lobster**
*Nephrops norvegicus*

**Irish Sea West**

**Fishery countries:**
Ireland

Bottom trawl

**FIP**

**FishSource**
Needs Improvement

**Seafood Watch**
Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**
Think 3

**Ocean Wise**
Not recommended

## Environmental Notes

- There is no specific information on the impact of this fishery on ETP species. In other areas, trawling for Norway lobster may interact with sharks, skates, and rays.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes cod, haddock and whiting. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented across the Irish fleet to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

## General Notes

### References

FisheryProgress, Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

**Good Fish Guide**
Think 3

**Norway lobster**
*Nephrops norvegicus*

Bottom trawl

**FIP**

**Labadie**

**Fishery countries:**
Ireland

**Ocean Wise**
Not recommended

## Environmental Notes

- There is no specific information on the impact of this fishery on ETP species. In other areas, trawling for Norway lobster may interact with sharks, skates, and rays.
- Bycatch of Celtic Sea cod is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

## General Notes

### References

FisheryProgress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

**Seafood Watch**
Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**
Improver 5

**Norway lobster**
*Nephrops norvegicus*

Bottom trawl

**FIP**

**The Smalls**

**Fishery countries:**
Ireland

**Ocean Wise**
Not recommended

## Environmental Notes

- There is no specific information on the impact of this fishery on ETP species. In other areas, trawling for Norway lobster may interact with sharks, skates, and rays.
- Bycatch of Celtic Sea cod is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

## General Notes

**References**

FisheryProgress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

**Pink salmon**
*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*

**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.

**Pink salmon**
*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*

**Alaska**

**Fishery countries:**
United States

Hook and line

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification
Recommended

**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**

SCS Global Services, 2017, MSC Fishery Assessment Report Annette Islands Reserve Salmon Fishery Public Certification Report

**Pink salmon**
*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*

**Russia - Iturup Island Sakhalin**

**Fishery countries:**
Russia

Pots and traps

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification Recommended

**Ocean Wise**
Recommended

## Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low and non-target species are released alive.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

## General Notes

**References**

SCS Global Services, February 2021, MSC Public Certification Report for Iturup Pink & Chum Salmon Fisheries

**Rainbow Trout, Steelhead Trout**

Farmed

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Managed

*Oncorhynchus mykiss*

**United Kingdom**

**Fishery countries:**
United Kingdom

## Environmental Notes

- Trout have a high requirement for fish in their diet.
- Escapes are unlikely to have a significant impact on wild trout populations. Producers are permitted to use lethal control on predators.
- Impacts on water quality depend on the farming method used. Production using open net cages and ponds results in the discharge of waste and nutrients directly into the surrounding water.

## General Notes

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

**References**

Good Fish Guide - Rainbow trout

**FishSource**
Needs Improvement

**Seafood Watch**
Good Alternative

**Skipjack tuna**
*Katsuwonus pelamis*

**Eastern Atlantic Ocean**

**Fishery countries:**
France, Spain

Handlines and pole-lines

**FIP**

**Good Fish Guide**
Think 3

**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.

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**
Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**
Recommended

**Skipjack tuna**

*Katsuwonus pelamis*

**Indian Ocean**

**Fishery countries:**
Indonesia

Handlines and pole-lines

**FIP**

## 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)

**Skipjack tuna**
*Katsuwonus pelamis*

**Western and Central Pacific Ocean - PNA**

**Fishery countries:**
Solomon Islands

Handlines and pole-lines

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Good Fish Guide**
Best Choice 1

## 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)

**FishSource**
Needs Improvement

**Seafood Watch**
Best Choice

**Skipjack tuna**
*Katsuwonus pelamis*

**Western and Central Pacific Ocean - WCPFC**

**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 Western and Central Pacific Ocean skipjack tuna - pole and line

**Sockeye salmon**
*Oncorhynchus nerka*

**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

- 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, 2019, MSC 3rd Assessment Report Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery

**Whiteleg shrimp**
*Penaeus vannamei*

**Ecuador**

**Fishery countries:**
Ecuador

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.
- 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, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Ecuador


**Whiteleg shrimp**
*Penaeus vannamei*

Farmed

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Managed

**Honduras**

**Fishery countries:**
Honduras

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification
Recommended

**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:**


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

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Honduras


**Whiteleg shrimp**
*Penaeus vannamei*

**Honduras**

**Fishery countries:**
Honduras

Farmed

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Managed

**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:**


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

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Honduras


**FishSource**
Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**
Think 3

**Whiteleg shrimp**
*Penaeus vannamei*

**Indonesia**

**Fishery countries:**
Indonesia

Farmed

**Certified**

## 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. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Indonesia 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 and cumulative impacts across a region may occur.

## 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, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Indonesia


| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Whiteleg shrimp**<br>*Penaeus vannamei*<br>**Indonesia**<br>**Fishery countries:**<br>Indonesia | Farmed | **Certified** | **FishSource**<br>Managed<br><br>**Good Fish Guide**<br>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. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Indonesia 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 and cumulative impacts across a region may occur.

## 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 report for farmed shrimp, Indonesia

**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 Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Nicaragua

**Whiteleg shrimp**
*Penaeus vannamei*

Farmed

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Managed

**Nicaragua**

**Fishery countries:**
Nicaragua

**Good Fish Guide**
Think 3

## Environmental Notes

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## General Notes

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

**References:**

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

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Nicaragua

**Whiteleg shrimp**
*Litopeneaus vannamei*

**Thailand**

**Fishery countries:**
Thailand

Farmed

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification
Recommended

**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, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Thailand


**Whiteleg shrimp**
*Litopeneaus vannamei*

**Thailand**

**Fishery countries:**
Thailand

Farmed

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Managed

**Good Fish Guide**
Think 3


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**References:**

FishSource - Shrimp, Thailand

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

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Thailand

**Whiteleg shrimp**
*Penaeus vannamei*

**Vietnam**

**Fishery countries:**
Vietnam

Farmed

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**
Think 3

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- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle, moderating the impact of effluents on water quality. There is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs, but evidence suggests that illegal antibiotics are sometimes used on Vietnamese shrimp farms.

## 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 - Prawns, King (whiteleg), prawns, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Vietnam

**Whiteleg shrimp**
*Penaeus vannamei*

**Vietnam**

**Fishery countries:**
Vietnam

Farmed

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Managed

**Good Fish Guide**
Think 3

## Environmental Notes

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- 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 report for farmed shrimp, Vietnam

**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

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