





# 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 <u>Co-op Future of Food</u> 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	<ul><li>Purse seine</li><li>Seine nets</li><li>Gillnets and entangling nets</li></ul>	<ul><li> Hook and line</li><li> Longlines</li><li> Handlines and pole- lines</li></ul>	• 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** Google Map data ©2024

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

- 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.

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



# **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.



- 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.



### **Environmental Notes**

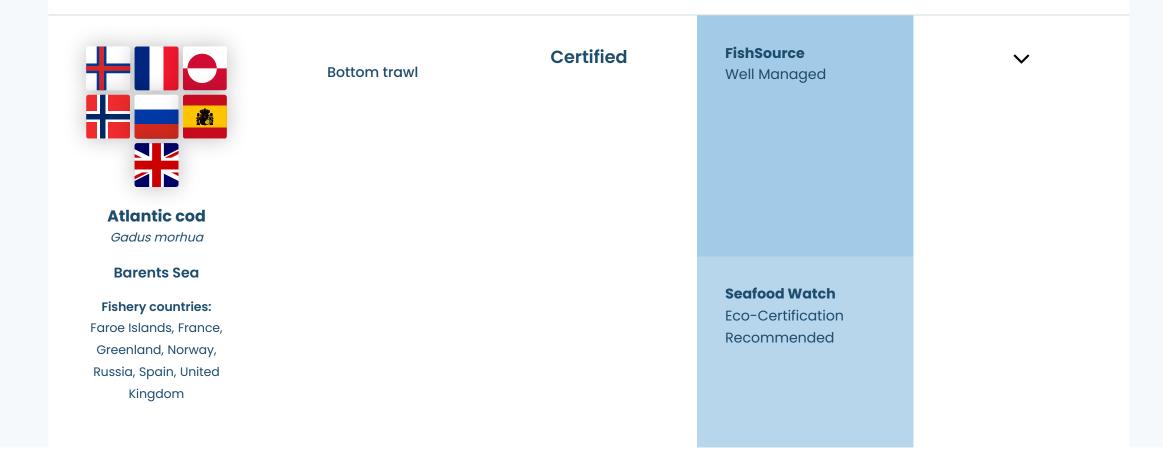
- The fishery interacts with seabirds and marine mammals. Indirect impacts on ETP may also occur through impacts on food availability. Findings from the FIP suggest the fishery is unlikely to hinder the recovery of ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. Main bycatch species are recorded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

<u>Fishery Progress, Peruvian anchovy - small scale purse-seine</u>



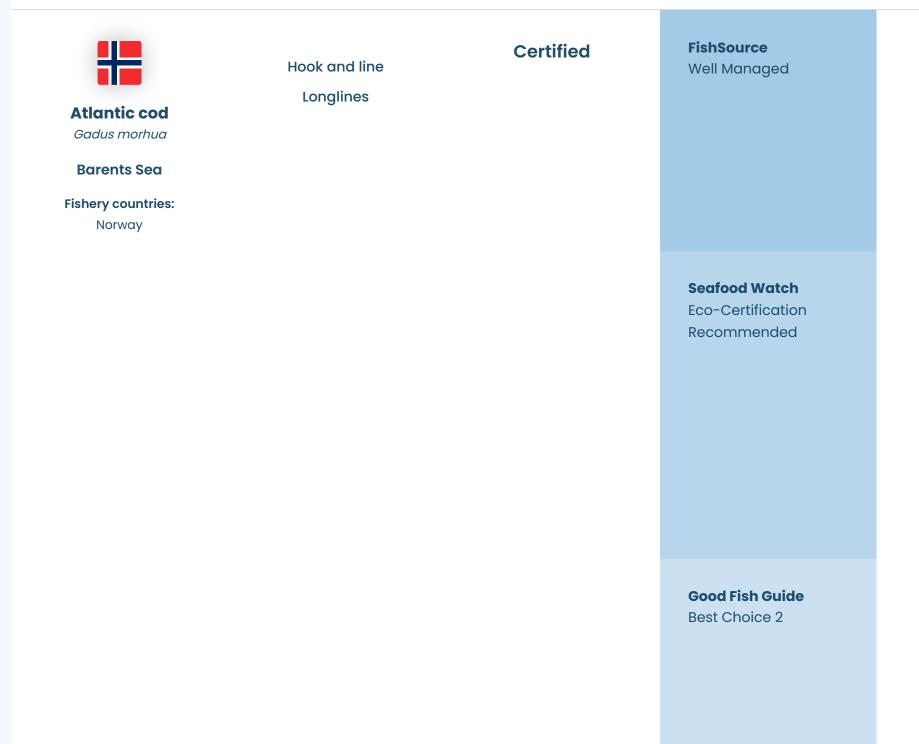
# Good Fish Guide Think 3 Ocean Wise Recommended

### **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.



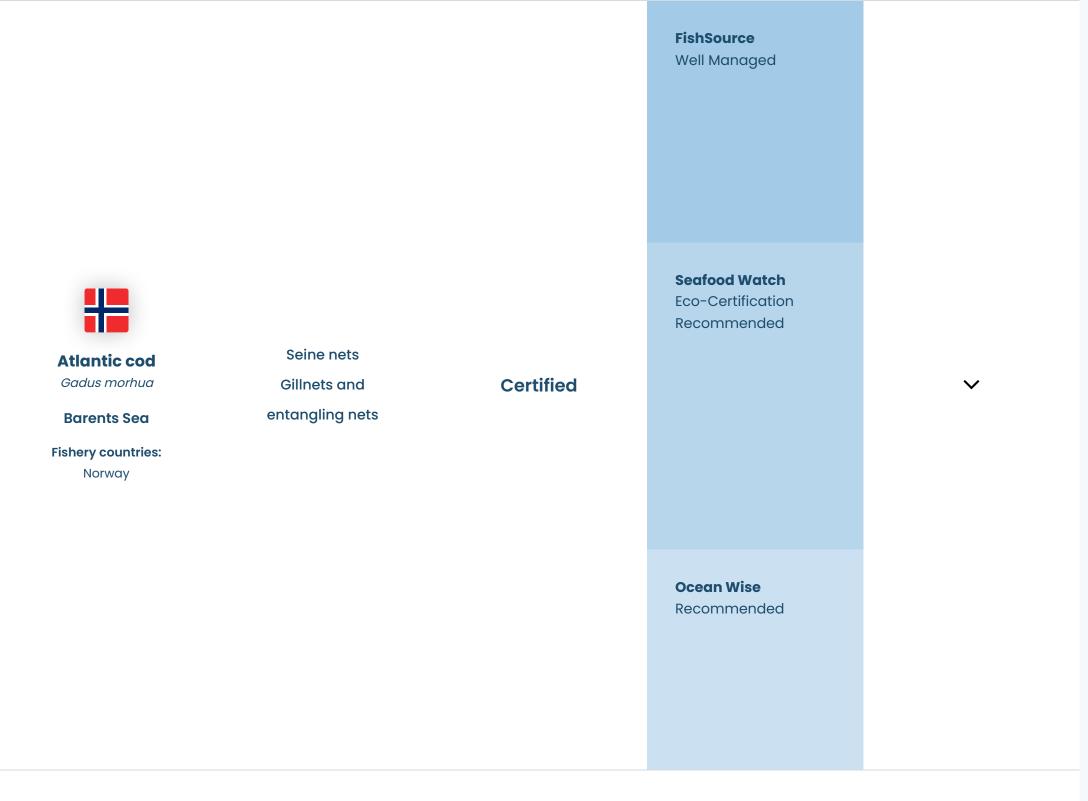
Ocean Wise
Recommended

### **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.



### **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.

Longlines

### **General Notes**

No additional notes.





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.



Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

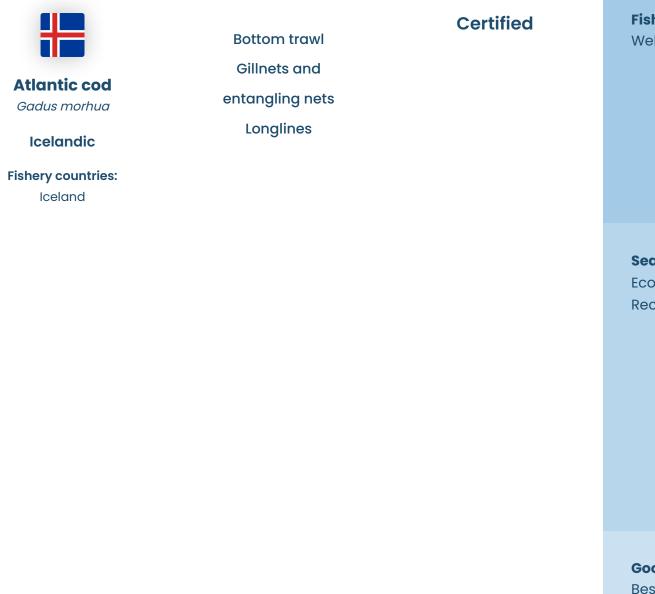
### **Environmental Notes**

- 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





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)



### **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

Midwater trawl

Purse seine





North Sea autumn
spawners

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

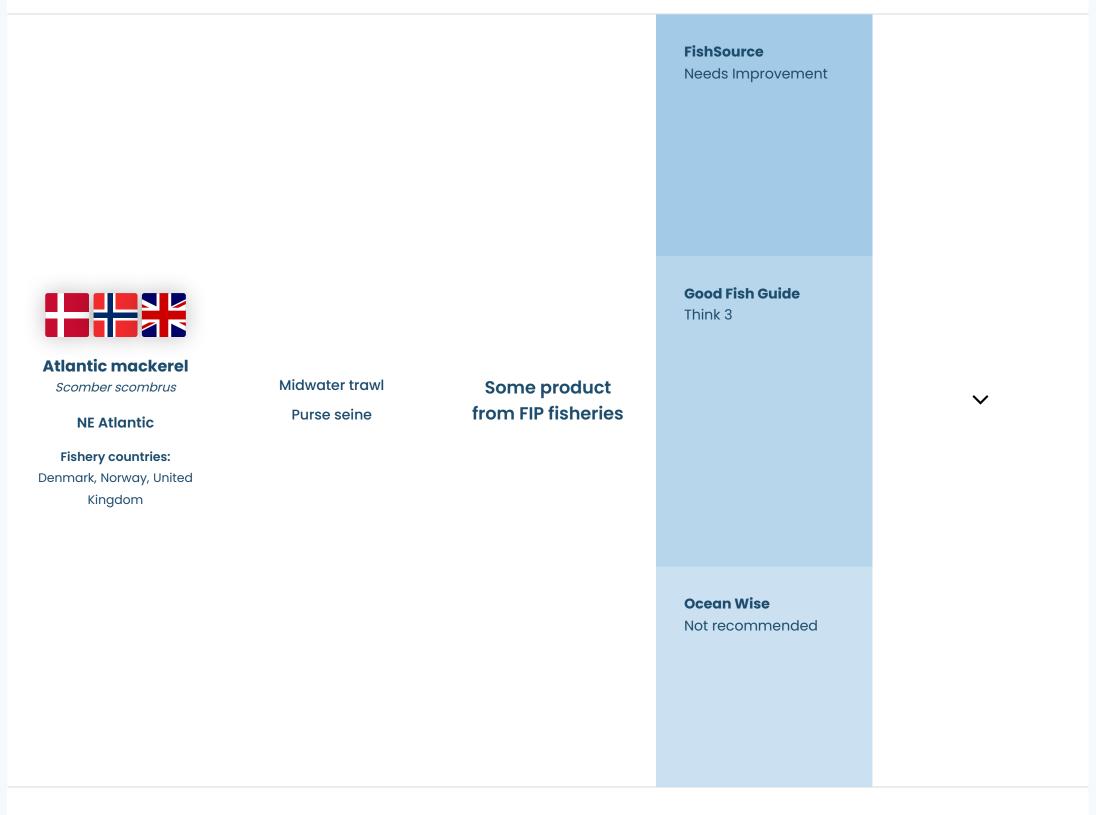
Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

### **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.



### **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.

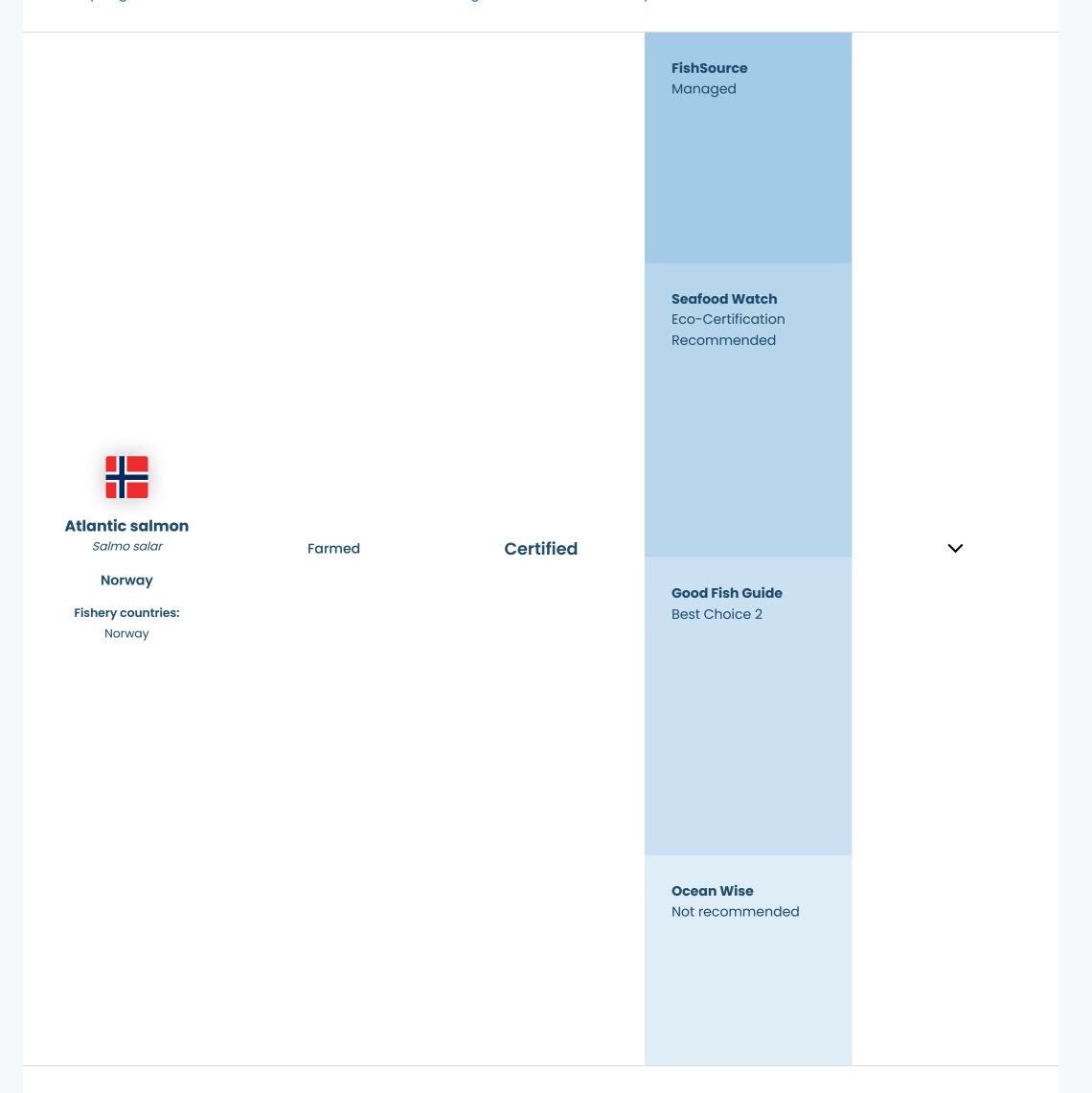
### **General Notes**

- 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.



### **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

<u>FishSource - salmon, Norway</u>

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

<u>Seafood Watch, December 2021, Atlantic Salmon, Norway, Marine Net Pens</u>

Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar Farmed Certified Good Fish Guide
Norway
Fishery countries:
Norway

### **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

<u>FishSource - salmon, Norway</u>

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

<u>Seafood Watch, December 2021, Atlantic Salmon, Norway, Marine Net Pens</u>

Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar
Farmed
Certified
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

<u>FishSource - salmon, United Kingdom</u>

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.

<u>Seafood Watch, December 2021, Atlantic Salmon, Scotland, Marine Net Pens</u>



### **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



South Africa	Good Fish Guide
	Think 3
	Ocean Wise
	Not recommended

- 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**

<u>LLoyd's Register, 2021, MSC Public Certification Report for South Africa Hake Trawl Fishery - Third Reassessment</u>



- 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)



### **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

<u>FishSource - seabass/seabream, Turkey</u>

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

<u>Seafood Watch, July 2020, Gilthead Seabream, European Seabass and Meagre, European Union, Turkey, Egypt</u>



Fishery countries:  Turkey		
	<b>Good Fish Guide</b> Best Choice 2	

- 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.

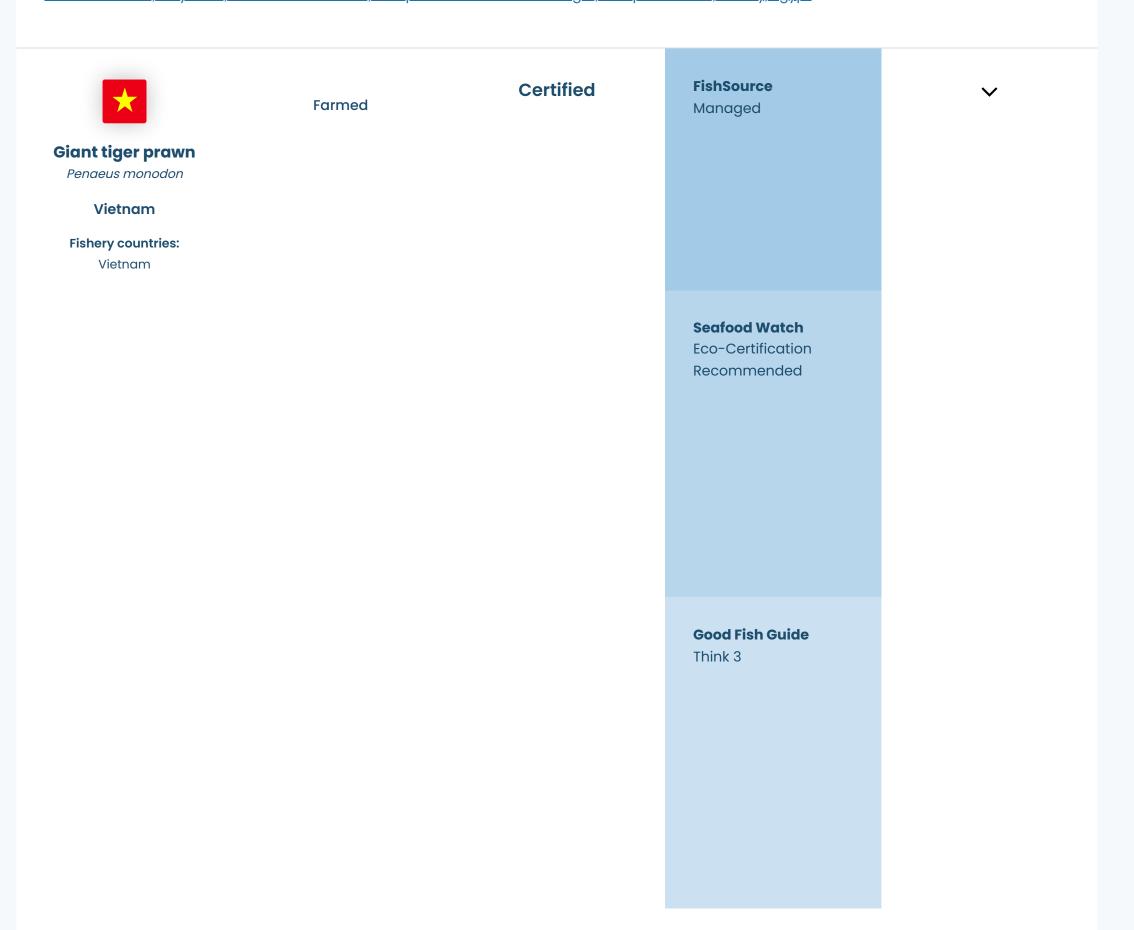
### References

<u>FishSource - seabass/seabream, Turkey</u>

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.

<u>Seafood Watch, July 2020, Gilthead Seabream, European Seabass and Meagre, European Union, Turkey, Egypt</u>



# **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**

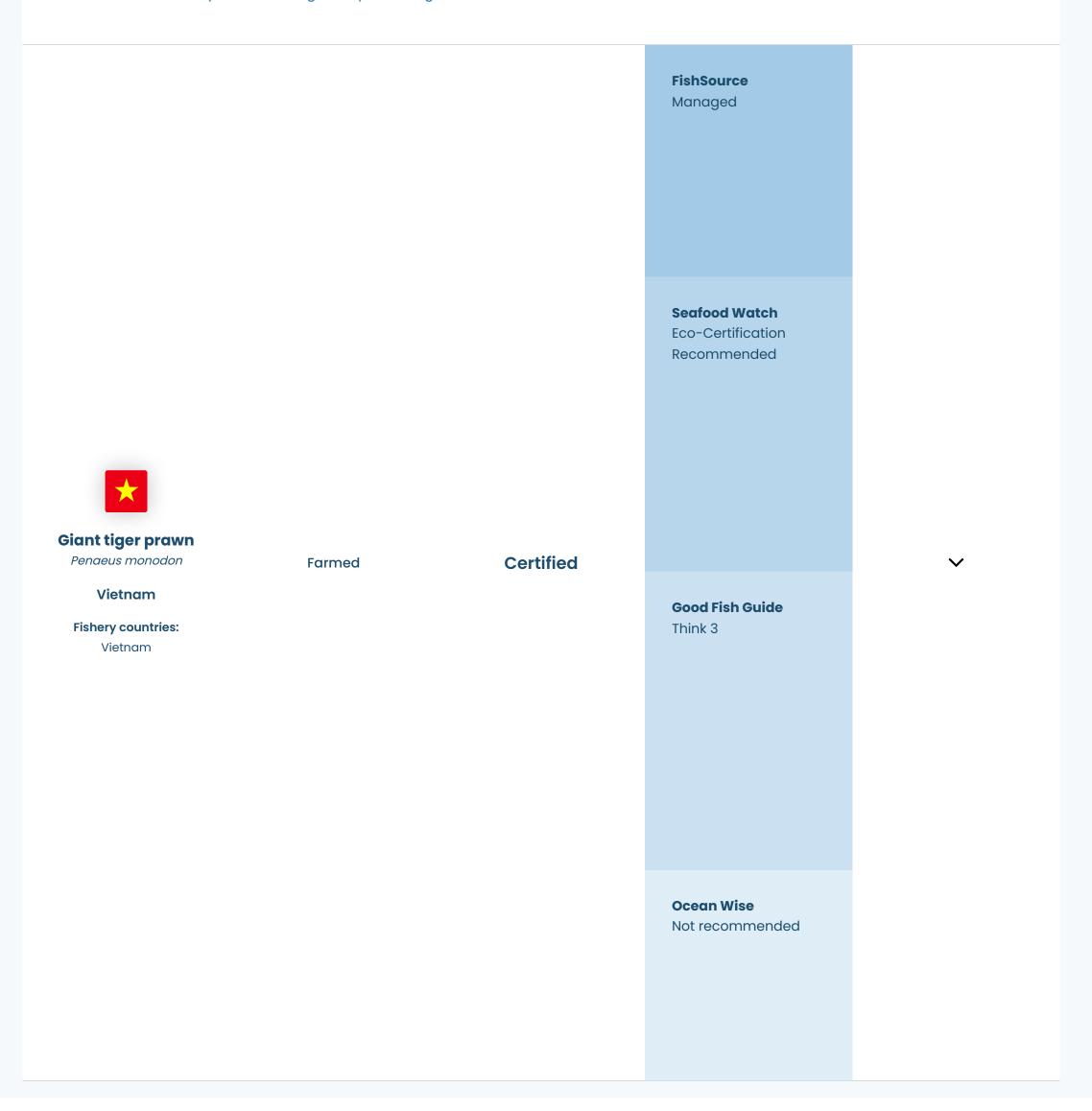
• The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

### References

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

<u>Good Fish Guide - Tiger Prawn, Vietnam, India, Indonesia, Pond, improved extensive, Pond, semi-intensive</u>

<u>Seafood Watch, January 2023, Whiteleg Shrimp, Giant Tiger Prawn, Vietnam, Ponds</u>



- 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**

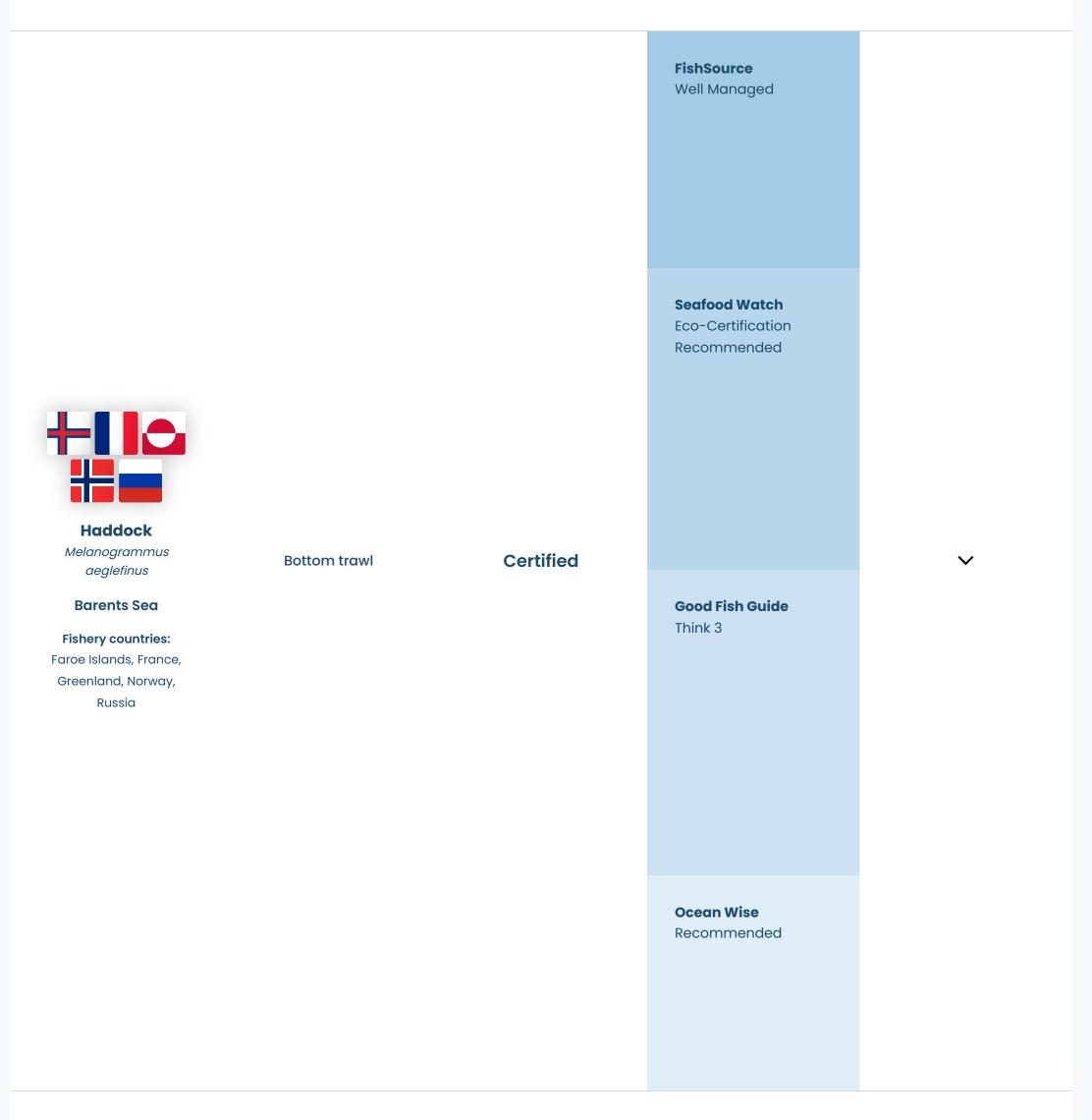
• The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

### 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



### **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**

Norway, Russia

**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**

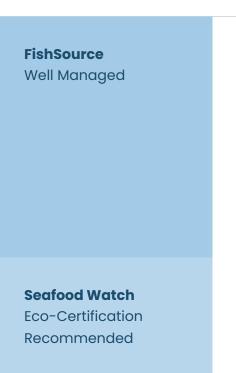
• No additional notes.



**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.



### **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.



- 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.



Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

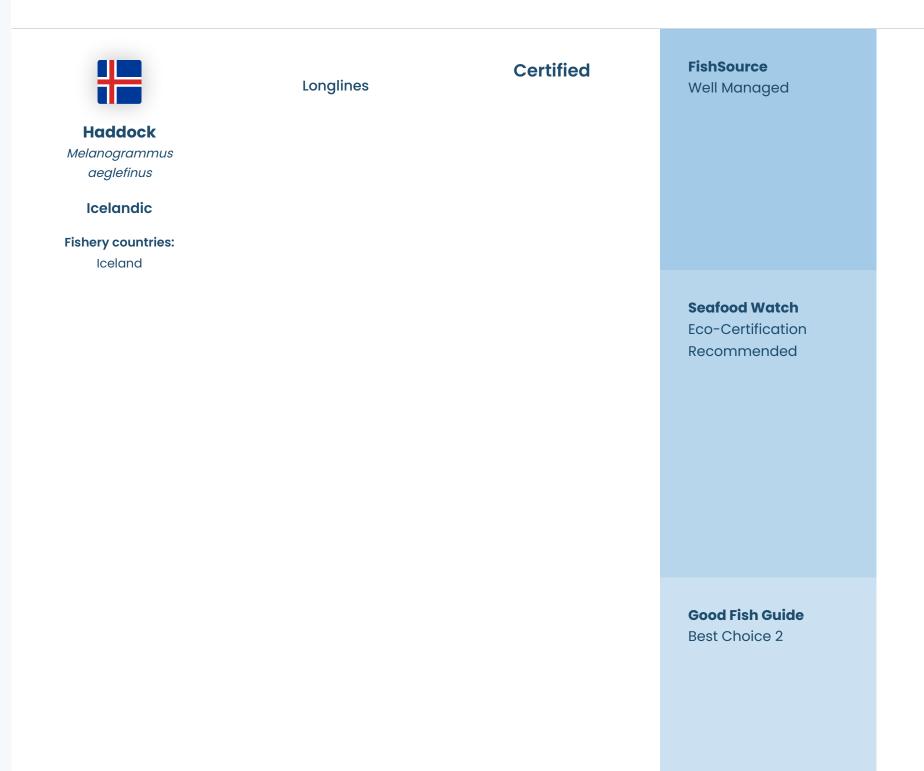
Ocean Wise
Recommended

### **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.



# **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.



# **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



Fishery countries: Denmark, United **Seafood Watch** Kingdom **Eco-Certification** Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 1 Ocean Wise Not recommended **Environmental Notes** 

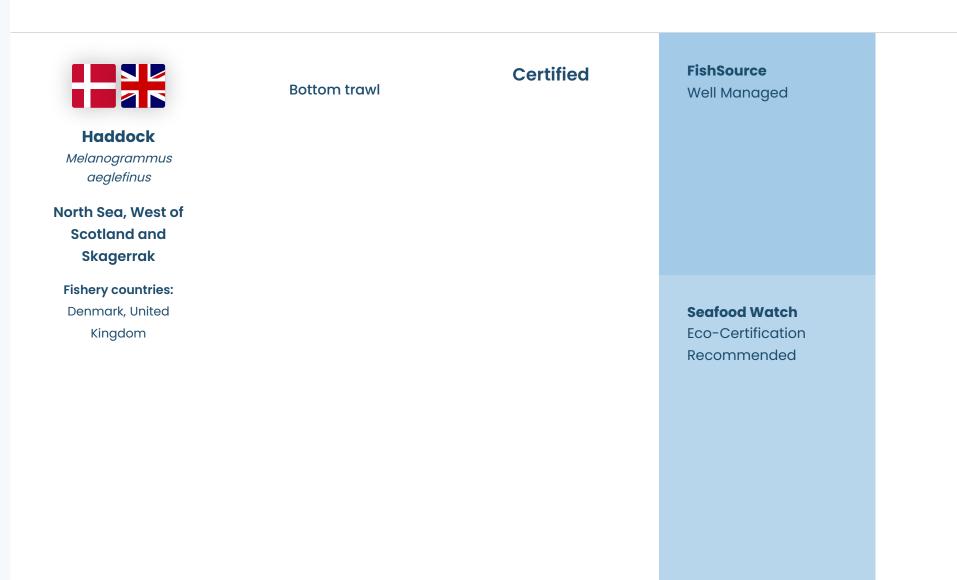
- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Impacts vary by gear type. Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Impacts from seine gear are less than those of bottom trawls.

### **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)



**Good Fish Guide** 

Dean Wise
Not recommended

### **Environmental Notes**

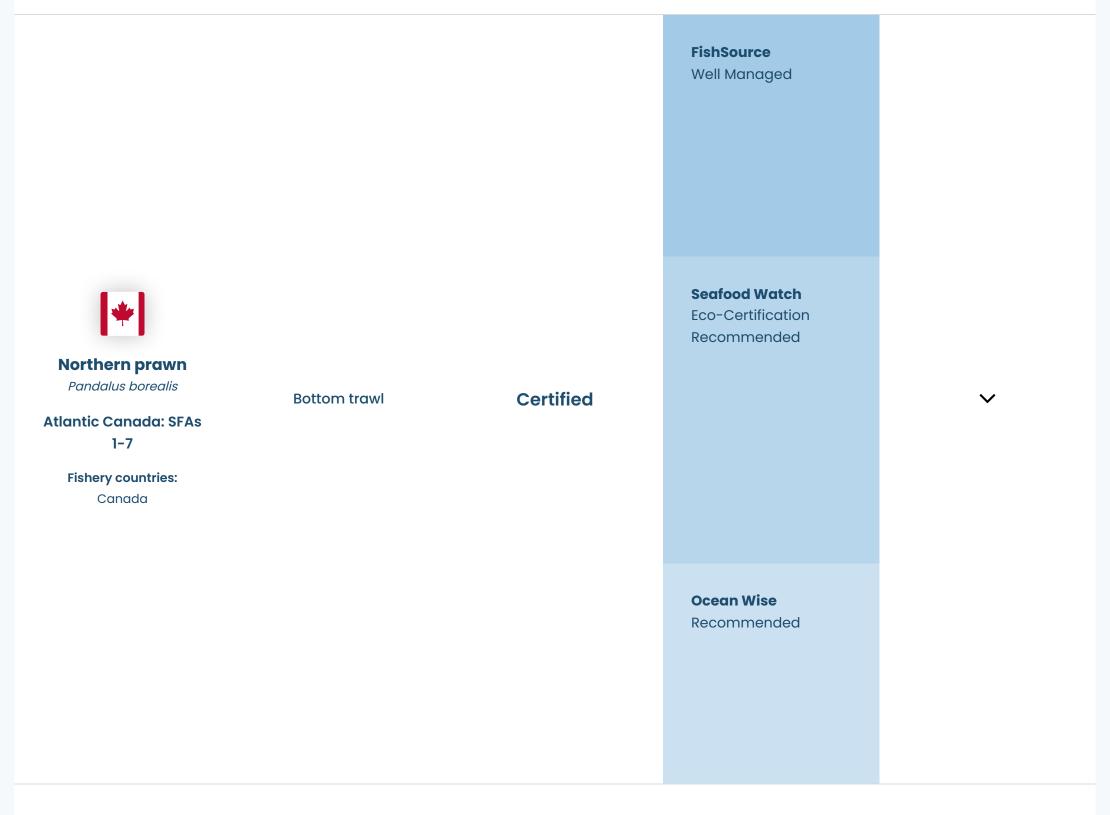
- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

### **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)



### **Environmental Notes**

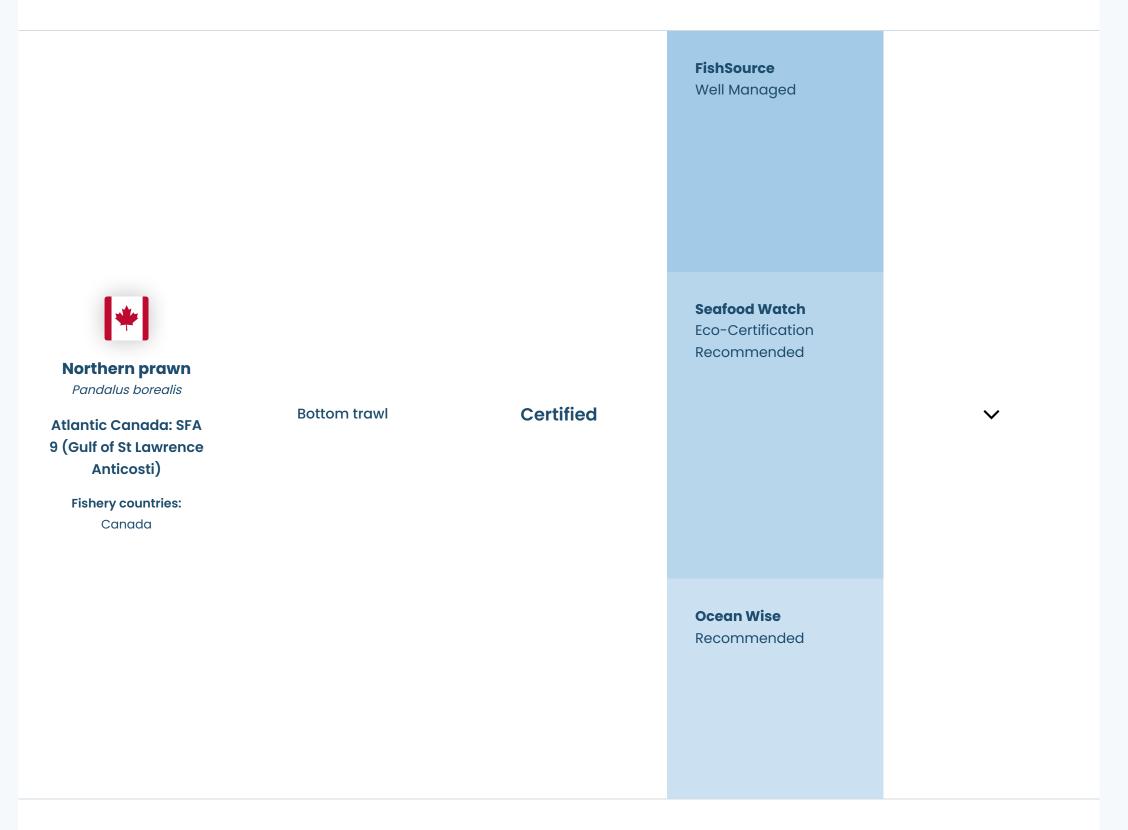
- The only ETP species recorded in the catch are Atlantic wolffish, spotted wolffish and Northern wolffish. Annual catches are low and the shrimp fishery is unlikely to hinder their recovery.
- Bycatch of non-target species is considered low and mitigation measures are in place.
- Bottom trawls will 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



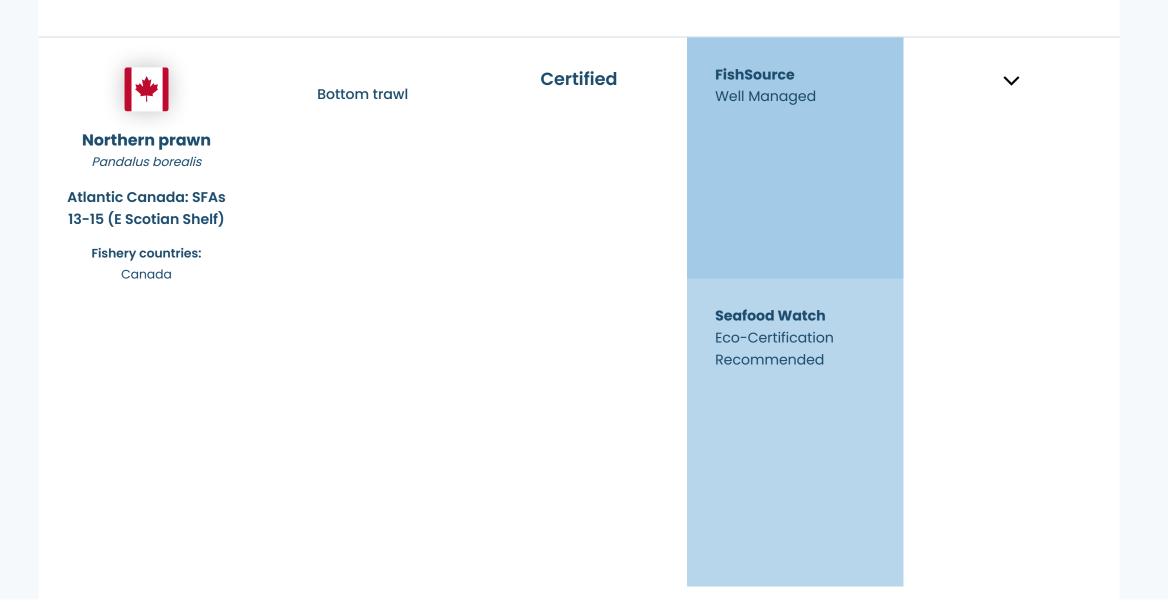
### **Environmental Notes**

- 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



**Ocean Wise**Recommended

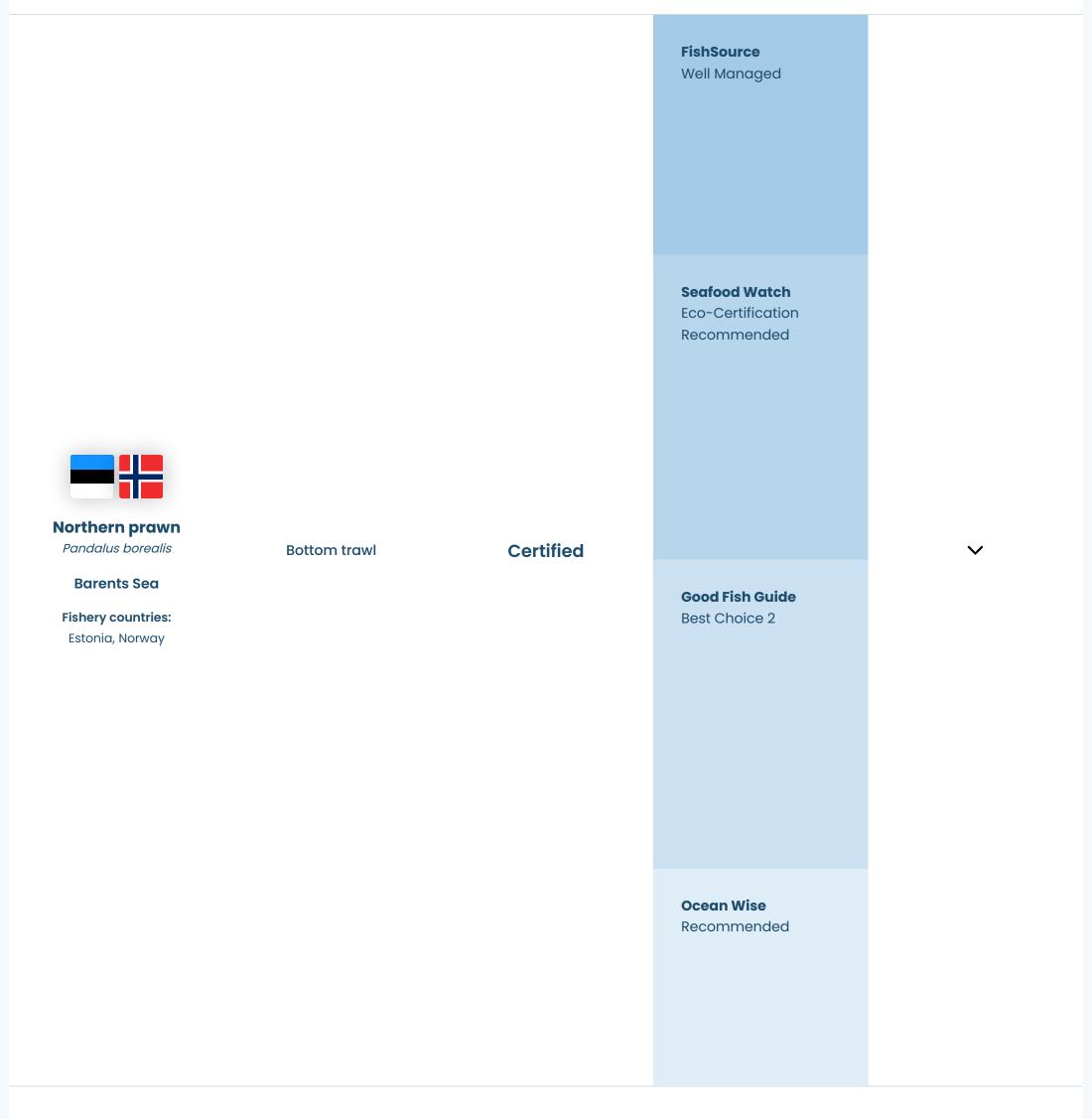
### **Environmental Notes**

- 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

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



### **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**

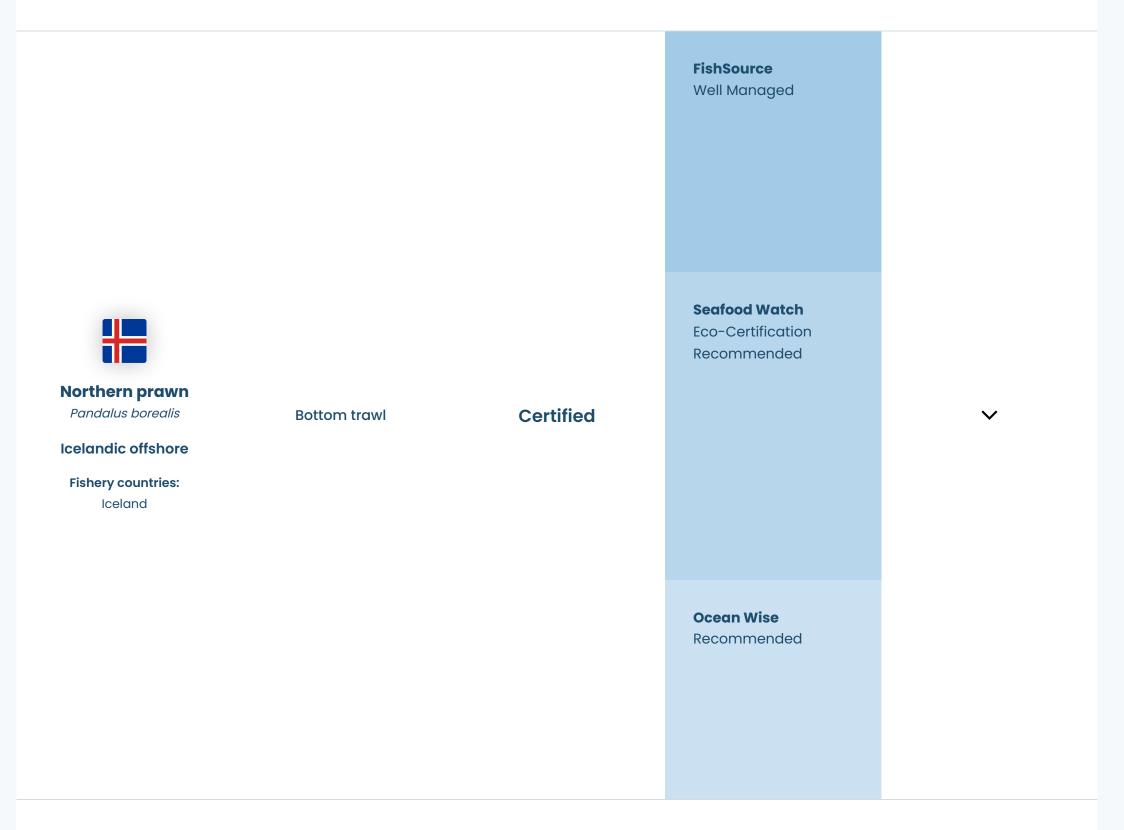
• This species plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.

### References

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

<u>DNV GL, October 2018, Public Certification Report for the</u>

<u>Re-assessment of the Estonia North East Arctic cold water prawn fishery</u>



### **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)



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



- 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.



# **Environmental Notes**

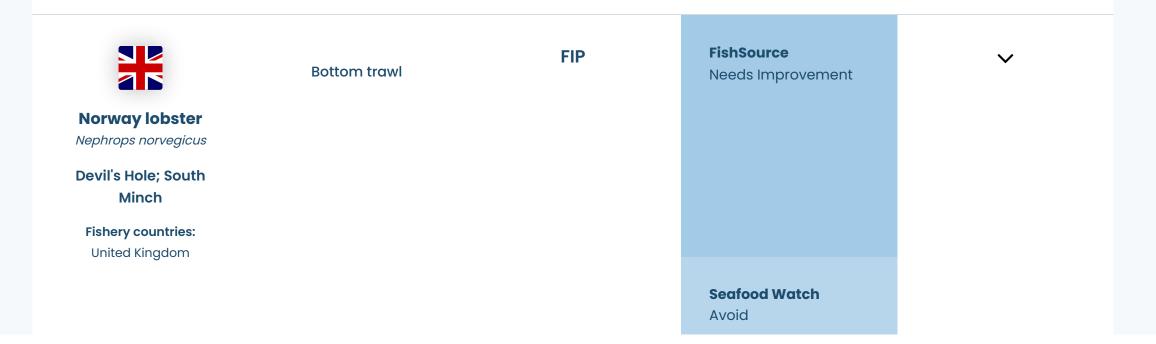
- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

### **General Notes**

### References

<u>Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel</u>

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



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

<u>Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel</u>

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



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.

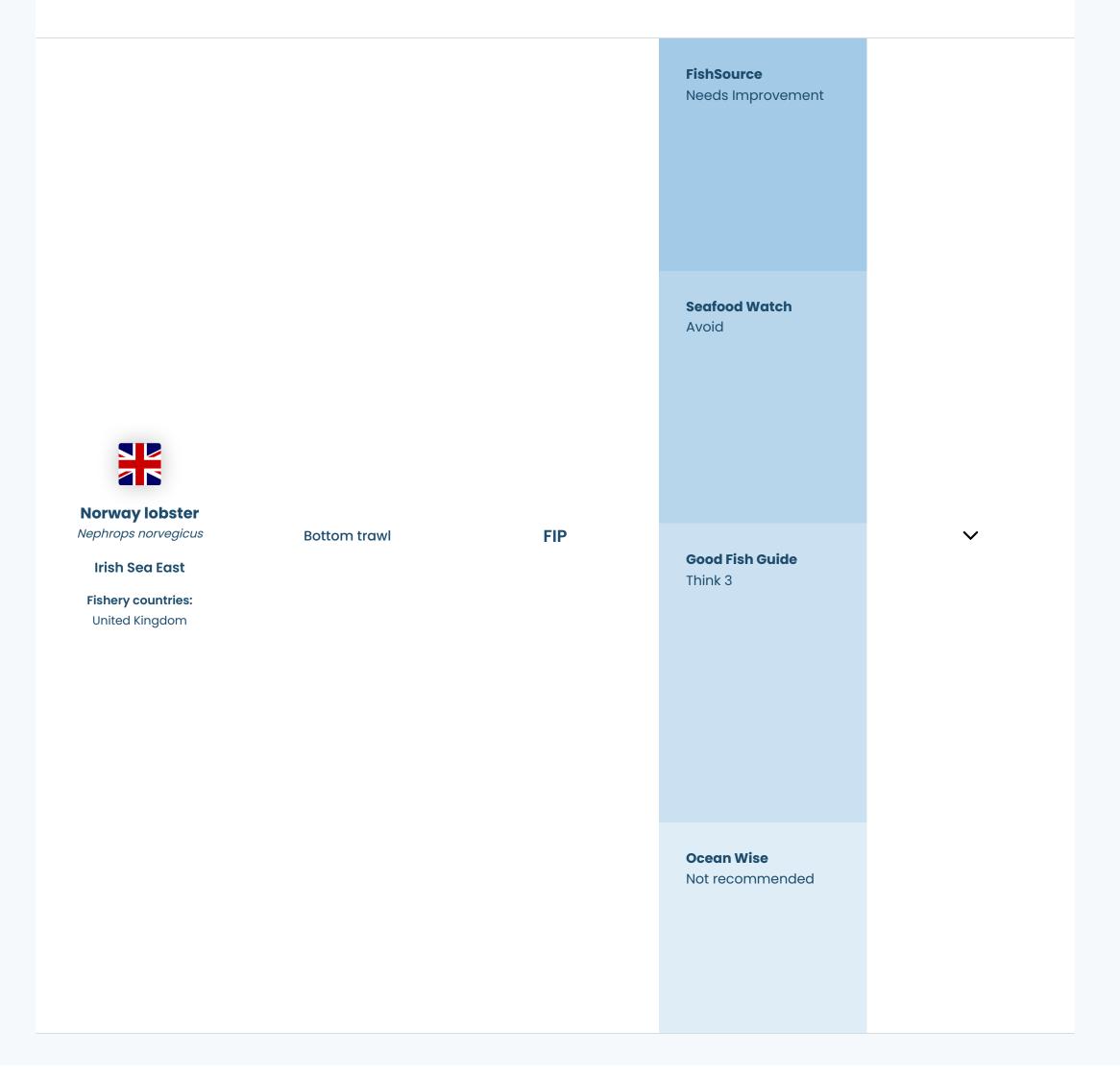
### **General Notes**

### References

<u>Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel</u>

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



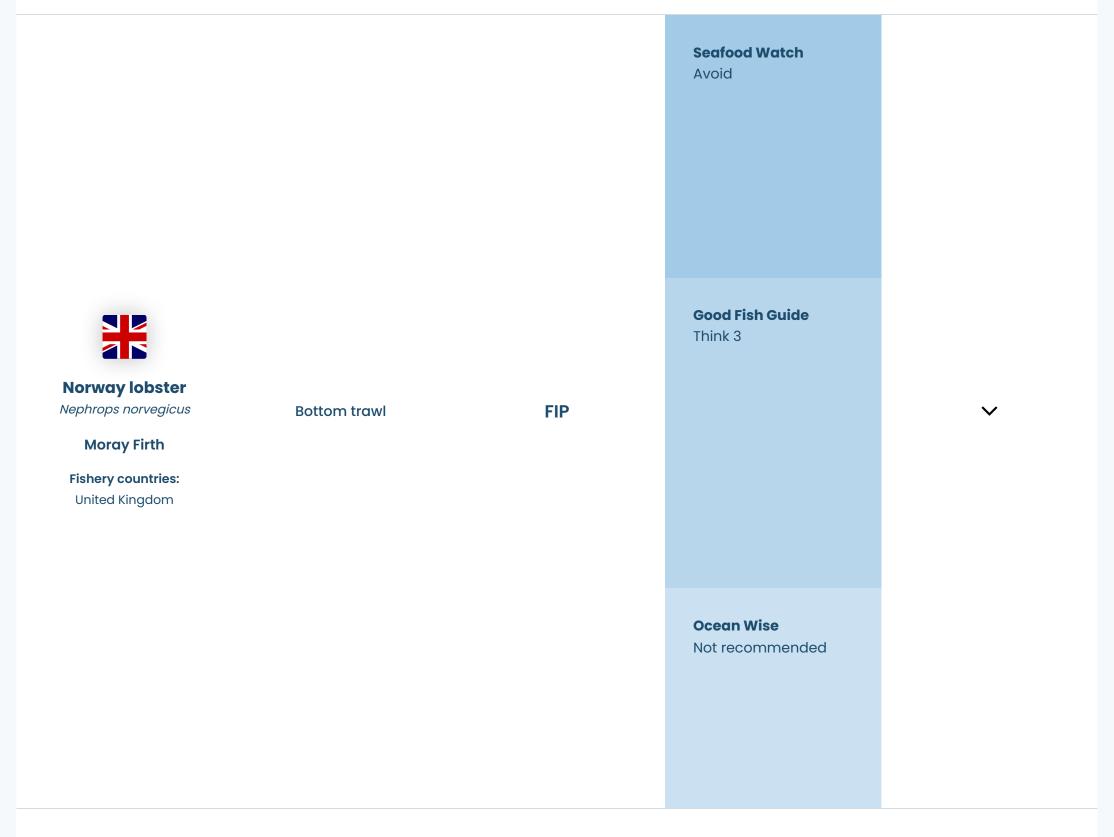
- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery. Bycatch of Irish Sea cod and whiting is a particular concern.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Although the fishing area overlaps with a marine conservation zone, no management measures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

### **General Notes**

### References

<u>Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel</u>

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



# **Environmental Notes**

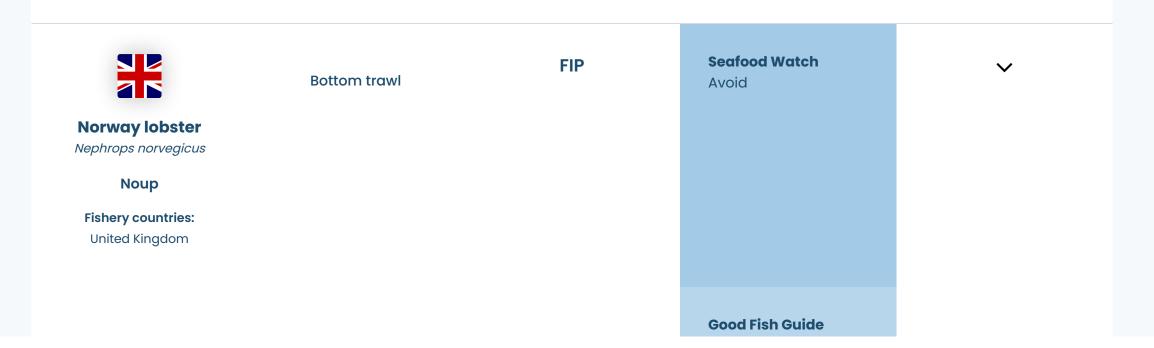
- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery. Bycatch of cod is a particular concern in the Moray Firth.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

### **General Notes**

# References

<u>Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel</u>

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



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

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



# **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

<u>Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel</u>

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 North Minch** Think 3 **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**

**Fishery countries:** 

### References

<u>Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel</u>

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

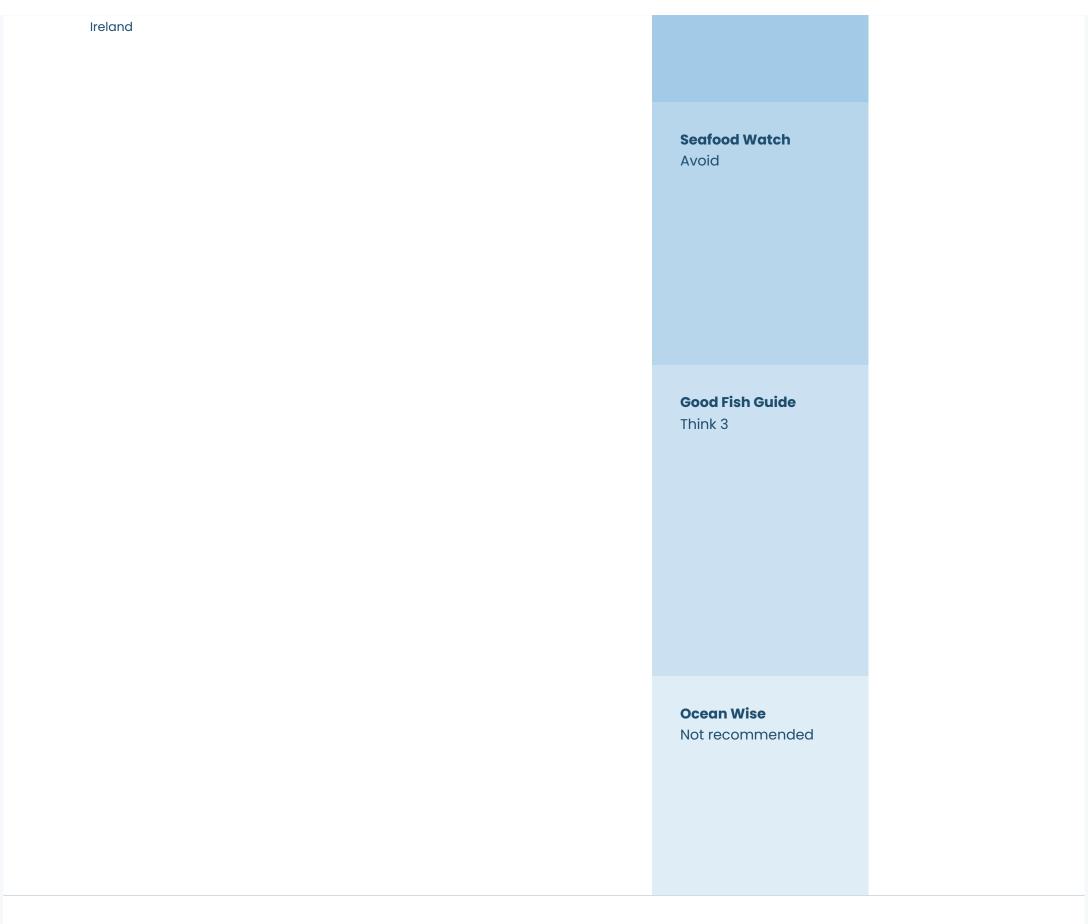
**FIP** 











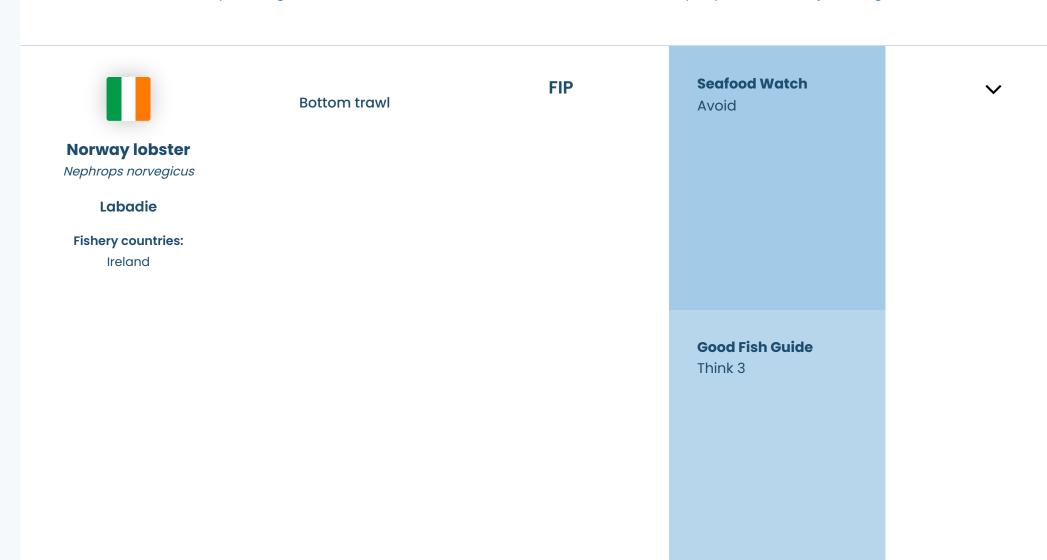
- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery. Bycatch of Irish Sea cod and whiting is a particular concern. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented across the Irish fleet to try to reduce unwanted catch.
- 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

<u>FisheryProgress, Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl</u>

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



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

<u>FisheryProgress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl</u>

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



## **Environmental Notes**

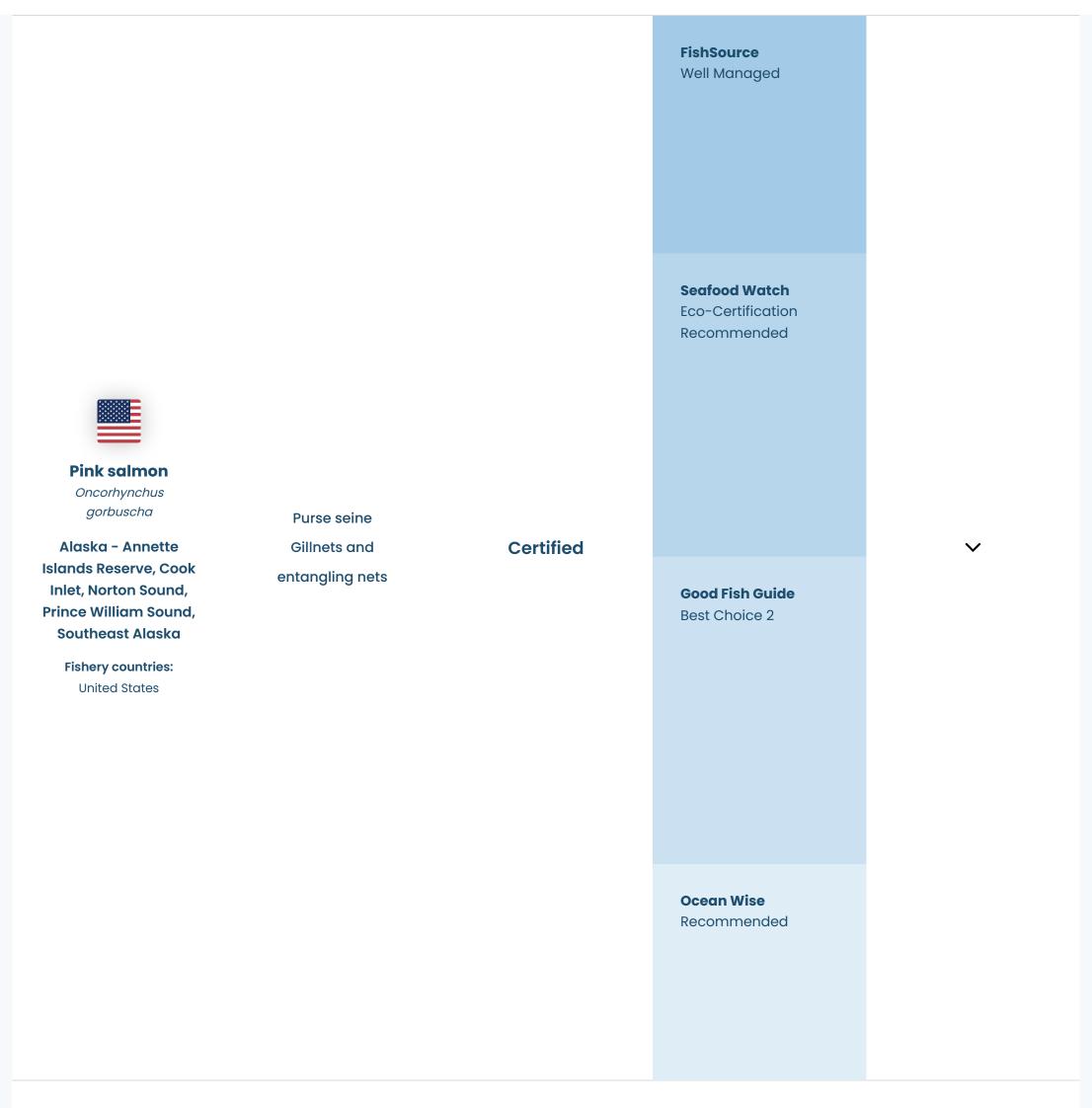
- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch of Celtic Sea cod is a risk for this fishery. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented across the Irish fleet to try to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea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

## **General Notes**

## References

<u>FisheryProgress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl</u>

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



- 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



Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

#### **Environmental Notes**

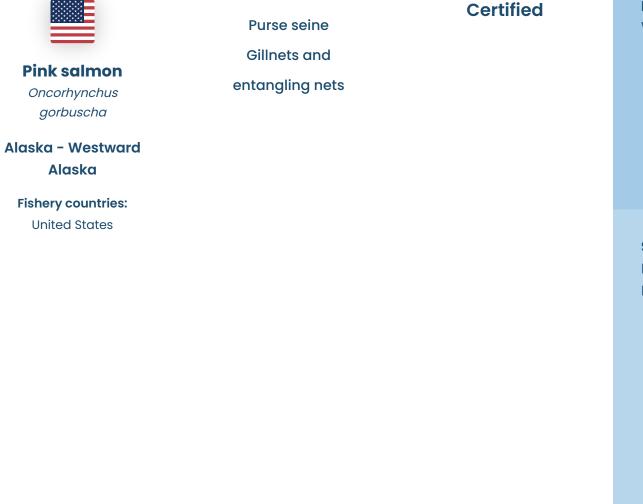
- Set and drift gillnets can pose risks to diving seabirds. While encounters with marine mammals and birds have been documented in this fishery, the impact on ETP species is not thought to be significant.
- There is no risk of bycatch for this fishery. Catches of other salmon species are accounted for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



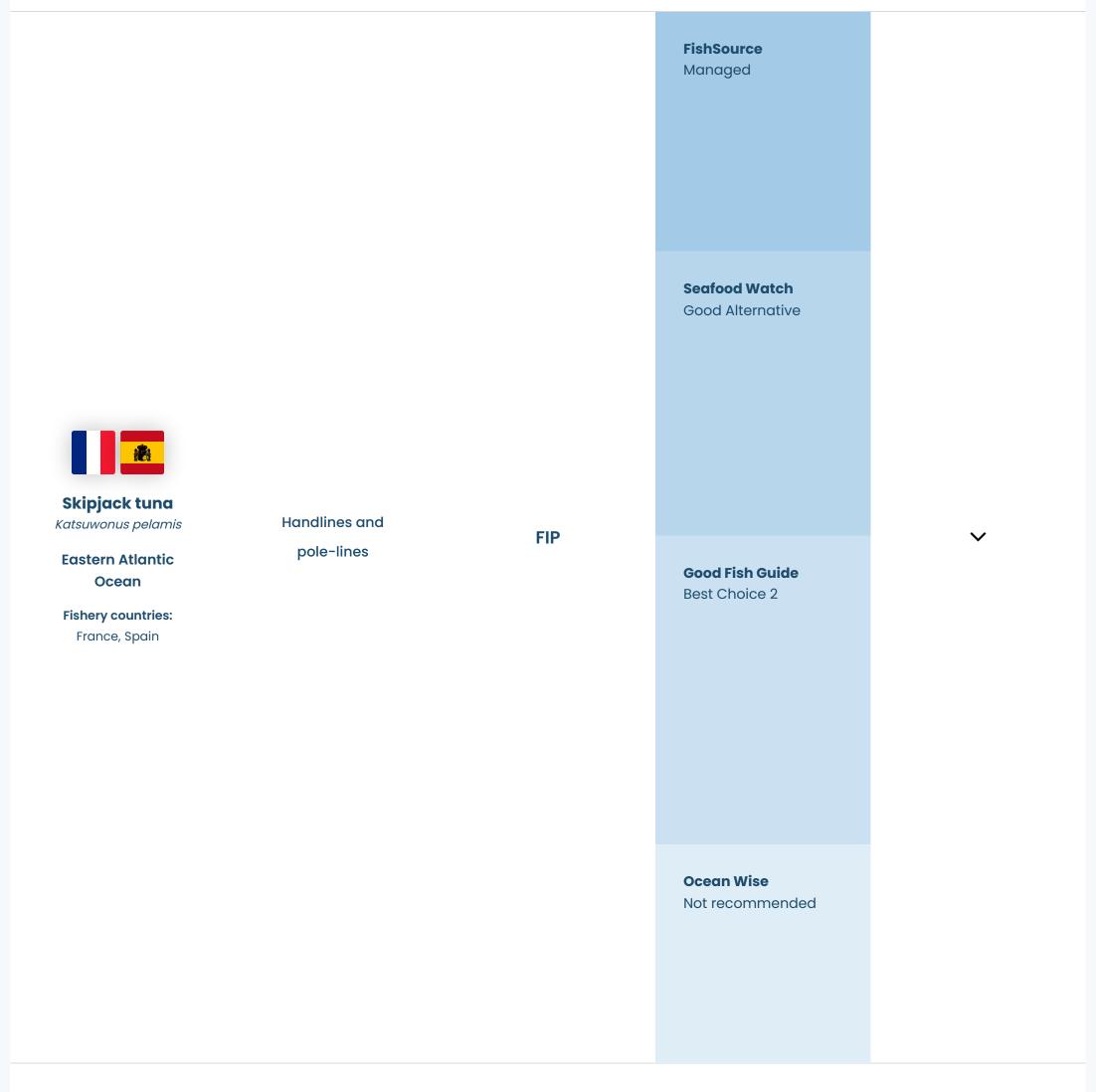


- While encounters with marine mammals and birds have been documented in this fishery, the impact on ETP species is not thought to be significant.
- There is no risk of bycatch for this fishery. Catches of other salmon species are accounted for in the pink salmon management.
- This fishery is unlikely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

#### **General Notes**

#### References

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



## **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

<u>FisheryProgress, Eastern Atlantic Ocean tuna - pole & line.</u>

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

<u>FisheryProgress, Indonesia Indian Ocean skipjack tuna - pole & line</u>



**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)



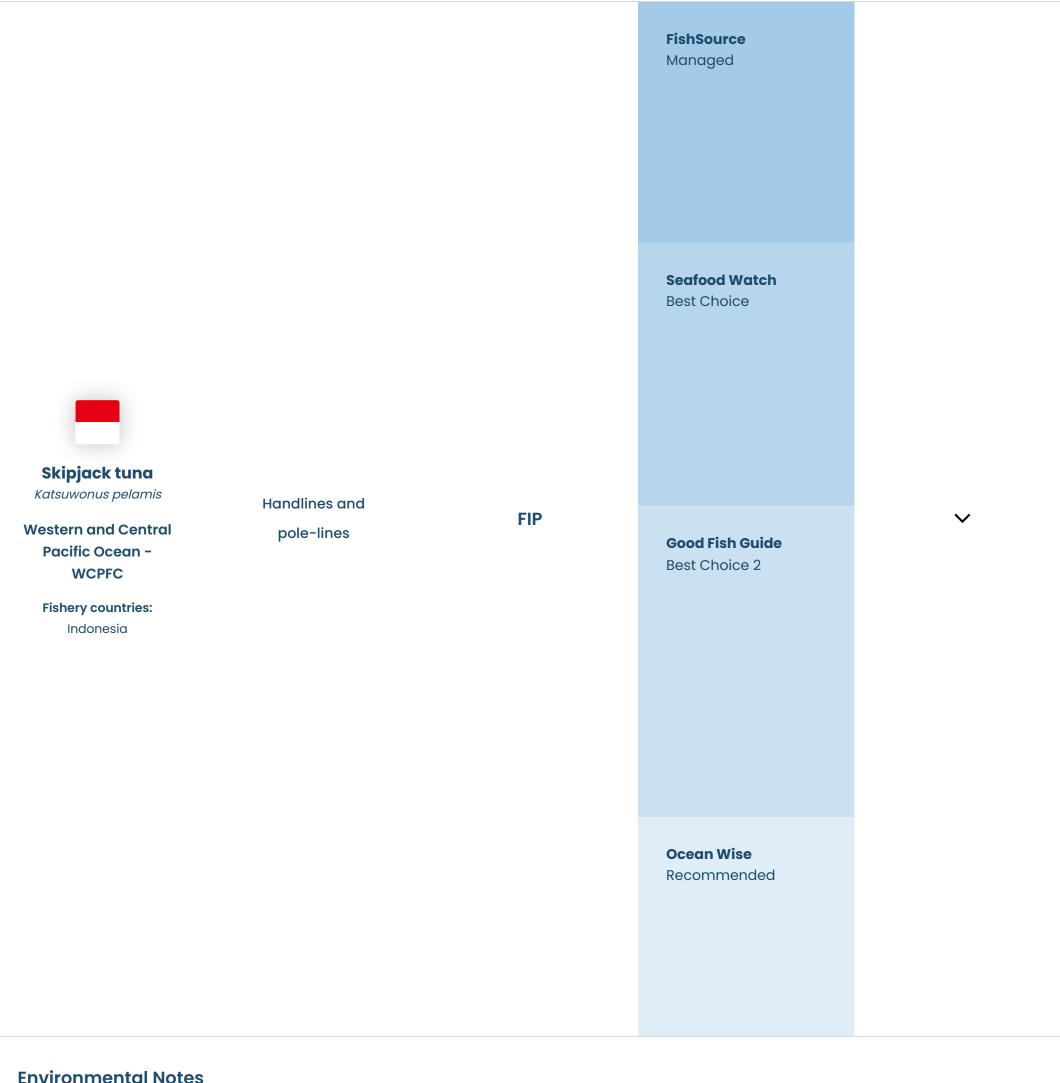
## **Environmental Notes**

- 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)



- 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

<u>FisheryProgress, Indonesia Western and Central Pacific Ocean skipjack tuna - pole and line</u>



Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

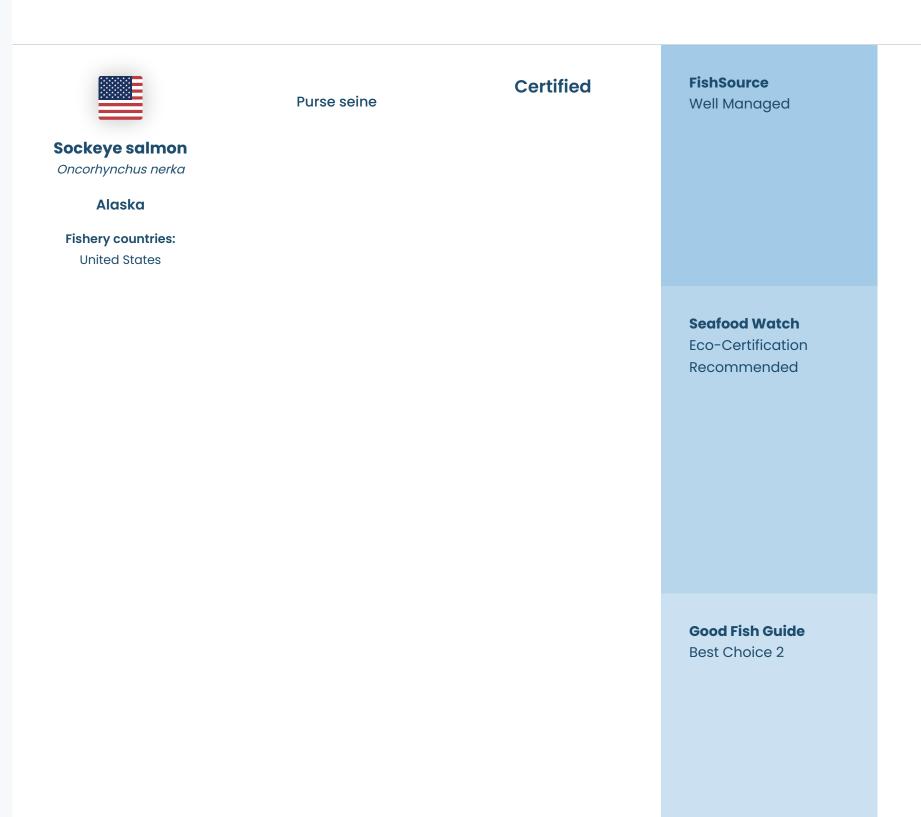
## **Environmental Notes**

- 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



# **Ocean Wise**Recommended

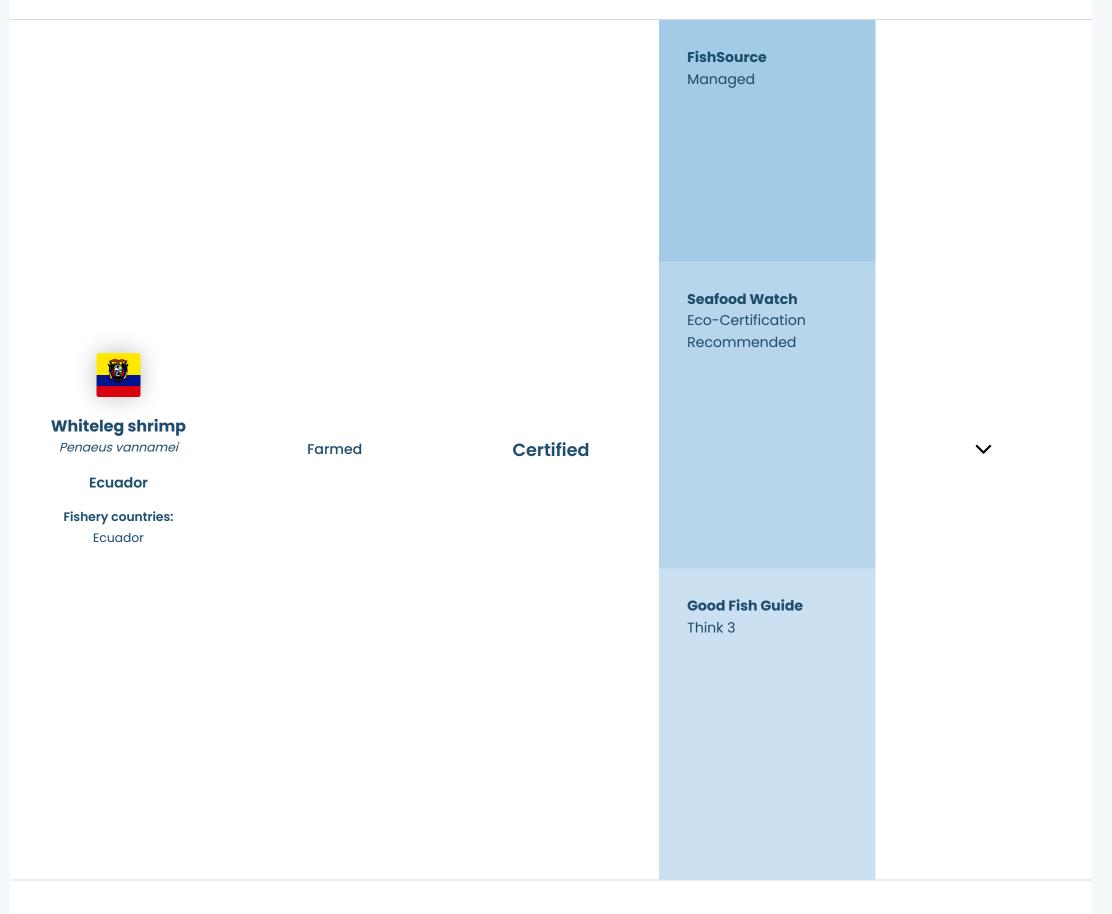
#### **Environmental Notes**

- 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



# **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

<u>FishSource - Shrimp, Ecuador</u>

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\*

<u>Seafood Watch, March 2021, Whiteleg shrimp, Ecuador, Semi-intensive Ponds</u>

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp



## **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

<u>FishSource - Shrimp, Honduras</u>

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\*

<u>Seafood Watch, July 2015, Farmed Whiteleg Shrimp, Honduras, Ponds</u>

<u>Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp</u>



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**

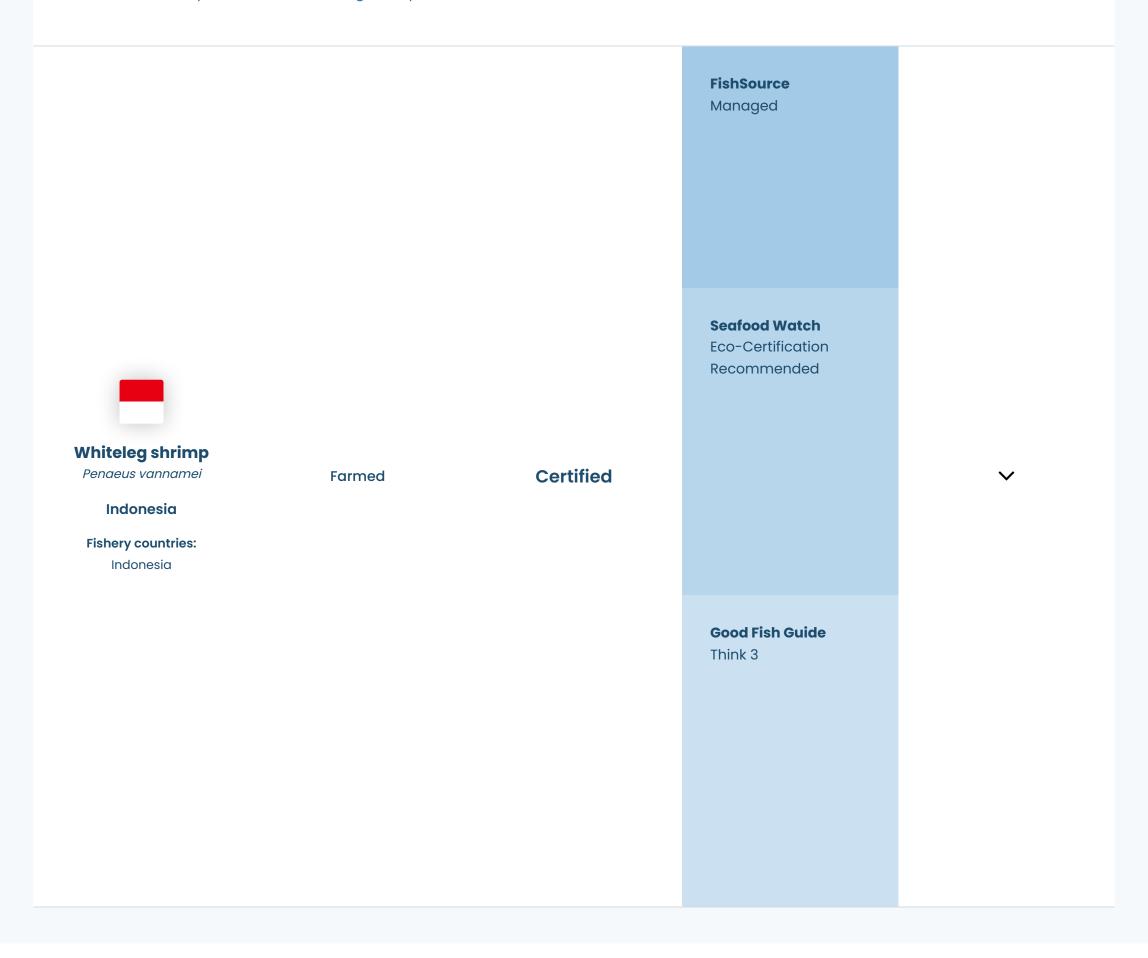
• The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

#### **References:**

<u>FishSource - Shrimp, Honduras</u>

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

<u>Seafood Watch, July 2015, Farmed Whiteleg Shrimp, Honduras, Ponds</u>



- 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\*

<u>Seafood Watch, December 2015, Giant Tiger Prawn, Whiteleg Shrimp, Indonesia, Ponds</u>

<u>Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp</u>



## **Environmental Notes**

- o 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:

<u>FishSource - Shrimp, Indonesia</u>

<u>Good Fish Guide - King prawns, Global, GlobalG.A.P.</u>

<u>Seafood Watch, December 2015, Giant Tiger Prawn, Whiteleg Shrimp, Indonesia, Ponds</u>



- 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\*

<u>Seafood Watch, November 2018, White-leg shrimp, Nicaragua, Ponds</u>

<u>Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp</u>



- 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.

<u>Seafood Watch, November 2018, White-leg shrimp, Nicaragua, Ponds</u>



## **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

<u>Seafood Watch, July 2020, Whiteleg Shrimp, Thailand, Intensive ponds</u>

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp



## **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:

<u>FishSource - Shrimp, Thailand</u>

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

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



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:

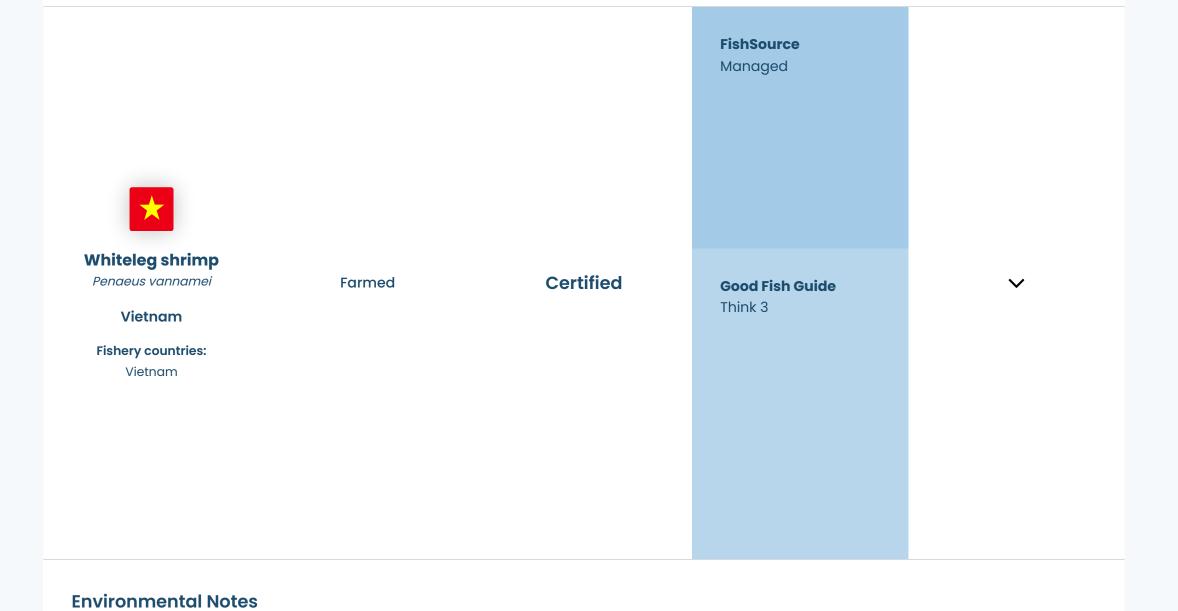
<u>FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam</u>

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

<u>Seafood Watch, January 2023, Whiteleg Shrimp, Giant Tiger Prawn, Vietnam, Ponds</u>

<u>Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp</u>



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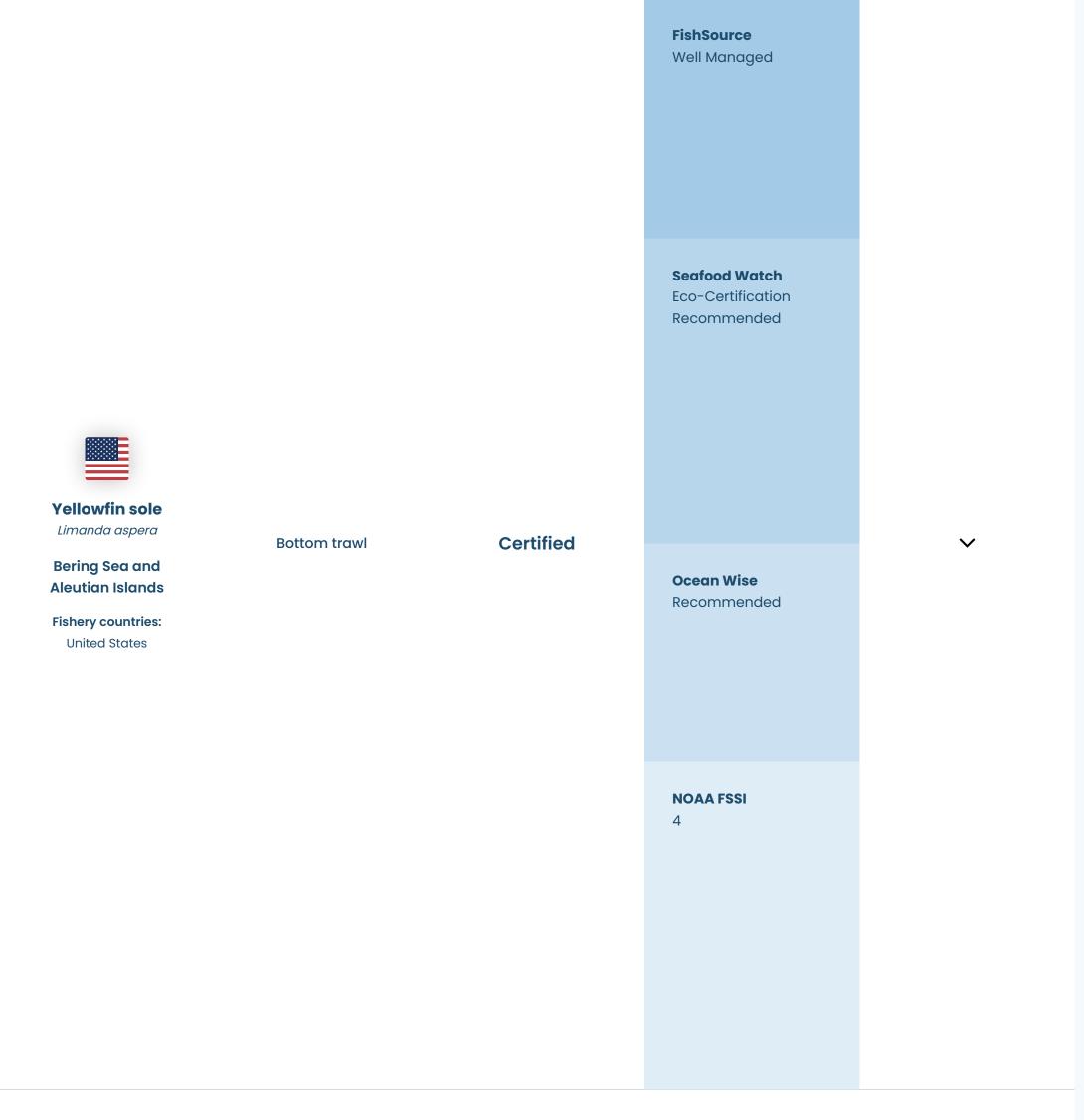
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#### **References:**

<u>FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam</u>

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

<u>Seafood Watch, January 2023, Whiteleg Shrimp, Giant Tiger Prawn, Vietnam, Ponds</u>



## **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



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