Co-op

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

This profile covers all the farmed and wild-caught seafood sourced by the Co-op in 2024.

2025

Number of wild-caught species used	% volume from certified fisheries	% volume from a FIP	Number of farmed species used	% volume from certified farms
16	67	26	5	100

Production Methods Used

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

Summary

Overview

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

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

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

Wild & Farmed Sourcing

As a minimum, 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 2024 MSC Market Report showed that 56% 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 the UK Nephrops FIP.

Human Rights in Seafood

Ethical trade and respect for human rights have been at the heart of 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 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.

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

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

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

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

Associated Fisheries





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

NOAA FSSI
4

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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



Alaska pollock
Gadus chalcogrammus

Gulf of Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Midwater trawl

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 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

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs Improvement 3



Alaska pollock
Gadus chalcogrammus

Sea of Okhotsk

Fishery countries:
Russia

Midwater trawl

Certified

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Anchoveta
Engraulis ringens

Peruvian Northern-Central Artisanal

Fishery countries:
Peru

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

Fishery Progress, Peruvian anchovy - small scale purse-seine



Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

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

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch

United Kingdom

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs Improvement 4

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish. Scientific advice is to reduce the catch to zero tonnes.
- 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, including the use of area closures.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs
Improvement 4

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

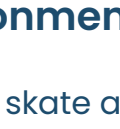
- Blue skate and spiny dogfish have been recorded in the catch but catches of these ETP species are low and gear measures are in place to minimize mortality. There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish. Catches in this fishery represent less than 3% of catches of golden redfish in the area. But, scientific advice is to reduce the catch to zero tonnes.

- 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, including the use of area closures.

General Notes

References

Lloyd's Register, September 2020, Arkhangelsk Trawl Fleet Norwegian & Barents Seas Cod, Haddock & Saithe, Public Certification Report



Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Hook and line

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Norway

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs
Improvement 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, 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:

Seine nets

Gillnets and

entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Norway

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs Improvement 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, but most of the catch is taken by bottom trawls. Catches of the endangered Northern wolffish represent a bigger concern for this fishery. Management measures are in place to reduce overall interactions with ETP species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. The main bycatch species in this fishery are haddock, spotted wolffish and Patagonian squid. 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

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide

OK - Needs Improvement 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Bycatch of the vulnerable spotted wolffish and beaked redfish is a concern.
- 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 directly 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)



Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

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. Gillnets and longlines will have less impact on the sea bed than bottom trawls.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Atlantic cod, Iceland, Net (gill or fixed), Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)

Good Fish Guide - Atlantic cod, Iceland, Hook & line (longline), Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)



Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Midwater trawl

Seine nets

Handlines and pole-lines

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.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Bycatch species include wolffish and redfish. 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

Global Trust Certification, December 2022, Public Certification Report ISF Iceland Cod Fishery (Reassessment)

Atlantic mackerel *Scomber scombrus* **NE Atlantic** **Fishery countries:** Norway, United Kingdom	Midwater trawl Purse seine	**FIP**	**FishSource** Needs Improvement **Good Fish Guide** OK - Needs Improvement 3	⌄

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.

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

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

FishSource - salmon, Norway

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

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

Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* **Norway** **Fishery countries:** Norway	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed **Good Fish Guide** OK - Needs Improvement 3	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

FishSource - salmon, Norway

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

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

Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* **United Kingdom** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Good Fish Guide** OK - Needs Improvement 3	

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed. Marine ingredients are sourced from fisheries that currently have no serious conservation concerns.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. In addition, concerns have been expressed about the impact on wild wrasse populations used as cleaner fish to control sea lice.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Chemical inputs of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for farmed Scottish salmon. The use of chemical pesticides has declined over the last decade but varies by region.

General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - salmon, United Kingdom

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

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

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

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

European pilchard *Sardina pilchardus* **NW Africa central** **Fishery countries:** Morocco	Midwater trawl	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**FishSource** Managed **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2	⌄

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

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



European seabass
Dicentrarchus labrax

Turkey

Fishery countries:
Turkey

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - seabass/seabream, Turkey

Good Fish Guide - Seabass, European Union and Turkey, Open net pen, marine

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

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

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

European seabass *Dicentrarchus labrax* **Turkey** **Fishery countries:** Turkey	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed **Good Fish Guide** OK - Needs Improvement 3	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

FishSource - seabass/seabream, Turkey

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

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

Giant tiger prawn *Penaeus monodon* **Vietnam** **Fishery countries:** Vietnam	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended	

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs Improvement 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

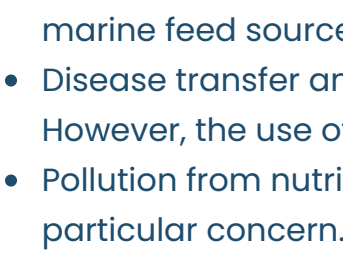
- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

References

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

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

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



Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch

Faroe Islands, Greenland, Norway, Russia

Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs Improvement 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. 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.



Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs Improvement 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.



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.



Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Seine nets

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

FishSource
Well Managed



Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Bottom trawl

Certified

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs Improvement 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.



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

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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



Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

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

Midwater trawl

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

General Notes

References

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

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

North Sea, West of Scotland and Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Bycatch of the vulnerable North Sea cod is a concern. Some mitigation measures are in place but more management is needed to prevent impacts.
- This fishery is unlikely to have significant bycatch.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant 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, Net (demersal seine)



Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

North Sea, West of Scotland and Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Bycatch may include ETP species include the vulnerable North Sea cod, and skates and rays. Some management measures are in place to mitigate impacts.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but management measures are in place to reduce bycatch.
- 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)

FishSource
Well Managed



Mussels
Mytilus spp

Shetland Islands and Scottish Mainland

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Miscellaneous

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

LRQA, December 2022, Shetland and Scottish Mainland Rope Grown Mussel Enhanced Fishery Public Certification Report

 **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.

 **Northern prawn** *Pandalus borealis* **Atlantic Canada: SFAs 1-7**	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed	

Fishery countries:
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

Ocean Wise
Not 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

- Certification for this fishery was suspended in 2024 after the sourcing period.

References

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



Northern prawn

Pandalus borealis

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

Fishery countries:
Canada

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

FishSource
Well Managed



Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Estonia, Norway

Bottom trawl

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Management measures are in place to limit catch of redfish, which may include the endangered species, golden redfish. While catches are low in this fishery, there are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fisheries upon the golden redfish.
- Bycatch for this fishery is low due to the use of Nordmøre sorting grids and other management measures.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed, however, this fishery is considered highly unlikely to have an irreversible impact on habitat structure and function. 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

DNV Business Assurance, January 2024, Public Certification Report Re-assessment for Norway North East Arctic cold water prawn

DNV Business Assurance, May 2024, Public Certification Report Re-assessment for Estonia North East Arctic cold water prawn

 **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. The fishery has reported catching a small number of the ETP bird species Thick-billed murre. Given the small number of interactions (four birds were reported caught between 2020 and 2022), the fishery is not thought to have significant detrimental effects.
- 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

LRQA, January 2024, Public Certification Report for the West Greenland Coldwater prawn fishery



Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Botney Gut- Silver Pit (FU 5); Devil's Hole (FU 34)

Fishery countries:

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

United Kingdom

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs Improvement 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch includes cod, haddock and whiting. Management measures are in place, including a national cod avoidance plan.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures including areas closures are in place. Some marine protected areas overlap with these fishing areas.

General Notes

References

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

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

Project UK - Nephrops



Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Celtic Sea, Bristol Channel (FU 22)

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs Improvement 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 Celtic Sea cod is a particular concern. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented across around half of the Irish fleet to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

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



Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Farn Deeps (FU 6)

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Avoid 5

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

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

Project UK - Nephrops



Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Fladen Ground (FU 7);
Firth of Forth (FU 8);
Moray Firth (FU 9);
Noup (FU 10)

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs Improvement 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch includes cod, haddock and whiting. Management measures are in place, including a national cod avoidance plan. Norway lobster caught in the Noup is considered bycatch in another fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, some management measures are in place. Marine protected areas overlap with some of these fishing areas.

General Notes

References

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

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

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

Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Noup (FU 10), Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project (FIP)

Project UK - Nephrops

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Bottom trawl

FIP

Irish Sea East (FU 14)

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs Improvement 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 Irish Sea cod and whiting is a particular concern. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented 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

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

Project UK - Nephrops



Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Irish Sea West (FU 15)

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs Improvement 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

Project UK - Nephrops

Seafood Watch
Avoid



Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Labadie

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Bottom trawl

FIP

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs Improvement 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

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

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid



Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

North Minch (FU 11); South Minch (FU 12); West of Scotland, Firth of Clyde, and Sound of Jura (FU 13)

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs Improvement 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch includes cod, haddock and whiting. Management measures are in place, including a national cod avoidance plan and more selective gears have been implemented to try to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, some management measures are in place. Marine protected areas overlap with some of these fishing areas, though not all have management measures in place to control fishing.

General Notes

References

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

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

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

Project UK - Nephrops



Pacific cod

Gadus macrocephalus

Gulf of Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Bottom trawl

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
4

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place such as the use of streamer lines.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes other fish, skates and sea birds. Measures are in place to minimize bycatch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Longlines are unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat unless they are bottom-set.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Pacific cod, Gulf of Alaska, Bottom trawl (otter), Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)

Good Fish Guide - Pacific cod, Gulf of Alaska, Hook & line (longline), Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)

MRAG Americas, December 17 2020, BSAI and GOA Pacific Cod MSC Reassessment Public Certification Report



Pangasius
Pangasius spp

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Small inputs of fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are required. Certification criteria require marine feed inputs to be responsibly sourced.
- Pangasius is native to the Mekong and therefore escaped fish are unlikely to have direct impacts on local ecosystems. However, the effects of disease on pangasius farms upon wild fish populations is unknown. Juveniles used in pangasius farming come from Vietnamese hatcheries and the trade of wild-caught broodstock is limited.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter occurs on a relatively small scale when compared to the wider nutrient load in the Mekong. Nevertheless, the cumulative input of effluent from pond water exchange and the disposal of pond sludge contributes to the region's pollution problem. The improper disposal of sludge waste from pond bottoms is especially problematic. Environmental issues are mitigated by the certification standards but discharge limits need improvement. Chemical inputs to Vietnamese pangasius culture are high and there are concerns about the use of antibiotics important to human health.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- Legislation supports the adoption of area-based approaches to aquaculture planning and disease management, but there is no evidence of farms being sited according to aquaculture or disease management zones.

References:

FishSource - Pangasius, Vietnam

Good Fish Guide - Basa (Pangasius bocourti & Pangasius hypophthalmus), Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)

Seafood Watch, February 2014, Pangasius, Vietnam, Ponds, Updated June 2021

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for farmed pangasius, Vietnam, Aquaculture Stewardship Council Certified



Pangasius
Pangasius spp.

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

- Small inputs of fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are required.
- Pangasius is native to the Mekong and therefore escaped fish are unlikely to have direct impacts on local ecosystems. However, the effects of disease on pangasius farms upon wild fish populations is unknown. Juveniles used in pangasius farming come from Vietnamese hatcheries and the trade of wild-caught broodstock is limited.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter occurs on a relatively small scale when compared to the wider nutrient load in the Mekong. Nevertheless, the cumulative input of effluent from pond water exchange and the disposal of pond sludge contributes to the region's pollution problem. The improper disposal of sludge waste from pond bottoms is especially problematic. Chemical inputs to Vietnamese pangasius culture are high and there are concerns about the use of antibiotics important to human health.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- Legislation supports the adoption of area-based approaches to aquaculture planning and disease management, but there is no evidence of farms being sited according to aquaculture or disease management zones.

References:

FishSource - Pangasius, Vietnam

Good Fish Guide - Basa (Pangasius bocourti & Pangasius hypophthalmus), Asia, Vietnam, Mekong Delta, Open net pen, freshwater, Global Seafood Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 3* and 4*

Seafood Watch, February 2014, Pangasius, Vietnam, Ponds (Updated June 7, 2021)

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for farmed pangasius, Vietnam, Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP Standard: Pangasius Farms (2, 3, 4-star)

Pangasius
Pangasius spp

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

- Small inputs of fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are required.
- Pangasius is native to the Mekong and therefore escaped fish are unlikely to have direct impacts on local ecosystems. However, the effects of disease on pangasius farms upon wild fish populations is unknown. Juveniles used in pangasius farming come from Vietnamese hatcheries and the trade of wild-caught broodstock is limited.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter occurs on a relatively small scale when compared to the wider nutrient load in the Mekong. Nevertheless, the cumulative input of effluent from pond water exchange and the disposal of pond sludge contributes to the region's pollution problem. The improper disposal of sludge waste from pond bottoms is especially problematic. Environmental issues are mitigated by the certification standards but discharge limits need improvement. Chemical inputs to Vietnamese pangasius culture are high and there are concerns about the use of antibiotics important to human health.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- Legislation supports the adoption of area-based approaches to aquaculture planning and disease management, but there is no evidence of farms being sited according to aquaculture or disease management zones.

References:

FishSource - Pangasius, Vietnam

Good Fish Guide - Basa (*Pangasius bocourti* & *Pangasius hypophthalmus*), Global, GlobalG.A.P.

Seafood Watch, February 2014, Pangasius, Vietnam, Ponds (Updated June 7, 2021)



Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Alaska - Annette Islands Reserve, Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound

Fishery countries:
United States

Purse seine

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

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

Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Alaska - Annette Islands Reserve, Norton Sound

Fishery countries:
United States

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

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



Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Alaska - Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound

Fishery countries:
United States

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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



Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Alaska - Southeast Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Purse seine

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not 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 - Southeast Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

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



Pink salmon

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Alaska - Westward Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Purse seine

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

- While encounters with marine mammals and birds have been documented in this fishery, the impact on ETP species is not thought to be significant.

- There is no risk of bycatch for this fishery. Catches of other salmon species are accounted for in the pink salmon management.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

References

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



Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Russia - Iturup Island Sakhalin

Fishery countries:
Russia

Purse seine

Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- While interactions with marine mammals have been documented in this fishery, entanglement in fishing gear is unlikely, and the impact on ETP species is not thought to be significant. Overall, few ETP species are present in the fishery area.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. Salmon species account for the majority of the catch. No significant bycatch of seabirds has been observed but there is a risk that some entanglement of seabirds in the fishing gear may occur.
- 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



Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Russia - East Kamchatka

Gillnets and entangling nets

Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Fishery countries:
Russia

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- While vulnerable marine mammals and sea birds are present in the fishery area, no adverse impacts on them have been observed.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat. Any impacts from the fishing gear are temporary.

General Notes

References

MRAG Americas, July 2020, Karaginsky Bay Salmon Fisheries Vostochny Bereg, Maksimovsky, Koryakmoreprodukt, Nachikinskoe & Severo Vostochnaya Public Certification Report



Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Eastern Atlantic Ocean

Fishery countries:
France, Spain

Handlines and pole-lines

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress, Eastern Atlantic Ocean tuna - pole & line.

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



Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Handlines and pole-lines

FIP

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress, Indonesia Indian Ocean skipjack tuna - pole & line

Good Fish Guide - Skipjack tuna, Indian Ocean: All areas, Hook & line (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 - WCPFC

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Handlines and pole-lines

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Best Choice

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

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



Sockeye salmon

Oncorhynchus nerka

Alaska - Bristol Bay

Fishery countries:
United States

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
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



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Ecuador

Fishery countries:

Ecuador

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs
Improvement 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used but semi-intensive production systems use limited amounts of feed meaning that the feed footprint is low.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but impacts do not appear to be significant. Farms are prone to flooding, which increases the risk of escape events occurring, but escape prevention measures are used. Shrimp farmed in Ecuador are raised from hatchery-raised native broodstock, therefore lowering the risk to wild shrimp populations of competition or genetic interactions.
- The low stocking densities of whiteleg shrimp allow for minimal inputs of chemicals and antibiotics.

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, South America: Ecuador, Honduras, Pond, semi-intensive

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

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

Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Ecuador

Fishery countries:

Ecuador

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs Improvement 3

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

FishSource - Shrimp, Ecuador

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

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

			FishSource	
Whiteleg shrimp *Penaeus vannamei* **Ecuador** **Fishery countries:** Ecuador	Farmed	**Certified**	Managed	
			Good Fish Guide OK - Needs Improvement 3	

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used but semi-intensive production systems use limited amounts of feed meaning that the feed footprint is low. The certification criteria are lacking in requirements for responsible sourcing of feed ingredients.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but impacts do not appear to be significant. Farms are prone to flooding, which increases the risk of escape events occurring, but escape prevention measures are used. Shrimp farmed in Ecuador are raised from hatchery-raised native broodstock, therefore lowering the risk to wild shrimp populations of competition or genetic interactions.
- The low stocking densities of whiteleg shrimp allow for minimal inputs of chemicals and antibiotics.

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, South America: Ecuador and Honduras, Pond, semi-intensive

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

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

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Honduras

Fishery countries:
Honduras

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs Improvement 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- The use of wild fish in Honduran shrimp feed inputs is low.

- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern for the region but the low stocking densities used in Honduras help to reduce the risk of outbreaks. 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.
- Feed and chemical inputs are limited, thereby reducing the risk of impacts on local water quality. Impacts vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds. Some farms have been found to exceed regulatory limits for waste discharge.

General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - shrimp, Honduras

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, South America: Ecuador and Honduras, Pond, semi-intensive

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

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

Seafood Watch, Whiteleg shrimp, Worldwide, Aquaculture Stewardship Council Certified Shrimp Standard



Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Honduras

Fishery countries:
Honduras

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs Improvement 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, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 4* certification

Seafood Watch, Whiteleg shrimp, Worldwide, Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP) Certified

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



Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Honduras

Fishery countries:
Honduras

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs Improvement 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.
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General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Honduras

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

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

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Indonesia

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs
Improvement 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Indonesia

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

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

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

Seafood Watch, Whiteleg shrimp, Worldwide, Aquaculture Stewardship Council Certified Shrimp Standard

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs
Improvement 3



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Indonesia

Farmed

Certified

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed. But there is little transparency on the ingredients used in feed across the sector.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Indonesia and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes but there is no evidence of the species becoming established in the wild.
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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, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 4*

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp



Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Nicaragua

Fishery countries:
Nicaragua

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs
Improvement 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

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)

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Seafood Watch, February 2024, White-leg shrimp, Nicaragua, Ponds

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Nicaragua

Fishery countries:
Nicaragua

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs
Improvement 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.
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General Notes

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

References:

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

Seafood Watch, February 2024, White-leg shrimp, Nicaragua, Ponds

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Nicaragua

Fishery countries:

Nicaragua

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs Improvement 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.
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General Notes

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

References:

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

Seafood Watch, February 2024, White-leg shrimp, Nicaragua, Ponds

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended



Whiteleg shrimp
Litopeneaus vannamei

Thailand

Fishery countries:
Thailand

Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs Improvement 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

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)

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp



Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Thailand

Fishery countries:
Thailand

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs
Improvement 3

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
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General Notes

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References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Thailand

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

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

Seafood Watch, Whiteleg shrimp, Worldwide, Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP) Certified



Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs Improvement 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

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

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

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

Seafood Watch, Whiteleg shrimp, Worldwide, Aquaculture Stewardship Council Certified Shrimp Standard

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
OK - Needs Improvement 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.
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General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Global Seafood Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 2-3*

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

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

Seafood Watch, Whiteleg shrimp, Worldwide, Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP) Certified

Whiteleg shrimp *Penaeus vannamei* **Vietnam** **Fishery countries:** Vietnam	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed **Good Fish Guide** OK - Needs Improvement 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.
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General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Pond, freshwater, GlobalG.A.P.

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



Yellowfin sole

Limanda aspera

Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands

Fishery countries:
United States

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
4

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

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Ocean Disclosure Project

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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