Co-op

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

For the first time, this profile covers all the farmed and wild-caught seafood sourced by the Co-op in 2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of wild-caught species used</th>
<th>% volume from certified fisheries</th>
<th>% volume from a FIP</th>
<th>Number of farmed species used</th>
<th>% volume from certified farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Production Methods Used

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

Summary

Co-op Food has a public policy to carefully monitor and control its fish supplies, applying this policy to all fresh, frozen and processed fish across its own-brand range. Aiming to source all its seafood from well-managed farms and fisheries, Co-op has been working with the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) to understand risks in its seafood supply chain since 2012, and became one of the first companies to participate in the Ocean Disclosure Project in 2015. Co-op is also a member of the Sustainable Seafood Coalition (SSC), a partnership of UK businesses working together to support sustainable seafood, and ensures that all seafood is sourced and labelled in accordance with the SSC Codes of Conduct. Co-op Food supports several fishery improvement projects (FIPs) and notably increased its range of MSC certified products from 28 in 2015 to 63 in 2019.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species and Location</th>
<th>Production Methods</th>
<th>Certification or Improvement Project</th>
<th>Sustainability Ratings</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska pollock\nTheragra chalcogramma\nAleutian Islands, Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska\nFishery countries: U.S.</td>
<td>Midwater trawl</td>
<td>Certified</td>
<td>FishSource\nWell Managed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seafood Watch\nEco-Certification Recommended</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good Fish Guide\nBest Choice 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise\nRecommended</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOAA FSSI 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low and there are mitigation measures in place.
- 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
Theragra chalcogramma
Sea of Okhotsk
Fishery countries: Russia
Midwater trawl
Certified
FishSource
Well Managed
Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended
Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET 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
Theragra chalcogramma
Sea of Okhotsk
Fishery countries: Russia
Seine nets
Certified
FishSource
Well Managed
Seafood Watch
Good Alternative
Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch rates are thought to be higher than that of the pelagic trawl fishery.
- There is a lack of information regarding the impact of this fishery on the sea bed.

General Notes
- No additional notes.

American lobster
Homarus americanus
Pots and traps
Certified
FishSource
Well Managed
**Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species. The risk to marine mammals of entanglement in lobster gear is considered low.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Lobster traps are 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fishery type</th>
<th>FIP</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purse seine</td>
<td>Good Fish Guide Think 4</td>
<td>FishSource Managed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species but may impact food availability to PET species. The FIP aims to better understand the impacts of the fishery on PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. However, anomalous environmental conditions observed since 2013 have been associated with an increased catch of non-target species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed. The FIP aims to better understand the impacts of the fishery on habitats.

**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:** Iceland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fishery type</th>
<th>Certifier</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bottom trawl</td>
<td>Certified</td>
<td>FishSource Well Managed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Environmental Notes**

- There are no reports of catches of PET species in the fishery.
- 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. The fishery avoids vulnerable marine ecosystems.

**General Notes**
### References

DNV GL. November 2019. Faroe Islands and Iceland North East Arctic cod, haddock and saithe fishery MSC 2nd Surveillance Report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atlantic cod</th>
<th>Barents Sea</th>
<th>Fishery countries:</th>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
<th>Certified</th>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Well Managed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
<th>Eco-Certification Recommended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Best Choice 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- 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. MSC conditions and recommendations are in place to strengthen understanding of fishery interactions with sensitive habitat.

### General Notes

- No additional notes.
Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- 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. MSC conditions and recommendations are in place to strengthen understanding of fishery interactions with sensitive habitat.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- 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. MSC conditions and recommendations are in place to strengthen understanding of fishery interactions with sensitive habitat.

General Notes

- No additional notes.
• This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species.
• 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.

**General Notes**

• No additional notes.

---

**Environmental Notes**

• This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on PET species but occasional interactions with elasmobranchs (skates, rays and sharks), grey seals, and allis shad may occur.
• The main bycatch species include haddock, whiting and saithe, among others.
• Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

• The certification for this fishery was suspended in October 2019. An action plan is in place to rebuild the cod stock.

---

**Environmental Notes**

• This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on PET species but occasional interactions with elasmobranchs (skates, rays and sharks), grey seals, and allis shad may occur.
• The main bycatch species include haddock, whiting and saithe, among others.
• No information was found regarding impacts for this gear type.

**General Notes**

• The certification for this fishery was suspended in October 2019. An action plan is in place to rebuild the cod stock.
Atlantic herring
Clupea harengus
North Sea Autumn spawners
Fishery countries: U.K.

Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET 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.

Atlantic mackerel
Scomber scombrus
NE Atlantic
Fishery countries: Denmark, U.K.

Environmental Notes
- There are risks to PET species with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- 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.

Atlantic mackerel
Scomber scombrus
NE Atlantic
Fishery countries: U.K.

Environmental Notes
- There is a lack of information regarding impacts of mechanized lines on PET species for this fishery.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.
Certification for this fishery was publicly suspended in March 2019 due to concerns regarding overfishing.

### Atlantic salmon

**Salmo salar**

- **United Kingdom**
  - **Fishery countries:** U.K.

#### Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but inputs often come from IFWO RS-certified sources.
- 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.

#### 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:

- Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Atlantic salmon
- Ocean Wise ratings for Atlantic salmon
- FishSource – salmon, United Kingdom

### Norway

**Salmo salar**

- **Norway**
  - **Fishery countries:** Norway

#### Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but responsible sourcing of inputs is encouraged for certified salmon.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. In addition, concerns have been expressed about the impact on wild wrasse populations used as cleaner fish to control sea lice.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Chemical inputs of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for farmed Norwegian salmon, but the use of non-chemical treatments for sea lice is increasing.

#### 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.

#### References:

- Good Fish Guide – Salmon, Atlantic (Farmed)
- Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Norway
- FishSource – salmon, Norway
Atlantic salmon
*Salmo salar*

United Kingdom
Fishery countries: U.K.

Environmental Notes
- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but inputs often come from IFU RS-certified sources.
- 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.

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:
- Good Fish Guide - Salmon, Atlantic (farmed), Europe, GlobalGAP certification
- Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Scotland
- FishSource – salmon, United Kingdom

Banana prawn
*Penaeus merguiensis*

Indonesia
Fishery countries: Indonesia

Environmental Notes
- No information was found regarding impacts for this gear type.

General Notes
This fishery was previously engaged in a FiP which has since become inactive.

Blue mussel
*Mytilus edulis*

Limfjord
Fishery countries: Denmark

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.

---

**Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET 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**

*Acorda Marine. 2017. MSC Public Certification Report for Shetland and Scottish Mainland Rope Grown mussel Enhanced fishery*

---

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

No additional notes.

---

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

No additional notes.
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- This fishery is covered by the Morocco sardine – pelagic trawl and seine FIP.
- This fish plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to cause unacceptable impacts to PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but management measures are in place to reduce impacts.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. But, the fishery is considered highly unlikely to irreparably reduce habitat structure and function.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

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.
Giant tiger prawn
Penaeus monodon

Farmed
Certified

Vietnam
Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes
• Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used. Feed inputs are generally not traceable to species level and are not certified sustainable.
• Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern.
• Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality.

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

References:
Good Fish Guide - Prawn, Tiger prawns (Farmed). Global ASC
Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Giant tiger prawn

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Bottom trawl
Certified

Barents Sea
Fishery countries:
Faroe Islands

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 PET species.
• All fish caught must be retained, recorded and landed.
• Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes
• No additional notes.

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 PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes
- No additional notes.

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

### General Notes
- No additional notes.

### Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Haddock</th>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
<th>Certified</th>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Well Managed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Best Choice 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Haddock</th>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
<th>Certified</th>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Well Managed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Best Choice 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Notes**
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- MSC conditions are in place to assess the impact of the fishery on bycatch species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Haddock</th>
<th>Longlines</th>
<th>Certified</th>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Well Managed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Notes**
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- MSC conditions are in place to assess the impact of the fishery on bycatch species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.
Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET 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.

---

**Haddock**

*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*

**Fishery countries:**
- Russia

![FishSource](#)
Well Managed

![Seafood Watch](#)
Eco-Certification
Recommended

![Ocean Wise](#)
Recommended

---

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET 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.

---

**Haddock**

*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*

**Fishery countries:**
- Iceland

![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 PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- 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.
Environmental Notes

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

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.
Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bycatch of non-target species is considered low and mitigation measures are in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

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

Seafood Risk Assessment for Sourcing Seafood (RASS) – Northern shrimp (Pandalus borealis), multiple profiles.

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Atlantic Canada: SFA 10 Gulf of St Lawrence Sept-îles

Fishery countries:
Canada

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bycatch of non-target species is considered low and mitigation measures are in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

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

Seafood Risk Assessment for Sourcing Seafood (RASS) – Northern shrimp (Pandalus borealis), Canadian waters, Shrimp Fishing Area (SFA) 10.

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Western Greenland

Fishery countries:
Greenland

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

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

**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.

**Norway lobster**  
*Nephrops norvegicus*

**Botney Gut - Silver Pit**

Fishery countries: U.K.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
<th>Avoid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Think 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

**References**

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

---

**Norway lobster**  
*Nephrops norvegicus*

**South Minch**

Fishery countries: U.K.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Needs Improvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Avoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Think 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

**References**

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

---

**Bottom trawl**  

**FIP**

**FishSource**

Needs Improvement
Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel
- Bycatch for this fishery includes cod, haddock and whiting. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

### General Notes

#### References

*Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel*

---

#### Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

### General Notes

#### References

*Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel*

---

#### Environmental Notes

- There is no specific information on the impact of this fishery on PET species
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

- No additional notes.
Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes whiting, haddock, and cod. Some of the fleet uses bycatch reduction devices.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

---

**Pink salmon**

*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*

**Alaska**

**Fishery countries:**

U.S.

**Purse seine**

Gillnets and entangling nets

**Hook and line**

**Certified**

**FishSource**

Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**

Eco-Certification

Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**

Best Choice 1

**Ocean Wise**

Recommended

---

Environmental Notes

- While encounters with marine mammals and birds have been documented in this fishery, the impact on PET species is not thought to be significant.
- Unwanted catch is minimal.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

**References**

[MRAG Americas, 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for Alaska Salmon Fishery, 3rd Reassessment Report]

---

**Pink salmon**

*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*

**Russia - Iturup Island**

**Saikhalin**

**Fishery countries:**

Russia

**Pots and traps**

**Certified**

**FishSource**

Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**

Eco-Certification

Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**

Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**

Not recommended
• This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
• Bycatch for this fishery is considered low and non-target species are released alive.
• This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

References
SCS Global Services. 2015. MSC Public Certification Report for Iturup Pink & Chum Salmon Fisheries

---

Rainbow Trout, Steelhead Trout
Onchorhyncus mykiss

United Kingdom
Fishery countries: U.K.

Farmed  Certified  Sustainability not rated

---

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References
Good Fish Guide – Rainbow trout

---

Red swamp crawfish
Procambarus clarkii

Chinese waters
Fishery countries: China

Pots and traps  FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

---

Environmental Notes

• There is a lack of information on interactions with PET species in this fishery, but the introduced red swamp crawfish presents a risk to native crawfish species.
• Bycatch for this fishery is likely to be low.
• This fishery takes place in natural freshwater systems and rice fields and is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

As an introduced species, the impacts of the fishery on native species and ecosystems need to be considered.

References
Fishery Progress. China crayfish – pot/trap
MRAG. 2016. Red swamp crayfish Pre-Assessment Report

---

FishSource
Skipjack tuna
*Katsuwonus pelamis*

**Indian Ocean**

**Fishery countries:**
- Indonesia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Handlines and pole-lines</strong></th>
<th><strong>Well Managed</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seafood Watch</strong></td>
<td>Good Alternative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Good Fish Guide</strong></td>
<td>Best Choice 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ocean Wise</strong></td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Notes**
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET 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.

Skipjack tuna
*Katsuwonus pelamis*

**Western and Central Pacific Ocean – WCPFC**

**Fishery countries:**
- Indonesia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Handlines and pole-lines</strong></th>
<th><strong>FIP</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FishSource</strong></td>
<td>Managed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seafood Watch</strong></td>
<td>Best Choice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Good Fish Guide</strong></td>
<td>Best Choice 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ocean Wise</strong></td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**General Notes**
This fishery is part of the [Indonesia Western and Central Pacific Ocean skipjack tuna – pole and line FIP](#).

Sockeye salmon
*Oncorhynchus nerka*

**Alaska - Bristol Bay**

**Fishery countries:**
- U.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Gilnets and entangling nets</strong></th>
<th><strong>Certified</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>FishSource</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Well Managed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Seafood Watch</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Good Fish Guide</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Best Choice 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References
Intertek Moody Marine, 2013, MSC Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery

---

Wellington flying squid

Nototodarus sloani

NZ Southern Islands

Fishery countries:
New Zealand

Sustainability not rated

---

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Byscatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Midwater trawls may have an occasional but cumulative impact.

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.
- This fishery was in a FIP at the time of sourcing.

---

Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Ecuador

Fishery countries:
Ecuador

Sustainability not rated

---

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.
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 - Prawns. King (whiteleg), prawns, ASC
- Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp
- Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Ecuador

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Indonesia and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality and cumulative impacts across a region may occur.

General Notes

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

Legislation on zonal planning that is relevant to aquaculture does exist. A zonal approach to aquaculture is being introduced via an Aquaculture Improvement Project (AIP) in Muncar, Banyuwangi district, East Java.
**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 - Prawns, King (whiteleg), prawns, ASC](#)
- [Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp](#)
- [Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Nicaragua](#)
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 this risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Vietnam 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. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle, moderating the impact of effluents on water quality. There is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs, but evidence suggests that illegal antibiotics are sometimes used on Vietnamese shrimp farms.

General Notes

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

The aquaculture industry is currently managed under a farm-based approach.

References:

- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, ASC
- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP (4*)
- FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References
# Profile Download

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Download PDF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Download PDF" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Download PDF" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Download PDF" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Download PDF" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td><img src="#" alt="Download PDF" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>