Scientific Name: Pandalus borealis

Common Names: Northern prawn, northern shrimp; Davis Strait, Western Greenland cold water prawn; deep-sea prawn; Deepwater prawn; Pink shrimp

Stock Identification: According to the latest research, there are seven genetically distinct populations of P. borealis in the North Atlantic. The population from northwest Greenland was found to be genetically similar to other western populations (Jorde et al. 2015).

Assessment: Strengths: 1. Both biomass and mortality are thought to currently be at safe levels in terms of MSY reference points. 2. Bycatch rates are low, although they may be under-reported. 3. There is detailed monitoring and research that backs up quotas and the harvest strategy.

Weaknesses: 1. The Canadian and Greenlandic catch limits for this stock have exceeded the recommended NAFO/ICES catch limits by approximately 20% in most years of the last decade. 2. There is no bilateral agreement between Greenland and Canada establishing a stock-wide harvest strategy. 3. The Canadian harvest strategy for this stock is not included in an Integrated Fisheries Management Plan. 4. There is limited knowledge of the effects of the fishery on the ecosystem.

Scores: Management Quality: ≥ 6 Managers Compliance: ≥ 6 Fishers Compliance: 10

Stock Health: Current Health: 8.3 Future Health: 8.2

FIPS: No related FIPs

MSC: No related MSC fisheries

Recommendations: Catchers & Regulators: 1. Conduct an evaluation of Greenland’s fishery management plan to determine if it is precautionary, and develop a Canadian fishery management plan including an explicit harvest strategy. 2. Establish a bilateral fisheries agreement between Greenland and Canada. 3. Set total allowable catches in line with scientific advice.

Retailers & Supply Chain: 1. Contact the Greenland fisheries administration and request that they develop a fishery management plan with an explicit harvest strategy, establish a bilateral fisheries agreement with Canada, and set total allowable catches in line with scientific advice. 2. Contact the Canadian fisheries administration and request that they develop a fishery management plan with an explicit harvest strategy, establish a bilateral fisheries agreement with Greenland, and set total allowable catches in line with scientific advice.

Related Links: Faroese Ministry of Fisheries, International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)