Lidl GB

Since establishing itself in the UK in 1994, Lidl has experienced continuous growth in Great Britain and today has over 25,000 employees, 850 stores and 13 distribution centres in England, Scotland and Wales. As part of the Schwarz retail group, Lidl is one of Europe's leading organisations in the food retail industry. With a presence in over 30 countries around the world, the supermarket now has more than 10,800 stores globally. Responsible sourcing and sustainability are at the core of the company's daily operations, with a vision to 'make good food accessible to everyone', ensuring that all Lidl food is produced, sold and consumed in ways that benefit producers, people and the planet. Lidl GB is passionate about working with British producers and sources 60 percent of its products from the UK, working with suppliers across the British Isles wherever possible.

2022

Number of Fisheries Used	Number of certified fisheries	Number of fisheries in a FIP	Number of farmed sources	Number of certified farmed sources
48	32	11	15	15

Production Methods Used

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

Summary

At Lidl GB, our principles of responsible fish and seafood sourcing are to ensure that the fish sold within our product ranges are sourced from the healthiest stocks possible, using the least destructive fishing methods, with high regard for both environmental and social standards. Safeguarding fish stocks for the future is an issue we are passionate about and we are proud of the progress we have made.

We recognise the importance of effective management in achieving sustainable fisheries and responsible farm operations. To date we have been committed to working with recognised certification schemes, such as the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), Global Gap, Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP) and the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) to increase the amount of our chilled, frozen and canned fish products sourced from sustainably managed fisheries.

For over 10 years we have been working with our suppliers and wider industry partners to set our approach to responsible fish and seafood sourcing. This is outlined through our membership of the 'Sustainable Seafood Coalition', a progressive partnership of businesses cooperating to address important issues in fish and seafood sustainability. In recognition of the progress we have made in expanding our MSC certified product range, we have received the 'Best Mid-Sized Retailer Award' from the MSC every year since 2016.

As part of our 'Sustainable Fish and Seafood Policy' we have made the following commitments to responsible sourcing:

Wild-caught Seafood:

- 100% of our own brand chilled and frozen wild caught lines must be sourced from MSC certified fisheries**.**
- 100% of wild caught seafood used as an ingredient in Lidl ready-meal products must be sourced from MSC certified fisheries.
- Any *Nephrops norvegicus* (Scampi) sourced for Lidl GB, must be sourced from within a credible Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP)
- All canned seafood (excluding Tuna) sold in Lidl GB must be sourced from either an MSC certified fishery or from within a credible fishery improvement project (FIP).

Farmed Seafood:

- 100% of our own brand chilled, frozen farmed species as well as farmed species used as an ingredient in other products must be sourced from BAP 2*, Global Gap or ASC certified sources.
- We are working towards 100% traceability and sustainability in our farmed seafood supply chains. Therefore, we expect all suppliers of own brand chilled and frozen farmed species to be working towards BAP 4* (or equivalent). We regard equivalent schemes as:
  - Processing plants to be BAP/Global gap certified and
  - Farms to be BAP/Global gap or ASC certified and
  - Hatcheries to be BAP or Global Gap certified and
  - Feedmill to be BAP, Global GAP certified (or ASC)
- In addition to the above, all Scottish farmed Salmon within our Deluxe Range must be RSPCA assured.

More information on our sourcing policy can be found here.

This profile covers wild-caught and farmed products negotiated for Lidl GB in 2021.

https://corporate.lidl.co.uk/sustainability/seafood

Associated Fisheries

Species and Location	Production Methods	Certification or Improvement Project	Sustainability Ratings	Notes
 **Alaska pollock** *Theragra chalcogramma* **Aleutian Islands, E Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska** **Fishery countries:** United States	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.

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Alaska pollock
Theragra chalcogramma

Sea of Okhotsk

Fishery countries:
Russia

Midwater trawl

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on ETP species.

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

General Notes

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

American lobster
Homarus americanus

Gulf of St. Lawrence South

Fishery countries:
Canada

Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- The most significant environmental concern for this fishery relates to potential impacts on ETP species. The risk of entanglement of the endangered North Atlantic right whale in lobster gear is a serious concern, although actual impacts of the fishery are thought to be low as management measures are in place to reduce the likelihood of the fishery interacting with whales.
- 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

Argentine shortfin squid
Illex argentinus

SW Atlantic

Fishery countries:
China

Hook and line

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- The jig fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on ETP species. However, there is potential for indirect impacts on seabirds.
- Bycatch in the jig fishery is minimal.
- The jig fishery is unlikely to interact with the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Argentine shortfin squid
Illex argentinus

SW Atlantic

Fishery countries:
Spain

Midwater trawl

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Environmental Notes

- Bycatch of seabirds is a concern in the trawl fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. But the Spanish trawl fishery does not overlap with vulnerable marine ecosystems.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Bottom trawl

Certified

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Faroe Islands, Greenland

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Gillnets and

entangling nets

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Hook and line

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway,

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
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

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 longline component of the fishery are needed.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- The impact depends on the gear type. Bottom trawls will have the greatest impact on the sea bed. However, the fishery operates at a depth where it is unlikely to impact vulnerable marine ecosystems.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Atlantic cod, Iceland, Bottom trawl (otter), Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)

Atlantic herring
Clupea harengus

North Sea autumn spawners

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic mackerel

Scomber scombrus

NE Atlantic

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Midwater trawl

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- Certification for this fishery was publicly suspended in March 2019 due to concerns regarding overfishing.
- In response to the suspension of the fishery, a supply chain-led initiative called the North Atlantic Pelagic Advocacy (NAPA) Group was formed by retailers and processors in the UK, and has since expanded to include European retailers and processors. NAPA aims to develop a shared solution to sustainability issues in the North East Atlantic fisheries for mackerel, herring and blue whiting, and is seeking a formal agreement on catch limits for North East Atlantic Pelagic fisheries that reflects the scientific advice.
- The fishery is now in an active FIP.

References

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

Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

Iceland

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

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 salmon.

General Notes

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

References

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

Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

Norway

Fishery countries:
Norway

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

FishSource - salmon, Norway

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

Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Norway

Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

United Kingdom

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Salmon production relies on wild capture fisheries for feed. The sustainability of fisheries supplying fishmeal and fish oil varies.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. In addition, concerns have been expressed about the impact on wild wrasse populations used as cleaner fish to control sea lice.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Chemical inputs of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for farmed Scottish salmon. The use of chemical pesticides has declined over the last

decade but varies by region.

General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - salmon, United Kingdom

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

Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Scotland

Deep-water Cape hake

Merluccius capensis

South Africa

Fishery countries:

South Africa

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Previous concerns over interactions with seabirds have been mitigated using bird scaring lines and a reduction in fishing effort. However, there is still a lack of knowledge regarding the extent of fishery interactions with some ETP species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but there is a strategy in place for managing retained species. The estimated discard rate for the fishery is low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed, however, this fishery is considered highly unlikely to have an irreversible impact on habitat structure and function.

General Notes

References

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

 **European seabass** *Dicentrarchus labrax* **Turkey** **Fishery countries:** Turkey	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed **Good Fish Guide** Think 3	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

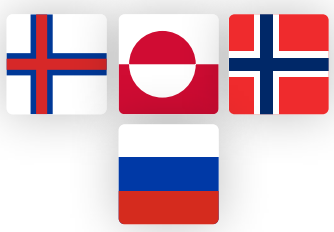
- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

References:

FishSource - seabass/seabream, Turkey

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

Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass, Turkey

 **Haddock** *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* **Barents Sea** **Fishery countries:** Faroe Islands, Greenland, Norway, Russia	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended	

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway, Russia

Hook and line

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

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

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Bottom trawl

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish, but most of the catch is taken by bottom trawls.
- 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

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Bottom trawl

Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Impacts will vary by gear type. Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Measures to protect vulnerable habitats such as cold water coral reefs are in place.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species, although there is a risk of seabird entanglement.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise

Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

Japanese flying squid

Todarodes pacificus

East China Sea, Yellow Sea, Sea of Japan and NW Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:

China

Purse seine

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

Environmental Notes

- There is no information on the impact of this fishery on ETP species.
- Information on bycatch is not available for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- There is a lack of information on stock status and mortality rates for Japanese flying squid in Chinese waters.
- This fishery was in a FIP, however progress within the programme has currently stalled.

References

FisheryProgress - East China Sea and Yellow Sea Japanese flying squid trawl

Jumbo flying squid

Dosidicus gigas

SE Pacific

Fishery countries:

China

Hook and line

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Jigging is considered to be a highly selective gear and bycatch is expected to be minimal.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

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

Acoura Marine, 2017, MSC Public Certification Report for Shetland and Scottish Mainland Rope Grown mussel Enhanced fishery

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Atlantic Canada:
SFAs 1-6

Fishery countries:
Canada

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- The only ETP species recorded in the catch are Atlantic wolffish, spotted wolffish and Northern wolffish. Annual catches are low and the shrimp fishery is unlikely to hinder their recovery.
- Bycatch of non-target species is considered low and mitigation measures are in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. But, the fishery is considered highly unlikely to irreparably reduce habitat structure and function. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on vulnerable habitats.

General Notes

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

References

LRQA, June 2022, Canada Northern and Striped Shrimp MSC Public Certification Report

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Atlantic Canada: SFA 9 (Gulf of St Lawrence Anticosti)

Fishery countries:
Canada

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Bycatch of ETP species is low. This fishery interacts with spotted wolffish and northern wolffish, but the fishery is not thought to jeopardise survival or recovery of these two species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the seabed. It is thought unlikely that this fishery will cause serious harm to identified sensitive areas.

General Notes

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

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

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

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

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Icelandic inshore and offshore

Bottom trawl

Certified

Fishery countries:
Iceland

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)

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Bottom trawl

Certified

Western Greenland

Fishery countries:
Greenland

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is low due to the use of Nordmøre sorting grids and other management measures.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Measures are in place to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems.

General Notes

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

References

Acoura Marine, August 2018, Public Certification Report for the West Greenland Coldwater prawn fishery

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Botney Gut-Silver Pit; Devil's Hole; Firth of Clyde; Irish Sea East; Firth of Forth; Moray Firth; North Minch; Noup; South Minch

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Farn Deeps

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Fladen Ground

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes cod, haddock and whiting. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented in Fladen Ground to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Bottom trawl

FIP

Aran, Galway Bay and Slyne Head

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes anglerfish, haddock and whiting. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented across the Irish fleet to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Aran, Galway Bay and Slyne Head (FU 17): All areas, Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 3

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Irish Sea West

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Bottom trawl

FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress, Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Labadie

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Bottom trawl

FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

North Central West Coast of Ireland

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Bottom trawl

FIP

Sustainability not rated

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

Norway lobster *Nephrops norvegicus* **Porcupine Bank** **Fishery countries:** Ireland	Bottom trawl	**FIP**	**Good Fish Guide** Think 4	⌄

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes cod and whiting, but catches are less of a concern than in other areas. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented across the Irish fleet to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. In this area there is a risk from trawling to vulnerable deep-sea habitats such as sea pens.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Porcupine Bank (FU 16): All areas, Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 3

Norway lobster *Nephrops norvegicus* **South and South West of Ireland** **Fishery countries:** Ireland	Bottom trawl	**FIP**	**Good Fish Guide** Think 4	⌄

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch of Celtic Sea cod and Irish 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 reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Ireland SW and SE coast (FU 19): All areas, Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 3

Norway lobster *Nephrops norvegicus* **The Smalls** **Fishery countries:**	Bottom trawl	**FIP**	**Seafood Watch** Avoid	⌄

Ireland

Good Fish Guide
Improver 5

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

Pacific cod
Gadus macrocephalus

Aleutian Islands, Eastern Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Bottom trawl

Longlines

Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes other fish, skates and sea birds. Measures are in place to minimize bycatch.
- The impact depends on the gear type. Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

The Fish Stock Sustainability Index (FSSI) ratings vary by fishing area:

- Aleutian Islands - 1.5
- Bering Sea - 4
- Gulf of Alaska - 3

The Good Fish Guide ratings vary by fishing area and gear type:

- Aleutian Islands longline, pot, trap or creel - 2
- Aleutian Islands bottom trawl - 3
- Bering Sea - 1
- Gul of Alaska longline, pot, trap or creel - 3
- Gulf of Alaska bottom trawl - 4*

*These ratings do not necessarily reflect the most up-to-date situation in the fishery.

References

FSSI and Non-FSSI Stock Status Table, Status as of September 30, 2022

Good Fish Guide - Pacific cod

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

Pacific cod
Gadus macrocephalus

Western Bering Sea (Anadyr-Navarin; Karaginsky; Petropavlovsk-Komandor)

Fishery countries:
Russia

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
4

Environmental Notes

- The fishery interacts with seabirds but measures are in place to minimize seabird bycatch.
- The fishery is unlikely to hinder recovery of bycatch species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Marine Certification LLC, October 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for Western Bering Sea Pacific cod and Pacific halibut longline

Patagonian scallop
Zygochlamys patagonica

Argentine

Fishery countries:
Argentina

Bottom 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.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place, including the use of area closures to protect vulnerable habitats.

General Notes

References

Organización Internacional Agropecuaria S.A. (OIA), September 2020, Public Certification Report Assessment against MSC Principles and Criteria for: Patagonian Scallop Bottom Otter Trawl Fishery in Argentine Sea

Peruvian calico scallop
Argopecten purpuratus

Peru

Fishery countries:
Peru

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- No feed inputs are used to support farmed scallops.
- The larval phase of scallops may be transported away from farm sites. But, scallops are mostly farmed within their native range and pose little risk from escapes. Predator control methods used are low-impact and there is little risk of direct or accidental mortality of predators and other wildlife.
- There is no concern regarding pollution from nutrients or organic matter as no feed or nutrient fertilization inputs are used to support farmed scallops.

General Notes

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

References:

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certification for Peruvian Scallop, Aquaculture Stewardship Council Certified: Bivalve Standard

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Rainbow Trout, Steelhead Trout
Oncorhynchus mykiss

United Kingdom

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

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

Shallow-water Cape hake
Merluccius capensis

South Africa

Fishery countries:
South Africa

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Previous concerns over interactions with seabirds have been mitigated using bird scaring lines and a reduction in fishing effort. However, there is still a lack of knowledge regarding the extent of fishery interactions with some ETP species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but there is a strategy in place for managing retained species. The estimated discard rate for the fishery is low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed, however, this fishery is considered highly unlikely to have an irreversible impact on habitat structure and function.

General Notes

References

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

Striped catfish
Pangasianodon hypophthalmus

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. Feed inputs are not required to be certified as sustainable or 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.
- The government requires pangasius farms to be managed under a zonal approach.

References:

FishSource - Pangasius, Vietnam

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

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

Striped catfish
Pangasius hypophthalmus

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

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.
- The government requires pangasius farms to be managed under a zonal approach.

References:

FishSource - Pangasius, Vietnam

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

Wellington flying squid
Nototodarus sloanii

South Pacific

Fishery countries:
China

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

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.

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Ecuador

Fishery countries:
Ecuador

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not 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.
- 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, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 2* and 3* certification

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Ecuador

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

India

Fishery countries:

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

India

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 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.
- 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 India 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.

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 - King prawn, Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certification for Whiteleg shrimp

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, India

Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

India

Fishery countries:

India

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not 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.
- 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 India 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.

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 - King prawn, Global, Farmed, Global Seafood Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 2* and 3* certification

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

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certification for Whiteleg shrimp]

[Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, India]

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Indonesia

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 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.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Indonesia and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality and cumulative impacts across a region may occur.

General Notes

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

- Legislation on zonal planning that is relevant to aquaculture does exist. The government has produced a coastal and marine spatial plan that identifies multiple aquaculture zones.

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Indonesia

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Indonesia

Whiteleg shrimp
Litopeneaus vannamei

Mexico

Fishery countries:
Mexico

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not 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.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern. Some evidence suggests that shrimp farms in Mexico have high water exchange rates, increasing the risk of disease transfer and escapes occurring. Whiteleg shrimp are native to the Pacific coast of Mexico, but

the industry uses broodstock that are genetically distinct from wild shrimp and the potential for genetic impacts on wild populations is unclear.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Frequent waste discharge from ponds has been connected to cumulative impacts on water quality in shrimp farming areas in Mexico. There is limited information regarding on-farm chemical use or shrimp farm effluent, but evidence suggests that antibiotics important to human health are used in production.

General Notes

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

References

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

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certification for Whiteleg shrimp

Seafood Watch Report for farmed Whiteleg shrimp, Mexico

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 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 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:

FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

Good Fish Guide - Prawns, King (whiteleg), prawns, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Farmed

Certified

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

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:

FishSource - shrimp, Vietnam

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

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Vietnam

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