Lidl GB

Since establishing itself in the UK in 1994, Lidl has experienced continuous growth in Great Britain and today has 31,000 employees, over 900 stores and 14 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 31 countries around the world, the supermarket now has more than 12,200 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 two-thirds of its core products from the UK, working with suppliers across the British Isles wherever possible.

2023

Number of Fisheries Used	Number of certified fisheries	Number of fisheries in a FIP	Number of farmed sources	Number of certified farmed sources
58	37	13	20	18

Production Methods Used

- Midwater trawl
- Bottom trawl
- Purse seine
- FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine
- Seine nets
- Gillnets and entangling nets
- Hook and line
- Longlines
- Handlines and pole-lines
- Pots and traps
- Miscellaneous
- Gear not known
- 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 between 2016 and 2022.

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

Wild-caught Fish & Seafood (excluding Tuna):

- 100% of wild caught species must be sourced from MSC certified fisheries or sourced from a credible Fishery Improvement Project (FIP).
- Any *Nephrops norvegicus* (Scampi) sourced for Lidl GB, must be sourced from within a credible FIP.

Tuna:

- 100% of tuna products must be sourced responsibly using either:
  - Pole and line.
  - Purse seine fish aggregation device (FAD)-free fishing practices.
  - Credible FIP.
  - MSC certified.

Farmed Fish & Seafood:

- 100% of farmed species must be sourced from BAP (2*), Global Gap or ASC certified sources.
- Our deluxe farmed Scottish salmon must also be certified to RSPCA Assured standards.

More information on our sourcing policy can be found here.

This profile covers wild-caught and farmed products negotiated for Lidl GB in 2022.

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.

Alaska pollock
Gadus chalcogrammus

East Kamchatka

Fishery countries:
Russia

Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

United Certification Systems Limited, September 2021, East Kamchatka Alaska (Walleye) pollock mid-water trawl Public Certification Report

United Certification Systems Limited, September 2022, Fishery Shipowners Association (FSA) East Kamchatka and North Kuril Islands Walleye pollock Public Certification Report

Alaska pollock
Gadus chalcogrammus

East Sakhalin

Fishery countries:
Russia

Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Acoura Marine Limited, August 2018, Russia Sea of Okhotsk Pollock Public Certification Report

United Certification Systems Limited, July 2022, Fishery Shipowners Association (FSA) East Sakhalin Walleye pollock Public Certification Report

Alaska pollock
Gadus chalcogrammus

Sea of Okhotsk

Fishery countries:
Russia

Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Alaska pollock
Gadus chalcogrammus

W Bering Sea Navarinsky

Fishery countries:
Russia

Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery may represent a conservation concern for sea lions and endangered seabirds, but only one ETP species (short-tailed albatross) was observed interacting with a trawl.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. There are several bycatch mitigation measures in place for the fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide, Alaska pollock, Bering Sea (West): Navarinsky, Net (pelagic trawl), Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)

FishSource
Well Managed

American lobster
Homarus americanus

Atlantic Canada: LFAs: 23-25, 26A and 26B, 27-38

Fishery countries:
Canada

Pots and traps

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Interactions with ETP species are low. But entanglement in lobster gear presents a risk to marine mammals, in particular to the critically endangered North Atlantic Right whale. Management measures such as seasonal closures are in place to reduce the risk of interactions with the species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Global Trust Certification, February 2021, Maritime Canada inshore lobster trap fishery Public Certification Report

Argentine shortfin squid

Illex argentinus

SW Atlantic: South Patagonian (SPS), Summer spawning (SSS)

Fishery countries:
Spain

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 have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Argentine shortfin squid, South Patagonian Stock, Atlantic, Southwest, Hook & line (jig)

Good Fish Guide - Argentine shortfin squid, Summer Spawning Stock, Atlantic, Southwest, Hook & line (jig)

 **Argentine shortfin squid** *Illex argentinus* **SW Atlantic** **Fishery countries:** Spain	Bottom trawl	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**FishSource** Needs Improvement	⌄

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.

 **Atlantic cod** *Gadus morhua* **Barents Sea** **Fishery countries:** Faroe Islands, Greenland, Norway, Russia, Spain, United Kingdom	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, which is currently classified as Vulnerable.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Hook and line

Longlines

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 **Atlantic cod** *Gadus morhua* **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.
- 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* **Icelandic** **Fishery countries:** Iceland	Bottom trawl Gillnets and entangling nets Longlines	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch**	

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Measures to record and reduce bycatch of marine mammals and sea birds in the gillnet and longline component of the fishery are needed.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- The impact depends on the gear type. 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 cod
Gadus morhua

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Midwater trawl

Seine nets

Handlines and pole-lines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on ETP species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Vottunarstofan Tún ehf, April 2017, Public Certification Report ISF Iceland Cod Fishery

Atlantic herring
Clupea harengus

North Sea Autumn spawners

Fishery countries:
Norway, United Kingdom

Midwater 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.
- 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
Think 3

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 a FIP.

References

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

North Atlantic Pelagic Advocacy Group, Fishery Improvement Projects

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

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

Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Scotland

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - salmon, United Kingdom

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

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

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

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Chilean mussel
Mytilus chilensis

Chile

Fishery countries:
Chile

Farmed

Certified

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- No feed inputs are used to support farmed mussels.

- The larval phase of mussels may be transported away from farm sites. The spread of non-native mussels and unintentionally introduced species beyond their natural range may be a cause for concern.
- There is no concern regarding pollution from nutrients or organic matter. No feed or nutrient fertilization inputs are used to support farmed mussels, and water quality has been shown to improve at farmed mussel sites.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Chilean mussel, Chile, Culture, bottom, Culture, suspension

Seafood Watch, August 2020, Marine Mussels, Mytilus spp, Perna spp., Worldwide, On and Off Bottom Culture

Seafood Watch Recommendations, Chilean mussel, Worldwide, Aquaculture Stewardship Council Certified Bivalve Standard

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 pilchard

Sardina pilchardus

NW Africa central

Purse seine

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Fishery countries:

Morocco

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

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

European pilchard
Sardina pilchardus

NW Africa central

Fishery countries:
Morocco

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

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

FishSource
Well Managed

European pilchard
Sardina pilchardus

Bay of Biscay, Southern Celtic Seas and English Channel

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Purse seine

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

European seabass

Dicentrarchus labrax

Turkey

Fishery countries:

Turkey

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

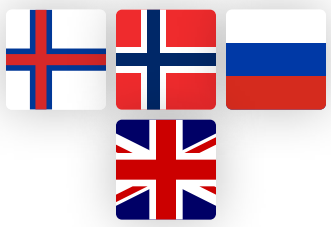
FishSource - seabass/seabream, Turkey

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

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

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

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



Haddock

Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Faroe Islands, Norway, Russia, United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

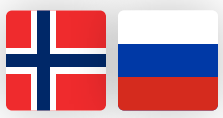
Ocean Wise
Recommended

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.

FishSource
Well Managed

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Seine nets

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

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.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

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.
- 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

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

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

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.

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Longlines

Certified

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

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Icelandic

Fishery countries:

Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Iceland

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

Indian squid
Loligo duvauceli

Western Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:
India

Midwater trawl

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles and marine mammals with this fishery. However, threats to ETP species are mainly associated with gillnet and seine gears.
- Bycatch is a risk for trawl gears.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - India Kerala shrimp and cephalopods - trawl

Mussels *Mytilus spp* **Shetland Islands and Scottish Mainland** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Miscellaneous	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 1 **Ocean Wise** Recommended	
Northern prawn *Pandalus borealis* **Atlantic Canada: SFAs 1-7** **Fishery countries:** Canada	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

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

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

FishSource
Well Managed

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

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

Fishery countries:
Canada

Bottom trawl

Certified

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:**	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed	

Estonia, Faroe Islands, Norway

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

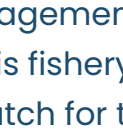
- This species plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.

References

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

DNV GL, October 2018, Public Certification Report for the Re-assessment of the Estonia North East Arctic cold water prawn fishery

DNV GL, November 2018, Public Certification Report for the Reassessment of the Faroe Islands North East Arctic cold water prawn fishery



Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Icelandic inshore and offshore

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on ETP species. While halibut is landed by the offshore fleet, regulations are in place to manage impacts on the species. No interactions with any other ETP species are thought to occur.
- Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on bycatch species. The most commonly caught bycatch species are cod and Greenland halibut. Fishing area closures are implemented if catches of small redfish, cod or halibut exceed thresholds.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed, however, this fishery is considered highly unlikely to have an irreversible impact on habitat structure and function.

General Notes

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

References

DNV GL, October 2018, Public Certification Report for the Initial assessment of the ISF Iceland Northern shrimp fishery (inshore and offshore)

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Skagerrak and Norwegian deep

Fishery countries:
Norway

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Sharks and rays are identified as ETP species that this fishery may interact with. Data for similar fisheries indicates that catches are low and therefore the fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on ETP species.
- Bycatch includes other commercial species including saithe and cod. Management measures include use of the Nordmøre sorting grid to reduce bycatch, quota, and effort restrictions.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed but the fishery is considered unlikely to cause serious and irreversible harm to habitats. But specific research on the impact of shrimp trawling in the Skagerrak and Norwegian Deep has not been conducted.

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, December 2021, Norway Skagerrak and Norwegian Deep cold water prawn Public Certification Report

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Western Greenland

Fishery countries:
Greenland

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- 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

FishSource
Well Managed

North Pacific hake
Merluccius productus

NE Pacific

Fishery countries:
United States

Midwater trawl

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Botney Gut- Silver Pit

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

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

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Celtic sea

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

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

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Celtic Sea, Bristol Channel

Bottom trawl

FIP

Good Fish Guide
Improver 5

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

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

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Devil's Hole; 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. Bycatch of cod is a particular concern.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Devil's Hole (FU 34), Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 5

Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, South Minch (FU 12), Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 5

Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Farn Deeps; Firth of Clyde

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

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

Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Firth of Clyde and Sound of Jura (FU 13), Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 5

Norway lobster *Nephrops norvegicus* **Firth of Forth; Fladen Ground** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Bottom trawl	**FIP**	**Seafood Watch** Avoid **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery. Bycatch of cod is a particular concern. 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

Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Firth of Forth (FU 8), Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 5

Good Fish Guide - Scampi or langoustine, Fladen Ground (FU 7), Bottom trawl (otter), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 5

Norway lobster *Nephrops norvegicus* **Irish Sea East** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Bottom trawl	**FIP**	**FishSource** Needs Improvement **Seafood Watch** Avoid	

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

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

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Irish Sea West

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

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

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Moray Firth

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

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

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Bottom trawl

FIP

North Minch

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery. Bycatch of West of Scotland juvenile cod is a particular concern.

- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

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

 **Norway lobster** *Nephrops norvegicus* **Noup** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Bottom trawl	**FIP**	**Seafood Watch** Avoid **Good Fish Guide** Think 3 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Norway lobster in the Noup is caught as bycatch by fishing vessels targeting whitefish. This fishery uses fishing gear with a larger mesh size that results in less risk of bycatch than in other fisheries catching Norway lobster.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

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

 **Pacific cod** *Gadus macrocephalus* **Aleutian Islands, Eastern Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska** **Fishery countries:**	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed	

United States

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

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 - 4

References

FSSI and Non-FSSI Stock Status Table, Status as of September 30, 2023

Good Fish Guide - Pacific cod

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

Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Alaska

Fishery countries:

Seine nets

Gillnets and entangling nets

Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

United States

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Russia - Iturup Island Sakhalin

Fishery countries:
Russia

Purse seine
Seine nets
Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

SCS Global, February 2021, Iturup Island Pink & Chum Salmon, MSC Fishery Assessment Report, Public Certification Report

Queen scallop
Aequipecten opercularis

Faroese waters

Fishery countries:
Faroe Islands

Dredge

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes

Rainbow trout, Steelhead trout
Oncorhynchus mykiss

Scotland

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Trout have a high requirement for fish in their diet.

- Escapes are unlikely to have a significant impact on wild trout populations.
- 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, Europe: Norway, Turkey, UK, Open net pen, marine, GLOBALG.A.P.

Good Fish Guide, Rainbow trout, Europe: Norway, Turkey, UK, Pond, freshwater, GLOBALG.A.P.

Rainbow trout, Steelhead trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss* **Turkey** **Fishery countries:** Turkey	Farmed	**Not certified or in an AIP**	**Sustainability not rated**	⌄

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- This product is certified to a non-GSSI recognised aquaculture certification standard. The environmental impacts will be addressed to some degree by certification.

Rainbow trout, Steelhead trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss* **United Kingdom** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Farmed	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**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.
- 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

- This product is certified to a non-GSSI recognised aquaculture certification standard. The environmental impacts will be addressed to some degree by certification.

Shallow-water Cape hake *Merluccius capensis* **South Africa**	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed	⌄

Fishery countries:

South Africa

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

Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Eastern Pacific Ocean

Gear not known

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds, but management measures are in place.
- Bycatch is a risk in this fishery. Bycatch includes billfish, other tuna species, and sharks. Fishery management plans are required to minimise and mitigate impacts.
- 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

Fishery countries:
Taiwan

FAD-free
(unassociated)
purse seine

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, sea turtles, and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch is a risk in purse seine fisheries. FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine gear result in less bycatch than associated fisheries. Bycatch for this fishery includes other tuna, billfishes and sharks.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Skipjack tuna, Western and Central Pacific, Net (purse seine on aggregating devices or free-schooling fish)

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Sockeye salmon
Oncorhynchus nerka

Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References
MRAG Americas, April 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery

Striped catfish
Pangasianodon hypophthalmus

Norway

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Fishery countries:
Norway

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts of production will be addressed to some degree by certification.

Farmed

Certified

Striped catfish
Pangasianodon hypophthalmus

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

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)

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, Pond, freshwater, Global Seafood Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 2* and 3*

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

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

India

Fishery countries:
India

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. But there is little transparency on the ingredients used in feed across the sector.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to India and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes but there is no evidence of the species becoming established in the wild.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle. The use of antibiotics important to human health and continued use of illegal antibiotics is a concern.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The aquaculture industry is currently managed under a farm-based approach. Shrimp farms are managed by the Coastal Aquaculture Authority through the Coastal Aquaculture Authority (CAA) Act and Guidelines, which acknowledge the importance of zonal management.

References

FishSource - Shrimp, India

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

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

Seafood Watch, October 2021, Whiteleg Shrimp, Giant Tiger Prawn, India, Ponds

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

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. But there is little transparency on the ingredients used in feed across the sector.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to India and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes but there is no evidence of the species becoming established in the wild.
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References

FishSource - Shrimp, India

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

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

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

Seafood Watch, October 2021, Whiteleg Shrimp, Giant Tiger Prawn, India, Ponds

Seafood Watch, Whiteleg shrimp, Worldwide,
Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP Standard: Finfish and Crustacean Farms (2, 3, 4-star)

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Indonesia

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

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

General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Indonesia

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

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

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Whiteleg shrimp
Litopeneaus vannamei

Mexico

Fishery countries:
Mexico

Farmed

Certified

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, Pond, freshwater, Global Seafood Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 2* and 3*

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, March 2021, Whiteleg shrimp, Mexico, Ponds

Whiteleg shrimp
Litopeneaus vannamei

Thailand

Fishery countries:
Thailand

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Thailand and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on the frequency of waste discharge from ponds.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- Shrimp farming is restricted to designated shrimp aquaculture zones, however, the cumulative impact of multiple farms does not appear to have been considered.

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Thailand

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

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Venezuela

Fishery countries:
Venezuela

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Information specific to marine feed ingredients used in production in Venezuela was not found.
- Information about impacts on wild species in Venezuela was not found. Potential concerns include disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns and ecological impacts from escapes.
- No information on chemical use and water quality impacts in Venezuela is available. Chemicals and antibiotics are widely used in shrimp production.

General Notes

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

References

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

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

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

General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

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

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

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

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

			FishSource Managed	
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
 **Whiteleg shrimp** *Penaeus vannamei* **Vietnam** **Fishery countries:** Vietnam	Farmed	**Certified**	**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. But there is little transparency on the ingredients used in feed across the sector.
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General Notes

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

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

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

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

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

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Whiteleg shrimp *Penaeus vannamei* **Vietnam** **Fishery countries:** Vietnam	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed **Good Fish Guide** Think 3	⌄

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- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed. But there is little transparency on the ingredients used in feed across the sector.
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General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

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

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

Yellowfin tuna *Thunnus albacares* **Indian Ocean** **Fishery countries:**	Hook and line	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**Seafood Watch** Avoid	⌄

Vietnam

Good Fish Guide
Avoid 5

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Potential impacts on ETP species vary by gear type. Longline gear presents the greatest risk to vulnerable species such as sharks, sea turtles, and seabirds. Handline and trolling can have some bycatch of sharks.
- The level of bycatch varies by gear type. Bycatch is a significant risk in Indian Ocean longline fisheries. Handline and trolling can have some bycatch.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Yellowfin tuna, Indian Ocean, Hook & line (handline)

Good Fish Guide - Yellowfin tuna, Indian Ocean, Hook & line (longline)

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