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.

2021

Number of Fisheries Used	Number of certified fisheries	Number of fisheries in a FIP	Number of farmed sources	Number of certified farmed sources
69	53	4	17	13

Production Methods Used

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

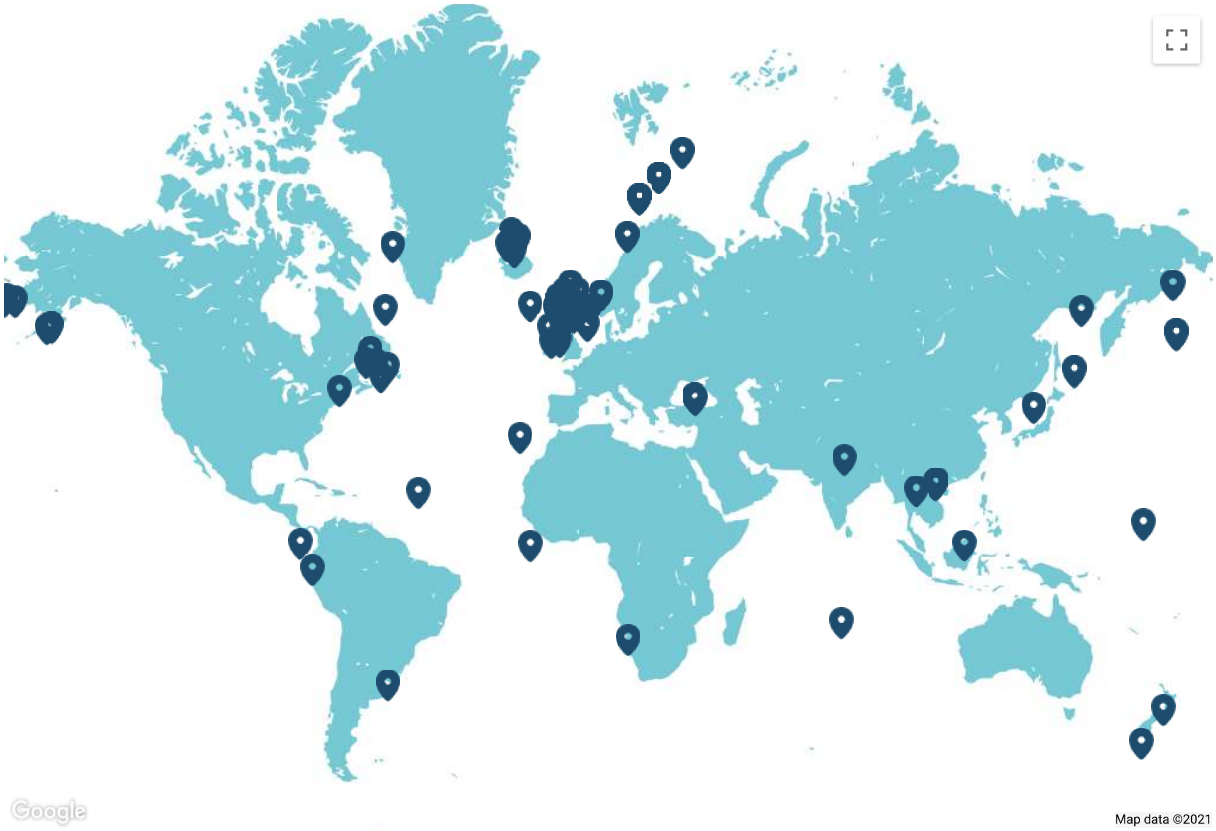
- 100% of our own brand chilled, frozen farmed species as well as farmed species used as an ingredient in other products must be sourced from BAP 2*, Global Gap or ASC certified sources.
- We are working towards 100% traceability and sustainability in our farmed seafood supply chains. Therefore, we expect 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 2020.

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

General Notes

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

Species and Location	Production Methods	Certification or Improvement Project	Sustainability Ratings	Notes
 **Alaska pollock** *Theragra chalcogramma* **Sea of Okhotsk** **Fishery countries:** Russia	Midwater trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 1 **Ocean Wise** Recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

 **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 PET 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

 **American sea scallop** *Placopecten magellanicus* **Eastern Scotian shelf; St Pierre Bank** **Fishery countries:** Canada	Dredge	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is a strategy in place to manage impacts on the main bycatch species, which is yellowtail flounder. Bycatch also includes small quantities of cod, haddock, skate, and monkfish.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed, but the fishery is considered highly unlikely to reduce habitat structure and function to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.

General Notes

References

Intertek, June 2015, MSC Public Certification Report for Eastern Canada Offshore Scallop Fishery

 **American sea scallop** *Placopecten magellanicus* **US Atlantic** **Fishery countries:** U.S.	Dredge	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Ocean Wise** Recommended **NOAA FSSI**	⌄

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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have significant impacts on bycatch species.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed, but the fishery is considered highly unlikely to reduce habitat structure and function to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.

General Notes

References

SCS Global Services, October 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for US Atlantic Sea Scallop

Argentine shortfin squid
Illex argentinus

SW Atlantic

Fishery countries:
Spain

Hook and line

Not certified or in a FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- The hook and line (jig) fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species.
- Bycatch in the hook and line (jig) fishery is minimal.
- This gear is unlikely to interact with the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Argentine shortfin squid, Argentine and Falkland Is EEZs & adjacent high seas, Atlantic, Southwest, Hook & line (jig)

Seafood Watch, October 2017, Argentine shortfin squid, Argentina, jig

Argentine shortfin squid
Illex argentinus

SW Atlantic

Fishery countries:
Spain

Midwater trawl

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Environmental Notes

- There is a lack of information on interactions with PET species in the trawl fishery.
- There is a lack of information on bycatch in the trawl fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Argentine shortfin squid, Argentine and Falkland Is EEZs & adjacent high seas, Atlantic, Southwest, Net (pelagic trawl)

FishSource

Atlantic cod *Gadus morhua* **Barents Sea** **Fishery countries:** Faroe Islands, Greenland, Spain	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2 **Ocean Wise** Recommended	

Environmental Notes

- There are 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:** Norway	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- There are 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:** Norway	Seine nets Gillnets and entangling nets Hook and line Longlines	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Ocean Wise**	

Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

- There are 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

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species, but MSC conditions are in place to improve data collection and analysis on interactions with PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

DNV GL, June 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for Oceanprom Barents Sea cod and haddock fishery

 **Atlantic cod** *Gadus morhua* **Barents Sea** **Fishery countries:** U.K.	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- There are 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* **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 1 **Ocean Wise** Recommended	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- The impact depends on the gear type. Bottom trawls will have the greatest impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 **Atlantic herring** *Clupea harengus* **North Sea Autumn spawners** **Fishery countries:** U.K.	Midwater trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Think 3 **Ocean Wise** Recommended	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 **Atlantic mackerel** *Scomber scombrus* **NE Atlantic** **Fishery countries:** U.K.	Midwater trawl	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**FishSource** Managed **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to PET species with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- Certification for this fishery was publicly suspended in March 2019 due to concerns regarding overfishing.
- 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

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
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

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The Norwegian salmon industry has adopted a zonal approach to aquaculture management.

References:

FishSource - salmon, Norway

Good Fish Guide - Salmon, Atlantic (Farmed), Scotland and Norway, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification

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

Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Norway

Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

Norway

Fishery countries:
Norway

Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The Norwegian salmon industry has adopted a zonal approach to aquaculture management.

References:

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:
U.K.

Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

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 Scottish salmon.

General Notes

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

References:

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 paradoxus

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch

South Africa **Fishery countries:** South Africa			Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Think 3 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place. An MSC condition is in place to gather information on fishery impacts on bird species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. An MSC condition is in place to investigate options for protecting benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 **European pilchard** *Sardina pilchardus* **NW Africa central** **Fishery countries:** Morocco	Midwater trawl Purse seine	**FIP**	**FishSource** Managed	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

 **European seabass** *Dicentrarchus labrax* **Turkey** **Fishery countries:** Turkey	Farmed	**Certified**	**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:

Good Fish Guide - Seabass (Farmed), European Union and Turkey, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification

Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass, Turkey

 **European seabass** *Dicentrarchus labrax* **Turkey** **Fishery countries:** Turkey	Farmed	**Not certified or in an AIP**	**Seafood Watch** Avoid **Good Fish Guide** Think 4 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- Seabass require fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources in their diet. Sources for feed inputs are not necessarily certified sustainable.
- Escapes are a concern and little is known about the risk of disease transfer to wild species, although it does not appear to present a significant threat.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, however the potential cumulative impacts beyond the immediate farm site are not well understood. Chemical inputs are only used for health management and are applied in a controlled manner. Reports indicate that antibiotic use in aquaculture in Turkey has declined in recent years, but there is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs.

General Notes

References:

Good Fish Guide - Seabass (Farmed), European Union and Turkey

Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass, Turkey

 **Haddock** *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* **Barents Sea** **Fishery countries:** Faroe Islands, Greenland	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seahood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2 **Ocean Wise** Recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- All fish caught must be retained, recorded and landed.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed	⌄

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
France

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species. However, there are 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.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway, Russia

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Gear specific information on interactions with PET species is limited, but an MSC condition is in place to address this.
- MSC conditions are in place to assess the impact of the fishery on bycatch species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

			Ocean Wise Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- Information on interactions with PET species is not yet adequate to assess the impact of the fishery, but an MSC condition is in place to address this.
- 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.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 **Haddock** *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* **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** Recommended	

Environmental Notes

- Gear specific information on interactions with PET species is limited, but an MSC condition is in place to address this.
- MSC conditions are in place to assess the impact of the fishery on bycatch species.
- 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:** Norway	Seine nets Gillnets and entangling nets	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Ocean Wise** Recommended	

Environmental Notes

- Gear specific information on interactions with PET species is limited, but an MSC condition is in place to address this.
- MSC conditions are in place to assess the impact of the fishery on bycatch species.
- Measures to protect vulnerable habitats such as cold water coral reefs are in place.

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** Recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to PET species with this fishery, particularly golden redfish, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Acoura Marine, August 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for FIUN Barents & Norwegian Seas Cod and Haddock Fishery

 **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

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species, but MSC conditions are in place to improve data collection and analysis on interactions with PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

DNV GL, June 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for Oceanprom Barents Sea cod and haddock fishery

	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed	⌄

Haddock *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* **Barents Sea** **Fishery countries:** U.K.			**Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

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 PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Measures to protect vulnerable habitats such as cold water coral reefs are in place.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 **Haddock** *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* **Icelandic** **Fishery countries:** Iceland	Handlines and pole-lines	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Ocean Wise** Recommended	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

 **Haddock** *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* **Icelandic** **Fishery countries:** Iceland	Longlines	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET 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

		**Certified**	**FishSource**	

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

North Sea, West of Scotland and Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
Denmark, U.K.

Bottom trawl

Seine nets

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 PET species.
- Bycatch of cod is a risk for this fishery but measures are in place to reduce impacts.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- As a mixed fishery, the effects of management measures on other species need to be considered within an ecosystem context.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

North Sea, West of Scotland and Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
Norway

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 PET species.
- Bycatch of cod is a risk for this fishery but measures are in place to reduce impacts.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- As a mixed fishery, the effects of management measures on other species need to be considered within an ecosystem context.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

North Sea, West of Scotland and Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
Denmark, U.K.

Gillnets and entangling nets

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch of cod is a risk for this fishery but measures are in place to reduce impacts.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- As a mixed fishery, the effects of management measures on other species need to be considered within an ecosystem context.

 **Haddock** *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* **North Sea, West of Scotland and Skagerrak** **Fishery countries:** Norway	Purse seine Gillnets and entangling nets Hook and line Pots and traps	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Ocean Wise** Recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch of cod is a risk for this fishery but measures are in place to reduce impacts.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- As a mixed fishery, the effects of management measures on other species need to be considered within an ecosystem context.

 **Haddock** *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* **Rockall** **Fishery countries:** U.K.	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- There are concerns about the impact of this fishery on skates and sharks.
- Information on bycatch in this fishery is limited. Data collection is underway to determine impacts of the fishery on bycatch species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

General Notes

- As a mixed fishery, the effects of management measures on other species need to be considered within an ecosystem context.

References

Good Fish Guide - Haddock, Rockall, Bottom trawl (otter), Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)

Japanese flying squid
Todarodes pacificus

East China Sea and Japan Sea

Fishery countries:
China

Hook and line

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

Environmental Notes

- There is no information on the impact of this fishery on PET 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.

Mussels
Mytilus spp

Shetland Islands and Scottish Mainland

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Miscellaneous

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

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

Mussels
Mytilus spp

Ireland

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Miscellaneous

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

			Ocean Wise Recommended	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

SAI Global, 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for Ireland rope grown mussel

 **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

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

General Notes

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

 **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 PET 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 PET 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, September 2019, 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:** Estonia	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2 **Ocean Wise** Recommended **NOAA FSSI** 2.5	⌄

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

 **Northern prawn** *Pandalus borealis* **Barents Sea**	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch**	⌄

Fishery countries: Faroe Islands, Norway			Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2 **Ocean Wise** Recommended	

Environmental Notes

- Seabirds and marine mammals are present in the fishery area, but no information on interactions was found.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

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

 **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 PET species. While halibut is landed by the offshore fleet, regulations are in place to manage impacts on the species. No interactions with any other PET 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.

 **Northern prawn** *Pandalus borealis* **Skagerrak and Norwegian deep** **Fishery countries:** Denmark, Sweden	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Good Fish Guide** Think 3 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch is dominated by cod and saithe. Deep- sea species are also caught in this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

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.

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 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed but the fishery is considered unlikely to cause serious and irreversible harm to 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.

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

General Notes

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

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide

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:** U.K.			Think 3 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

Norway lobster *Nephrops norvegicus* **Farn Deeps** **Fishery countries:** U.K.	Bottom trawl	**FIP**	**Seafood Watch** Avoid **Good Fish Guide** Improver 5 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

Norway lobster *Nephrops norvegicus* **Fladen Ground** **Fishery countries:** U.K.	Bottom trawl	**FIP**	**Seafood Watch** Avoid **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes cod, haddock and whiting. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

 **Norway lobster** *Nephrops norvegicus* **Irish Sea West** **Fishery countries:** Ireland	Bottom trawl	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**Seafood Watch** Avoid **Good Fish Guide** Think 3 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 **Norway lobster** *Nephrops norvegicus* **Labadie** **Fishery countries:** Ireland	Bottom trawl	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**Seafood Watch** Avoid **Good Fish Guide** Avoid 5 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 **Pacific cod** *Gadus macrocephalus* **Aleutian Islands** **Fishery countries:** U.S.	Hook and line Longlines Pots and traps	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2 **Ocean Wise** Recommended	

NOAA FSSI
1.5

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals in this fishery, but there is a strategy in place to manage impacts.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes other fish, skates and sea birds, but there is a strategy in place to manage impacts.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Pacific cod
Gadus macrocephalus

Aleutian Islands

Fishery countries:
U.S.

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
1.5

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals in this fishery, but there is a strategy in place to manage impacts.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes other fish, skates and sea birds, but there is a strategy in place to manage impacts.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Pacific cod
Gadus macrocephalus

Eastern Bering Sea

Fishery countries:
U.S.

Bottom trawl
Hook and line
Longlines
Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
4

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals in this fishery, but impacts are likely to be low and there is a management strategy in place.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes other fish, skates and sea birds, but there is a strategy in place to manage impacts.
- Impacts on the sea bed vary by gear type. Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 **Pacific cod** *Gadus macrocephalus* **Western Bering Sea** **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

- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals in this fishery, but impacts are likely to be low and there is a management strategy in place.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes sea birds, but there is a strategy in place to manage impacts.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 **Pangasius** *Pangasius hypophthalmus* **Vietnam** **Fishery countries:** Vietnam	Farmed	**Certified**	**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) certification

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

Pangas
Pangasius spp.

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Pangasius feed includes low levels of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. Feed inputs are not required to be responsibly sourced.
- As a native species, the risk to wild populations from escapes is low. Juveniles used in pangasius farming come from Vietnamese hatcheries and the trade of wild-caught broodstock is limited.
- Pangasius farming in Vietnam is linked to illegal disposal of waste into adjoining waterways with cumulative impacts that contribute to water pollution. However, certified farms are assumed to dispose of waste properly.

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, BAP Standard: Finfish and Crustacean Farms (2, 3, 4-star)

Peruvian calico scallop
Argopecten purpuratus

Peru

Fishery countries:
Peru

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
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

Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Alaska

Fishery countries:
U.S.

Purse seine
Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

SCS Global Services, 2017, MSC Fishery Assessment Report Annette Islands Reserve Salmon Fishery Public Certification Report

Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Alaska

Fishery countries:
U.S.

Hook and line

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

SCS Global Services, 2017, MSC Fishery Assessment Report Annette Islands Reserve Salmon Fishery Public Certification Report

Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Russia - Iturup Island Sakhalin

Fishery countries:
Russia

Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low and non-target species are released alive.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

References

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

Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Russia - Iturup Island Sakhalin

Fishery countries:
Russia

Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

SCS Global Services, 2017, MSC Public Certification Report for Iturup Pink & Chum Salmon Fisheries - Expedited Assessment for the Addition of Purse Seine Gear

Rainbow Trout, Steelhead Trout
Oncorhynchus mykiss

Turkey

Fishery countries:
Turkey

Farmed

Not certified or in an AIP

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

- No additional notes.

Rainbow Trout, Steelhead Trout

Farmed

Certified

Sustainability not rated

Oncorhynchus mykiss

United Kingdom

Fishery countries:
U.K.

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

Skipjack tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis* **Eastern Atlantic Ocean** **Fishery countries:** Unknown Region	Handlines and pole-lines	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**FishSource** Needs Improvement **Seafood Watch** Good Alternative **Good Fish Guide** Think 3 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Skipjack tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis* **Western Atlantic Ocean** **Fishery countries:** Unknown Region	Handlines and pole-lines	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**FishSource** Managed **Seafood Watch** Good Alternative **Good Fish Guide** Think 3 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Skipjack tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis* **Indian Ocean** **Fishery countries:** Unknown Region	Handlines and pole-lines	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**FishSource** Managed **Seafood Watch** Avoid **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Skipjack tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis* **Eastern Pacific Ocean** **Fishery countries:** Unknown Region	Handlines and pole-lines	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**Good Fish Guide** Think 3	⌄

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Skipjack tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis* **Western and Central Pacific Ocean** **Fishery countries:** Unknown Region	Handlines and pole-lines	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**FishSource** Managed **Seafood Watch** Best Choice **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2	⌄

			Ocean Wise Recommended	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 **Wellington flying squid** *Nototodarus sloanii* **East and West NZ, NZ Southern Islands** **Fishery countries:** New Zealand	Bottom trawl	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**FishSource** Needs Improvement	⌄

Environmental Notes

- The fishery interacts with marine mammals and seabirds but there are management measures in place.
- Information on bycatch is limited.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

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

References

OpenSeas New Zealand, May 2019, Arrow squid

 **Whiteleg shrimp** *Penaeus vannamei* **India** **Fishery countries:** India	Farmed	**Certified**	**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. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- 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:

FishSource - shrimp, India

Good Fish Guide - Prawns, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 2 & 3* certified

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

 **Whiteleg shrimp** *Penaeus vannamei* **Indonesia** **Fishery countries:** Indonesia	Farmed	**Certified**	**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. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Indonesia and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality and cumulative impacts across a region may occur.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- Legislation on zonal planning that is relevant to aquaculture does exist. A zonal approach to aquaculture is being introduced via an Aquaculture Improvement Project (AIP) in Muncar, Banyuwangi district, East Java.

References:

FishSource - shrimp, Indonesia

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

 **Whiteleg shrimp** *Penaeus vannamei* **Thailand** **Fishery countries:** Thailand	Farmed	**Certified**	**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. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- 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.

- Public information on zonal approaches to planning and production of shrimp farming in Thailand is limited.

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Thailand

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

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed

Whiteleg shrimp *Penaeus vannamei* **Vietnam** **Fishery countries:** Vietnam	Farmed	**Certified**	**Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Think 3	⌄

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- 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 Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 2* and 3*

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Vietnam

Whiteleg shrimp *Penaeus vannamei* **Vietnam** **Fishery countries:** Vietnam	Farmed	**Not certified or in an AIP**	**Seafood Watch** Avoid **Good Fish Guide** Avoid 5 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used.
- 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. Environmental issues are mitigated by the certification standards.

General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

Good Fish Guide - King Prawn, Asia: India, Vietnam and Indonesia

Seafood Watch report for Whiteleg shrimp, Vietnam

 **Whiteleg shrimp** *Penaeus vannamei* **Vietnam** **Fishery countries:** Vietnam	Farmed	**Prospective AIP**	**Seafood Watch** Avoid **Good Fish Guide** Avoid 5 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used.
- 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. Environmental issues are mitigated by the certification standards.

General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

Good Fish Guide - King Prawn, Asia: India, Vietnam and Indonesia

Seafood Watch report for Whiteleg shrimp, Vietnam

 **Yellowfin sole** *Limanda aspera* **Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands** **Fishery countries:** U.S.	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Ocean Wise** Recommended **NOAA FSSI** 4	⌄

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

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