Tesco

With seafood on offer across chilled, frozen, canned, prepared and food to go categories, we sell a wide range of seafood and fish products. As the UK's largest food retailer, we can make a big difference in promoting healthy oceans and fish stocks, preserving marine resources for future generations.

2022

Number of wild caught species used	% volume from certified fisheries	% volume from a FIP	Number of farmed species used	% volume from certified farms
39	64	31	13	98

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

Covering three quarters of the Earth's surface, oceans are home to some of the planet's most unique and diverse creatures. Oceans also help stabilise our climate and are a key source of food for billions of people around the world.

As a global retailer, we can make a difference in promoting healthy oceans and fish stocks and preserving marine resources for future generations.

We work hard across the industry and in partnership with WWF to deliver our goal of 100% MSC Tuna by 2025 and to achieve 100% sustainable seafood by 2030 through our Seascape approach. We have three areas of focus -

- Improve - the health of fish stocks and the marine ecosystem, and reducing impacts on non-target species
- Transform - sustainable aquaculture and feed for farmed fish
- Upholding - human rights

As part of our sustainability strategy for Marine, certification is only part of a wider marine agenda that is defined by our Seascape approach which looks to move away from a gear-based approach to fisheries to a governance-based approach much in the same way as Landscape approaches have been adopted internally for Soy and in areas of our Climate approach.

We work with Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP), WWF, GTA and the GGGI with other partners to assess risks and drive improvements in the fisheries we source from.

Our partnership with WWF aims to reduce the environmental impact of an average UK shopping basket. We publicly request that the Aquaculture sector reduces the Forage Fish meal and oil inclusion in feed (see WWF Basket: Outcomes and Measures) and ask the industry to substitute foraged marine ingredients with alternative raw materials such as algal oil and insect protein (Encouraging sustainable feeding practices in the aquaculture industry).

As part of our cross-industry collaboration, we are in the Global Tuna Alliance (GTA). Tesco are one of the GTA founding members and we continue to participate through the steering committee. The GTA is an independent group of retailers and supply-chain companies, working to ensure that tuna ultimately meets the highest standards of environmental performance and social responsibility. In addition, Tesco were pivotal in the creation of the North Atlantic Pelagics Advocacy (NAPA) group, a coalition of buyers advocating for improvement on the herring, whiting and mackerel fisheries in the North-East Atlantic.

We continue to support the Global Ghost Gear Initiative to help address ocean pollution from lost or abandoned fishing gear and Fishing For Litter in Scotland. Tesco also participated in SFP's bycatch audit program. Summary results can be found here: Bycatch Audit of Tesco's Wild Supply Chain. In addition to this, we are members of the Sustainable Seafood Coalition.

To reduce the environmental footprint of aquaculture and release pressure on the marine ecosystems from the feed we are promoting alternative sustainable feed ingredients such as algal oil. Our efforts on aquaculture were recognised in the last Changing Markets and Feedback report "Floundering around", where Tesco scored higher than the other UK retailers.

This profile covers all wild-caught and farmed seafood sourced for Tesco in 2021.

Corrections made to source list: 06 April 2023.

https://www.tescoplc.com/sustainability/planet/marine/

https://www.tescoplc.com/media/759041/marine_factsheet.pdf

https://www.tescoplc.com/investors/reports-results-and-presentations/annual-report-2022/

Associated Fisheries

Species and Location	Production Methods	Certification or Improvement Project	Sustainability Ratings	Notes
 **Aesop shrimp** *Pandalus montagui* **Eastern Assessment Zone - Davis Strait** **Fishery countries:** Canada	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Ocean Wise** Recommended	
Alaska pollock *Theragra chalcogramma* **Aleutian Islands, E Bering Sea, Gulf of**	Midwater trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Measures are in place to minimize bycatch in this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

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

Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

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

General Notes

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

American lobster

Pots and traps

Not certified or in a FIP

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Homarus americanus

Newfoundland

Fishery countries:
Canada

Good Fish Guide
Avoid 5

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- The risk to the critically endangered North Atlantic right whale of entanglement in lobster gear is a serious concern.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Lobster pots are unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Seafood Watch, 2018, Canada American Lobster Seafood Watch Report

American sea scallop
Placopecten magellanicus

Dredge

Certified

St Pierre Bank

Fishery countries:
Canada

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP 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

LLoyd's Register, December 2020, MSC Public Certification Report for Eastern Canada Offshore Scallop

American sea scallop
Placopecten magellanicus

US Atlantic

Fishery countries:
United States

Dredge

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
4

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP 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

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Angler
Lophius piscatorius

Southern Celtic Sea and Bay of Biscay

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, skates and rays with this fishery. Occasional interactions with marine mammals occur.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - UK monkfish - gillnet/trawl

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Faroe Islands, Greenland

Bottom trawl

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway, Russia, United Kingdom

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Seine nets

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Hook and line

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
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

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

General Notes

References

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

Atlantic herring

Clupea harengus

NE Atlantic Spring spawners

Fishery countries:
Denmark

Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic herring

Clupea harengus

NE Atlantic Spring spawners

Fishery countries:
Denmark

Purse seine

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

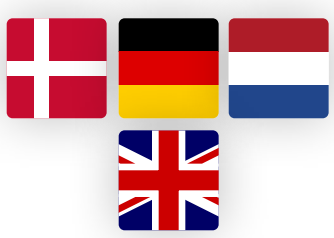
Ocean Wise
Not recommended

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 sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Atlantic herring

Clupea harengus

North Sea autumn spawners

Fishery countries:
Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom

Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic mackerel
Scomber scombrus

NE Atlantic

Fishery countries:
Ireland, United Kingdom

Midwater trawl

Some product from FIP fisheries

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

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

Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

Iceland

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but responsible sourcing of inputs is encouraged for certified salmon.

- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. In addition, concerns have been expressed about the impact on wild wrasse populations used as cleaner fish to control sea lice.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Chemical inputs of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for farmed salmon.

General Notes

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

References

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

Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

Ireland

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

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 potential for farmed salmon escapes, disease outbreaks, and impacts on wild salmonids and wild fish used as cleaner fish.
- 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.

Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

Norway

Fishery countries:
Norway

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Salmon production relies on wild capture fisheries for feed. The sustainability of fisheries supplying fishmeal and fish oil varies.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. Escapes are a critical conservation concern in Production Areas 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11. In addition, concerns have been expressed about the impact on wild wrasse

populations used as cleaner fish to control sea lice.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Chemical inputs of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for farmed Norwegian salmon. The use of chemical pesticides has been reduced over the last five years but varies by Production Areas.

General Notes

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

References

FishSource - salmon, Norway

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

Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Norway

Atlantic salmon *Salmo salar* **United Kingdom** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed **Good Fish Guide** Think 3	⌄

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - salmon, United Kingdom

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

Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Scotland

Banana prawn *Penaeus merguiensis* **Indonesia** **Fishery countries:** Indonesia	Gillnets and entangling nets	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**FishSource** Needs Improvement	⌄

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- This fishery was previously engaged in a FIP which has since become inactive.

Blue mussel *Mytilus edulis* **East Jutland** **Fishery countries:** Denmark	Dredge	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed	⌄

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- Light-weight dredge gear and fishing area restrictions are used to reduce the impact of the fishery on the sea bed. This fishery is assessed as highly unlikely to reduce habitat structure and function to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Chilean mussel *Mytilus chilensis* **Chile** **Fishery countries:** Chile	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended	⌄

Ocean Wise
Not 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 - Mussel, Chilean (Farmed)

Seafood Watch Recommendations for Chilean mussels

Seafood Watch
Best Choice

Chilean mussel
Mytilus chilensis

Chile

Fishery countries:
Chile

Farmed

Not certified or in an AIP

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- No feed inputs are used to support farmed mussels.
- Only naturally occurring spat are used to stock the farm so the transportation of the larval phase of mussels away from farm sites is not a 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 - Mussel, Chilean (Farmed)

Seafood Watch Recommendations for Chilean mussels

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Chum salmon
Oncorhynchus keta

Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Purse seine

Gillnets and

entangling nets

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Management measures are in place to minimise bycatch of non-target salmon stocks.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

FishSource
Managed

Common sole
Solea solea

Western English Channel

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

- Pink sea fan and other coral species, as well as skates and rays, may be affected by bottom trawling in this area.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery. The bottom trawl gear used is not very selective and the fishery catches a variety of mixed demersal finfish, including undersized plaice.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Sole, Dover sole, Common sole, Demersal otter trawl, English Channel (West)

Cupped oysters nei
Crassostrea spp.

United Kingdom

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Farmed

Not certified or in an AIP

Seafood Watch
Best Choice

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- No feed inputs are used to support farmed oysters.
- Pacific oysters are non-native to the UK and may compete with native oyster species.
- There is no concern regarding pollution from nutrients or organic matter. No feed or chemical inputs are used to support farmed oysters.

General Notes

References:

Good Fish Guide - Oyster, Pacific, oysters (Farmed), UK

Seafood Watch Recommendations for farmed oysters, Worldwide

Deep-water Cape hake
Merluccius paradoxus

South Africa

Fishery countries:
South Africa

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- 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.

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Edible crab
Cancer pagurus

Orkney

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Pots and traps

FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

European anchovy
Engraulis encrasicolus

Bay of Biscay

Fishery countries:
Spain

Purse seine

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Measures are in place to prevent fishing from hindering the recovery and rebuilding of the main bycatch species.
- 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.

References

Bureau Veritas, April 2020, MSC Public Certification Report for Cantabrian Sea Purse Seine Anchovy Fishery

 **European anchovy** *Engraulis encrasicolus* **NW Africa** **Fishery countries:** Morocco	Purse seine	**FIP**	**FishSource** Managed **Good Fish Guide** Think 3	

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals and sharks with this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- 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.

References

FisheryProgress - Morocco anchovy - purse seine

 **European lobster** *Homarus gammarus* **Orkney** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Pots and traps	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**Good Fish Guide** Think 4	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - European lobster, Scotland (Orkney), Pot, trap or creel

European pilchard

Sardina pilchardus

NW Africa central

Fishery countries:

Morocco

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

- Available data is still limited, but work is underway in the Moroccan FIP to determine fishery interactions with ETP species. Initial evidence suggests the number of interactions is low.
- 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.

References

Good Fish Guide - Sardine, Northwest Africa: Zone A and B (Central), Net (pelagic trawl; purse seine), Fishery Improvement Project: Stage 5

European plaice

Pleuronectes platessa

Icelandic

Fishery countries:

Iceland

Bottom trawl

Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

European plaice
Pleuronectes platessa

Kattegat, Belts and Sound

Fishery countries:
Denmark

Bottom trawl

Seine nets

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

European plaice
Pleuronectes platessa

North Sea and Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
Denmark, Netherlands

Bottom trawl

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

General Notes

References

Control Union, October 2019, MSC Public Certification Report - Principle 2 for Joint demersal fisheries in the North Sea and adjacent waters

Acoura Marine, March 2016, MSC Public Certification Report for Ekofish Group North Sea (ICES IVb) twin rigged otter trawl plaice fishery

European plaice
Pleuronectes platessa

North Sea and Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
Netherlands

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Acoura Marine, March 2016, MSC Public Certification Report for Ekofish Group North Sea (ICES IVb) twin rigged otter trawl plaice fishery

European plaice
Pleuronectes platessa

North Sea and Skagerrak

Fishery countries:

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Interactions with marine mammals, sharks, skates and rays occasionally occur in this fishery.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but management measures are in place to reduce impacts.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. But, the fishery is considered highly unlikely to irreparably reduce habitat structure and function.

General Notes

References

Control Union, May 2022, MSC Public Certification Report for Scottish Fisheries Sustainable Accreditation Group (SFSAG) Northern Demersal Stocks

FishSource
Well Managed

European plaice
Pleuronectes platessa

North Sea and Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.
- Profile not yet complete.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - United Kingdom European plaice & lemon sole - seine/trawl

European plaice

Seine nets

FIP

FishSource
Well Managed

Pleuronectes platessa

North Sea and Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - United Kingdom European plaice & lemon sole - seine/trawl

European seabass
Dicentrarchus labrax

Turkey

Fishery countries:
Turkey

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - seabass/seabream, Turkey

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

Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass, Turkey

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

European sprat
Sprattus sprattus

Celtic Sea and West of Scotland

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Environmental Notes

- There is a lack of information on interactions with ETP species for this fishery.
- There is limited information on bycatch in this fishery but bycatch of herring is a risk.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery will form part of Project UK round 3.
- 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 - Sprat, whitebait, Pelagic trawl, West of Scotland, Southern Celtic Seas

Giant tiger prawn
Penaeus monodon

Indonesia

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise

Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Giant tiger prawns are farmed in intensive and extensive systems that may require supplementary inputs of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern. Although escapes do occur, giant tiger prawns are native to Indonesia therefore lowering the risk to wild populations. However, the use of wild-caught juveniles to supply or supplement the stock on some farms may present a risk.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. The use of illegal antibiotics is a particular 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.

References:

FishSource - shrimp, Indonesia

Good Fish Guide - Tiger Prawn (Farmed), Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification

Good Fish Guide - Tiger prawns, Vietnam, India, Indonesia All Areas, Farmed by Pond, improved extensive, Pond, semi-intensive

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Giant tiger prawn

Giant tiger prawn

Penaeus monodon

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Giant tiger prawns are farmed in intensive and extensive systems that may require supplementary inputs of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern. Although escapes do occur, giant tiger prawns are native to Vietnam, therefore lowering the risk to wild populations. However, the use of wild-caught juveniles to supply or supplement the stock on some farms may present a risk.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. The use of illegal antibiotics is a particular concern.

General Notes

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

References:

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, Tiger prawns (Farmed), Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certification for Giant tiger prawn

Seafood Watch Report for farmed shrimp, Vietnam

Gilthead seabream
Sparus aurata

Turkey

Fishery countries:
Turkey

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Bream 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.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter are a concern with open net pens. But impacts from effluent are localized. 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 - Bream, Gilthead (Farmed), Europe, GLOBALG.A.P. certification

			FishSource Managed	
 **Groupers, Seabasses nei** *Serranidae* **Turkey** **Fishery countries:** Turkey	Farmed	**Certified**	**Good Fish Guide** Think 3	

Environmental Notes

- Seabass require fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources in their diet. Feed inputs are not necessarily certified sustainable.
- Escapes are a concern and little is known about the risk of disease transfer to wild species.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter are a concern with open net pens. But impacts from effluent are localized. There is a lack of farm level data about the use of chemical inputs in Turkey and the frequency of antibiotic use in Turkey is unknown, but evidence suggested it has decreased in recent years.

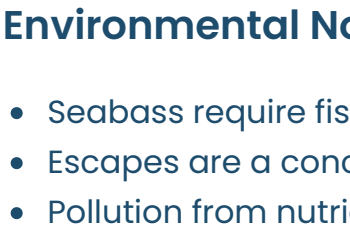
General Notes

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

References:

Seabass (Farmed), European Union and Turkey, Open net pen, GLOBALG.A.P. certification

Seafood Watch report for Gilthead Seabream, European Sea bass and Meagre, EU, Turkey and Egypt

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

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

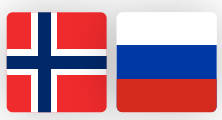
Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway, Russia

Hook and line

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Seine nets

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise

Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

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.

Indian squid
Loligo duvauceli

Andhra Pradesh

Fishery countries:
India

Midwater trawl

Hook and line

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals with this fishery.
- There is a lack of information on bycatch in this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Japanese flying squid
Todarodes pacificus

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

Fishery countries:
China

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in an AIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There is no information on the impact of this fishery on ETP species.
- Information on bycatch is not available for this fishery.
- The midwater trawl fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed, however, the combined impacts from the multi-gear fishery are unknown.

General Notes

- Information on Chinese fisheries targeting Japanese flying squid is very limited.
- Tesco has since stopped sourcing from this fishery.

Jumbo flying squid
Dosidicus gigas

SE Pacific

Fishery countries:
Peru

Hook and line

Handlines and pole-lines

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact 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

FisheryProgress - Peruvian jumbo flying squid - jig

Jumbo flying squid
Dosidicus gigas

SE Pacific

Fishery countries:
China

Hook and line

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Lemon sole
Microstomus kitt

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Bottom trawl

Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Lemon sole is caught as bycatch in a multispecies fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed but an MSC condition is in place to implement management measures for vulnerable marine habitats.

General Notes

References

Vottunarstofan Tún ehf., January 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for ISF Iceland Lemon Sole Fishery

Lemon sole
Microstomus kitt

North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat, and Eastern English Channel **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom, Netherlands	Bottom trawl Seine nets	**Some product from FIP fisheries**	**Good Fish Guide** Think 3

Environmental Notes

- There is insufficient information available to assess risks to ETP species in this fishery.
- This fish is caught as a bycatch species in mixed fisheries.
- Bottom trawls and seine gear will directly impact on the sea bed, though impacts are greatest from bottom trawls.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - UK European plaice & lemon sole - seine/trawl

Lemon sole
Microstomus kitt

Western English Channel **Fishery countries:**	Bottom trawl	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**FishSource** Needs Improvement

United Kingdom

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals, sharks, skates and rays with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but available information is limited.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Cornwall Good Seafood Guide - Lemon Sole

FishSource
Well Managed

Lyrate hard clam
Meretrix lyrata

Ben Tre, Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Rake / hand gathered / hand netted

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 **Monkfishes nei** *Lophius spp.* **Skagerrak, Kattegat, North Sea and West of Scotland** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Bottom trawl	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**FishSource** Needs Improvement **Good Fish Guide** Avoid 5	

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals, sharks, skates and seabirds with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- This fish is caught as a target species and as bycatch in mixed trawl fisheries. Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but available information is limited.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the seabed. Some area closures are in place to protect vulnerable habitats.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Black-bellied monkfish, North Sea, Rockall and West of Scotland, Kattegat and Skagerrak, Bottom trawl (otter)

Good Fish Guide - White Monkfish, North Sea, Rockall and West of Scotland, Kattegat and Skagerrak, Bottom trawl (otter)

 **Mussels** *Mytilus spp.* **Chile** **Fishery countries:** Chile	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended	

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

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

References

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Chilean Mussel, Worldwide, Best Aquaculture Practices Certified BAP Mussel Standard

Mussels
Mytilus spp.

United Kingdom

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- No feed inputs are used to support farmed mussels.
- Only naturally occurring spat are used to stock the farm so the transportation of the larval phase of mussels away from farm sites is not a 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

- 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

Good Fish Guide - Mussel, mussels (Farmed), UK and Ireland (Republic of), Suspended Rope Culture and Bottom Culture

Seafood Watch report for farmed mussels, worldwide

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Atlantic Canada:
SFAs 1-6

Fishery countries:
Canada

Bottom trawl

Certified

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

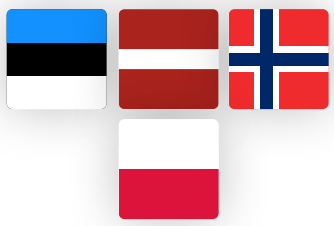
- This species plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.

References

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

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Estonia, Latvia, Norway, Poland

Bottom trawl

Certified

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

 **Northern prawn** *Pandalus borealis* **Barents Sea** **Fishery countries:** Russia	Bottom trawl	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**FishSource** Needs Improvement	

Environmental Notes

- Seabirds and marine mammals are present in the fishery area, but no information on interactions with ETP species 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 offshore** **Fishery countries:** Iceland	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Ocean Wise** Recommended	

Environmental Notes

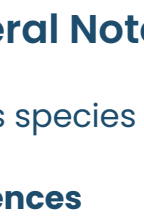
- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on ETP species. While halibut is landed by the offshore fleet, regulations are in place to manage impacts on the species. No interactions with any other ETP species are thought to occur.
- Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on bycatch 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:
Denmark

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Deep-sea species including the endangered roundnose grenadier are caught as bycatch.
- Bycatch is dominated by cod and saithe. Deep- sea species are also caught in this fishery. The use of sorting grids is mandatory and helps to reduce bycatch levels.
- 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.

References

Good Fish Guide - Northern prawn, North Sea (Norwegian Deep), Skagerrak and Kattegat, Bottom trawl (otter), Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)

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

North Pacific hake
Merluccius productus

NE Pacific

Fishery countries:
United States

Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

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.

Northern shortfin squid
Illex illecebrosus

NW Atlantic

Fishery countries:
United States

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

NOAA FSSI
1.5

Environmental Notes

- Interactions with marine mammals and seabirds have been recorded in the fishery but the fishery is considered unlikely to hinder the recovery of ETP species.
- Longfin inshore squid is caught as bycatch. Management measures are in place to minimize discards.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Management measures are in place but data on habitat characteristics and gear interactions are lacking.

General Notes

References

SCS Global Services, May 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for U.S. Northeastern Longfin Inshore Squid Small Mesh Bottom Trawl Fishery

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

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

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Farn Deeps

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

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.
- 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

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Fladen Ground

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

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Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Bottom trawl

FIP

Irish Sea West

Fishery countries:

Ireland, United Kingdom

FishSource
Needs Improvement

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 ETP species. In other areas, trawling for Norway lobster may interact with sharks, skates, and rays.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes cod, haddock and whiting. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented across part of the Irish fleet to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl]

[Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel]

Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Labadie

Fishery countries:

Ireland

Bottom trawl

FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[FisheryProgress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl]

Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

The Smalls

Fishery countries:

Ireland

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Improver 5

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

Pangas catfishes nei
Pangasius spp.

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Small inputs of fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are required. Feed inputs are not required to be certified as sustainable or responsibly sourced.
- Pangasius is native to the Mekong and therefore escaped fish are unlikely to have direct impacts on local ecosystems. However, the effects of disease on pangasius farms upon wild fish populations is unknown. Juveniles used in pangasius farming come from Vietnamese hatcheries and the trade of wild-caught broodstock is limited.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter occurs on a relatively small scale when compared to the wider nutrient load in the Mekong. Nevertheless, the cumulative input of effluent from pond water exchange and the disposal of pond sludge contributes to the region's pollution problem. The improper disposal of sludge waste from pond bottoms is especially problematic. Environmental issues are mitigated by the certification standards but discharge limits need improvement. Chemical inputs to Vietnamese pangasius culture are high and there are concerns about the use of antibiotics important to human health.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The government requires pangasius farms to be managed under a zonal approach.

References:

FishSource - Pangasius, Vietnam

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

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

Pangas catfishes nei
Pangasius spp.

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)

FishSource
Well Managed

Patagonian scallop
Zygochlamys patagonica

Argentine

Fishery countries:
Argentina

Bottom trawl

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.

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

General Notes

References

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

Peruvian calico scallop *Argopecten purpuratus* **Peru** **Fishery countries:** Peru	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

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

Pink salmon *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha* **Alaska** **Fishery countries:** United States	Purse seine	**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 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, 2019, MSC 3rd Assessment Report Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery

Rainbow Trout, Steelhead Trout
Oncorhynchus mykiss

Norway

Fishery countries:
Norway

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Environmental Notes

- Trout have a high requirement for fish in their diet.
- Rainbow trout are not native to Norway. There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmonid escapes and disease outbreaks on wild fish populations. On average, 44,000 rainbow trout were registered escaped from Norwegian fish farms per year from 2010 to 2018. The most common cause of escapes are holes in the net. Fish farmers in Norway are legally obliged to report escapes.

- 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

Føre, H.M. and Thorvaldsen, T., 2021, Causal analysis of escape of Atlantic salmon and rainbow trout from Norwegian fish farms during 2010–2018 - Aquaculture, Vol. 532, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aquaculture.2020.736002

Rainbow Trout, Steelhead Trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss* **United Kingdom** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed	⌄

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

Good Fish Guide - Rainbow trout

Saithe *Pollachius virens* **North Sea, Skagerrak, west of Scotland and the Rockall** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Think 4	⌄

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Interactions with marine mammals, sharks, skates and rays occasionally occur in this fishery.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but management measures are in place to reduce impacts.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. But, the fishery is considered highly unlikely to irreparably reduce habitat structure and function.

General Notes

References

Control Union, May 2022, MSC Public Certification Report for the Scottish Fisheries Sustainable Accreditation Group (SFSAG) Northern Demersal Stocks

Shallow-water Cape hake
Merluccius capensis

South Africa

Fishery countries:
South Africa

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Eastern Atlantic Ocean

Fishery countries:
Ghana, Senegal, Spain

Handlines and pole-lines

Some product from FIP fisheries

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

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 sea bed.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - Ghana tuna - pole & line

FisheryProgress - Eastern Atlantic Ocean tuna - pole & line

Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Eastern Atlantic Ocean

Fishery countries:
Guatemala

FAD-free
(unassociated)
purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, marine mammals, and sea turtles in this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk in this fishery. The risk of bycatch in unassociated (FAD-free) purse seine fisheries is lower than in associated purse seine fisheries.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress, Atlantic Ocean tropical tuna - purse seine (OPAGAC)

Good Fish Guide - Tuna, skipjack, Purse seine (FAD & Free School), East Atlantic

Seafood Watch Recommendation for Skipjack tuna, Eastern Atlantic, Unassociated purse seine (non-FAD)

Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Eastern Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Ecuador

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise

Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles with this fishery.
- Bycatch of sharks and other fish is a risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery was part of the now complete Eastern Pacific Ocean tropical tuna - purse seine (TUNACONS) FIP.

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Western Atlantic Ocean

Fishery countries:
Brazil

Handlines and pole-lines

Not certified or in a FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP 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:
Guatemala

FAD-free (unassociated)

purse seine

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles with this fishery.
- Bycatch in unassociated purse seine fisheries is lower than associated (FAD) purse seine fisheries.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 **Sockeye salmon** *Oncorhynchus nerka* **Alaska** **Fishery countries:** United States	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

- 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, 2019, MSC 3rd Assessment Report Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery

			FishSource Managed	
 **Striped catfish** *Pangasianodon 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)

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

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Wellington flying squid

Nototodarus sloanii

East and West NZ

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

Fishery countries:

New Zealand

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

Honduras

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Fishery countries:

Honduras

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- The use of wild fish in Honduran shrimp feed inputs is low.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern and is exacerbated by the practice of frequent water exchanges. Information on escapes from shrimp farms is limited. Whiteleg shrimp are native to Honduras, therefore lowering the environmental risk from escapes, however there is still potential for interbreeding with wild shrimp populations to result in reduced genetic fitness.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds. Some farms have been found to exceed regulatory limits for waste discharge.

General Notes

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

References:

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Honduras

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus 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) 4* certification

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates this risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Vietnam and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle, moderating the impact of effluents on water quality. There is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs, but evidence suggests that illegal antibiotics are sometimes used on Vietnamese shrimp farms.

General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates this risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Vietnam and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle, moderating the impact of effluents on water quality. There is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs, but evidence suggests that illegal antibiotics are sometimes used on Vietnamese shrimp farms.

General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - shrimp, Vietnam

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, 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

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates this risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Vietnam and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle, moderating the impact of effluents on water quality. There is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs, but evidence suggests that illegal antibiotics are sometimes used on Vietnamese shrimp farms.

General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - shrimp, Vietnam

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, GLOBALG.A.P. certification

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Vietnam

Yellowfin sole
Limanda aspera

Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands

Fishery countries:
United States

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 ETP 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

Yellowfin tuna
Thunnus albacares

Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Micronesia

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Catch of other species includes tuna, marlin and swordfish.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Control Union Pesca Ltd, October 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for SZLC CSFC & FZLC FSM EEZ Longline Yellowfin and Bigeye Tuna Fishery (Yellowfin UoA)

Yellowfin tuna
Thunnus albacares

Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Fishery countries:
South Korea

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and sea birds with this fishery. Data on interactions is limited.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Control Union, June 2020, MSC Public Certification Report for Pan Pacific yellowfin, bigeye and albacore tuna longline fishery

Good Fish Guide - Yellowfin tuna, Western and Central Pacific, Hook & line (longline), Marine Stewardship Council

Yellowfin tuna
Thunnus albacares

Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Japan, Vietnam

Hook and line

Longlines

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Longlines present a hazard to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

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