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 and buyer of seafood, we can make a big difference in promoting healthy oceans and fish stocks, preserving marine resources for future generations.

2023

Number of wild caught species used	% volume from certified fisheries	% volume from a FIP	Number of farmed species used	% volume from certified farms
42	67	33	14	100

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, with our suppliers, NGOs, industry and accreditation bodies to deliver our goal of 100% MSC Tuna by 2025 and to achieve 100% sustainable seafood by 2030 through the Seafood Jurisdictional Initiative. We have three areas of focus -

- Working to improve the health of fish stocks and the marine ecosystem, and reduce impacts on non-target species.
- Working to ensure sustainable aquaculture and feed for farmed fish.
- Upholding human rights across the supply chain.

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.

Through WWF's Retailers Commitment for Nature we're aiming to halve the environmental impact of UK shopping baskets. 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 Pelagic 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 2022.

- 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-2023

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 *Gadus chalcogrammus* **Aleutian Islands, E Bering Sea**	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

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
Gadus chalcogrammus

Sea of Okhotsk

Fishery countries:
Russia

Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

American lobster
Homarus americanus

Gulf of St. Lawrence South - Canada LFAs 23-26A,B

Fishery countries:
Canada

Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

FishSource
Well Managed

American sea scallop
Placopecten magellanicus

Bay of Fundy SFA 29W

Fishery countries:
Canada

Dredge

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on ETP species. Potential ETP species include marine mammals, sea turtles, and wolffishes.
- Vessels must carefully return all bycatch to the water. Management measures are in place to monitor bycatch.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

SAI Global, July 2018, Marine Stewardship Council 1st Full Re-assessment Public Certification Report (PCR) For The FBSA Canada Full Bay sea scallop fishery

American sea scallop
Placopecten magellanicus

Eastern Georges Bank

Fishery countries:
Canada

Dredge

Certified

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

Reference

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

 **American sea scallop** *Placopecten magellanicus* **St Pierre Bank** **Fishery countries:** Canada	Dredge	**Certified**	**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

 **Angler** *Lophius piscatorius* **Southern Celtic Sea and Bay of Biscay** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Bottom trawl	**FIP**	**FishSource** Needs Improvement **Good Fish Guide** Think 3	

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, skates and rays with this fishery.
  - There is potential for the fishery to have high quantities of bycatch, but there is insufficient data.
  - Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place to protect vulnerable deep-sea habitats.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - UK monkfish - gillnet/trawl

Good Fish Guide - White monkfish, Celtic Seas (South), Bay of Biscay, Bottom trawl (beam)

			FishSource Managed
Argentine red shrimp *Pleoticus muelleri* **Patagonian: Argentina offshore industrial** **Fishery countries:** Argentina	Bottom trawl	**Some product from FIP fisheries**	**Seafood Watch** Avoid **Ocean Wise** Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks and rays with this fishery.
- Bycatch of hake is a risk with this fishery.
- Bottom trawls directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - Argentina offshore red shrimp - bottom trawl

Seafood Watch, Argentine red shrimp, Argentina, Southwest Atlantic Ocean, Bottom trawls

Atlantic cod

Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Estonia, Faroe Islands, Greenland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia, United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 **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** Recommended	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Gillnets and entangling nets

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Measures to record and reduce bycatch of marine mammals and sea birds in the gillnet and longline component of the fishery are needed.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- The impact depends on the gear type. Gillnets and longlines will have less impact on the sea bed than bottom trawls.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Atlantic cod, Iceland, Net (gill or fixed), Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)

Good Fish Guide - Atlantic cod, Iceland, Hook & line (longline), Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)

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

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Bycatch of the vulnerable spotted wolffish and beaked redfish is a concern.
- 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 directly impact on the sea bed. However, the fishery operates at a depth where it is unlikely to impact vulnerable marine ecosystems.

General Notes

References

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

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

North Sea, E English Channel and Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
Norway

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- The cod fishery withdrew from certification in December 2023.

References

Norway North Sea demersal

Atlantic halibut

Hippoglossus hippoglossus

Norway

Fishery countries:
Norway

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

- Atlantic halibut have a high requirement for fish in their diet. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- There is potential for escapes, disease outbreaks, and impacts on wild fish populations.
- There is potential to impact surrounding water quality.

General Notes

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

References

Good Fish Guide - Atlantic halibut, Norway, All areas, Open net pen, marine, GLOBALG.A.P.

Atlantic herring

Clupea harengus

North Sea Autumn spawners

Fishery countries:
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.

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Atlantic mackerel
Scomber scombrus

NE Atlantic

Fishery countries:
Ireland, United Kingdom

Midwater trawl

FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

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

Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Ireland

Fishery countries:

Ireland

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed.
- Farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks may impact on wild salmonids.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas.

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

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

- Salmon have a high requirement for protein in their diet. Organic salmon farms use marine feed ingredients from aquaculture or marine by-products and trimmings.
- Farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks may impact on wild salmonids.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Organic salmon farms minimize chemical inputs.

General Notes

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

References

Good Fish Guide - Atlantic salmon, Europe, Open net pen, marine, Organic

Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

Norway

Fishery countries:
Norway

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

FishSource - salmon, Norway

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

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

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

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - salmon, United Kingdom

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

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

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

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Banana prawn
Penaeus merguiensis

Indonesia

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Gillnets and entangling nets

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Environmental Notes

- There is a lack of data regarding impacts for this gear type.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress, Indonesia Central Java white prawn - trammel net and trap

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Blonde ray
Raja brachyura

Irish and Celtic Seas

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Good Fish Guide
Avoid 5

Environmental Notes

- This fishery may occasionally interact with ETP species including blue skate and flapper skate.
- Multiple species are likely to be caught in this fishery. Bycatch can include juvenile skate
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Some management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Blonde ray, Irish Sea, Bristol Channel, Celtic Sea North, Bottom trawl (otter)

Chilean mussel
Mytilus chilensis

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

References

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

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

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

Chum salmon
Oncorhynchus keta

Alaska - Southeast 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

- 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

MRAG Americas, April 2019, 3rd Reassessment Report Alaska Salmon Fishery Public Certification Report

Chum salmon
Oncorhynchus keta

Alaska - Southeast Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

MRAG Americas, April 2019, 3rd Reassessment Report Alaska Salmon Fishery Public Certification Report

Common sole
Solea solea

Western English Channel

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Managed

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)

Cuckoo ray
Raja naevus

Celtic Sea

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to ETP species including blue and flapper skate, which are occasionally caught.
- There is a risk of bycatch in this fishery. Cuckoo ray is caught as bycatch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Some management measures are in place to protect the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Cuckoo ray, West of Scotland, Southern Celtic Sea, Western English Channel and Bay of Biscay: All areas, Bottom trawl (otter)

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

- Production is certified to the Friend of the Sea standard (a non-GSSI recognised aquaculture certification standard).

References:

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

Seafood Watch Recommendations for farmed oysters, Worldwide

Deep-water Cape hake
Merluccius capensis

Bottom trawl

Certified

South Africa

Fishery countries:
South Africa

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

Edible crab

Cancer pagurus

Orkney

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Pots and traps

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles and 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.

European anchovy

Engraulis encrasicolus

Aegean Sea

Fishery countries:

Greece

Purse seine

Not certified or in a FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.
- Profile not yet complete.
- 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

Seafood Watch, April 2014, European anchovy & European pilchard, Adriatic Sea, Aegean Sea, Alboran Sea, Gulf of Lion, Ionian Sea, Ligurian Sea, Spain/Mediterranean, Strait of Sicily, Black Sea, Unassociated purse seine (non-FAD), Midwater trawls, Reviewed October 2020

European anchovy

Engraulis encrasicolus

Bay of Biscay

Fishery countries:
Spain

Purse seine

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.
- 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

			FishSource Managed	
 **European anchovy** *Engraulis encrasicolus* **NW Africa** **Fishery countries:** Morocco	Purse seine	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**Seafood Watch** Good Alternative **Good Fish Guide** Think 3 **Ocean Wise** Recommended	

Environmental Notes

- Bycatch of marine mammals and sharks may occur but purse seine gear has not been linked to significant bycatch of these ETP species. More information is needed to fully assess the threat to ETP species.
- Management measures are in place to limit bycatch by fisheries operating in Morocco.
- 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

Good Fish Guide - European anchovy, Northwest Africa: Zone North, A and B: All areas, FAO 34: Atlantic, Eastern Central, Net (purse seine or ring)

 **European hake** *Merluccius merluccius* **NE Atlantic northern stock** **Fishery countries:** Ireland	Bottom trawl	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**FishSource** Managed **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2	⌄

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to vulnerable species including North Sea cod, blue skate, and flapper skate.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery. Some measures are in place to reduce bycatch in this fishing area.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. There are some mitigation measures in place to reduce impacts.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - European hake, Northern stock (North Sea, Celtic Seas, Bay of Biscay (north)): North Sea and Celtic Seas, Bottom trawl (otter)

 **European hake** *Merluccius merluccius* **NE Atlantic northern stock** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Gillnets and entangling nets	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 1	⌄

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals, sharks, skates and rays with this fishery. Measures are in place to reduce the likelihood of interactions with marine mammals.
- The fishery uses gillnets with a larger mesh size than the legal requirement to reduce bycatch.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Cornwall Good Seafood Guide - Hake

Cornish hake gill net

European pilchard
Sardina pilchardus

Bay of Biscay, Southern Celtic Seas and English Channel

Purse seine

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

European pilchard

Sardina pilchardus

NW Africa central

Fishery countries:

Morocco

Purse seine

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

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

European plaice
Pleuronectes platessa

Baltic Sea

Fishery countries:
Denmark

Seine nets

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

European plaice
Pleuronectes platessa

Eastern English Channel

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Environmental Notes

- Bycatch of ETP species is a risk for this fishery, however, available information is limited.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Some management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Plaice, English Channel (East), Bottom trawl (otter)

Project UK - Plaice & Lemon Sole

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

European plaice
Pleuronectes platessa

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Seine nets

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
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	Gillnets and entangling nets	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- There is potential for interactions between seabirds and gillnets and trammel nets to occur, but more data is required to assess the significance of this risk.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed, but more data is needed to fully understand the impacts.

General Notes

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

References

Control Union, October 2019, Public Certification Report – General Background for Joint demersal fisheries in the North Sea and adjacent waters

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

 **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

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

Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There is potential for seine gear to interact with sharks, skates, and rays, but overall, this fishery is considered unlikely to have significant impacts on ETP species.
- 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, October 2019, Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) Public Certification Report – Principle 2, Joint demersal fisheries in the North Sea and adjacent waters

European plaice *Pleuronectes platessa* **North Sea and Skagerrak** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Bottom trawl	**FIP**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2	⌄

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to ETP species with this fishery including sharks, skates and rays.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Some management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Plaice, North Sea, Skagerrak, Bottom trawl (otter)

Project UK - Plaice & Lemon Sole

European plaice *Pleuronectes platessa* **North Sea and Skagerrak** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Seine nets	**FIP**	**FishSource** Well Managed	⌄

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

References

Project UK - Plaice & Lemon Sole

 **European seabass** *Dicentrarchus labrax* **Turkey** **Fishery countries:** Turkey	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

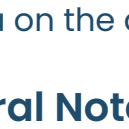
FishSource - seabass/seabream, Turkey

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

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

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

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

 **European sprat** *Sprattus sprattus* **Celtic Sea and West of Scotland** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Midwater trawl	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**Good Fish Guide** Think 4	

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

European sprat
Sprattus sprattus

English channel

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

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.

Giant tiger prawn
Penaeus monodon

Saudi Arabia

Fishery countries:
Saudi Arabia

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.
- Potential impacts include disease outbreaks and escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality.

General Notes

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

References

Good Fish Guide - Tiger prawns, Global, Pond, freshwater, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)

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 and escapes are not a concern as 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 - Tiger prawns, Global, Pond, freshwater, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)

Good Fish Guide - Tiger Prawn, Vietnam, India, Indonesia, Pond, improved extensive, Pond, semi-intensive

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

Gilthead seabream
Sparus aurata

Turkey

Fishery countries:
Turkey

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

- Bream require fishmeal and fish oil 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 - Gilthead bream, European Union and Turkey, Open net pen, marine

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

Good Fish Guide - Gilthead bream, European Union and Turkey, Open net pen, marine, GLOBALG.A.P.

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

Great Atlantic scallop
Pecten maximus

Bristol Channel

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Dredge

Not certified or in a FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Environmental Notes

- There is no information on the impact of this fishery on ETP species.
- Information on bycatch is not available for this fishery.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - King scallop, (Bristol Channel - Inshore: 7f.l): Offshore (beyond 6nm), Dredge

Great Atlantic scallop
Pecten maximus

Dredge

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Shetland

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on ETP species.
- The fishery is unlikely to pose a serious risk to bycatch species.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed. Some management measures are in place to reduce impacts on vulnerable habitats.

General Notes

References

Acoura Marine, July 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for SSMO Shetland inshore brown & velvet crab and scallop fishery

Good Fish Guide - King scallop, Scotland (Shetland): Certified fleets only (0-6 nm), Dredge, Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)

Great Atlantic scallop
Pecten maximus

Western English Channel

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Dredge

FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.
- Bycatch is a risk in this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - UK English Channel king scallop - dredge

Good Fish Guide - King scallop

Groupers, Seabasses nei *Serranidae* **Turkey** **Fishery countries:** Turkey	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2	

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, 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

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

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

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 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

North Sea, West of Scotland and Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
Norway

Bottom trawl

Seine nets

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are recorded interactions with golden redfish, marine mammals, sharks and rays, but the rate of interactions is considered unlikely to have significant impacts on ETP species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Habitat impacts vary by gear type. Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed, but overall, this fishery is considered unlikely to have an irreversible impact on habitat structure and function. However, there are concerns about the potential for some fishing areas to overlap with unprotected vulnerable habitats.

General Notes

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

References

DNV GL, June 2018, Public Certification Report for the Reassessment of the Norway North Sea demersal fisheries

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Southern Celtic Seas and English Channel

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Environmental Notes

- There is a lack of information available on the impact of this fishery on ETP species.
- Bycatch of cod and whiting is a risk for this fishery.
- 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.

References

Good Fish Guide - Haddock, Celtic Seas (southern), English Channel (west), Bottom trawl (otter)

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

North Sea, West of Scotland and Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Impacts vary by gear type. Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Impacts from seine gear are less than those of bottom trawls.

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, North Sea, West of Scotland, Skagerrak: Certified fleets only, Net (demersal seine)

Indian squid
Loligo duvauceli

Andhra Pradesh

Fishery countries:

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

India

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.

Jumbo flying squid
Dosidicus gigas

SE Pacific

Fishery countries:
Peru

Handlines and pole-lines

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Ocean Wise
Not 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

References

FisheryProgress - Peruvian jumbo flying squid - jig

Lemon sole
Microstomus kitt

Bottom trawl

Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
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

Not certified or in a FIP

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

No additional notes.

Lemon sole
Microstomus kitt

Western English Channel

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

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

Mitre squid
Loligo chinensis

Indonesian waters

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Handlines and pole-lines

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There is insufficient information available to assess risks to ETP species in this fishery.
- Bycatch of non-squid species is likely to be low.

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant 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

FisheryProgress - Indonesia North Sumatra squid - handline

Seafood Watch Recommendation for Mitre squid, Indonesia, Western Central Pacific Ocean, Jig

Monkfishes nei
Lophius spp.

Skagerrak, Kattegat, North Sea and West of Scotland

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

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)

Project UK - Monkfish

Mussels
Mytilus spp

Shetland Islands and Scottish Mainland

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Miscellaneous

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

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

Mytilus mussels nei (multispecies)
Mytilus spp.

Chile

Fishery countries:
Chile

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

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

References

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

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

Seafood Watch, Chilean Mussel, Worldwide, Best Aquaculture Practices Certified BAP Mussel Standard

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 prawn
Pandalus borealis

Atlantic Canada: SFAs 1-6

Fishery countries:
Canada

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

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

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

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

Fishery countries:
Canada

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Atlantic Canada: SFAs 13-15 (E Scotian Shelf)

Fishery countries:
Canada

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- The trawl fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is low due to the use of the Nordmore grate.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed, however, this fishery is considered highly unlikely to have an irreversible impact on habitat structure and function.

General Notes

References

Lloyd's Register, November 2020, MSC 2nd Reassessment Public Certification Report for the Canada Scotian Shelf Northern Prawn Trawl and Trap Fishery

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Estonia, Norway

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

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

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

Flemish Cap

Fishery countries:
Lithuania

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- The MSC certificate for this fishery was publicly suspended in December 2021. This product was caught when the fishery was still certified.
- 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 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
Avoid 5

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Deep-sea species including the endangered roundnose grenadier are caught as bycatch.
- Bycatch includes 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

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

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant direct impact on 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, June 2020, U.S. Northeastern Coast Longfin Inshore Squid and Northern Shortfin Squid Bottom Trawl Fishery MSC Fishery Assessment Report

Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Bottom trawl

FIP

Botney Gut- Silver Pit

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

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

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Devil's Hole; South Minch

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

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

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

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Farn Deeps; West of Scotland, Firth of Clyde, and Sound of Jura

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

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

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

			Seafood Watch Avoid	
 **Norway lobster** *Nephrops norvegicus* **Firth of Forth; 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 is a risk for this fishery. Bycatch of cod is a particular concern. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented in Fladen Ground to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

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

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

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

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

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

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Irish Sea West

Fishery countries:
Ireland, United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

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

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Moray Firth

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

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

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

North Minch

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise

Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

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

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Noup

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Labadie

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

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

Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

The Smalls

Fishery countries:

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Ireland

Good Fish Guide
Improver 5

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl

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

Pangas catfishes nei (multispecies)
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 (multispecies)
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.
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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)

Patagonian scallop
Zygochlamys patagonica

Argentine

Fishery countries:
Argentina

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place, including the use of area closures to protect vulnerable habitats.

General Notes

References

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

Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Alaska - Prince William Sound, Southeast 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, April 2019, MSC 3rd Reassessment Report for Alaska Salmon Fishery

Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Russia - East Kamchatka

Fishery countries:
Russia

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

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

- Catches of pink salmon generally comprise a small proportion of the total salmon harvest in the Kamchatka River fishery and are incidental to the catch of other species.

References

MRAG Americas, August 2023, Kamchatka River Salmon Fishery Public Comment Draft 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
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Interactions with marine mammals and other ETP species are negligible and impacts are not significant. Overall, few ETP species are present in the fishery area.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. Salmon species account for the majority of the catch.
- This fishery has a minimal impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

References

SCS Global Services, February 2021, MSC Public Certification Report for Iturup Pink & Chum Salmon Fisheries

Rainbow Trout, Steelhead Trout
Oncorhynchus mykiss

Ireland

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Environmental Notes

- Information on the sustainability of feed inputs was not found.
- Rainbow trout are not native to Ireland. There is potential for farmed salmonid escapes and disease outbreaks to impact on wild fish populations. Although rainbow trout have successfully spawned in the wild in Ireland, this has not resulted in long-term survival.
- 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

Inland Fisheries Ireland - Rainbow trout

Rainbow Trout, Steelhead Trout
Oncorhynchus mykiss

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Norway

Fishery countries:
Norway

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.
- Zonal management practices are being adopted in Norway.

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

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

Good Fish Guide - Rainbow trout, UK, Norway, Turkey, Open net pen, marine, GLOBALG.A.P.

Sablefish
Anoplopoma fimbria

Alaska and British Columbia

Fishery countries:
United States

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
4

Environmental Notes

- Bycatch and discards are largely avoided by using large hooks set at 5.5m intervals along a 550m ‘skate’ (groundline). Some redfish, lingcod and cod are also caught on the lines, which the fishermen are allowed to market; but most fish of this kind is used as bait for halibut.
- Minimum sizes are enforced: any halibut less than 80cm long must be returned to the water. This is the size at which the fish starts to be sexually mature.
- Bird bycatch in the fishery has also been significantly reduced. ‘Tori lines’, the flapping material that flies up over the boat as the lines are set, have led to an 80% fall in bird deaths.

General Notes

References

Marine Stewardship Council, US North Pacific halibut and sablefish

Seafood Watch, Sablefish, United States, Northeast Pacific Ocean, Marine Stewardship Council Certified US North Pacific halibut and sablefish

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 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Interactions with marine mammals, sharks, skates and rays occasionally occur in this fishery. Bycatch of vulnerable species of skate is a risk. Mitigation measures are in place to reduce bycatch.
- Bycatch risks are moderate. Catch of Atlantic cod is a concern, but mitigation measures are in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

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

Scallops nei (multispecies)
Pectinidae

Peru

Fishery countries:
Peru

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

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.

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

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

References

FisheryProgress - Eastern Atlantic Ocean tuna - pole & line

FisheryProgress - Ghana tuna - pole & line

Good Fish Guide - Skipjack tuna, East Atlantic, Hook & line (pole & line), Hook & line (troll)

Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Eastern Atlantic Ocean

Fishery countries:
Ghana

Purse seine

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Purse seine gear presents a hazard to ETP species including sharks, sea turtles, and marine mammals. Some mitigation measures are in place.
- 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

Good Fish Guide - Skipjack tuna, East Atlantic, Net (purse seine on aggregating devices or free-schooling fish)

Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Eastern Atlantic Ocean

Fishery countries:
Guatemala

FAD-free
(unassociated)
purse seine

Some product from FIP fisheries

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

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

FAD-free

(unassociated)

purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Catch of sharks is a concern. In addition, there are risks to sea turtles with this fishery, but management measures are in place.
- 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

- This fishery is part of the Eastern Pacific Ocean bigeye and skipjack tuna - purse seine (TUNACONS) FIP.

References

FisheryProgress - Eastern Pacific Ocean bigeye and skipjack tuna - purse seine (TUNACONS)

FishSource
Well Managed

Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Papua New Guinea

FAD-free
(unassociated)
purse seine

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, sea turtles, and marine mammals with purse seine gear. But certified fleets have implemented additional mitigation measures to reduce impacts on ETP species.

- Bycatch is a risk in purse seine fisheries. FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine gear result in less bycatch than associated fisheries. Bycatch for this fishery includes other tuna, billfishes and sharks.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

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

 **Skipjack tuna** *Katsuwonus pelamis* **Western and Central Pacific Ocean** **Fishery countries:** Philippines	FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**FishSource** Managed **Good Fish Guide** Think 3 **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- Purse seine gear presents a hazard to sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks.
- 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

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

 **Skipjack tuna** *Katsuwonus pelamis* **Western Atlantic Ocean**	FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine	**Not certified or in a FIP**	**FishSource** Managed	

Fishery countries:
Guatemala

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

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

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

Sockeye salmon
Oncorhynchus nerka

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

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

General Notes

References

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

Striped catfish
Pangasianodon hypophthalmus

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - Pangasius, Vietnam

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

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

Striped catfish
Pangasianodon hypophthalmus

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

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.
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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, GlobalG.A.P.

Seafood Watch, February 2014, Pangasius, Vietnam, Ponds, Updated June 2021

Wellington flying squid
Nototodarus sloanii

East and West NZ

Fishery countries:
New Zealand

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

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

Wellington flying squid
Nototodarus sloanii

Midwater trawl

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

NZ Southern Islands

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

Fishery countries:
Honduras

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
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 for the region but the low stocking densities used in Honduras help to reduce the risk of outbreaks. 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.
- Feed and chemical inputs are limited, thereby reducing the risk of impacts on local water quality. Impacts 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:

FishSource - shrimp, Honduras

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, South America: Ecuador and Honduras, Pond, semi-intensive

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

Seafood Watch, July 2015, Farmed Whiteleg Shrimp, Honduras, Ponds

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

Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Honduras

Fishery countries:

Honduras

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

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, July 2020, Whiteleg Shrimp, Thailand, Intensive ponds

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

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

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

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

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

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

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

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

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Yellowfin sole
Limanda aspera

Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Fishery countries:
United States

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

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 3

Environmental Notes

- This fishery uses FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine gear, which results in less bycatch than associated fisheries. However, purse seine gear still present a hazard to ETP species. This fishery may interact with sharks, marine mammals, and sea turtles.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Yellowfin tuna, Atlantic: All areas, Net (purse seine on aggregating devices or free-schooling fish)

Yellowfin tuna
Thunnus albacares

Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Japan, South Korea

Longlines

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Managed

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

References

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

Yellowfin tuna
Thunnus albacares

Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
South Korea

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and sea birds with this fishery. Data on interactions is limited but there is increased monitoring underway in certified fleets.
- The main bycatch species in this fishery include billfish and other tuna species. Although the main bycatch stocks are not overfished they are in decline and at risk of overfishing.
- 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:** Micronesia	Longlines	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **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 but there is increased monitoring underway in certified fleets.
- The main bycatch species in this fishery include other tuna species. The source fishery for Indian oil sardine used as baitfish in this fishery is not known, but the relatively low quantities used suggest that the fishery is unlikely to impact on the fish stock.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Control Union Pesca Ltd, March 2019, Public Certification Report, SZLC CSFC & FZLC FSM EEZ Longline Yellowfin and Bigeye Tuna Fishery (Bigeye UoA)

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

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Ocean Disclosure Project

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14 LIFE BELOW WATER