Asda

Founded in the 1960s in Yorkshire, Asda is one of Britain’s leading retailers and helps customers save money and live better in stores, online and through their mobile devices. With 639 stores, Asda is a major seafood retailer selling fresh, frozen and chilled seafood. Its head office is in Leeds, Yorkshire and it joined Walmart, the world’s number one retailer, in 1999.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of wild caught species used</th>
<th>% volume from certified fisheries</th>
<th>% volume from a FIP</th>
<th>Number of farmed species used</th>
<th>% volume from certified farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Production Methods Used

- Midwater trawl
- Bottom trawl
- Dredge
- Purse seine
- Associated purse seine
- FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine
- Seine nets
- Lift nets
- Gillnets and entangling nets
- Hook and line
- Long line
- Handlines and pole-lines
- Rake / hand gathered / hand netted
- Pots and traps
- Miscellaneous
- Farmed

Summary

Asda is committed to providing safe, affordable and sustainable seafood to its customers and has a public seafood policy outlining its approach. Asda has been working in partnership with the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) since 2011 to better understand the risks within its seafood supply chain, and has pledged to make sure that all fisheries and farmed sources identified as needing improvements take appropriate action. Asda is actively supportive of Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs). As part of the Walmart Group, Asda is also contributing to the development of industry approaches to address modern slavery in seafood and other high-risk sectors.

Asda was the first supermarket to publicly disclose its wild-caught and farmed seafood sourcing data in collaboration with SFP through the Ocean Disclosure Project. This profile covers wild-caught and farmed seafood sourced for Asda’s own-brand seafood in 2018.

Asda is committed to publishing data regarding vessels that catch seafood for the business where this is practicable and not commercially confidential. Information regarding vessels that catch cod, haddock and plaice for Asda can be found within the profile: Asda 2019 Fishing Vessel List.

- [https://www.asda.com/environment](https://www.asda.com/environment)
- [https://www.asda.com/environment/farming-nature#SustainableSeafood](https://www.asda.com/environment/farming-nature#SustainableSeafood)
- [https://www.asda.com/environment/downloads](https://www.asda.com/environment/downloads)
## Associated Fisheries

### Species and Location

**Alaska pollock**  
*Theragra chalcogramma*  
Aleutian Islands, E Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska  
Fishery countries: U.S.

### Production Methods

Midwater trawl

### Certification or Improvement Project

Certified

### Stock Status and Management

- **FishSource**  
  Well Managed

- **Seafood Watch**  
  Eco-Certification Recommended

- **Good Fish Guide**  
  Best Choice 1

- **Ocean Wise**  
  Recommended
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

---

Alaska pollock

Gadus chalcogrammus

North Pacific High Seas

Fishery countries: U.S.

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Profile not yet complete

---

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

---

Albacore

Thunnus alalunga

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries: South Korea

Long line

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource

Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch

Avoid

Good Fish Guide

Think 4

Ocean Wise

Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch of other tuna, billfishes and sharks is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.
Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch of other tuna, billfishes and sharks is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds, sea turtles and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch of other tuna, billfishes and sharks is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Environmental Notes

- Direct effects of the fishery on PET species are thought likely to be low. While entanglement in lobster gear presents a risk to marine mammals, especially North Atlantic right whales, no entanglements of right whales were reported in the MSC public certification report.
- 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**

**References**

Interakt. 2015. MSC Public Certification Report for Eastern Canada Offshore Lobster Fishery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American lobster</th>
<th>Pots and traps</th>
<th>Certified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homarus americanus</td>
<td></td>
<td>FishSource&lt;br&gt;Well Managed</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Seafood Watch&lt;br&gt;Good Alternative</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good Fish Guide&lt;br&gt;Best Choice 2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise&lt;br&gt;Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Notes**

- There are potential risks to PET species with this fishery, but mitigation actions are underway.
- 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American lobster</th>
<th>Pots and traps</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homarus americanus</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Seafood Watch&lt;br&gt;Good Alternative</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good Fish Guide&lt;br&gt;Best Choice 2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise&lt;br&gt;Not recommended</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species. The risk to marine mammals of entanglement in lobster gear is considered low.
- 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.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Anchoveta</th>
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<th>American lobster</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homarus americanus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Managed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species but may impact food availability to PET species. The FIP aims to better understand the impacts of the fishery on PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. However, anomalous environmental conditions observed since 2013 have been associated with an increased catch of non-target species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed. The FIP aims to better understand the impacts of the fishery on habitats.

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

Fishery Progress, Peruvian anchovy - small scale purse-seine

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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes

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Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. MSC conditions and recommendations are in place to strengthen understanding of fishery interactions with sensitive habitat.

General Notes

- Asda has published fishing vessel data for this fishery: Asda 2019 Fishing Vessel List

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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is not certified or managed by any of the key third-party certifiers. The FIP aims to better understand the impacts of the fishery on PET species.
**Atlantic cod**
*Gadus morhua*

**Barents Sea**

**Fishery countries:**
Russia

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Environmental Notes**
- There are risks to PET species with this fishery, but a strategy is in place to manage and minimize impacts.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there are management measures in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

---

**Atlantic cod**
*Gadus morhua*

**Barents Sea**

**Fishery countries:**
Russia

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**
Best Choice 2

**Environmental Notes**
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is bycatch in 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. MSC conditions and recommendations are in place to strengthen understanding of fishery interactions with sensitive habitat.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

---

**Atlantic cod**
*Gadus morhua*

**Barents Sea**

**Fishery countries:**
Russia

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification Recommended

**Ocean Wise**
Not recommended

**Environmental Notes**
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is bycatch in 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. MSC conditions and recommendations are in place to strengthen understanding of fishery interactions with sensitive habitat.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

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

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

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<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
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<td>Long line</td>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Best Choice 1</td>
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<td>Handlines and pole-lines</td>
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<table>
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<th>Atlantic herring</th>
<th>Midwater trawl</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clupea harengus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Celtic sea and S of Ireland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Think 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- This fishery withdrew from the MSC programme in February 2018.

Atlantic herring
*Clupea harengus*

- Midwater trawl
- Not certified or in a FIP
- Profile not yet complete

Environmental Notes

- There is no information on the impact of this fishery on PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is likely to be low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic herring
*Clupea harengus*

- NE Atlantic Spring spawners

Fishery countries:
- UK

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.
### Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

### General Notes

- No additional notes.

---

### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

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

The Norwegian salmon industry has adopted a zonal approach to aquaculture management.

### References:

- [Good Fish Guide - Salmon, Atlantic (Farmed)](https://goodfishguide.co.uk/fish/culture/salmon-atlantic-farmed/)
- [Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Norway](https://www.seafoodwatch.org/fishery/salmon-atlantic-farmed)
- [FishSource - salmon, Norway](https://www.fishsource.com/fish/farmed/salmon-atlantic-farmed/norway)
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

The Norwegian salmon industry has adopted a zonal approach to aquaculture management.

References:

- Good Fish Guide - Salmon, Atlantic (farmed)
- Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Norway
- Ocean Wise ratings for Atlantic salmon
- FishSource - salmon, Norway

---

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

The industry follows a zonal approach to aquaculture management with respect to planning, siting, licensing, and operation.

References:

- Good Fish Guide - Salmon, Atlantic (farmed)
- Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Scotland
- FishSource - salmon, United Kingdom

---

Environmental Notes

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

**General Notes**

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

The industry follows a zonal approach to aquaculture management with respect to planning, siting, licensing, and operation.

**References:**

- Good Fish Guide – Salmon, Atlantic (Farmed)
- Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Scotland
- FishSource – salmon, United Kingdom

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### Atlantic salmon

*Salmo salar*

**Farmed**

**Certified**

[Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended](#)

[Ocean Wise Not recommended](#)

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### Environmental Notes

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

**General Notes**

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

The industry follows a zonal approach to aquaculture management with respect to planning, siting, licensing, and operation.

**References:**

- Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Atlantic salmon
- Ocean Wise ratings for Atlantic salmon
- FishSource – salmon, United Kingdom

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### Atlantic surf clam

*Spisula solidissima*

**Dredge**

**Not certified or in a FIP**

**Profile not yet complete**

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### Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes

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**Banana prawn**
*Panaeus merguensis*

Fishery countries: Indonesia

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

**General Notes**

References

Fish Progress - INACTIVE Indonesia South Kalimantan shrimp – trammel.net

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**CapeLín**
*Mallotus villosus*

Seine nets

Fishery countries: Icelandic

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

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

References

FishSource
Well Managed

---

**Chilean mussel**
*Mytilus chilensis*

Fishery countries: Chilean Region X

**Environmental Notes**
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is no risk of bycatch for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

References


---

**Navajo Gold Flounder**

Fishery countries: USA

**Environmental Notes**

**General Notes**

References
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

Seafood Watch Recommendations for Chilean mussels

---

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References


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Chum salmon

Purse seine
Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

---

Chum salmon

Purse seine
Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

**General Notes**

**References**

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**Common edible cockle**
*Cerastoderma edule*

**Limfjord**

**Fishery countries:**
*Denmark*

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**Environmental Notes**
- Profile not yet complete.
- Profile not yet complete.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

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**Common squids**
*Loligo spp.*

**Indonesian waters**

**Fishery countries:**
*Indonesia*

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**Environmental Notes**
- Profile not yet complete.
- Profile not yet complete.
- Profile not yet complete.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

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**Deep-water Cape hake**
*Merluccius paradoxus*

**South Africa**

**Fishery countries:**
*South Africa*

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**FishSource**
*Well Managed*

**Seafood Watch**
*Eco-Certification Recommended*

**Ocean Wise**
*Not recommended*
### Environmental Notes
- There are risks to sea turtles and marine mammals of entanglement in pat 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.

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<tr>
<th>Edible crab</th>
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**East Coast Scotland**
Fishery countries: UK

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**Orkney**
Fishery countries: UK

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**Bay of Biscay**
Fishery countries: Spain

<table>
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<th>Engraulis encrasico tus</th>
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<th>Engraulis encrasico tus</th>
<th>BMRB3</th>
<th>Certified</th>
<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
<th>Best Choice 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

This fishery was in an FIP from 2012 to 2017.
Environmental Notes

- 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.

---

**European anchovy**
*Engraulis encrasicolus*

**Northern Adriatic Sea**

**Fishery countries:**
- Italy

**Purse seine**

**Not certified or in a FIP**

*FishSource*
Needs Improvement

---

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

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 hake**
*Martucilia merluccius*

**NE Atlantic northern stock**

**Fishery countries:**
- Denmark

**Bottom trawl**

**Seine nets**

**Certified**

*FishSource*
Well Managed

---

Environmental Notes

- This fishery interacts with marine mammals, sharks, skates and rays, but is considered highly unlikely to have unacceptable impacts on these species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- The impact depends on the gear type. Bottom trawls will directly impact the sea bed. However, management measures are in place and it is considered unlikely that the fishery will result in serious or irreversible harm to habitat structure and function.

General Notes

References


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**European pilchard**
*Sardina pilchardus*

**Bay of Biscay, Southern Celtic Seas and English Channel**

**Gillnets and entangling nets**

**Certified**

*FishSource*
Well Managed
**Environmental Notes**
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the seabed.

**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**
*Sardinia pilchardus*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purse seine</th>
<th>FIP</th>
</tr>
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</table>

**NW Africa central**

**Fishery countries:**
- Morocco

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishSource</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Managed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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

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

---

**European plaice**
*Pleuronectes platessa*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seine nets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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**Eastern English Channel**

**Fishery countries:**
- UK

<table>
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<tbody>
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---

**Environmental Notes**
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Profile not yet complete.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

---

**European plaice**
*Pleuronectes platessa*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seine nets</th>
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</thead>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
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**Icelandic**

**Fishery countries:**

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to cause unacceptable impacts to PET 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*

- **Icelandic**
- **Fishery countries:** Iceland

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

**FishSource**
Well Managed

---

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to cause unacceptable impacts to PET 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

- Asda has published fishing vessel data for this fishery: Asda 2019 Fishing Vessel List

---

**European plaice**
*Pleuronectes platessa*

- **Kattegat, Belts and Sound**
- **Fishery countries:** Denmark

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

---

**European plaice**
*Pleuronectes platessa*

- **North Sea and Skagerrak**
- **Fishery countries:**

<table>
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</table>

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Good Fish Guide**
Best Choice 2
Environmental Notes
- Profile not yet complete.
- Profile not yet complete.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes
- No additional notes.

European plaice
* Pleuronectes platessa *

North Sea and Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
- UK

Bottom trawl | FIP
---|---

FishSource
- Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
- Best Choice 2

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

General Notes
This fishery is part of the Project UK FIP.

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

European seabass
* Dicentrarchus labrax *

Greece

Fishery countries:
- Greece

Farmed | Certified
---|---

Good Fish Guide
- Think 3

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

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

References:
Good Fish Guide - Bass, seabass (farmed)
Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass and Giltthead sea bream, Mediterranean Sea
### European seabass

*Dicentrarchus labrax*

**Turkey**

**Fishery countries:**
- Turkey

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

#### General Notes
The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.

**References:**
- Good Fish Guide - Bass, seabass (farmed)
- Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass and Gilthead sea bream, Mediterranean Sea

### European sprat

*Sprattus sprattus*

**North Sea**

**Fishery countries:**
- Denmark

#### Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species.
- Bycatch of herring is a risk for this fishery but there are mitigation measures in place.
- 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

*Panaeus monodon*

**Makassar Strait, Bone Bay, Flores Sea and Bali Sea**

**Fishery countries:**
- Indonesia

#### Environmental Notes
- Gillnets and entangling nets
- Not certified or in a FIP
- Profile not yet complete
**General Notes**

- No additional notes.

### Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishfod from marine feed sources are used. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a risk.
- 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.

Legislation on zonal planning that is relevant to aquaculture does exist. A zonal approach to aquaculture is being introduced via an Aquaculture Improvement Project (AIP) in Muncar, Banyuwangi district, East Java.

**References:**

- Good Fish Guide - Prawn. Tiger prawns (farmed)
- Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Giant Tiger prawn
- FishSource - shrimp, Indonesia
Environmental Notes:

- Bream require fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources in their diet. Concerns about the sustainability of feed inputs are relatively minor though they are not necessarily certified sustainable.
- Escapes are a concern and little is known about the risk of disease transfer to wild species.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter are a concern with open net pens. But impacts from effluent are localized. Chemical inputs are only used for health management and are applied in a controlled manner. Reports indicate responsible use, but there is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs.

General Notes:

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

References:

Good Fish Guide - Bream, Gilthead (farmed)

Seafood Watch report for European Sea bass and Gilthead Seabream, Mediterranean Sea
## 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.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter are a concern with open net pens. But impacts from effluent are localized. Chemical inputs are only used for health management and are applied in a controlled manner. Reports indicate responsible use, but there is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs.

## General Notes

The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification

### References:

- [Good Fish Guide - Bream, Gilthead (Farmed)](#)
- [Seafood Watch report for European Sea bass and Gilthead Seabream: Mediterranean Sea](#)

### Table: Haddock (Melanogrammus aeglefinus)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>Hook and line</strong> Long line</td>
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</table>

### Environmental Notes

- Gear specific information on interactions with PET species is limited, but an MSC condition is in place to address this.
- MSC conditions are in place to assess the impact of the fishery on bycatch species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

- Asda has published fishing vessel data for this fishery: [Asda 2019 Fishing Vessel List](#)
General Notes

- Asda has published fishing vessel data for this fishery: Asda 2019 Fishing Vessel List.

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch of spotted wolffish and golden redfish is a concern for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Haddock</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Think 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Haddock</th>
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<th>Well Managed</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Best Choice 2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**General Notes**
- Asda has published fishing vessel data for this fishery: [Asda 2018 Fishing Vessel List](#)
### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

- No additional notes.

### Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- 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

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

Hardenberg’s anchovy
Stolephorus insularis
Thailand
Fishery countries:
Thailand

Purse seine
Not certified or in a FIP
Profile not yet complete

Environmental Notes
• Profile not yet complete.

General Notes
• No additional notes.

Indian squid
Loligo duvaucelli
India
Fishery countries:
India

Handlines and pole-lines
Not certified or in a FIP

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
• Environmental concerns associated with the trawl fisheries, in which most Indian squid are captured, are less relevant for non-mechanized gear types.

Inshore squids nei
Loligoidea
NE Atlantic shelf
Fishery countries:
UK

Bottom trawl
Not certified or in a FIP
Profile not yet complete

Environmental Notes
• Profile not yet complete.
• Profile not yet complete.
• Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes
• No additional notes.
Japanese amberjack
*Seriola quinquergiata*

Fishery countries: Japan

**Environmental Notes**

- Amberjack require significant inputs of fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources in their diet. The sources of these inputs are of unknown sustainability.
- While there is a high risk of escape from open net pens, little is known about the risk of disease transfer to wild species and the industry’s reliance on wild populations as a source of broodstock means that there is no risk of genetic impacts on the wild populations. The number of juveniles that can be captured for production is regulated.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter are a concern with open net pens. Chemical inputs are high and there are concerns about the use of antibiotics important to human health.

**General Notes**

**References**

Seafood Watch Recommendations for Amberjack
Ocean Wise ratings for Yellowtail

Monkfishes nei
*Lophius spp.*

Skagerrak, Kattegat, North Sea and West of Scotland

Fishery countries: UK

**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.

**General Notes**

**References**

Seafood Risk Assessment for Sourcing Seafood (RASS) – Anglerfish in North Sea, Skagerrak, West of Scotland and Rockall Demersal otter trawl

Mussels
*Mytilus spp.*

Fishery countries: Chile

**Environmental Notes**

**References**

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

General Notes

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

References

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Chilean Mussels
Ocean Wise ratings for mussels

Environmental Notes

- No feed inputs are used to support farmed mussels.
- Only naturally occurring spat are used to stock the farm so the transportation of the larval phase of mussels away from farm sites is not a concern.
- There is no concern regarding pollution from nutrients or organic matter. No feed or nutrient fertilization inputs are used to support farmed mussels, and water quality has been shown to improve at farmed mussel sites.

General Notes

References

Seafood Watch report for farmed mussels, worldwide

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET 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 1–3

Fishery countries: Canada

### Environmental Notes
- Two threatened species of wolfish are occasionally taken as bycatch, but bycatch levels are low.
- Bycatch of non-target species is considered low and mitigation measures are in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

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

### References
- [Seafood Risk Assessment for Sourcing Seafood (RASS) – Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*)](#) Western Greenland
- [Seafood Risk Assessment for Sourcing Seafood (RASS) – Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*), SFA 2](#)
- [Seafood Risk Assessment for Sourcing Seafood (RASS) – Northern shrimp (*Pandalus borealis*), SFA 3](#)

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**Northern prawn**
*Pandalus borealis*

Barents Sea

Fishery countries: Norway

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

### General Notes
- This fish 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*

Denmark Strait

Fishery countries: Iceland

### Environmental Notes
- Ongoing and future research and monitoring is needed to better understand the environmental impacts of this fishery.

### 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.
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

This species plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.
Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

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

References
Fishery Progress – PROSPECTIVE United Kingdom Norway lobster – pot/trap & trawl
### Norway lobster

- **Nephrops norvegicus**
- **Devil’s Hole**
- **Fishery countries:** UK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
<th>Ocean Wise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bottom trawl</td>
<td>Avoid</td>
<td>Avoid 5</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Environmental Notes
- Profile not yet complete.
- 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 – PROSPECTIVE United Kingdom Norway lobster – pot/trap & trawl](#)

### Norway lobster

- **Nephrops norvegicus**
- **Farn Deeps, Firth of Forth, Moray Firth, Noup**
- **Fishery countries:** UK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
<th>Ocean Wise</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bottom trawl</td>
<td>Avoid</td>
<td>Think 3</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

#### General Notes

#### References

- [Fishery Progress – PROSPECTIVE United Kingdom Norway lobster – pot/trap & trawl](#)

### Norway lobster

- **Nephrops norvegicus**
- **Fladen Ground**
- **Fishery countries:** UK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
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<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
<th>Ocean Wise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bottom trawl</td>
<td>Avoid</td>
<td>Best Choice 2</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### References

- [Fishery Progress – PROSPECTIVE United Kingdom Norway lobster – pot/trap & trawl](#)
**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

**References**

Fishery Progress – PROSPECTIVE United Kingdom Norway lobster – pot/trap & trawl

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**Norway lobster**

*Nephrops norvegicus*

- Off Horn’s Reef
- Fishery countries: Netherlands

<table>
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<th>Method</th>
<th>Certification</th>
<th>Advice</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
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<td>Good Fish Guide Think 4</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise Not recommended</td>
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</table>

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**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.

---

**Norway lobster**

*Nephrops norvegicus*

- Irish Sea West
- Fishery countries: Ireland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Certification</th>
<th>Advice</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Good Fish Guide Think 3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise Not recommended</td>
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</table>

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**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.

---

**Norway lobster**

*Nephrops norvegicus*

- The Smalls
- Fishery countries: Ireland

<table>
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<th>Method</th>
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<th>Advice</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Good Fish Guide Avoid 5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.
Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes whiting, haddock, and cod. Some of the fleet uses bycatch reduction devices.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Environmental Notes

- Pangasius feed includes low levels of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. Feed inputs are required to be responsibly sourced where possible.
- As a native species, the risk to wild populations from escapes is low. Juveniles used in pangasius farming come from Vietnamese hatcheries and the trade of wild-caught broodstock is limited.
- Pangasius farming in Vietnam is linked to illegal disposal of waste into adjoining waterways with cumulative impacts that contribute to water pollution. However, certified farms are assumed to dispose of waste properly.

General Notes

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

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

References:

- Good Fish Guide - Bassa Tra, Catfish or Vietnamese River Cobbler
- Seafood Watch report for farmed pangasius, Vietnam
- Ocean Wise ratings for catfish
- FishSource – Pangasius, Vietnam

Environmental Notes

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

**References**

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**Peruvian calico scallop**
Argyrepecten purpuratus

- **SE Pacific**
- **Fishery countries:** Peru

<table>
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<th>Method</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Not certified or in a FIP</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**FishSource**
Needs Improvement

---

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.

---

**Pink salmon**
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

- **Alaska**
- **Fishery countries:** U.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Certification</th>
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<tbody>
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**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**
Best Choice 1

**Ocean Wise**
Recommended

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**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

**References**


Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have a direct impact on PET species.
- There is an MSC condition in place to improve monitoring of bycatch in this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

References


Environmental Notes

- The impact on PET species is unknown.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.
Shallow-water cape hake

Molucco capensis

South Africa

Fishery countries: South Africa

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Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

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, information on seabird bycatch mortality is still limited.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but there is a strategy in place for managing retained species. The discard rate for the fishery is very low and the fishery is unlikely to hinder the recovery of discarded species.
- 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
Intertek, 2015, MSC Public Certification Report for South Africa Hake Trawl Fishery

---

Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Eastern Atlantic Ocean

Fishery countries: Sanago, Spain

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Handlines and pole-lines

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

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Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Eastern Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries: Ecuador

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Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Think 3
**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

- This fishery is part of the Eastern Pacific Ocean tropical tuna – purse seine (OPAGAC) FIP.

---

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.

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**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.
Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles with this fishery.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes other tuna, fin fishes, sharks and rays.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.
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 sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks.
- This fishery uses FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine gear, which results in less bycatch than associated fisheries. However, bycatch is still a risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Environmental Notes

- The impact on PET species is unknown.
- 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
### Sockeye salmon

**Onchorhynchus nerka**  
**Alaska**  
**Fishery countries:**  
- U.S.

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

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

**References**
- MRAG Americas, 2019  
- MSC 3rd Assessment Report  
- Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery

### Speckled shrimp

**Metapenaeus monoceros**  
**Indonesia**  
**Fishery countries:**  
- Indonesia

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

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

### Striped catfish

**Pangasius hypophthalmus**  
**Vietnam**  
**Fishery countries:**  
- Vietnam

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**Environmental Notes**
- No additional notes.
Small inputs of fishmeal and fish oil 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:**

- Good Fish Guide - Basa, Tog, Catfish or Vietnamese River Cobbler
- Seafood Watch report for farmed pangasius. Vietnam
- FishSource - Pangasius, Vietnam

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**Environmental Notes**

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to India and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle.

**General Notes**

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

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

**References:**

- Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, India
- FishSource - Shrimp, India
- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns

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Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. The feed inputs used are generally not traceable to species level and are not certified sustainable.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to India and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle.

General Notes

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

References:

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, India
FishSource – Shrimp, India
Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

Legislation on zonal planning that is relevant to aquaculture does exist. A zonal approach to aquaculture is being introduced via an Aquaculture Improvement Project (AIP) in Munca, Banyuwangi district, East Java.

References:

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns
Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certification for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed
FishSource – Shrimp, Indonesia

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
• Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Thailand and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.

• Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on the frequency of waste discharge from ponds.

General Notes

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

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

References:

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns
Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed
FishSource - Shrimp, Thailand

Environmental Notes

• Fishmeal and fish oil from marine food sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.

• Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates this risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Vietnam and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.

• Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle, moderating the impact of effluents on water quality. There is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs, but evidence suggests that illegal antibiotics are sometimes used on Vietnamese shrimp farms.

General Notes

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

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

References:

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns
Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed
FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

Environmental Notes

• Fishmeal and fish oil from marine food sources are used. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.

• Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates this risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Vietnam and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
• Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle, moderating the impact of effluents on water quality. There is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs, but evidence suggests that illegal antibiotics are sometimes used on Vietnamese shrimp farms. Environmental issues are mitigated by the certification standards.

**General Notes**

Certification addresses most areas of environmental concern.

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

**References:**

- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg) prawns
- Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Formed
- FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

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**Environmental Notes**

• There are risks to PET species with this fishery. Gillnets present a hazard to marine mammals and shad.
• Bycatch is a risk in this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
• Gillnets are unlikely to have a significant impact on the seabed.

**General Notes**

• No additional notes.

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**Environmental Notes**

• The impact on PET species is unknown.
• 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.
### Yellowfin Tuna

**Thunnus albacares**

**Indian Ocean**

**Fishery countries:**
- South Korea
- Sri Lanka

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#### Environmental Notes

- Risks to PET species vary by gear type. Longlines present a hazard to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals, and sharks, but these risks can be reduced through proper management of fishing gear.
- Bycatch varies for this fishery depending on gear type. Long lines present the greatest risk, while bycatch for pole and line gear is considered very low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

#### General Notes

- No additional notes.

### Yellowfin Tuna

**Thunnus albacares**

**Indian Ocean**

**Fishery countries:**
- Maldives

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#### Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for pole and line gear is considered very low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

#### General Notes

- No additional notes.

### Yellowfin Tuna

**Thunnus albacares**

**Western and Central Pacific Ocean**

**Fishery countries:**
- Indonesia
- Japan
- South Korea

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#### Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for pole and line gear is considered very low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

#### General Notes

- No additional notes.
Environmental Notes

- Risks to PET species vary by gear type. Longlines present a hazard to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks.
- Bycatch varies for this fishery depending on gear type. Longlines present the greatest risk, while bycatch for pole and line gear is considered very low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.
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**Associated Fisheries**

ISF Iceland saithe, ling, Atlantic wolffish and plaice
ISF Iceland cod
ISF Iceland haddock
Asda purchase line-caught cod and haddock from Norway and may be supplied by any of the authorized Norwegian longline vessels.

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**Associated Fisheries**

- Norway North East Arctic Cod
- Norway North East Arctic Haddock