Asda

Founded in the 1960s in Yorkshire, Asda is one of Britain’s leading retailers. With 656 stores, Asda is a major seafood retailer selling fresh, frozen and chilled seafood. Its head office is in Leeds, Yorkshire.

<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>33</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Production Methods Used

- Midwater trawl
- Bottom trawl
- Dredge
- Purse seine
- FAD-free
  (unassociated)
- purse seine
- Seine nets
- Lift nets
- Gillnets and
  entangling nets
- Hook and line
- Longlines
- Handlines and
  pole-lines
- 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 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).

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 2019.

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 tuna for Asda is available here: Asda 2020 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species and Location</th>
<th>Production Methods</th>
<th>Certification or Improvement Project</th>
<th>Sustainability Ratings</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska pollock</td>
<td>Midwater trawl</td>
<td>Certified</td>
<td>FishSource Well Managed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian Islands, E</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bering Sea, Gulf of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery countries:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
Theragra chalcogramma

Sea of Okhotsk
Fishery countries:
Russia

Midwater trawl
Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

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.

Albacore
Thunnus alalunga

Indian Ocean
Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Longlines
FIP

FishSource
Managed

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**

- This fishery is part of the [Indonesia Indian Ocean and Western Central Pacific Ocean tuna and large pelagics - longline FIP](https://www.fishsource.org/).  

### Albacore

**Thunnus alalunga**  
**North Pacific**  
**Fishery countries:** Japan, South Korea  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Certification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Longlines</td>
<td><strong>Not certified or in a FiP</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- FishSource: Managed  
- Good Fish Guide: Think 3

### 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.

---

**Albacore**  
**Thunnus alalunga**  
**South Pacific – WCPFC**  
**Fishery countries:** Cook Islands, Fiji

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Certification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Longlines</td>
<td><strong>Certified</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- FishSource: Well Managed  
- Seafood Watch: Eco-Certification Recommended  
- Good Fish Guide: Best Choice 2  
- Ocean Wise: Not recommended

### 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.

---

**American lobster**  
**Homarus americanus**  
**Gulf of Maine and Georges Bank**  
**Fishery countries:** U.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Certification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pots and traps</td>
<td><strong>Certified</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- FishSource: Well Managed  
- Seafood Watch: Eco-Certification Recommended
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.

---

American lobster
_Homarus americanus_

Gulf of St. Lawrence
South

Fishery countries:
Canada

Pots and traps
Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

---

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.
- Lobster traps are unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

---

American sea scallop
_Placacpecten magellanicus_

Bay of Fundy SFA 29W

Fishery countries:
Canada

Dredge
Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

---

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have significant impacts on bycatch species.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed. Nevertheless, sensitive habitats in the Bay of Fundy area have been mapped and management measures are in place to protect them.

General Notes

References

SAI Global July 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for the FBSA Canada Full Bay sea scallop fishery

---

Anchoveta
_Engraulis ringens_

Purse seine
FIP

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Peruvian Northern-Central Artisanal
Fishery countries: Peru

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

---

Argentine hake
Merluccius hubbsi
Patagonian
Fishery countries: Argentina

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

---

Argentine red shrimp
Pleoticus muelleri
Patagonian
Argentina inshore
Fishery countries: Argentina

Environmental Notes
- There is a lack of public information on interactions with PET species for this fishery.
- There is limited information on bycatch in this fishery but bycatch of hake is a risk.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References
Fishery Progress, Argentina onshore red shrimp - bottom trawl FIP
### Atlantic cod

**Gadus morhua**

**Barents Sea**

**Fishery countries:**
- Norway
- Russia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Certification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bottom trawl</td>
<td>FishSource</td>
<td>Well Managed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Best Choice 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environmental Notes

- Catch of the endangered species golden redfish is a concern. Although catch of the species in this fishery is very low, cumulative impacts across fisheries operating in the region may occur.
- 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.

#### References

[DNV GL 2015, Re-Assessment Report: MSC Public Certification Report for the Norway North East Arctic cod and haddock fishery](#)
Environmental Notes

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Well Managed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- 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*  
Faroe Bank  
Fishery countries:  
Faroe Islands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Well Managed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Not certified or in a FIP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Sustainability not rated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Environmental Notes

- There is a lack of information on interactions with ETP for 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.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Midwater trawl  
Bottom trawl

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Well Managed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.

---

**Atlantic cod**

*Gadus morhua*

- Seine nets
- Longlines
- Handlines and pole-lines

**Seafood Watch**

Eco-Certification Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**

Best Choice 1

**Ocean Wise**

Recommended

---

**Norwegian coastal**

**Fishery countries:**
Norway

**Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species, however bycatch of golden redfish should be monitored.
- Bycatch is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

**References**

[DNV GL 2015, MSC Re Assessment Report - Public Certification Report for the Norway North East Arctic cod and haddock fishery](#)

---

**Atlantic herring**

*Clupea harengus*

- Midwater trawl

**Good Fish Guide**

Avoid 5

---

**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 fishery was previously certified but has since withdrawn from the MSC programme.

References

*Good Fish Guide – Herring or sild, Pelagic trawl, Celtic Sea, Irish Sea (South), southwest of Ireland*

---

**Atlantic herring**

- Clupea harengus
- Irish Sea
- Fishery countries: U.K.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Certification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FishSource</td>
<td>Well Managed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Best Choice 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Midwater trawl  
Certified

---

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

References

*Good Fish Guide – Herring or sild, Pelagic trawl, Irish Sea (North)*

---

**Atlantic herring**

- Clupea harengus
- NE Atlantic Spring spawners
- Fishery countries: Denmark, U.K.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Certification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FishSource</td>
<td>Well Managed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Midwater trawl  
Certified

---

Environmental Notes

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

---

General Notes

- No additional notes.

---

**Atlantic herring**

- Clupea harengus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Certification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FishSource</td>
<td>Well Managed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Purse seine  
Certified

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

**General Notes**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atlantic salmon</th>
<th>Farmed</th>
<th>Not certified or in an AIP</th>
<th>Sustainability not rated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salmo salar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery countries:</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Notes**

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. Overall, the Chilean industry continues to struggle with the control of bacterial diseases and sea lice parasites as indicated by the very high levels of treatment.
- Direct impacts on water quality at the site are unlikely, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. The use of antibiotic and pesticides in Chile is high; studies on impact are limited.

**General Notes**

A zonal management approach has been adopted based on licenses (concessions); groups of licenses - Aquaculture Management Areas (AMAs); emergency disease zones - Macro Zones; and Areas Autorizadas para el ejercicio de la Acuicultura - Appropriate Areas for Aquaculture (AAA).

**References**

- FishSource Salmon - Chile
- Good Fish Guide, Salmon, Atlantic (Farmed), Chile
- Seafood Watch report for Salmon - Chile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atlantic salmon</th>
<th>Farmed</th>
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<th>Sustainability not rated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salmo salar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery countries:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Notes**

- Profile not yet complete.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.
Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar
Ireland
Fishery countries:
Ireland

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar
Farmed
Certified
Norway
Fishery countries:
Norway

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)
Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Norway
FishSource – salmon, Norway

Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar
Farmed
Not certified or in an AIP
Norway
Fishery countries:
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), Norway

Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Norway

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). UK

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 IFFO 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). Europe. GlobalGAP certification
- Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon. Scotland
- FishSource – salmon. United Kingdom

### Atlantic salmon
- *Salmo salar*
- **United Kingdom**
- **Fishery countries:**
  - J.K.
- **Farmed**
- **Certified**
- **Seafood Watch**
  - Eco-Certification Recommended
- **Ocean Wise**
  - Not recommended

### Environmental Notes
- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but inputs often come from IFPO 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

### Banana prawn
- *Penaeus merguensis*
- **Indonesia**
- **Fishery countries:**
  - Indonesia
- **Gilinets and entangling nets**
- **Not certified or in a FIP**
- **FishSource**
  - Needs Improvement

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

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

### Blue mussel
- *Mytilus adults*
- **Farmed**
- **Not certified or in an AIP**
- **Seafood Watch**
  - Best Choice
- **Good Fish Guide**
### Environmental Notes
- No feed inputs are used to support farmed mussels.
- The larval phase of mussels may be transported away from farm sites. The spread of non-native mussels and unintentionally introduced species beyond their natural range may be a cause for concern.
- There is no concern regarding pollution from nutrients or organic matter. No feed or nutrient fertilization inputs are used to support farmed mussels, and water quality has been shown to improve at farmed mussel sites.

### General Notes

### References
- Good Fish Guide - Mussel, mussels (Farmed), UK and Ireland (Republic of), Suspended Ropes Culture and Bottom Culture
- Seafood Watch report for farmed mussels, worldwide

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### Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch is not a risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is highly unlikely to adversely affect the sea bed.

### General Notes
- No additional notes.

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### 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**

**Chilean mussel**  
*Mytilus chilensis*  
Fishery Region: X  
Fishery countries:  
Chile

**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**
Institute for Market Ecology, 2013. MSC Public Certification Report Chilean mussel fishery and suspended culture Toralla S.A. and Cultivos Toralla S.A., Región X, Chile

**Seafood Watch**  
Best Choice

---

**Chum salmon**  
*Oncorhynchus keta*  
Fishery countries:  
U.S.

**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**

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended

---

**Chum salmon**  
*Oncorhynchus keta*  
Fishery countries:  
British Columbia - West Coast  
Vancouver Island

**Environmental Notes**
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.

**General Notes**

**FishSource**  
Managed

**Some product from certified fisheries**  
Purse seine  
Gillnets and entangling nets
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

- Certification for the British Columbia salmon fishery was suspended in November 2019.

---

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed. However, habitat impacts from the fishery are monitored and controlled.

General Notes

References

MRAG Americas, January 2016, MSC Public Certification Report for DFPO Limfjord Mussel and Cockle Fishery

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Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles and marine mammals of entanglement in pot ropes with this fishery, although the significance of this risk is unknown.
- 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.

---

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

- Certification for the British Columbia salmon fishery was suspended in November 2019.

References

MRAG Americas, January 2016, MSC Public Certification Report for DFPO Limfjord Mussel and Cockle Fishery
Environmental Notes

- Bycatch of marine mammals is reported to occur in the European anchovy pelagic fisheries but information on impacts is limited.
- Other small pelagic species are caught as bycatch.
- 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

**European plaice**
*Pleuronectes platessa*

**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*

**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), Europe, GlobalGap, Certified](#)
[Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass and Gilthead sea bream, 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.
- 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), Europe, Global GAP certified*

*Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass and Gilthead sea bream, Mediterranean Sea*

---

Giant tiger prawn

*Penaeus monodon*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farmed</th>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
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</table>

Fishery countries: Indonesia

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

- **Good Fish Guide**
  - Think 3

- **Ocean Wise**
  - Recommended

---

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used. Feed inputs are generally not traceable to species level and are not certified sustainable.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern.
- 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 Prawn (Farmed)*

*Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Giant tiger prawn*

*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 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), Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 4*
Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Giant tiger prawn
FishSource - shrimp, Indonesia
Ocean Wise ratings - shrimp

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<tr>
<th>Giant tiger prawn</th>
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</table>

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Feed inputs are generally not traceable to species level and are not certified sustainable.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern.
- 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 - Prawn, Tiger prawns (Farmed), Global ASC
Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Giant tiger prawn

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<tr>
<th>Gilthead seabream</th>
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<tr>
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</table>

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 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

---

**Gilthead seabream**

*Sparus aurata*  
Turkey
  
*Fishery countries:*  
Turkey

**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

---

**Haddock**

*M. aeglefinus*  
Barents Sea
  
*Fishery countries:*  
Norway

**Environmental Notes**

• This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
• Impacts on bycatch species are likely to be low.
• This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.
### General Notes

**References**

- DNV GL, March 2020, MSC 4th Surveillance Report for the Norway North East Arctic cod and haddock fisheries

### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

**References**

- Lloyd’s Register, September 2019, MSC 3rd Surveillance Report for Barents Sea cod, haddock and saithe fishery
- DNV GL, April 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for Re assessment of the Russian Federation Barents Sea cod, haddock and saithe fishery

### 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.

### General Notes

- No additional notes.

### General Notes

**References**

- DNV GL, March 2020, MSC 4th Surveillance Report for the Norway North East Arctic cod and haddock fisheries

### 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

- No additional notes.
**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.
**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.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

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

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<tr>
<th>Hardenberg's anchovy</th>
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**Environmental Notes**
- Profile not yet complete.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

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<td><em>Loligo duvaucelli</em></td>
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<td>India</td>
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</table>

**Environmental Notes**
- The impact of the squid fishery on PET species is unknown.
- There is a lack of information about impacts on bycatch species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Japanese flying squid</th>
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<td>China</td>
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</table>
Environmental Notes

- There is no information on the impact of this fishery on PET species.
- Information on bycatch is not available for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the seabed.

General Notes

- There is a lack of information on stock status and mortality rates for Japanese flying squid in Chinese waters.

Monkfishes

_Lophius spp._

Skagerrak, Kattegat, North Sea and West of Scotland

Fishery countries:

U.K.

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource

Needs Improvement

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

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

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

Mussels

_Mytilus spp._

Chile

Fishery countries:

Chile

Farmed

Certified

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.
- The larval phase of mussels may be transported away from farm sites. The spread of non-native musels 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

Seafish Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Chilean Mussels

Ocean Wise ratings for mussels

Good Fish Guide - Mussels, Chilean (farmed)
Mussels
*Mytilus* spp.

United Kingdom

Fishery countries: U.K.

<table>
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<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
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</table>

**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](#)

---

Northern prawn
*Pandalus borealis*

Atlantic Canada: SFAs
1,5-6, 9-10

Fishery countries:
Canada

<table>
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<td>Ocean Wise</td>
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</table>

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

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

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Northern prawn
*Pandalus borealis*

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Estonia

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</table>

**Environmental Notes**

**General Notes**
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

---

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Barents Sea
Fishery countries: Norway

Bottom trawl  Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

---

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- This 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

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

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Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

---

Bottom trawl  Certified

FishSource
Well Managed
### Northern Prawn

*Pandalus borealis*

**Icelandic inshore**

**Fishery countries:**
- Iceland

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**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

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

### Northern Prawn

*Pandalus borealis*

**Western Greenland**

**Fishery countries:**
- Greenland

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**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

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

### North Pacific Hake

*Merluccius productus*

**NE Pacific**

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

<table>
<thead>
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<th><strong>Ocean Wise</strong></th>
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<tr>
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</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.

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

---

**Norway lobster**

*Nephrops norvegicus*

Botney Gut - Silver Pit

Fishery countries:

U.K.

Seafood Watch

Avoid

Good Fish Guide

Think 4

Ocean Wise

Not recommended

---

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

---

**Norway lobster**

*Nephrops norvegicus*

Devil's Hole

Fishery countries:

U.K.

Seafood Watch

Avoid

Good Fish Guide

Think 4

Ocean Wise

Not recommended

---

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 - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

---

**Norway lobster**

*Nephrops norvegicus*

Bottom trawl

FiP

Seafood Watch

Avoid

Good Fish Guide

Not recommended
### Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

### General Notes

### References
- Fishery Progress - UK Norway Lobster - bottom trawl and creel

---

### 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.

### General Notes

### References
- Fishery Progress - UK Norway Lobster - bottom trawl and creel

---

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

### General Notes

### References

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norway lobster</th>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

- No additional notes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norway lobster</th>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
<th>Not certified or in a FiP</th>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
<th>Ocean Wise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nephrops norvegicus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Avoid</td>
<td>Avoid 5</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off Horn's Reef</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery countries: Netherlands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environmental Notes

- Catch of PET species can include skates, rays and sharks.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

### References

- Good Fish Guide - Lobster, Norway, Langoustine, Dublin Bay prawn or scampi, Demersal otter trawl, North Sea (Horn's Reef)
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

---

Norway Lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

The Smalls

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Bottom trawl
Not certified or in a FiP

---

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.

---

Pangas
Pangasius spp.

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed
Certified

---

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

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended
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 - Basq, Tra, Catfish or Vietnamese River Cobbler, Global ASC
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
Organization Internacional Agropecuaria (OIA), June 2017, Public Comment Draft Report for Patagonian Scallop Bottom Otter Trawl Fishery in Argentine Sea

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

General Notes

References
MRAG Americas, 2019, MSC 3rd Assessment Report Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery
SCS Global Services, 2017, MSC Fishery Assessment Report Annette Islands Reserve Salmon Fishery Public Certification Report
### Pink salmon

*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*

- **Fishery countries:**
  - British Columbia
  - Canada

#### 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 benthic habitat.

#### General Notes
- Certification for this fishery was publicly suspended in November 2019.

#### References
- Accoura Marine, April 2017. MSC Public Certification Report for British Columbia Salmon

### Pink salmon

*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*

- **Fishery countries:**
  - Russia – Chukotka

#### Environmental Notes
- Profile not yet complete.

#### General Notes
- No additional notes.

### Rainbow Trout, Steelhead Trout

*Oncorhynchus mykiss*

- **Fishery countries:**
  - Denmark

#### Environmental Notes
- Profile not yet complete.

#### General Notes
**Rainbow Trout, Steelhead Trout**  
*Oncorhynchus mykiss*  
United Kingdom  
Fishery countries: U.K.

**Farmed**  
**Certified**  
**Sustainability not rated**

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

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

**References**

[Good Fish Guide - Rainbow trout](#)

---

**Skipjack tuna**  
*Katsuwonus pelamis*  
Eastern Pacific Ocean  
Fishery countries: Ecuador

**Purse seine**  
**FIP**

**FishSource**  
Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Good Alternative

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 4

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

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

---

**Skipjack tuna**  
*Katsuwonus pelamis*  
Indian Ocean  
Fishery countries:

**Handlines and pole-lines**  
**FIP**

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Good Alternative
### 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skipjack tuna</th>
<th>Purse seine</th>
<th>FIP</th>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
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<td>Good Alternative</td>
<td>Think 4</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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
- References
  - FisheryProgress - Indian Ocean tuna - purse seine (SLO1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skipjack tuna</th>
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<th>Not certified or in a FIP</th>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
<th>Ocean Wise</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Katsuwonus pelamis</em></td>
<td>Western and Central Pacific Ocean - WCPFC</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Managed</td>
<td>Good Alternative</td>
<td>Think 3</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- This fishery uses FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine gear, which results in less bycatch than associated fisheries. However, purse seine gear still presents 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.

### Skipjack tuna

**Handlines and pole-lines**

**FIP**

**FishSource**
Managed

**Good Fish Guide**
Best Choice 2

**Western and Central Pacific Ocean – WCPFC**

**Fishery countries:** Indonesia

### 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**
- This fishery is part of the Indonesia Western and Central Pacific Ocean skipjack tuna – pole & line FIP

### Skipjack tuna

**Purse seine**

**Not certified or in a FIP**

**FishSource**
Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**
Think 4

**Ocean Wise**
Not recommended

**Western and Central Pacific Ocean**

**Fishery countries:** Philippines

### 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.

### Sockeye salmon

**Gilinets and entangling nets**

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**United States**
**Oncorhynchus nerka**

**Alaska**

Fishery countries: U.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Best Choice 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
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</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 benthic habitat.

**General Notes**

**References**


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**Sockeye salmon**

**Oncorhynchus nerka**

**British Columbia – Fraser River**

Fishery countries: Canada

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Certifier</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gillnets and entangling nets</td>
<td>FishSource Well Managed</td>
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</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 benthic habitat.

**General Notes**

**References**


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**Striped catfish**

**Pangasius hypophthalmus**

**Vietnam**

Fishery countries: Vietnam

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
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<td>Best Choice 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
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</table>

**Environmental Notes**

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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:**

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

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**Environmental 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. Improper disposal of sludge from pond bottom 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, Tra, Catfish or Vietnamese River Cobbler
- Seafood Watch report for farmed pangasius, Vietnam
- FishSource – Pangasius, Vietnam

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**Whiteleg shrimp**

*Penaeus vannamei*

**Farmed**

**Certified**

**Seafood Watch**

Eco-Certification

Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**

Think 3
Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. Information on escapes is limited. Shrimp farmed in Ecuador are raised from hatchery-raised native broodstock, therefore lowering the risk to wild shrimp populations if interbreeding does occur; however, interbreeding may still result in reduced genetic fitness.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds.

General Notes

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

References:

Good Fish Guide - Prawns, King (whiteleg), prawns, ASC

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

FishSource – Shrimp, Ecuador

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Ecuador

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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 Honuras, 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 - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, GAA BAP certification (2 & 3*)

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, GAA BAP certification (4*)

Good Fish Guide - Prawns, King (whiteleg), prawns, ASC

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Honduras

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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, Global, GAA BAP certification (4*)

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Indonesia and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality and cumulative impacts across a region may occur.

General Notes

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

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

References:

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King, prawns, Global, ASC
Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed
FishSource – Shrimp, Indonesia
Environmental Notes

- Most shrimp culture in Nicaragua relies on inputs of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. The sustainability of source fisheries is unknown, but certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Habitat conversion for Nicaraguan shrimp farms has affected areas important to shore birds. Escapes can occur during water exchanges and flooding incidences. Shrimp farmed in Nicaragua are native to the country and interbreeding with wild populations may result in reduced genetic fitness. Information on the use of wild shrimp populations as a source of stock is limited. Disease transfer from farmed shrimp to wild shrimp populations in Nicaragua has not been reported.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds.

General Notes

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

References:

- Good Fish Guide - Prawns, King (whiteleg), prawns, ASC
- Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp
- Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Nicaragua

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

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

References:

- FishSource – Shrimp, Thailand
- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, ASC
- Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed
Whiteleg shrimp
Peneaus vannamei
Thailand
Fishery countries: Thailand

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

General Notes
The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
Public information on zonal approaches to planning and production of shrimp farming in Thailand is limited.

References:
FishSource – Shrimp, Thailand
Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP 4*
Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Whiteleg shrimp
Peneaus vannamei
Vietnam
Fishery countries: Vietnam

Environmental Notes
- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates 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, Global, ASC
Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP (4*)
FishSource – Shrimp, Vietnam
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.

Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch is considered low for 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:** Sri Lanka

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Needs Improvement</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
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<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Improver 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Environmental Notes
- There are risks to seabirds, sea turtles and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Byscatch is a risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

#### General Notes
- This fishery is covered by the [Sri Lanka tuna and swordfish – longline FIP](#).
- Good Fish Guide has assigned this fishery a ‘Red Improver’ rating to show that credible efforts to improve the issues in the fishery are underway. MCS does not recommend avoiding these sources, as they normally do for seafood rated 5 (red rated).

### Yellowfin tuna
*Thunnus albacares*

#### Western and Central Pacific Ocean
- **Fishery countries:** Indonesia, Japan, South Korea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Managed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Think 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Environmental Notes
- Longlines present a hazard to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks.
- Byscatch is a risk for this fishery.
- 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:** Micronesia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Well Managed</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Environmental Notes
- Longlines present a hazard to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks.
- Byscatch is 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.
- Catch of other species includes tuna, marlin and swordfish.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Control Union Pesca Ltd, October 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for S21 C CSFC & FZC FSM EFZ Longline Yellowfin and Bigeye Tuna Fishery (Yellowfin UOA)
Asda purchase MSC-certified cod and haddock from Norway, which may be supplied by any of the authorized Norwegian longline and trawl vessels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Gear type</th>
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<td>Long liner</td>
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**Associated Fisheries**

Norway North East Arctic cod offshore (>12nm)  
(formerly known as Norway North East Arctic Cod)

Norway North East Arctic haddock offshore (>12nm)  
(formerly known as Norway North East Arctic Haddock)
Asda purchase tuna for canned products from purse seine fishing vessels listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)’s ProActive Vessel Register (PVR), a public vessel list where tuna fishing vessels can show how they are following best practices to support sustainable tuna fishing.

Almost all the vessels listed below are also registered on the ISSF’s Vessels in Other Sustainability Initiatives (VOSI), a public vessel list showing vessels that are fishing in an Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)-certified tuna fishery, participating in a tuna Fishery Improvement Project (FIP), or both.

Additional information about the FIPs can be found on www.FisheryProgress.org.

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