Lidl GB

Since establishing itself in the UK in 1994, Lidl has experienced continuous growth in Great Britain and today has over 25,000 employees, 800 stores and 13 distribution centres in England, Scotland and Wales. As part of the Schwarz retail group, Lidl is one of Europe’s leading organisations in the food retail industry. With a presence in over 30 countries around the world, the supermarket now has more than 10,800 stores globally. Social responsibility and sustainability are at the core of the company’s daily operations, with a vision to ‘make good food accessible to everyone’, ensuring that all Lidl food is produced, sold and consumed in ways that benefit producers, people and the planet. Lidl GB is passionate about working with British producers and sources 60 percent of its products from the UK, working with suppliers across the British Isles wherever possible.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Fisheries Used</th>
<th>Number of certified fisheries</th>
<th>Number of fisheries in a FIP</th>
<th>Number of farmed sources</th>
<th>Number of certified farmed sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Production Methods Used**

- Midwater trawl
- Bottom trawl
- Dredge
- Purse seine
- FAD-free (unassociated
  purse seine
- Seine nets
- Gillnets and entangling nets
- Hook and line
- Longlines
- Handlines and pole-lines
- Pots and traps
- Miscellaneous

**Summary**

At Lidl GB, our principles of responsible fish and seafood sourcing are to ensure that the fish sold within our product ranges are sourced from the healthiest stocks possible, using the least destructive fishing methods, with high regard for both environmental and social standards. Safe guarding fish stocks for the future is an issue we are passionate about and we are proud of the progress we have made.

We recognise the importance of effective management in achieving sustainable fisheries and responsible farm operations. To date we have been committed to working with recognised certification schemes, such as the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), Global Gap, Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP) and the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) to increase the amount of our chilled, frozen and canned fish products sourced from sustainably managed fisheries.

For over 10 years we have been working with our suppliers and wider industry partners to set our approach to responsible fish and seafood sourcing. This is outlined through our membership of the Sustainable Seafood Coalition, a progressive partnership of businesses cooperating to address important issues in fish and seafood sustainability. In recognition of the progress we have made in expanding our MSC certified product range, we have received the ‘Best Mid-Sized Retailer Award’ from the MSC every year since 2016.

As part of our ‘Sustainable Fish and Seafood Policy’ we have made the following commitments to responsible sourcing:

**Wild-caught Seafood:**
• 100% of our own brand chilled and frozen wild caught lines must be sourced from MSC certified fisheries.
• 100% of wild caught seafood used as an ingredient in Lidl ready-meal products must be sourced from MSC certified fisheries.
• Any Nephrops norvegicus (Scampi) sourced for Lidl GB, must be sourced from within a credible Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP).
• All canned seafood (excluding Tuna) sold in Lidl GB must be sourced from either an MSC certified fishery or from within a credible fishery improvement project (FIP).

**Farmed Seafood:**

• 100% of our own brand chilled, frozen farmed species as well as farmed species used as an ingredient in other products must be sourced from BAP 2*, Global Gap or ASC certified sources.
• We are working towards 100% traceability and sustainability in our farmed seafood supply chains. Therefore, we expect all suppliers of own brand chilled and frozen farmed species to be working towards BAP 4* (or equivalent). We regard equivalent schemes as:
  ◦ Processing plants to be BAP/Global gap certified and
  ◦ Farms to be BAP/Global gap or ASC certified and
  ◦ Hatcheries to be BAP or Global Gap certified and
  ◦ Feedmill to be BAP, Global GAP certified (or ASC)
• In addition to the above, all Scottish farmed Salmon within our Deluxe Range must be RSPCA assured.

More information on our sourcing policy can be found [here](https://corporate.lidl.co.uk/sustainability/seafood).

This profile covers permanently listed wild-caught and farmed products negotiated for Lidl GB in 2019.
<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><strong>Alaska pollock</strong></td>
<td>Midwater trawl</td>
<td>Certified</td>
<td>FishSource</td>
<td>Well Managed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theragra chalcogramma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleutian Islands, EE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Best Choice 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bering Sea, Gulf of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOAA FSSI</td>
<td>4</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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species and Location</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Well Managed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theragra chalcogramma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea of Okhotsk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Best Choice 2</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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species and Location</th>
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<th>Certification or Improvement Project</th>
<th>Sustainability Ratings</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>American lobster</strong></td>
<td>Pots and traps</td>
<td>Certified</td>
<td>FishSource</td>
<td>Well Managed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homarus americanus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes

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### American sea scallop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macopecten magellanicus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Fish Source**

- Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**

- Eco-Certification Recommended

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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

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### American sea scallop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macopecten magellanicus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Fish Source**

- 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 the sea bed, but the fishery is considered highly unlikely to reduce habitat structure and function to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.

General Notes

References

- SCS Global Services, October 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for US Atlantic Sea Scallop
**Environmental Notes**

- The jig fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species, but there is a lack of information on interactions with PET species in the trawl fishery.
- Bycatch in the jig fishery is minimal. There is a lack of information on bycatch in the trawl fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

**References**

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

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**Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals with this fishery, but interactions are rare and 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 but the fishery is considered unlikely to cause serious and irreversible harm to habitats.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.
### 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 but the fishery is considered unlikely to cause serious and irreversible harm to habitats.

### General Notes
- No additional notes.

### References
- ME Certification, October 2017. MSC Public Certification Report for Compagnie des Pêches St Malo and Eurorod cod and haddock fishery
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fishery countries:</th>
<th>Russia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bottom trowl Longlines</td>
<td>Certified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environmental Notes

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

### 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

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Atlantic cod | Certified | FishSource | Well Managed | Seafood Watch | Eco-Certification Recommended | Ocean Wise | Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

- No additional notes.

### References

DNV GL, April 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for Re-assessment of the Russian Federation Barents Sea cod, haddock and saithe fishery

Acqua Marine, September 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for Barents Sea cod, haddock and saithe fishery

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Atlantic cod | Certified | FishSource | Well Managed | Seafood Watch | Eco-Certification Recommended |

Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

- No additional notes.

### References

DNV GL, April 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for Re-assessment of the Russian Federation Barents Sea cod, haddock and saithe fishery

Acqua Marine, September 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for Barents Sea cod, haddock and saithe fishery

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Atlantic cod | Certified | Longlines | FishSource | Well Managed | Seafood Watch | Eco-Certification Recommended | Ocean Wise | Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

- No additional notes.

### References

DNV GL, April 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for Re-assessment of the Russian Federation Barents Sea cod, haddock and saithe fishery

Acqua Marine, September 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for Barents Sea cod, haddock and saithe fishery
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

QNV GI, June 2019. MSC Public Certification Report for Oceanprod: Barents Sea cod and haddock fishery

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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 but the fishery is considered unlikely to cause serious and irreversible harm to habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

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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 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
- **Fishery countries:** Iceland
- **Certified Gear:**
  - **Bottom trawl**
  - **Longlines**

#### FishSource
- Well Managed

#### Seafood Watch
- Eco-Certification Recommended

#### Good Fish Guide
- Best Choice 1

#### Ocean Wise
- Recommended

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

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

### Atlantic Cod
- **Fishery countries:** Iceland
- **Certified Gear:**
  - **Seine nets**
  - **Handlines and pole-lines**

#### FishSource
- Well Managed

#### Seafood Watch
- Eco-Certification Recommended

#### Ocean Wise
- Recommended

### Environmental Notes
- No significant interactions between PET species and Danish seine or handline gear have been recorded in this fishery.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

**References**

Vottunarstofnun, April 2017, ISF Iceland Cod fishery re-assessment – MSC Public Certification Report

### Atlantic Herring
- **Fishery country:**
- **Certified Gear:**
  - Midwater trawl

#### FishSource
- Well Managed

#### Seafood Watch
- None
North Sea Autumn spawners
Fishery countries:
Denmark, Norway, U.K.

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

General Notes
- No additional notes.

Atlantic mackerel
*Scomber scombrus*

Midwater trawl
Certified

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.

Atlantic salmon
*Salmo salar*

Iceland
Fishery countries:
Iceland

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

**General Notes**

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

**References:**

*Good Fish Guide - Salmon, Atlantic (Farmed)*

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**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*

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**Environmental Notes**

• Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but inputs often come from IFI OS-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, GlobalGao certification*
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

**Edible crab**
*Cancer pagurus*

**Southern North Sea**

**Fishery countries:**
U.K.

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

**European seabass**
*Diplodus sargus*

**Farmed**

**Certified**

**Turkey**

**Fishery countries:**
Turkey

**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

**European sprat**
*Sardina sprattus*

**Midwater trawl**

**Certified**

**Baltic Sea**

**Fishery countries:**
Lithuania

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification Recommended

**Ocean Wise**
Not recommended

**Environmental Notes**
- Effects on PET species are considered highly likely to be within acceptable limits.
- The main bycatch species, Baltic herring, is well managed.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**
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

- ONY GI. August 2017. MSC Public Certification Report for Faroe Islands and Iceland North East Arctic Cod, Haddock and Sabithe
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Haddock</th>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
<th>Ocean Wise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</em></td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
<td>Best Choice 2</td>
<td>Recommended</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.

**General Notes**

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

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Haddock</th>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</em></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barents Sea</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery countries:</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td></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.

**General Notes**

**References**
- Lloyd's Register, September 2019, MSC 3rd Surveillance Report for Barents Sea cod, haddock and spatla fishery
- DNV GI, April 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for Re assessment of the Russian Federation Barents Sea cod, haddock and spatla fishery

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<th>Certified</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Barents Sea</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</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.

**General Notes**

**References**
- DNV GI, 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.
- 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.

### References
- Accura Marine, August 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for FLUN Barents & Norwegian Seas Cod and Haddock Fishery
- Accura Marine, January 2016, MSC Public Certification Report for Arkhangelsk Trawfleets Barents Sea cod & haddock Fishery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fishery</th>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
<th>Seine nets</th>
<th>Certified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haddock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fishery</th>
<th>Longlines</th>
<th>Certified</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haddock</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icelandic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Haddock</th>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Certified</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meagangaris angeli</td>
<td>Well Managed</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern shelf</td>
<td>Seine nets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Environment 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Japanese flying squid</th>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Certified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Todarodes pacificus</td>
<td>Managed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East China Sea and Japan Sea</td>
<td>Hook and line</td>
<td>Not certified or in a FIP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Environment Notes
• The jig fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species.
• Bycatch in the jig fishery is minimal.
• This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes
• No additional notes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lyrate hard clam</th>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Certified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meretrix lyra</td>
<td>Well Managed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Tre, Vietnam</td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
<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

- No additional notes.

---

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

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Environmental Notes

- Bycatch of threatened wolfishes occurs but is not thought to hinder their recovery.
- Bycatch of non-target species is considered low and mitigation measures are in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

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)

**Fishery countries:**
- Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Lithuania, Norway, U.K.

**Environmental Notes**
- This fishery is unlikely to impact P&T species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed but the fishery is considered unlikely to cause serious and irreversible harm to habitats.

**General Notes**
- This 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)

**Fishery countries:**
- Skagerrak and Norwegian deep
- Norway

**Environmental Notes**
- This fishery is unlikely to impact P&T species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed but the fishery is considered unlikely to cause serious and irreversible harm to habitats.

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

### Northern prawn (Pandalus borealis)

**Fishery countries:**
- Western Greenland

**Environmental Notes**
- This fishery is unlikely to impact P&T species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed but the fishery is considered unlikely to cause serious and irreversible harm to habitats.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norway lobster</th>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
<th>FIP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nephrops norvegicus</td>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Avoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botney Gut – Silver Pit</td>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Think 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery countries:</td>
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<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.K.</td>
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</tr>
</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 - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norway lobster</th>
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<td>Think 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fishery countries:</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.K.</td>
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</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 - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Seafood Watch</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.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel
### 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
- No additional notes.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

*Good Fish Guide - Scampi: Bottom trawl (after); Horn's Reef - North Sea (Central)*

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### Norway Lobster
- **Nephrops norvegicus**
- **The Smalls**
- **Fishery countries:** Ireland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Certifier</th>
<th>Rating</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### 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.

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### Pacific cod
- **Gadus macrocephalus**
- **Eastern Bering Sea**
- **Fishery countries:** U.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Certifier</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
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<td></td>
<td>NOAA FSSI</td>
<td>4</td>
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### Environmental Notes
- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes
- Concerns about low stock led to the closure of the Alaskan Pacific cod fishery for 2020 (after the reporting period).

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### Pangas
- **Pangasius spp.**
- **Vietnam**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Certifier</th>
<th>Rating</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmed</td>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Best Choice Z</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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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, Trg, 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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Peruvian scallop

*Argopecten purpuratus*

**Farmed**

**Certified**

Peru

Fishery countries:

Peru

---

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

- Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Peruvian Scallop

---

Pink salmon

*Chugachmys viridis*

**Alaska**

Fishery countries:

U.S.

**Purse seine**

**Certified**

- Gillnets and entangling nets

---

FishSource

Well Managed

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise

Recommended
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Intertek Moody Marine, 2013, MSC Public Certification Report for Alaska Salmon Fishery

---

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

---

Environmental Notes

- Trout have a high requirement for fish in their diet.
- Escapes are unlikely to have a significant impact on wild trout populations.
- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

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

---

Environmental Notes

- Not certified or in a FIP

General Notes

FishSource

Sustainability not rated
**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.

---

**Wellington flying squid**

*Nototodarus sloani*

**East and West NZ, NZ Southern islands**

Fishery countries: New Zealand

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Midwater trawl</th>
<th>Not certified or in a FIP</th>
<th>Sustainability not rated</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bottom trawl</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hook and line</td>
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**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

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

**References**

OpenSeas New Zealand, May 2019, Arrow squid

---

**Whiteleg shrimp**

*Penaeus vannamei*

**India**

Fishery countries: India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farmed</th>
<th>Certified</th>
</tr>
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</table>

**Seafood Watch**

Eco-Certification Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**

Think 3

**Ocean Wise**

Not recommended
Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.

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

Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle.

**General Notes**

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

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

**References:**

- FishSource - Shrimp, India
- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP certification (4*)
- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP certification (2 and 3*)
- Seafood Watch, India Farmed Giant Tiger Prawn and Whiteleg Shrimp Report
- Seafood Watch, Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed

### Whiteleg shrimp

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fishery countries:</th>
<th>Farmed</th>
<th>Certified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Environmental Notes

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

**General Notes**

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

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

**References:**

- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP certification (4*)
- Seafood Watch, Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed
- FishSource - Shrimp, Indonesia
Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. At least 50% of the marine 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, Global, GAA BAP 2 and 3*
- Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed
- FishSource - Shrimp, 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 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, Global, GAA BAP certification (4*)
- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP certification (2 and 3*)
- Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed
- FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

Environmental Notes

- Longlines
- Certified

- FishSource
- Well Managed

- Good Fish Guide
- Best Choice 2
Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery. Evidence suggests that impacts are likely to be within safe limits, but there is a lack of recent data available to fully assess significance.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Control Union Pesca, October 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for MFV RMI EEZ Longline Yellowfin and Bigeye Tuna Fishery

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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References


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Profile Download

ODP profiles from previous years are available to download as PDFs below.

2018

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