Morrisons

Morrisons is a major British supermarket retailer, with more than 100,000 colleagues in 498 stores serving over 11 million customers every week. Morrisons operates its own sites making meat, fruit and veg, fish, bakery and fresh food products – 18 in all – and is unique in preparing and making more than half of the fresh food sold in its stores, supported by over 9,000 trained butchers, bakers, fishmongers, cheesemongers and other skilled in-store specialists. Morrisons currently offers its customers a range of nearly 70 seafood species, with its range of wild caught seafood covering more than 50 species.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of wild-captured 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>54</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Production Methods Used

- Midwater trawl
- Bottom trawl
- Dredge
- Purse seine
- Seine nets
- Gillnets and entangling nets
- Hook and line
- Longlines
- Handlines and pole-lines
- Pots and traps
- Miscellaneous
- Farmed

Summary

As members of the Sustainable Seafood Coalition, Morrisons are working to support and ambition that all seafood sold in the UK comes from sustainable sources. They offer one of the broadest ranges of fresh seafood of any major UK supermarket and work with a range of partners, including Sustainable Fisheries Partnership, to help inform their approach to sourcing and support improvements in global fisheries.

Much of this broad range is sourced locally from mixed fisheries in the south west of the UK, an approach that supports Morrisons belief that encouraging consumption of a broader range of locally sourced species is pivotal to the sustainability of global fish stocks and the sustainability of food supply chains. Helping to reduce pressure on major commercial species, reduce transport miles and supporting thriving coastal communities.

Morrisons are partners of Project UK, a collaboration between the Marine Stewardship Council, the fishing sector and key industry stakeholders helping to support improvements within eight important UK British fisheries – more information on this work can be found here - [https://www.projectukfisheries.co.uk/](https://www.projectukfisheries.co.uk/)

In 2015, Morrisons became one of the first companies to disclose its seafood sourcing list through the Ocean Disclosure Project. This disclosure represents both wild caught and farmed fish and seafood used in Morrisons products and includes minor ingredients.

Morrisons has a tuna-specific policy stating that it will only source tuna from pole and line fisheries or fisheries that do not use fish aggregating devices (FADs). In support of this commitment to sustainable tuna, the retailer is also a member and participant in the Global Tuna Alliance. A collaboration across business working to ensure that ultimately meet the highest environmental and social standards – more information on the Alliance and its work can be found here - [https://www.globaltunalliance.com/](https://www.globaltunalliance.com/)
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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seafood Watch: Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good Fish Guide: Best Choice 1</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

- 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

Fishery type:
- 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

North Atlantic

Fishery countries:
- Spain

Fishery types:
- Hook and line
- Handlines and pole-lines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species; incidental capture of PET species by troll and pole-and-line gear is uncommon.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Bureau Veritas Iberca, June 2016, MSC Public Certification Report for North Atlantic albacore artisanal fishery
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alkabore</th>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
<th>Ocean Wise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thunnus alalunga</td>
<td>Managed</td>
<td>Think 3</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longlines</td>
<td>Not certified or in a FiP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Atlantic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery countries:</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Environmental Notes
- Bycatch of sharks, sea turtles, and seabirds is a risk for this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References
- Good Fish Guide, Tuna, albacore, Longline, South Atlantic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American Lobster</th>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
<th>Ocean Wise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homarus americanus</td>
<td>Well Managed</td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georges Bank and Off-Shore Nova Scotia</td>
<td>Certified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery countries:</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Environmental Notes
- Direct effects of the fishery on PET species are thought likely to be low. While entanglement in lobster gear presents a risk to marine mammals, especially North Atlantic right whales, no entanglements of right whales were reported in the MSC public certification report.
- Measures are in place to prevent fishing from hindering the recovery and rebuilding of the main bycatch species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References
- Intertek, 2015. MSC Public Certification Report for Eastern Canada Offshore Lobster Fishery

| American Lobster | FishSource | |
|------------------|------------||
| Homarus americanus | Well Managed | |
| Gulf of St. Lawrence South | Certified |
| Fishery countries: | Canada |

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 Lobster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish 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>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Notes**
- There are potential risks to PET species with this fishery, but mitigation actions are underway.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

### Anchoveta

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish Source</th>
<th>Certification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FishSource</td>
<td>Managed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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 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 fishery entered into two FIPs in January 2017, one for the small scale purse-seine fishery and one for the industrial purse-seine fishery.
- This fish plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.

### Angler

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish Source</th>
<th>Certification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FishSource</td>
<td>Needs Improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Think 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fish Source**
- FishSource: Needs Improvement
- Good Fish Guide: Think 3

**Environments**
- Southern Celtic Sea
- Bay of Biscay

**Fisheries**
- Bottom trawl
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - U.K. monkfish - gillnet/trawl

---

Environmental Notes

- Occasional interactions with seabirds and marine mammals are known to occur within this fishery, but data is too limited to state whether this hinders their recovery. An MSC condition is in place to provide evidence of effects 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.

---

Environmental Notes

- There is a lack of public information on interactions with ETP 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

This fishery is part of the Argentine onshore red shrimp - bottom trawl FIP.
**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.

---

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.
Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to 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  
Barents Sea  
Fishery countries: Russia

Bottom trawl  
Certified

FishSource  
Well Managed

Seafood Watch  
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide  
Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is bycatch 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: U.K.

Bottom trawl  
Certified

FishSource  
Well Managed

Seafood Watch  
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide  
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise  
Not recommended

Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to 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.
### 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.
Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on PET species but occasional interactions with elasmobranchs (skates, rays and sharks), grey seals, and allis shad may occur.
- The main bycatch species include haddock, whiting, and saithe, among others. MSC conditions were in place regarding bycatch.
- 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

- Certification for this fishery was suspended in October 2019, after the reporting period, due to low stock levels. The Good Fish Guide rating has since been updated to Avoid 5 (Red) in response to the suspension.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atlantic herring</th>
<th>Midwater trawl</th>
<th>Certified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clupea harengus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Sea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery countries:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.K.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FishSource: Well Managed
Seafood Watch: Eco-Certification Recommended
Good Fish Guide: Best Choice 1
Ocean Wise: Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atlantic herring</th>
<th>Purse seine</th>
<th>Certified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clupea harengus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE Atlantic Spring spawners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery countries:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FishSource: Well Managed
Seafood Watch: Eco-Certification Recommended
Ocean Wise: Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes
### Atlantic herring

**Clupea harengus**

**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 mackerel

**Scomber scombrus**

**NE Atlantic**

**Fishery countries:**
- Denmark, Norway, U.K.

**Midwater trawl**

**Purse seine**

**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 mackerel

**Scomber scombrus**

**NE Atlantic**

**Fishery countries:**
- U.K.

**Midwater trawl**

**Longlines**

**Not certified or in a FiP**

#### 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**

- No additional notes.

---

**Atlantic salmon**

*Salmo salar*

**Farmed**

**Certified**

**Norway**

**Fishery countries:**

- Norway

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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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**Atlantic salmon**

*Salmo salar*

**Farmed**

**Certified**

**United Kingdom**

**Fishery countries:**

- U.K.

---

**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:**
**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 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](#)
Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

---

Blue mussel  
*Mytilus edulis*

Limfjord

Fishery countries:
  Denmark

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

- FishSource
  - Well Managed

- Seafood Watch
  - Eco-Certification Recommended

- Ocean Wise
  - Recommended

---

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. An MSC condition is in place to assess the impact of mussel dredges on the sea floor.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

---

Chilean mussel  
*Mytilus chilensis*

Chile

Fishery countries:
  Chile

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

- 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 mussels and unintentionally introduced species beyond their natural range may be a cause for concern.
- There is no concern regarding pollution from nutrients or organic matter. No feed or nutrient fertilization inputs are used to support farmed mussels, and water quality has been shown to improve at farmed mussel sites.

General Notes

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

References

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Chilean mussels
### Common cuttlefish

*Sepia officinalis*

**Fishery countries:**
- U.K.

**Environmental Notes**
- Bycatch may include PET species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**
- Sourcing from this fishery ceased after the fishery was downgraded to a Good Fish Guide rating of 'Avoid 5'.

### Common dab

*Limanda limanda*

**Fishery countries:**
- U.K.

**Environmental Notes**
- There are risks to skates and rays with this fishery.
- This fish is caught as a bycatch species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**
- Morrisons is currently working with Seafish on an ecological impact assessment for mixed south west fisheries to help improve management.

### Common edible cockle

*Cerastoderma edule*

**Fishery countries:**
- Denmark

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

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.
**Environmental Notes**
- There are risks to PET species including the angelshark, which is vulnerable to fishing in this area.
- Multiple species are likely to be caught in this fishery. This species is caught as bycatch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

---

**Cupped oysters nei**
*Crasostrea spp.*

**Farmed**

**Not certified or in an AIP**

**Seafood Watch**
Best Choice

**Good Fish Guide**
Best Choice 1

**Ocean Wise**
Recommended

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

**General Notes**

This product is certified to a non-GSSI recognised aquaculture certification standard.

**References:**
- Good Fish Guide - Oyster, Pacific oysters
- Seafood Watch report for farmed oysters, Worldwide

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

**Bottom trawl**

**Certified**

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**
Think 3

**Ocean Wise**
Not recommended
Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place. An MSC condition is in place to gather information on fishery impacts on bird species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. An MSC condition is in place to investigate options for protecting benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

---

### Edible crab

*Cancer pagurus*

**Orkney**

**Fishery countries:**

U.K.

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.

---

### 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 anchovy

*Engraulis encrasicolus*

**Bay of Biscay**

**Fishery countries:**

Spain

**Environmental Notes**

**Certified**

**FishSource**

Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**

Eco-Certification Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**
Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Measures are in place to prevent fishing from hindering the recovery and rebuilding of the main bycatch species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

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

References

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

Environmental Notes

- Incidental capture of dolphins presents a risk in the Black Sea.
- The common bycatch species in the Black Sea is the Mediterranean horse mackerel.
- 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


Environmental Notes

- Incidental capture of dolphins presents a risk in the Black Sea.
- The common bycatch species in the Black Sea is the Mediterranean horse mackerel.
- 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

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals, sharks, skates and rays with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

---

**European pilchard**
*Sardina pilchardus*

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

**Fishery countries:**
U.K.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Well Managed</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Good Fish Guide |
| Think 3 |

| Ocean Wise |
| Not recommended |

---

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

---

**European pilchard**
*Sardina pilchardus*

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

**Fishery countries:**
U.K.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gillnets and entangling nets</th>
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---

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

---

**European pilchard**
*Sardina pilchardus*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purse seine</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Managed</td>
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---
### Environmental Notes
- Available data is still limited, but work is underway in the Moroccan FIP to determine fishery interactions with PET species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low, but available data is still limited. Work is in progress in the Moroccan FIP to identify and quantify discards.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

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

### European pilchard
*Sardinia pilchardus*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Fishery type</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIP</td>
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</table>

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

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

### European plaice
*Pleuronectes platessa*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fishery countries:</th>
<th>Kattegat, Belts and Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fishery type</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainability not rated</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### General Notes
- No additional notes.
European plaice  
*Pleuronectes platessa*

**North Sea and Skagerrak**

Fishery countries: Denmark, Netherlands, U.K.

---

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**
Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**
Not recommended

---

**Environmental Notes**

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

---

**General Notes**

**References**

- Control Union, October 2019, MSC Public Certification Report – Principle 2 for Joint demersal fisheries in the North Sea and adjacent waters
- ME Certification, July 2018, Expedited Assessment MSC Public Certification Report for SFSAG North Sea haddock
- Accura Marine, March 2016, MSC Public Certification Report for Ekofish Group North Sea (ICES IVb) twin rigged otter trawl plaice fishery

---

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Good Fish Guide**
Best Choice 2

---

**Environmental Notes**

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

---

**General Notes**

- This fishery is part of the Project UK FIP United Kingdom European plaice & lemon sole – seine/trawl

---

**FishSource**
Managed

**Good Fish Guide**
Think 3
Environmental Notes

- There are risks to PET species with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

---

**European seabass**

*Dicentrarchus labrax*

- 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**

*Sprattus sprattus*

- Midwater trawl
- Not certified or in a FIP

**Celtic Sea and West of Scotland**

Fishery countries:
- U.K.

---

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

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

**References**

Good Fish Guide - Sprat, whitebait: Pelagic trawl, West of Scotland. Southern Celtic Seas
### European sprat
*Sprottus sprattus*

**Baltic Sea**

**Fishery countries:**
- Latvia

<table>
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<th>Certification</th>
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<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**

**References**
- [Bureau Veritas, 2017 MSC Public Certification Report for SLFPO Pelagic Trawl Sprat (Sprottus sprattus)](link)

### Giant tiger prawn
*Penaeus monodon*

**Madagascar**

**Fishery countries:**
- Madagascar

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<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Think 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 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.

**References:**
- [Good Fish Guide - Prawn, Tiger prawns (Farmed), ASC](link)
- [Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Giant tiger prawn](link)

### Giant tiger prawn
*Penaeus monodon*

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

**Fishery countries:**
- Indonesia

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some product from FIP fisheries</td>
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**Environmental Notes**
General Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

No additional notes.

Giant tiger prawn

*Penaeus monodon*

**Farmed**

**Certified**

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

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
- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, Tiger prawns (Farmed), Global GAA RAP certification (4*)
- Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Giant tiger prawn

Gilthead seabream

*Sparus aurata*

**Farmed**

**Certified**

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification

References:

- Good Fish Guide - Bream, Gilthead (Farmed)
- Seafood Watch report for European Sea bass and Gilthead Seabream, Mediterranean Sea
**Great Atlantic scallop**  
*Pecten maximus*

**Cornwall**

**Fishery countries:**

U.K.

---

**Environmental Notes**

- There is no information on the impact of this fishery on PET species.
- Information on bycatch is not available for this fishery.
- Benthic impacts are the primary risk in this fishery. Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed but gear and effort restrictions are in place to reduce impacts.

**General Notes**

Morrison's support improvements in the understanding of fishing impacts through sponsoring academic research. They also support Project UK Fisheries improvement to oversee the transition of the English channel fishery to third party certification.

**References**

MCS's Good Fish Guide - Scallop, King scallops, Cornwall

Cornwall Good Seafood Guide - Scallop

---

**Haddock**  
*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*

**Barents Sea**

**Fishery countries:**

Faroe Islands

---

**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 GL, August 2017, MSC Public Certification Report for Faroe Islands and Iceland North East Arctic Cod, Haddock and Saithe

---

**Haddock**  
*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*

**Barents Sea**

**Fishery countries:**

Faroe Islands

---

**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 GL, August 2017, MSC Public Certification Report for Faroe Islands and Iceland North East Arctic Cod, Haddock and Saithe
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

Fishery Details

Haddock
MeLANOGRAMMUS AEGLEFINUS
Barents Sea
Fishery countries: Norway

Certified
Longlines

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly 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

Fishery Details

Haddock
MeLANOGRAMMUS AEGLEFINUS
Barents Sea
Fishery countries: Russia

Certified
Longlines
Bottom trawl

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended
- 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**

**References**

_Accura Marine, August 2018_ MSC Public Certification Report for FIUN Barents & Norwegian Seas Cod and Haddock Fishery

_Accura Marine, January 2016_ MSC Public Certification Report for Arkhangelsk Trawlfleet Barents Sea cod & haddock Fishery

<table>
<thead>
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<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
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<tr>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Notes**

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

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<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 sea bed.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Haddock</th>
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<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
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<td>Icelandic</td>
<td>Seine nets</td>
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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. Measures to protect vulnerable habitats such as cold water coral reefs are in place.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.
**Haddock**

*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*

*Irish Sea*

Fishery countries:  
U.K.

### Environmental Notes

- There is a moderate risk to PET species including sharks, skates and rays.
- Irish Sea cod may be caught as bycatch in this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

### References

*Good Fish Guide – Haddock, Demersal otter trawl, Irish Sea*

---

**Haddock**

*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*

*Northern shelf*

Fishery countries:  
U.K.

### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

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

---

**Haddock**

*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*

*Seine nets*

Fishery countries:  
U.K.

### Environmental Notes

### General Notes

### References
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.

---

Hardenberg’s anchovy
Stolephorus insularis

Fishery countries:
Thailand

Purse seine
Not certified or in a FiP
Sustainability not rated

---

Environmental Notes
- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes
- No additional notes.

---

Horned octopus
Eledone cirrhosa

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Bottom trawl
Not certified or in a FiP
Sustainability not rated

---

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

General Notes
- Morrisons is currently working with Seafish on an ecological impact assessment for mixed south west fisheries to help improve management.

---

Indian squid
Loligo duvauceli

Fishery countries:
Andhra Pradesh

Midwater trawl
Gilnets and entangling nets
Hook and line

Not certified or in a FiP

FishSource
Needs Improvement
- 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.

---

**Inshore squids nei**

*Loxopinae*

**NE Atlantic shelf**

Fishery countries:
- U.K.

<table>
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<th>Method</th>
<th>Certification</th>
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<td>Not certified or in a FIP</td>
<td>Sustainability not rated</td>
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</table>

---

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.

---

**Japanese flying squid**

* Todarodes pacificus*

**East China Sea and Japan Sea**

Fishery countries:
- China

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Certification</th>
<th>Sustainability</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hook and line</td>
<td>Not certified or in a FIP</td>
<td>Sustainability not rated</td>
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---

**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 sea bed.

**General Notes**

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

---

**Japanese flying squid**

* Todarodes pacificus*

**East China Sea and Japan Sea**

Fishery countries:
- China

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Certification</th>
<th>Sustainability</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Midwater trawl</td>
<td>FIP</td>
<td>Sustainability not rated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

Fishery Progress, East China Sea and Yellow Sea Japanese flying squid – trawl

Environmental Notes

- Interactions with PET species occur in this fishery.
- This species is usually caught as bycatch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- As a mixed fishery, the effects of management measures on other species need to be considered within an ecosystem context.
- Morrisons is currently working with Seafish on an ecological impact assessment for mixed south west fisheries to help improve management.

References

MCS’s Good Fish Guide – John dory, North East Atlantic, All areas, demersal otter trawl

Environmental Notes

- There is insufficient information available to assess risks to PET species in this fishery.
- This fish is caught as a bycatch species in mixed fisheries.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the North Sea plaice & lemon sole, mixed gear FIP operating under Project UK.
**Environmental Notes**
- There are risks to marine mammals, sharks, skates and rays with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but available information is limited.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**
- Morrisons is currently working with Seafood on an ecological impact assessment for mixed south west fisheries to help improve management.

**References**
Cornwall Good Seafood Guide – Lemon Sole

---

**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**
- There are risks to PET species with this fishery but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- This species is usually caught as bycatch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

MCS’s Good Fish Guide - Megrim, Demersal otter trawl, Cornwall

---

**Mitre squid**
_ _
**Loligo chinensis**

Japanese waters

Fishery countries:
- Japan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Handlines and pole-lines</th>
<th>Not certified or in a FiP</th>
<th>Sustainability not rated</th>
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</table>

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- This product is certified to a non-GSSI recognised fishery certification standard.
- This species plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.

---

**Mussels**
_ _
**Mytilus spp.**

Chile

Fishery countries:
- Chile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certified</th>
<th>Not certified or in a FiP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Chilean Mussels
Ocean Wise ratings for mussels
Good Fish Guide - Mussels, Chilean (Farmed)
Monkfishes neo
Lophius spp.

Skagerrak, Kattegat,
North Sea and West of Scotland

Fishery countries:
Spain

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

- No additional notes.

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Atlantic Canada: SFAs
2–5, 7, 9–10

Fishery countries:
Canada

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low and mitigation measures are in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed, however, this fishery is considered highly unlikely to have an irreversible impact on habitat structure and function.

General Notes

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

References

Acoupa Marine, October 2016, MSC Public Certification Report for Canada Northern and Striped Shrimp Fishery

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Estonia

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low and mitigation measures are in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed, however, this fishery is considered highly unlikely to have an irreversible impact on habitat structure and function.

General Notes

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

References

Acoupa Marine, October 2016, MSC Public Certification Report for Canada Northern and Striped Shrimp Fishery
Environmental Notes

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

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 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.

FishSource
Needs Improvement

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 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

Denmark Strait

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Lloyd's Register. September 2019. MSC 2nd Reassessment Public Certification Report for the Canada Scotian Shelf Northern Prawn Trawl and Trap Fishery

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

E Scotian Shelf: SFAs 13–15

Fishery countries:
Canada

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.

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Icelandic inshore and offshore

Fishery countries:
Iceland

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.

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended
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.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.
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
### References

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norway lobster</th>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
<th>FIP</th>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
<th>Ocean Wise</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nephrops norvegicus</td>
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<td>Fishery countries:</td>
<td>J.K.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 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>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fishery countries:</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
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</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>FIP</th>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
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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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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norway lobster</th>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
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<th>Seafood Watch</th>
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<tr>
<td><em>Nephrops norvegicus</em></td>
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<td>Avoid</td>
<td>Avoid 5</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Smalls
Fishery countries:
Ireland

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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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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pangas</th>
<th>Farmed</th>
<th>Certified</th>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
<th>Ocean Wise</th>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pangasius spp.</em></td>
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<td>Best Choice 2</td>
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</table>

Vietnam
Fishery countries:
Vietnam

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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 - Basa, 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
- Pangasius feed includes low levels of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. Feed inputs are not required to be responsibly sourced.
- 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:
- Seafood Watch report for farmed pangasius, Vietnam
- 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
- Organizacion Internacional Agropecuaria (OIA), June 2017, Public Comment Draft Report for Patagonian Scallop Bottom Otter Trawl Fishery in Argentine Sea
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certification for Peruvian Scallop

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References


Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to 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

- 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

MRAG Americas. September 2018. MSC Public Certification Report for VA–Delta Kamchatka Salmon Fisheries

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to skates and rays with this fishery.
- This fish is caught as a bycatch species of other whitefish fisheries.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

References

MRAG Americas. September 2018. MSC Public Certification Report for VA–Delta Kamchatka Salmon Fisheries
**General Notes**

- Morrisons is currently working with Seafish on an ecological impact assessment for mixed south west fisheries to help improve management.

### Queen scallop

*Aequipecten opercularis*

**Environmental Notes**

- Irish Sea and W of Scotland
- Fishery countries: U.K.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.

### Rainbow Trout, Steelhead Trout

*Oncorhynchus mykiss*

**Environmental Notes**

- Turkey
- Fishery countries: Turkey

**General 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.

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

### Rainbow Trout, Steelhead Trout

*Oncorhynchus mykiss*

**Environmental Notes**

- United Kingdom
- Fishery countries: U.K.
- 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**

This product is certified to a non-GSSI recognised aquaculture certification standard.

The Good Fish Guide rates rainbow trout farmed in the UK differently depending on farming method.

- Rainbow trout farmed in freshwater ponds without recirculation are rated 2 (pale green).
- Rainbow trout farmed in open pen nets and cages are rated 3 (yellow).

**References**

[Good Fish Guide - Rainbow Trout](#)

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### Rainbow Trout, Steelhead Trout

**Oncorhynchus mykiss**

**United Kingdom**

**Fishery countries:**

UK

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### 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](#)

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### Saithe

**Pollachius virens**

**Barents Sea**

**Fishery countries:**

Iceland

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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**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saithe</th>
<th>Pollachius virens</th>
<th>Longlines</th>
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<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to have significant impacts on PET species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saithe</th>
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<td>North Sea, Skagerrak, west of Scotland and the Rockall</td>
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<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Environmental Notes
- While bycatch of marine mammals may occur in this fishery it is considered rare.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes
- No additional notes.

| Purse seine | Certified | FishSource | Well Managed |
**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

**References**

### 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
- **Fish species:** Katsuwonus pelamis
- **Indian Ocean**
- **Fishery countries:** Indonesia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Handlines and pole-lines</th>
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<td><strong>Ocean Wise</strong></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 sea bed.

### General Notes
- No additional notes.

### Skipjack tuna
- **Fish species:** Katsuwonus pelamis
- **Indian Ocean**
- **Fishery countries:** Maldives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Handlines and pole-lines</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FishSource</strong></td>
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<td>Best Choice 1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ocean Wise</strong></td>
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### Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

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**Skipjack tuna**  
*Katsuwonus pelamis*

**Western and Central Pacific Ocean - WCPFC**

**Fishery countries:** Indonesia

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Handlines and pole-lines</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Best Choice 2</td>
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**Environmental Notes**
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**
- This fishery is part of the [Indonesia Western and Central Pacific Ocean skipjack tuna – pole & line FIP](#).

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**Speckled shrimp**  
*Metapeneus monoceros*

**Fishery countries:** Indonesia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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**Environmental Notes**
- Profile not yet complete.
- Profile not yet complete.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

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**Spotted ray**  
*Raja montagui*

**English and Bristol Channels, Celtic Sea**

**Fishery countries:** United Kingdom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
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</thead>
</table>

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**Good Fish Guide**
- Think 4
- Profile not yet complete.
- Profile not yet complete.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

This fishery relates to multiple ratings from the Marine Conservation Society's Good Fish Guide: the Guide categorises the Bristol Channel fishery as "Rating 3 (yellow)", and the Southern Celtic Seas and Eastern English Channel fisheries as "Rating 4 (orange)".

- Good Fish Guide, Ray, spotted, Bristol Channel, Demersal otter trawl
- Good Fish Guide, Ray, spotted, Southern Celtic Seas, Demersal otter trawl
- Good Fish Guide, Ray, spotted, North Sea, Skagerrak, Kattegat, and Eastern English Channel, Demersal otter trawl

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**Striped catfish**  
*Pangasius hypophthalmus*  
**Vietnam**  
Fishery countries:  
**Vietnam**

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

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

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

**References:**

- Good Fish Guide - Basq_Tra, Catfish or Vietnamese River Cobbler
- Seafood Watch report for farmed pangasius, Vietnam
- FlishSource - Pangasius, Vietnam

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**Surmullet**  
*Mullus surmuletus*  
**NE Atlantic southern stock - VII e,f,g,h,j**  
Fishery countries:  
**U.K.**

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**
- Morisons is currently working with Seafish on an ecological impact assessment for mixed south west fisheries to help improve management.

**References**
*Good Fish Guide, Mullet, Red, Striped red mullet, Cornwall, Beam trawl*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Not recommended</td>
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</table>

### Swordfish
*Xiphias gladius*
- **Fishing Method:** Longlines
- **Fishery countries:** Sri Lanka
- **Environmental Notes:**
  - There are risks to seabirds and sea turtles with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
  - Bycatch 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 FLP*.

### Swordfish
*Xiphias gladius*
- **Fishing Method:** Hook and line
- **Fishery countries:** Maldives
- **Environmental Notes:**
  - There are risks to seabirds and sea turtles with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
  - Bycatch 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 FLP*.

### Whiteleg shrimp
*Penaeus vannamei*
- **Location:** India
- **Certification:** Farmed
- **Environmental Notes:**
  - There are risks to seabirds and sea turtles with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
  - Bycatch 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 FLP*.
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 (whiteleg), prawns, Global, ASC
Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP certification (4*)
Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed
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

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 certification (2 and 3*)
- Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP (4*)
- FishSource – Shrimp, Vietnam
### Whiting
*Merlangius merlangus*

**North Sea and Eastern English Channel**

**Fishery countries:**
- UK

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<tr>
<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
<th>Think 3</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
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**Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on PET species.
- Bycatch is a risk in this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

- Certification for this fishery was suspended in 2019 due to changes in the stock status.

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### Witch flounder
*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*

**North Sea**

**Fishery countries:**
- UK

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<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
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**Environmental Notes**

- Profile not yet complete.
- This species is caught as bycatch in a mixed species fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

**References**

Good Fish Guide, Witch, Witch flounder, Torbay sole, North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat, English Channel (East), Demersal otter trawl

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### Yellowfin tuna
*Thunnus albacares*

**Western and Central Pacific Ocean**

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

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hook and line</th>
<th>Longlines</th>
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**Some product from FIP fisheries**

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<tr>
<th>FishSource</th>
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<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
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<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
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</table>

**Environmental Notes**

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

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

2015  2016  2017  2018

2019

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