Morrison

Morrison is a major British supermarket retailer, with more than 100,000 colleagues in 494 stores serving over 11 million customers every week. Morrison operates its own sites making meat, fruit and veg, fish, bakery and fresh food products – 17 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. Morrison 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-caught species used</th>
<th>% volume from certified fisheries</th>
<th>% volume from a FIP</th>
<th>Number of farmed species used</th>
<th>% volume from certified farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Production Methods Used**

- Midwater trawl
- Bottom trawl
- Dragee
- Purse seine
- Seino nets
- Gillnets and antangling nets
- Hook and line
- Long line
- Handlines and pole-lines
- Rake / hand gathered / hand netted
- Pots and traps
- Miscellaneous
- Farmed

**Summary**

Morrison aims to source its seafood from fisheries and farms that use methods which are the least detrimental to the marine environment, provide equitable working conditions and stable incomes to those employed within them. All species must meet a set of sustainability criteria before they can be stocked in store. Morrison partners with the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) to inform its seafood source risks assessments, and works with suppliers to address issues where they are identified. In 2018, Morrison 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 Morrison products and includes minor ingredients.

Morrison is a member of the Sustainable Seafood Coalition (SSC), a partnership of UK businesses working together to support sustainable seafood, and has adopted the SSC voluntary codes of conduct for the environmental labelling and sourcing of seafood products.

Morrison 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 also aims to source its tuna from vessels that are independently assessed and listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)’s Proactive Vessel Register, which represents vessels that are engaged in tuna sustainability efforts.

### Associated Fisheries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species and Location</th>
<th>Production Methods</th>
<th>Certification or Improvement Project</th>
<th>Stock Status and Management</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>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise Recommended</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOAA FSSI 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Alaskan pollock**

*Theragra chalcogramma*

**Alutian Islands, E Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska**

**Fishery countries:**

U.S.
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

---

Alaska pollock

*Theragra chalcogramma*

**Sea of Okhotsk**

*Fishery countries:*
- Russia

**Midwater trawl**

**Certified**

**FishSource**
- Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**
- Eco-Certification Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**
- Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**
- Recommended

---

Albacore

*Thunnus alalunga*

**South Atlantic**

*Fishery countries:*
- Saint Helena, South Africa

**Handlines and pole-lines**

**Not certified or in a FIP**

**FishSource**
- Managed

**Seafood Watch**
- Best Choice

**Good Fish Guide**
- Best Choice 1

**Ocean Wise**
- Not recommended

---

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact 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

- Morrisons are committed to promoting uptake of the ISSF Proactive Vessel Register (PVR), which independently verifies that the fishing practices of the boat meets the regional fishery requirements, and continue to work towards full registration of supply vessels. In 2015, Morrisons began to directly support ISSF in their advocacy to Governments to improve their tuna fishery management controls.
### Albacore

**Thunnus alalunga**

**South Atlantic**

**Fishery countries:**
- Spain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long line</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Seafood Watch</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**General Notes**
- Morrisons are committed to promoting uptake of the ISSF Proactive Vessel Register (PVR), which independently verifies that the fishing practices of the boat meets the regional fishery requirements, and continue to work towards full registration of supply vessels. In 2015, Morrisons began to directly support ISSF in their advocacy to Governments to improve their tuna fishery management controls.

### American Lobster

**Homarus americanus**

**Gaspé Peninsula**

**Fishery countries:**
- Canada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pots and traps</td>
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<td>FishSource Managed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

### American Lobster

**Homarus americanus**

**Georges Bank and Off-Shore Nova Scotia**

**Fishery countries:**
- Canada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pots and traps</td>
<td>Certified</td>
<td>FishSource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Notes**
- Direct affects 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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish Source</th>
<th>Managed</th>
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<td>Good Alternative</td>
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<tr>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Best Choice 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species. The risk to marine mammals of entanglement in lobster gear is considered low.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes
Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species. The risk to marine mammals or entanglement in lobster gear is considered low.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the seabed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

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 seabed. The FIP aims to better understand the impacts of the fishery on habitats.

General Notes

- This fishery entered into two FPs 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.

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 seabed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - UK monkfish - gillnet/trawl
Argentine anchovy
Engraulis anchoita
North of 41ºS to Santa Catarina
Fishery countries:
Argentina

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.

Argentine red shrimp
Pleoticus muelleri
Patagonian –
Argentina inshore, Argentina offshore
Fishery countries:
Argentina

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

General Notes

References
Fishery Progress: Argentina onshore red shrimp – bottom trawl FIP
Fishery Progress: Argentina offshore red shrimp – bottom trawl FIP

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua
Barents Sea
Fishery countries:
Faroe Islands

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.
- The impact depends on the gear type. Bottom trawls will have the greatest 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atlantic cod</th>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
<th>Certified</th>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gadus morhua</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Well Managed</td>
<td></td>
<td>Best Choice 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barents Sea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery countries:</td>
<td>Greenland</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.

### General Notes
- No additional notes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atlantic cod</th>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
<th>Gillnets and entangling nets</th>
<th>Hook and line</th>
<th>Long line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gadus morhua</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barents Sea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery countries:</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Cod represent a majority of the catch. However, bycatch of golden redfish is a risk for this fishery although it accounts for less than 1% of the total catch.
- 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

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

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

General Notes

- This fishery is in the Canada Atlantic cod (2/3K) - longline/trawl/gillnet/hook & line FIP.

---

Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua
North Sea
Fishery countries: UK

Bottom trawl
Certified

- FishSource: Well Managed
- Seafood Watch: Eco-Certification Recommended
- Good Fish Guide: Think 3
- Ocean Wise: Recommended

---

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 eels should occur.
- The main bycatch species include haddock, whiting and saithe, among others. MSC conditions are 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

- No additional notes.

---

Atlantic herring
Clupea harengus
Celtic sea and S of Ireland
Fishery countries: Ireland

Midwater trawl
Certified

- FishSource: Well Managed
- Good Fish Guide: Think 4

---

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- This fishery was certified at the time of supply but has since withdrawn from the MSC programme.

---

Atlantic herring
Clupea harengus

Purse seine
Not certified or in a FIP
Profile not yet complete
## Environmental Notes
- Profile not yet complete.
- Bycatch for this fishery is likely to be low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

## General Notes
- No additional notes.

---

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

## General Notes
- No additional notes.

---

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

## General Notes
The MSC certificate for this fishery was publicly suspended in March 2019 (after the reporting period for this profile) due to concerns regarding overfishing.

Atlantic mackerel

Scarder glorys

Hook and line
Long line

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

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

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

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

### References:
- Good Fish Guide - Salmon, Atlantic (Farmed), Europe, GlobalCap certification
- Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Scotland
- FishSource - salmon, United Kingdom

### Banana prawn
- *Peneaus merguiensis*
- Indonesia
- Fishery countries: Indonesia

| Gillnets and entangling nets | Not certified or in a FIP | FishSource Needs Improvement |

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

### General Notes
The fishery initially engaged in the WWF Seafood Savers programme and established the framework for a comprehensive Fishery Improvement Programme. However, progress and updates appear to have stalled with this work bringing the status of FIP participation into question.

### References
- Fishery Progress - INACTIVE Indonesia South Kalimantan shrimp – trammel.net

### Bastard halibut
- *Paralichthys olivaceus*
- Norway
- Fishery countries: Norway

| Farmed | Certified | Profile not yet complete |

### Environmental Notes
Profile not yet complete.

### General Notes
No additional notes.

### Blue mussel
- *Mytilus edulis*

| Dredge | Certified | FishSource Well Managed | Seafood Watch |

### Environmental Notes
Profile not yet complete.

### General Notes
No additional notes.
**Environmental Notes**

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

---

**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**


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**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.
### Chum salmon

**Onchorhynchus keta**

- **Alaska**
- **Fishery countries:** U.S.
- **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.
- Management measures are in place to minimise bycatch of non-target salmon stocks.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

### References

• This fish is caught as a bycatch species.
• Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes
• No additional notes.

---

**Common edible cockle**
*Cerastoderma edule*

- **FishSource**: Well Managed
- **Limfjord**
- **Fishery countries**: Denmark

---

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

General Notes
• No additional notes.

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**Common sole**
*Solena solea*

- **Fishery countries**: UK

- **FishSource**: Managed
- **Not certified or in a FIP**
- **Good Fish Guide**: Best Choice 2

---

**Environmental Notes**
• Profile not yet complete.
• Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
• Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes
• No additional notes.

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**Cuckoo ray**
*Raja naevus*

- **Fishery countries**: UK

- **Good Fish Guide**: Think 4
- **Not certified or in a FIP**

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**Environmental Notes**
• There are risks to PET species including the anglershark, 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.

### 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.

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

### General Notes

### 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.
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.

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

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.

Environmental Notes
Profile not yet complete.
This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.
No additional notes.

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

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

Environmental Notes
- This fishery may impact food availability to PET species.
- Profile not yet complete.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

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

Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on PET species.
- Bycatch 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

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

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

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.

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

### European pilchard
*Sardina pilchardus*
- NW Africa central
- Fishery countries: Morocco

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Managed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</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*
- Baltic Sea
- Fishery countries: Denmark

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
<th>Think 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

### European plaice
*Pleuronectes platessa*
- Icelandic
- Fishery countries: Iceland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Well Managed</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ocean Wise</th>
<th>Recommended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

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

**North Sea and Skagerrak**

**Fishery countries:**
- Denmark
- Netherlands
- UK

**Seine nets**

**Not certified or in a FIP**

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

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

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

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

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

**General Notes**
- The UK component of this fishery is part of the Project UK FIP.

**References**

*United Kingdom European plaice & lemon sole – seine/trawl*
**European plaice**
*Pleuronectes platessa*

North Sea and Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
- Denmark, Netherlands, UK

Seine nets

Some product from FIP fisheries

**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**
The UK component of this fishery is part of the Project UK FIP.

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

---

**European plaice**
*Pleuronectes platessa*

Western English Channel

Fishery countries:
- UK

Bottom trawl

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 is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact the sea bed.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

---

**European seabass**
*Dicentrarchus labrax*

Greece

Fishery countries:
- Greece

Farmed

Certified

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

**General Notes**

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

**References:**

- [Good Fish Guide - Bass, seabass (Farmed)](#)
- [Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass and Gilthead sea bream, Mediterranean Sea](#)

### European seabass

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Farmed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Certified:**

- 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), Euraqua, Global Gap certified](#)
- [Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass and Gilthead sea bream, Mediterranean Sea](#)

### European sprat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fishery Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Midwater trawl</td>
<td>Not certified or in a FIP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Certified:**

- UK

### 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.

### European sprat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fishery Type</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Midwater trawl</td>
<td>Certified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Certified:**

- Baltic Sea

**Eco-Certification Recommended:**

- Seafood Watch
### Environmental Notes

- Effects on protected, endangered and threatened (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**


---

**Giant tiger prawn**

**Panulirus monodon**

* Makassar Strait, Bona Bay, Flores Sea and Bali Sea
  * Fishery countries: Indonesia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gillnets and entangling nets</th>
<th>Not certified or in a FIP</th>
<th>Profile not yet complete</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

### General Notes

- The fishery was initially engaged in the WWF Seaoood Savers programme and established the framework for a comprehensive Fishery Improvement Programme. However, progress and updates appear to have stalled with this work bringing the status of FIP participation into question.

---

**Giant tiger prawn**

**Panulirus monodon**

* Madagascar
  * Fishery countries: Madagascar

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

### Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine food 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)
* Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Giant tiger prawn
### Environmental Notes
- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used. Feed inputs are generally not traceable to species level and are not certified sustainable.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality.

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

### References:
- [Good Fish Guide - Prawn. Tiger prawns (farmed). Global ASC](#)
- [Good Fish Guide - Prawn. Tiger prawns (farmed). Global QAA BAP certification (4*)](#)
- [Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Giant tiger prawn](#)

---

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

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

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

---

### Environmental Notes
- Gilthead seabream have a high environmental impact due to the use of fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources. The sustainability of these inputs is questionable.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild fish is a concern.
- Pollution from chemical inputs and effluent from fish farms can impact water quality.

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

### References:
- [Good Fish Guide - Gilthead seabream (farmed)](#)
- [Seafood Watch report for European Sea bass and Gilthead Seabream. Mediterranean Sea](#)
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

- Good Fish Guide - Bream, Gilthead (farmed)
- Seafood Watch report for European Sea bass and Gilthead Seabream, Mediterranean Sea

---

Environmental Notes

- 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 the sea bed but gear and effort restrictions are in place to reduce impacts.

General Notes

Morrison's supports 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 - Scallops, King scallops, Cornwall
- Cornwall Good Seafood Guide - Scallop

---

Environmental Notes

- Golden redfish is caught as bycatch, but it is thought that the fishery is unlikely to have unacceptable impacts on the PET species.
- Impacts on bycatch species are likely to be low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact the sea bed.

**General Notes**

**References**

- MSC: Norway North East Arctic haddock
- MSC: FIUN Parents & Norwegian Seas cod and haddock
- MSC: Arkhangelsk Trawl fleet Norwegian & Barents Seas cod, haddock & salthe

### Haddock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
<th>Certified</th>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
<th>Ocean Wise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Well Managed</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 the sea bed.

**General Notes**

**References**

- MSC: Barents Sea cod, haddock and salthe
- MSC: Russian Federation Barents sea cod and haddock

### Haddock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seine nets</th>
<th>Gillnets and entangling nets</th>
<th>Hook and line</th>
<th>Certified</th>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
<th>Ocean Wise</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Well Managed</td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
<td>Best Choice 2</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environmental Notes

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.
Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus
Barents Sea
Fishery countries:
IUC

Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes
- No additional notes.

---

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus
Icelandic
Fishery countries:
Iceland

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
Icelandic
Fishery countries:
Iceland

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.
### Haddock

**FishSource**
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**
Eco-Certification Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**
Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**
Recommended

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seine nets</td>
<td>Certified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

### Haddock

**FishSource**
Not certified or in a FIP

**Profile not yet complete**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
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<td>Bottom trawl</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seine nets</td>
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**Environmental Notes**
- Profile not yet complete.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

### Haddock

**FishSource**
Well Managed

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seine nets</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**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.

### Haddock

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

#### Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but 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.

### Haddock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
<th>Ocean Wise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Well Managed</td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
<td>Best Choice 2</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but 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

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

#### 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.
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

- This fishery became certified during 2018.
- As a mixed fishery, the effects of management measures on other species need to be considered within an ecosystem context.

---

Hardenberg's anchovy
Stolephorus insularis

- Thailand

Fishery countries:
- Thailand

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

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Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

---

Horned octopus
Eledone cirrhosa

- British waters

Fishery countries:
- UK

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

---

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

---

Indian squid
Loligo duvaucelli

- India

Fishery countries:
- India

Midwater trawl
Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

---

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals with this fishery.
• There is a lack of information on bycatch in this fishery.
• This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes
• No additional notes.

[Table]

| Indian squid (Loligo duvauceli) | Handlines and pole-lines | Not certified or in a FIP | FishSource: Needs Improvement |

Fishery countries: India

Environmental Notes
• There are risks to marine mammals with this fishery.
• There is a lack of information on bycatch in this fishery.
• This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes
• No additional notes.

[Table]

| Inshore squids (Loligo sp.) | Bottom trawl | Not certified or in a FIP | Profile not yet complete |

Fishery countries: UK

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

General Notes
• No additional notes.

[Table]

| Japanese flying squid (Todarodes pacificus) | Midwater trawl | Prospective FIP | Profile not yet complete |

Fishery countries: East China Sea and Japan Sea

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. Japan’s midwater trawl fishery for Japanese flying squid is considered Managed based on FishSource scores.

This fishery entered a FIP in November 2018.

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 the sea bed.

General Notes

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

References

MCS's Good Fish Guide - John dory, North East Atlantic: All areas, demersal otter trawl
MCS's Good Fish Guide - John dory, North East Atlantic: All areas, gill or fixed net

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals in Icelandic waters, but there is insufficient information available to assess risks in this fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but available information is limited.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

ICES Ecosystem Overviews - Icelandic Waters Ecoregion

Environmental Notes

- These nets are used in the North Sea, Skagerrak, and Kattegat, and within the Eastern English Channel.

General Notes

- These fish are not certified or in a FIP.

References

FIP
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.
- There is no information about impacts on the sea bed.

General Notes

This fishery is part of the North Sea plaice & lemon sole, mixed gear FIP operating under Project UK.

Lemon sole
Microstomus kitt
North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat, and Eastern English Channel
Fishery countries: UK

Bottom trawl  FIP

---

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.

Lemon sole
Microstomus kitt
Western English Channel
Fishery countries: UK

Bottom trawl  Not certified or in a FIP

---

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals, sharks, skates and rays with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but available information is limited.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Cornwall Good Seafloor Guide – Lemon Sole

---

Lizardfishes nei (multispecies)
Saurida spp.

Bottom trawl  Some product from FIP fisheries

Profile not yet complete

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

### General Notes
- No additional notes.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lyrate hard clam</th>
<th>Certified</th>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Well Managed</th>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
<th>Eco-Certification</th>
<th>Recommended</th>
<th>Ocean Wise</th>
<th>Not recommended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mareotis lyraea</td>
<td>Rake / hand gathered / hand netted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Tre, Vietnam</td>
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</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.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Megrim</th>
<th>Certified</th>
<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
<th>Think 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lepidocromis whiffiagonis</td>
<td>Bottom trawl</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Channel and Celtic Sea</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery countries: UK</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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 on the sea bed.

### General Notes
- No additional notes.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mitre squid</th>
<th>Certified</th>
<th>Prospective FIP</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loligo chinensis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environmental Notes
- No additional notes.
Indonesian waters
Fishery countries: Indonesia

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

Mussels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Certification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Farmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Certified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Chilean Mussels

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 extent by certification.

References

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

New Zealand mussel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Certification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Farmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not certified in an AIP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- New Zealand Mussels

Environmental Notes

- No feed inputs are used to support farmed mussels.
- As a native species found across New Zealand, the transportation of mussels away from farm sites is not likely to be 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
- Ocean Wise ratings for mussels
### North Pacific hake

*Methystus productus*

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trawl Method</th>
<th>Certification</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Midwater trawl</td>
<td>Certified</td>
<td>FishSource: Well Managed</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Seafood Watch: Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise: Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

### Northern prawn

*Pandala borealis*

**Fishery countries:**
- Norway, Russia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trawl Method</th>
<th>Certification</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bottom trawl</td>
<td>Not certified or in a FIP</td>
<td>FishSource: Needs Improvement</td>
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</table>

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

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

### Northern prawn

*Pandala borealis*

**Fishery countries:**
- Norway

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

**Environmental Notes**
- Seabirds and marine mammals are present in the fishery area, but no information on interactions was found.
- Bystander is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.
### General Notes
- This fish plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Bottom trawl</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Denmark Strait</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
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</table>

### Environmental Notes
- Profile not yet complete.

### General Notes
- No additional notes.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Northern prawn</th>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
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<th>FishSource</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pandalus borealis</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Atlantic Canada: SFAs 1-4, 6-10</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
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</table>

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

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

### References
- [Seafish Risk Assessment for Sourcing Seafood (PASS): Northern shrimp (Pandalus borealis), multiple profiles](#)
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low and mitigation measures are in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

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

**References**

Seafish Risk Assessment for Sourcing Seafood (BASS) - Northern shrimp (Pandalus borealis) in Canadian waters, Shrimp Fishing Areas (SFA) 5, Demersal otter trawl

Seafish Risk Assessment for Sourcing Seafood (BASS) - Northern shrimp (Pandalus borealis) in Canadian waters, Shrimp Fishing Areas (SFA) 6, Demersal otter trawl

---

**Northern prawn**

*Pandalus borealis*

- **FishSource**
  - Well Managed

- **Seabed Watch**
  - Eco-Certification Recommended

- **Ocean Wise**
  - Recommended

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

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

---

**Western Greenland**

- **FishSource**
  - Well Managed

- **Seabed 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**

- 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>Norway lobster</th>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
<th>Prospective FIP</th>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
<th>Ocean Wise</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Fishery countries:</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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norway lobster</th>
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**Environmental Notes**
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
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**General Notes**

**References**
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**Environmental Notes**
- Profile not yet complete.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

### General Notes

### References

[Fishery Progress – UK Norway lobster – bottom trawl and creel](#)

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<td><strong>Nephrops norvegicus</strong></td>
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<td>Farm Deeps, Firth of Forth, Moray Firth, Noup</td>
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### 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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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Best Choice 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
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</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>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td><strong>Nephrops norvegicus</strong></td>
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<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Think 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
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</table>
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

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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.

---

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

---

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.
### Environmental Notes

- Pangasius feed includes low levels of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. Food 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](#)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pangasus spp.</th>
<th>Farmed</th>
<th>Certified</th>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
<th>Ocean Wise</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
<td>Best Choice 2</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environmental Notes

- Pangasius feed includes low levels of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. Food 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:**

- [Good Fish Guide - Basa, Tra, Catfish or Vietnamese River Cobbler](#)
- [Seafood Watch report for farmed pangasius, Vietnam](#)
- [FishSource - Pangasius, Vietnam](#)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patagonian Scallop</th>
<th>Bottom Trawl</th>
<th>Certified</th>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Ocean Wise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zygophalangium patagonica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Environmental Notes

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

Peruvian calico scallop

*Argoplecten purpuratus*

Farmed Certified

Peru

Fishery countries: Peru

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

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

Ocean Wise ratings for Scallops

Pink salmon

*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*

Purse seine Gillnets and entangling nets Hook and line

Certified

Alaska

Fishery countries: U.S.

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

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

[MSC 3rd Assessment Report Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery](https://example.com)  
[SCS Global Services 2015, MSC Fishery Assessment Report Annette Islands Reserve Salmon Fishery Public Certification Report](https://example.com)

| **Pink salmon**  
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha  
Russia – Iturup Island  
Sakhalin  
Fishery countries: Russia | Pots and traps | **Certified**  
**FishSource**  
Well Managed  
**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification Recommended  
**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended |

### Environmental Notes

- 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](https://example.com)

| **Pollack**  
Pollachius pollachius  
Celtic Sea and West of Scotland  
Fishery countries: UK | Bottom trawl | **Not certified or in a FIP**  
**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3 |

### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

- No additional notes.

| **Plaice**  
Trisopterus luscus  
British waters  
Fishery countries: UK | Bottom trawl | **Not certified or in a FIP**  
**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3 |
• 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.

General Notes
• No additional notes.

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

General Notes
• No additional notes.

Environmental Notes
• 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.
• 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

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 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 net pens and cages are rated 3 (yellow).

References
Good Fish Guide - Rainbow Trout

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.
• Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes
• No additional notes.
### 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 the sea bed.

### General Notes
- No additional notes.

---

### Skipjack tuna
*Katsuwonus pelamis*

#### Eastern Atlantic Ocean

**Fishery countries:**
- France
- Ghana
- Senegal
- Spain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Handlines and pole-lines</strong></th>
<th><strong>Some product from FIP fisheries</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FishSource</td>
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<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Good Alternative</td>
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<tr>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Think 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

### References

*Fishery Progress – Eastern Atlantic Ocean tuna – pole and line*

*Fishery Progress – Ghana tuna – pole and line*

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### Skipjack tuna
*Katsuwonus pelamis*

#### Indian Ocean

**Fishery countries:**
- Indonesia

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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Handlines and pole-lines</strong></th>
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### Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
### Skipjack tuna
*Katsuwonus pelamis*

**Indian Ocean**

**Fishery countries:**ddle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certification</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<td>Handlines and pole-lines</td>
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**Environmental Notes**
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Byscatch 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
*Katsuwonus pelamis*

**Western and Central Pacific Ocean - WCPFC**

**Fishery countries:** Indonesia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certification</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Handlines and pole-lines</td>
<td>FishSource: Managed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seafood Watch: Best Choice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Good Fish Guide: Best Choice 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise: Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

### Sockeye salmon
*Oncorhynchus nerka*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certification</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purse seine, gillnets and entangling nets</td>
<td>FishSource: Well Managed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

General Notes

References


Environmental Notes

- 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**

Environmental Notes

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

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

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

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**Surmullet**
*Mullus surmuletus*
NE Atlantic southern stock
Fishery countries: UK.

- **Not certified or in a FIP**
- **Bottom trawl**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certification</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Good Alternative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Think 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

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**Swordfish**
*Xiphias gladius*
Indian Ocean
Fishery countries: Sri Lanka

- **Not certified or in a FIP**
- **Long line**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certification</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FishSource</td>
<td>Needs Improvement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Avoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Think 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**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**
- No additional notes.
Environmental Notes

- Tilapia require relatively low inputs of fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources in their diet.
- Tilapia has been introduced into Indonesian waterbodies, resulting in the establishment of resident populations. However, farm escapees may place additional pressure on native wild populations. The use of open net pens means that the risk of disease transfer to wild fish populations is relatively high.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. There is limited information regarding on-farm chemical use and the impact of effluent released by tilapia farms in Indonesia. Cumulative impacts may occur.

General Notes

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

Although there is extensive legislation referencing area and zonal approaches to aquaculture planning and management, the tilapia farming industry still appears focused on farm-based approaches.

References:

Seafood Watch report for farmed tilapia, Indonesia
FishSource - Tilapia, Indonesia
Turbot
Psetta maxima
Spain
Fishery countries:
Spain

Environmental Notes

- Turbot require fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources in their diet. The sustainability of feed inputs is unknown.
- Impacts on wild species are prevented through the use of enclosed production systems.
- Impacts on surrounding water quality are prevented through the use of enclosed production systems.

General Notes

References
Good Fish Guide - Turbot (farmed), Europe, Global GAP

Whiteleg shrimp
Panulirus argus
Ecuador
Fishery countries:
Ecuador

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. Information on escapes is limited. Shrimp farmed in Ecuador are raised from hatchery-raised native broodstock, therefore lowering the risk to wild shrimp populations if interbreeding does occur; however, interbreeding may still result in reduced genetic fitness.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds.

General Notes

The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
The government has adopted a farm-based approach to aquaculture regulations and licensing.

References:
Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg) prawns
Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp
FishSource - Shrimp, Ecuador
Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Ecuador

Whiteleg shrimp
Panulirus argus
Honduras
Fishery countries:
Honduras

Environmental Notes

- The use of wild fish in Honduran shrimp feed inputs is low.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern and is exacerbated by the practice of frequent water exchanges. Information on escapes from shrimp farms is limited. Whiteleg shrimp are native to Honduras, therefore lowering the environmental risk from escapes, however there is still potential for interbreeding with wild shrimp populations to result in reduced genetic fitness.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds. Some farms have been found to exceed regulatory limits for waste discharge.

**General Notes**

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

**References:**

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

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### Environmental Notes

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

**General Notes**

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

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

**References:**

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

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### Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. The sustainability of food inputs is unknown.
- 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 - Prawns: King (whiteleg), prawns

### 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 Muncan, Banyuwangi district, East Java.

References:

Good Fish Guide - Prawns: King (whiteleg), prawns, Global ASC
Good Fish Guide - Prawns: 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:
**Environmental Notes**

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates this risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Vietnam and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle, moderating the impact of effluents on water quality. There is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs, but evidence suggests that illegal antibiotics are sometimes used on Vietnamese shrimp farms.

**General Notes**

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

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

**References:**

- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global ASC
- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global GAA BAP (4*)
- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global GAA BAP (2 and 3*)
- FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

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**Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on PFT species.
- Byscatch 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**

**References**

- MSC Certification, July 2018, MSC Expedited Assessment Public Certification Report for SESAG, North Sea haddock
### Whiting

- **Fish Source**: Managed
- **Good Fish Guide**: Think 3

### Environmental Notes
- There is a risk to PET species with this fishery. Bottom trawls present a hazard to bycatch of lamprey and shad.
- Bycatch is a risk in this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Benthic impacts vary by gear type. Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes
- No additional notes.

### Yellowfin sole

- **Fish Source**: Well Managed
- **Seafood Watch**: Best Choice
- **Ocean Wise**: Recommended
- **NOAA FSSI**: 4

### 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**

[MRAG Americas, 2015, MSC Public Certification Report for Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands Alaska Flatfish Fishery](#)

### Yellowfin tuna

- **Fish Source**: Managed
- **Seafood Watch**: Avoid
- **Good Fish Guide**: Think 3
- **Ocean Wise**: Not recommended

### Environmental Notes
- Not certified or in a FIP

### General Notes

**References**

[MRAG Americas, 2015, MSC Public Certification Report for Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands Alaska Flatfish Fishery](#)
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.