Tesco

Tesco is an international retailer, with headquarters in the UK. With seafood on offer across chilled, frozen, canned and food to go categories, we are the UK’s biggest fishmonger.

<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>42</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>99.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Production Methods Used

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

Summary

The health of our oceans and fish stocks is part of our sustainability agenda. We work hard across the industry and in partnership with WWF to deliver our goal of achieving 100% sustainable seafood.

We finished 2019 with 79% of our seafood volumes certified as sustainable by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC). The range of MSC certified products in Tesco has grown from 33% in 2017 and our progress on certification was recognised at the MSC award ceremony this week where we were named MSC UK Supermarket of the Year 2019. The MSC logo reassures our customers that the fish is caught in a sustainable way that prevents overfishing and protects the marine environment.

Certification is only part of a wider marine agenda. All our seafood is responsibly sourced. We work with the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP), the WWF and other partners to assess risks and drive improvement in the fisheries we source from (https://www.tescoplc.com/sustainability/planet/marine/).

As part of our cross-industry collaboration, we are in The Global Tuna Alliance (GTA). The GTA was founded in 2019 with Tesco as members and as part of the steering committee. The GTA is an independent group of retailers and supply-chain companies, working to ensure that tuna ultimately meets the highest standards of environmental performance and social responsibility.

To reduce the environmental footprint of aquaculture and release pressure on the marine ecosystems from the feed, we are promoting alternative sustainable feed ingredients such as algal oil. To read more on this topic please visit our blog "Encouraging sustainable feeding practices in the aquaculture industry" in our PIC website.
We continue to support the Global Ghost Gear Initiative to help address ocean pollution from lost or abandoned fishing gear and Fishing For Litter in Scotland. Furthermore, we are still partners of the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership and members of the Sustainable Seafood Coalition.

This profile covers all main wild-caught and farmed seafood sourced in 2019.

https://www.tescople.com/little-helps-plan/

**Associated Fisheries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species and Location</th>
<th>Production Methods</th>
<th>Certification or Improvement Project</th>
<th>Sustainability Ratings</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aesop shrimp</strong></td>
<td>Bottom trawl</td>
<td>Not certified or in a FiP</td>
<td>Sustainability not rated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pandalus montagui</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Assessment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone – Davis Strait</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

No additional notes.

---

Alaska pollock

*Thera*gra chalcogramma

Alootian Islands, E Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska

Fishery countries: U.S.

Midwater trawl

Certified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishSource</th>
<th>Well Managed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Best Choice 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOAA FSSI</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

---

Alaska pollock

*Thera*gra chalcogramma

Sea of Okhotsk

Fishery countries: Russia

Midwater trawl

Certified

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

Environmental Notes

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

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

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes

Reference

Seafood Watch, 2018, Canada American Lobster Seafood Watch Report
• 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.

---

[Angler](#)
*Lophius piscatorius*
**Icelandic**
**Fishery countries:**
Iceland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
<th>Certified</th>
<th><strong>FishSource</strong></th>
<th>Well Managed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Seafood Watch</strong></td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Ocean Wise</strong></td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Environmental Notes**
• This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
• Icelandic regulations require that all bycatch be recorded and management measures are used to limit 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**

**References**

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[Angler](#)
*Lophius piscatorius*
**Southern Celtic Sea**
and **Bay of Biscay**
**Fishery countries:**
U.K.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
<th><strong>FIP</strong></th>
<th><strong>FishSource</strong></th>
<th>Needs Improvement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Good Fish Guide</strong></td>
<td>Think 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**General Notes**

**References**
Fishery Progress - UK monkfish - gillnet/trawl

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[Argentine red shrimp](#)
*Pleoticus mueller*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
<th><strong>FIP</strong></th>
<th><strong>FishSource</strong></th>
<th>Managed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Seafood Watch</strong></td>
<td>Avoid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Environmental Notes**
### Patagonian: Argentina Inshore

**Fishery countries:**
- Argentina

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

**General Notes**
This fishery is part of the [Argentina onshore red shrimp - bottom trawl FIP](#).

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### Argentine red shrimp

*Pleoticus muelleri*

**Fishery Progress**
- **Bottom trawl**
- **FIP**
- **FishSource:** Managed
- **Seafood Watch:** Avoid
- **Ocean Wise:** Not recommended

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

**General Notes**

**References**
- [Fishery Progress, Argentina offshore red shrimp - bottom trawl](#)

---

### Atlantic cod

*Gadus morhua*

**Fishery Progress**
- **Bottom trawl**
- **Certified**
- **FishSource:** Well Managed
- **Seafood Watch:** Eco-Certification Recommended
- **Good Fish Guide:** Best Choice 2
- **Ocean Wise:** Not recommended

**Environmental Notes**
- There are concerns about the cumulative impacts of the fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.
- 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.

Environmental Notes
• Catch of the endangered species golden redfish is a concern. Although catch of the species in this fishery is very low, cumulative impacts across fisheries operating in the region may occur.
• There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
• Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

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.
### Atlantic cod (Gadus morhua)

| Fishery countries: | Russia |

**Environmental Notes**
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- MSC conditions and recommendations are in place to strengthen understanding of fishery interactions with sensitive habitat.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

---

### Bottom trawl

| Fishery countries: | U.K. |

**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.

---

### Gillnets and entangling nets

| Fishery countries: | Iceland |

**Environmental Notes**
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- MSC conditions and recommendations are in place to strengthen understanding of fishery interactions with sensitive habitat.

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

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

### General Notes

- No additional notes.

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### Atlantic cod

*Gadus morhua*

- **Fishery**: Bottom trawl
- **Certified**: Certified
- **FishSource**: Well Managed
- **Seafood Watch**: Eco-Certification Recommended
- **Good Fish Guide**: Avoid 5
- **Ocean Wise**: Recommended

**North Sea**

**Fishery countries:**

- U.K.

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### Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on PET species but occasional interactions with elasmobranchs (skates, rays and sharks), grey seals, and allis shad may occur.
- The main bycatch species include haddock, whiting and saithe, among others. MSC conditions were in place regarding bycatch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. But, the fishery is considered highly unlikely to irreparably reduce habitat structure and function.

### General Notes

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

---

### Atlantic herring

*Clupea harengus*

- **Fishery**: Midwater trawl
- **Not certified or in a FiP**: Not certified or in a FiP
- **Good Fish Guide**: Avoid 5

**Celtic sea and S of Ireland**

**Fishery countries:**

- Ireland

---

### Environmental Notes

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

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

**References**

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

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**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.

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**General Notes**

**References**

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

---

**Atlantic herring**

*Clypea harengus*

**Fishery countries:**
UK.

**Midwater trawl**

**Certified**

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

---

**Atlantic herring**

*Clypea harengus*

**NE Atlantic Spring spawners**

**Fishery countries:**
Denmark

**Midwater trawl**

**Certified**

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

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**Environmental Notes**

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

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**General Notes**

- No additional notes.
Atlantic herring
Clupea harengus
North Sea Autumn spawners
Fishery countries:
Germany, Netherlands, U.K.

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

General Notes
- No additional notes.

Atlantic herring
Clupea harengus
W of Scotland and W of Ireland
Fishery countries:
U.K.

Environmental Notes
- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

References
Good Fish Guide - Herring or sild Pelagic trawl West of Scotland West of Ireland

Atlantic mackerel
Scomber scombrus
NE Atlantic
Fishery countries:
Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, U.K.

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

**General Notes**

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

---

**Atlantic salmon**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>South America</th>
<th>Farmed</th>
<th>Certified</th>
<th>Sustainability not rated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- **Ireland**
- **Fishery countries:** Ireland

**Environmental Notes**

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed.
- Farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks may impact on wild salmonids.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas.

**General Notes**

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

---

**Atlantic salmon**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>South America</th>
<th>Farmed</th>
<th>Certified</th>
<th>Sustainability not rated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- **Ireland**
- **Fishery countries:** Ireland

**Environmental Notes**

- Profile not yet complete.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.

---

**Atlantic salmon**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>South America</th>
<th>Farmed</th>
<th>Certified</th>
<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- **Norway**
- **Fishery countries:** Norway

**Environmental Notes**
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), Scotland, Norway and Faroe Islands, GlobalGAP certification
- 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 IFBO RS-certified sources. Algal oil is being used as a sustainable alternative to wild fish oils. Insect meal is being used in some feeds as a marine protein alternative. The increase in use for both novel ingredients is being encouraged.
- 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 industry follows a zonal approach to aquaculture management with respect to planning, siting, licensing, and operation.

References:
- Good Fish Guide - Salmon, Atlantic (Farmed), Scotland, Norway and Faroe Islands, GlobalGAP certification
- Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Scotland
- FishSource – salmon, United Kingdom

Environmental Notes
- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but inputs often come from IFBO RS-certified sources. Algal oil is being used as a sustainable alternative to wild fish oils. Insect meal is being used in some feeds as a marine protein alternative. The increase in use for both novel ingredients is being encouraged.
- 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.

Fishery countries:
- U.K.
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

This fishery was previously engaged in a FIP which has since become inactive.

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### Blonde ray

**Raja brachyura**

**Irish and Celtic Seas**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
<th>Not certified or in a FIP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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### Environmental Notes

- This fishery may occasionally interact with PET species.
- 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

Rays are caught as by-catch and are not directly targeted. The management of ray stocks in these areas are based on the best scientific data available and the quota to limit catches to within sustainable levels is set on the basis of by independent scientific advice provided by ICES.

---

### Blue mussel

**Mytilus edulis**

**East Jutland**

**Fishery countries:**
- Denmark

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

| FishSource | Eco-Certification | Recommended |

| Seafood Watch | |

---

### Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- Light-weight dredge gear and fishing area restrictions are used to reduce the impact of the fishery on the sea bed. This fishery is assessed as highly unlikely to reduce habitat structure and function to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.

### General Notes

- No additional notes.

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### Blue mussel

**Mytilus edulis**

**Shetland Islands and Scottish Mainland**

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
<th>Eco-Certification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Good Fish Guide | |

---
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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Chilean mussel

**Mytilus chilensis**

**Chile**

**Fishery countries:**

- Chile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Chilean mussel</strong></th>
<th><strong>Farmed</strong></th>
<th><strong>Certified</strong></th>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Good Fish Guide</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Best Choice 1</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ocean Wise</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recommended</td>
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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

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

References

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Chilean mussels

---

Chum salmon

**Oncorhynchus keta**

**Alaska**

**Fishery countries:**

- U.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Chum salmon</strong></th>
<th><strong>Purse seine Gilnets and entangling nets</strong></th>
<th><strong>Certified</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Eco-Certification</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Good Fish Guide</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Best Choice 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ocean Wise</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

- No additional notes.

Chum salmon
Oncorhynchus keta
British Columbia - West Coast
Vancouver Island
Fishery countries:
Canada
Purse seine
Gillnets and entangling nets
Not certified or in a FIP

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.

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

Cuckoo ray
Raja naevus
Celtic Sea
Fishery countries:
U.K.
Bottom trawl
Not certified or in a FIP

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to PET species including the angelshark, which is vulnerable to fishing in this area.
- Multiple species are likely to be caught in this fishery. This species is caught as bycatch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Ray, cuckoo. Demersal otter trawl. Celtic Sea and West of Scotland

Cupped oysters
Crasostrea spp.
United Kingdom
Fishery countries:
Farmed
Not certified or in an AIP

Environmental Notes

Seafood Watch
Best Choice

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References:

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

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Deep-water Cape hake
Merluccius paradoxus

Bottom trawl
Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

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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 the sea bed. An MSC condition is in place to investigate options for protecting benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

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Edible crab
Cancer pagurus

Central North Sea, East Coast Scotland, Hebrides, South Minch, Southern North Sea

Pots and traps
Not certified or in a FiP

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

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Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles and marine mammals of entanglement in pot ropes with this fishery.
General Notes

- No additional notes.

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

No additional notes.

References

Acurrora Marine, July 2018. MSC Public Certification Report for SSMO Shetland inshore brown & velvet crab and scallop fishery
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

- No additional notes

European anchovy
Engraulis encrasiciulus

Purse seine
Prospective FIP

NW Africa
Fishery countries:
Morocco

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

This fishery entered a Prospective FIP in November 2018 and the FIP formally launched in May 2019.

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

References

FisheryProgress - Morocco anchovy - purse seine

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

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended
European lobster

Horncharus gammarus

Orkney

Fishery countries:
UK

Pots and traps
Not certified or in a FIP

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

European pilchard

Sardina pilchardus

Bay of Biscay,
Southern Celtic Seas
and English Channel

Fishery countries:
UK

Purse seine
Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

European pilchard

Sardina pilchardus

NW Africa central

Fishery countries:
Morocco

Purse seine
FIP

FishSource
Managed

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes
• This fishery is covered by the **Moroccan 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

#### Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.
- There is a risk of bycatch in this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the seabed.

#### General Notes

**References**

*Good Fish Guide – Plaice, Demersal otter trawl, Baltic Sea*

---

### European plaice

- **Pleuronectes platessa**
- **Eastern English Channel**
- **Fishery countries:** U.K.

#### Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species. However, available information is limited.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact the sea bed.

#### General Notes

- *Good Fish Guide – Plaice, beam trawl, Eastern Channel*

---

### European plaice

- **Pleuronectes platessa**
- **Icelandic**
- **Fishery countries:** Iceland

#### Environmental Notes

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#### General Notes

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

### General Notes
- No additional notes.

#### European plaice
* *Platichthys flesus*

**Bottom trawl**
- **Certified**

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

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

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This fishery is unlikely to cause unacceptable impacts to PET species. There is bycatch for this fishery but management measures are in place to reduce impacts. Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

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

### References
**European plaice**
*Pleuronectes platessa*

North Sea and Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
Netherlands, U.K.

**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 sprat**
*Sprattus sprattus*

Celtic Sea and West of Scotland

Fishery countries:
U.K.

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

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

**References**
[Good Fish Guide - Sprat, whitebait, Pelagic trawl, West of Scotland, Southern Celtic Seas](#)

---

**European sprat**
*Sprattus sprattus*

English Channel

Fishery countries:
U.K.

**Environmental Notes**

**General Notes**

**References**

---
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.

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

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

References:
Good Fish Guide - Bass, seabass (Farmed), Europe. Global GAP certified
Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass and Gilthead sea bream, Mediterranean Sea

Environmental Notes
- There is no information on the impact of this fishery on PET species.
- Information on bycatch is not available for this fishery.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References
MCS's Good Fish Guide - Scallop, King, scallops, Dredge, Bristol Channel
Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Feed inputs are generally not traceable to species level and are not certified sustainable.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality.

General Notes

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

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

References:

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, Tiger Prawn (Farmed)

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Giant tiger prawn

FishSource - shrimp, Indonesia

Giant tiger prawn

Penaeus monodon

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification

Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Feed inputs are generally not traceable to species level and are not certified sustainable.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality.

General Notes

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

References:

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, Tiger prawns (Farmed), Global ASC

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Giant tiger prawn

Gilthead seabream

Sparus aurata

Turkey

Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide

Think 3
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 (Turned)

Seafood Watch report for European Sea bass and Gilthead Seabream, Mediterranean Sea

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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- All fish caught must be retained, recorded and landed.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Barents Sea
Fishery countries: Norway

- Hook and line
- Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

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: Norway

- Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

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.
- Measures to protect vulnerable habitats such as cold water coral reefs are in place.

General Notes

- No additional notes.
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</table>

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

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

<table>
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</table>

**Environmental Notes**
- There are risks to PET species 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 the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

<table>
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</table>

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

**General Notes**
### Haddock

**Melanogrammus aeglefinus**

**Icelandic**

Fishery countries: Iceland

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**FishSource**
- Well Managed

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

**Good Fish Guide**
- Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**
- Recommended

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

### General Notes
- No additional notes.

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### Haddock

**Melanogrammus aeglefinus**

**Northern shelf**

Fishery countries: U.K.

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**FishSource**
- Well Managed

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

**Good Fish Guide**
- Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**
- Not recommended

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

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### Haddock

**Melanogrammus aeglefinus**

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<th>Method</th>
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**FishSource**
- Well Managed
Environmental Notes
- There are risks to sea turtles and marine mammals with this fishery.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes other fish, tuna and sharks, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes
- No additional notes.

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.
Japanese flying squid
Todarodes pacificus

East China Sea and Japan Sea

Fishery countries:
China

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

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

References
Fishery Progress, East China Sea and Yellow Sea Japanese flying squid – trawl
Lemon sole
Microstomus kitt

North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat, and Eastern English Channel

Fishery countries: U.K.

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Bottom trawl
Seine nets
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.

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Not certified or in a FiP

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Lemon sole
Microstomus kitt

Western English Channel

Fishery countries: U.K.

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 Seafood Guide – Lemon Sole

Monkfishes nei
Lophius spp.

Skagerrak, Kattegat, North Sea and West of Scotland

Fishery countries: U.K.

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Not certified or in a FiP

Good Fish Guide
Think 3
### Environmental Notes
- There are risks to marine mammals, sharks, skates and seabirds with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- This fish is caught as a target species and as bycatch in mixed trawl fisheries. Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but available information is limited.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the seabed.

### General Notes
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 (RASS) – Anglerfish in North Sea, Skagerrak, West of Scotland and Rockall, Demersal otter trawl

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

### 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 (RASS) – Northern shrimp (Pandalus borealis), multiple profiles
### Northern prawn

**Pandalus borealis**

**Barents Sea**

**Fishery countries:**
- Faroe Islands, Norway

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

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

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### Northern prawn

**Pandalus borealis**

**E Newfoundland and Grand Banks**

**Fishery countries:**
- Greenland

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### Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low and mitigation measures are in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

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

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### Northern prawn

**Pandalus borealis**

**Icelandic inshore and offshore**

**Fishery countries:**
- Iceland

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

**General Notes**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Northern prawn</th>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Pandalus borealis</em></td>
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<td>Fishery countries:</td>
<td>Greenland</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishSource</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Best Choice 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North Pacific hake</th>
<th>Midwater trawl</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Merluccius productus</em></td>
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<td>Fishery countries:</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>FishSource</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seafood Watch Avoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

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

Fishery Progress - UK Norway Lobster - bottom trawl and creel

Norway lobster
*Nephrops norvegicus*

- **Firth of Clyde, Irish Sea East, North Minch**
- **Fishery countries:**
  - U.K.

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

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway Lobster - bottom trawl and creel

Norway lobster
*Nephrops norvegicus*

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
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<tbody>
<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.
- 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 the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway Lobster - bottom trawl and creel

Norway lobster
*Nephrops norvegicus*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seafood Watch</th>
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<tr>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
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Environmental Notes

Not certified or in a FiP
**Irish Sea West**
Fishery countries: Ireland

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

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

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

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**Norway Lobster**
*Nephrops norvegicus*

- Off Horn’s Reef
- Fishery countries: Netherlands

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ocean Wise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**General Notes**

**References**
*Good Fish Guide – Lobster, Norway, Langoustine, Dublin Bay prawn or scampi, Demersal otter trawl, North Sea (Horn’s Reef)*

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**Norway lobster**
*Nephrops norvegicus*

- South Minch
- Fishery countries: U.K.

<table>
<thead>
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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**
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Environmental Notes

- Pangasius feed includes low levels of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. Feed inputs are not required to be responsibly sourced.
- As a native species, the risk to wild populations from escapes is low. Juveniles used in pangasius farming come from Vietnamese hatcheries and the trade of wild-caught broodstock is limited.
- Pangasius farming in Vietnam is linked to illegal disposal of waste into adjoining waterways with cumulative impacts that contribute to water pollution. However, certified farms are assumed to dispose of waste properly.

General Notes

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

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

References:

- Seafood Watch report for farmed pangasius, Vietnam
- FishSource – Pangasius, Vietnam
Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

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

References:

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

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Organizacion Internacional Agropecuaria (OIA), June 2017, Public Comment Draft Report for Patagonian Scallop Bottom Otter Trawl Fishery in Argentine Sea

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Organizacion Internacional Agropecuaria (OIA), June 2017, Public Comment Draft Report for Patagonian Scallop Bottom Otter Trawl Fishery in Argentine Sea

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

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

References:
Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Peruvian Scallop
Ocean Wise ratings for Scallops

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

General Notes
• No additional notes.

Environmental Notes
• Previous concerns over interactions with seabirds have been mitigated using bird scaring lines and a reduction in fishing effort. However, information on seabird bycatch mortality is still limited.
• There is bycatch for this fishery but there is a strategy in place for managing retained species. The discard rate for the fishery is very low and the fishery is unlikely to hinder the recovery of discarded species.
• Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed, however, this fishery is considered highly unlikely to have an irreversible impact on habitat structure and function.

General Notes

References
Intertek. 2015. MSC Public Certification Report for South Africa Hake Trawl Fishery

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Short-finned eel
Anguilla australis

New Zealand and SE Australia

Fishery countries:
New Zealand

Environmental Notes
• No protected species are affected by the fishery.
• Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
• Fyke nets have minimal benthic impact.

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

Other ratings
No formal stock assessments are available for this species. Under the New Zealand Threat Classification System, the short-finned eel is classed as "Not threatened"
### References

- New Zealand Department of Conservation. *Freshwater eels in New Zealand*
- New Zealand Ministry of Fisheries. *South Island Freshwater eels Fisheries Plan (Draft)*

### Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil 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, GAA BAP (4*)
- Good Fish Guide - *Prawn, Tiger prawns, Global, GAA BAP (4*)
- FishSource - *Shrimp, Vietnam*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shrimp</th>
<th>Penaeus spp.</th>
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<th>Shrimp</th>
<th>Penaeus spp.</th>
<th>Farmed</th>
<th>Not certified or in an AIP</th>
<th>Ocean Wise</th>
<th>Not recommended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
**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, Global, GAA BAP (4*)
- Good Fish Guide - Prawn, Tiger prawns, Global, GAA BAP (4*)
- Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Honduras

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**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

- The Ghana fishery is part of the **Ghana tuna – pole & line FIP** and the Senegalese fishery is part of the **Eastern Atlantic Ocean tuna – pole & line FIP**.
Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

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

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

Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Western and Central Pacific Ocean – WCPO

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

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

Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Western Atlantic Ocean

Environmental Notes
- Not certified or in a FIP

General Notes
- Not recommended
Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. But, bycatch of undersized yellowfin tuna is a risk for the Brazilian fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

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### Skipjack tuna

*Katsuwonus pelamis*

**Western Atlantic Ocean**

Fishery countries:

- Guatemala

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FishSource</th>
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<th>Ocean Wise</th>
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<tbody>
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</table>

| FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine | Not certified or in a FIP |

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Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles with this fishery.
- Bycatch in unassociated purse seine fisheries is lower than associated (FAD) purse seine fisheries.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

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### Sockeye salmon

*Oncorhynchus nerka*

**Alaska**

Fishery countries:

- U.S.

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

| Purse seine Gillnets and entangling nets | Certified |

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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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References

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

Little is known about the stock status or stock structure for this species.

Other ratings

There is no information on the Vietnamese fishery for warty swimming crab, however, Seafood Watch categorises warty swimming crab caught in China with pots as Avoid.

References

Seafood Watch, December 2018. China, Warty Swimming Crab Seafood Watch Report
The use of wild fish in Honduran shrimp feed inputs is low.

Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern and is exacerbated by the practice of frequent water exchanges. Information on escapes from shrimp farms is limited. Whiteleg shrimp are native to Honuras, therefore lowering the environmental risk from escapes, however there is still potential for interbreeding with wild shrimp populations to result in reduced genetic fitness.

Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds. Some farms have been found to exceed regulatory limits for waste discharge.

General Notes

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

References:

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Honduras

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

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

References:

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

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed

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

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

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

**General Notes**

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

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

**References:**

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

*Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed*

*FishSource – Shrimp, Thailand*

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**Whiteleg shrimp**

*Panaeus vannamei*

**Farmed**

**Certified**

*Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended*

*Good Fish Guide Think 3*

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**Environmental Notes**

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

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

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

**General Notes**

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

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

**References:**

*Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, ASC*

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

*FishSource – Shrimp, Vietnam*

---

**Whiteleg shrimp**

*Panaeus vannamei*

**Farmed**

**Certified**

*Good Fish Guide Think 3*
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, Global GAP
FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

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.

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fishery countries:</th>
<th>Environmental Notes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>Longlines present a hazard to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks, but these risks can be reduced through proper management of fishing gear. Long lines present a risk of bycatch. This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia, Vietnam</td>
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</table>
### Environmental Notes
- There is no information on the impact of this fishery on PET species.
- Information on bycatch is not available for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes
- No additional notes.

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<th>Fish species</th>
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<td>Yellowfin tuna</td>
<td>Longlines</td>
<td>FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine</td>
<td>Not certified or in a FIP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Yellowfin tuna
- **Thunnus albacares**
- **Western and Central Pacific Ocean**
- **Fishery countries:** Japan, South Korea, Solomon Islands

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

### Environmental Notes
- Longlines present a hazard to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks.
- Long lines present a risk of bycatch.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes
- The Japanese fishery entered into the Western and Central Pacific Ocean tuna – longline (Yaizu) FIP in late-2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish species</th>
<th>FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellowfin tuna</td>
<td>FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine</td>
<td>Not certified or in a FIP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Yellowfin tuna
- **Thunnus albacares**
- **Western and Central Pacific Ocean**
- **Fishery countries:** Philippines, Solomon Islands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FishSource</td>
<td>Managed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seafood Watch</td>
<td>Good Alternative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Fish Guide</td>
<td>Think 3</td>
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</table>

### Environmental Notes
- This fishery uses FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine gear, which results in less bycatch than associated fisheries. However, purse seine gear still present a hazard to PET species.
- This fishery uses FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine gear, which results in less bycatch than associated fisheries. However, bycatch is still a risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes
- No additional notes.
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