



ALDI Australia

ALDI has proudly played a significant role in the Australian community since its first store opened in 2001. Today, ALDI has over 595 stores and 16,000 employees across our retail stores, distribution centres and corporate offices.

The ALDI core values of simplicity, consistency and responsibility guide us in everything we do to improve the livelihood of local businesses, create employment opportunities, and deliver high quality, permanently low-priced products to Australians every day.

2024

Number of Fisheries Used	Number of certified fisheries	Number of fisheries in a FIP	Number of fisheries Well Managed	Number of fisheries Managed
32	15	7	16	6
Production Methods Used				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Midwater trawl • Bottom trawl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purse seine • Gillnets and entangling nets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hook and line • Longlines • Handlines and pole-lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pots and traps 	

Summary

At ALDI, we are passionate about responsibly sourced fish and seafood and providing our customers with product transparency. We have shown leadership in seafood transparency as the first Australian retailer to publicly disclose our sourcing information through the Ocean Disclosure Project (ODP). Since 2021, all ALDI branded products in our fish and seafood range are responsibly sourced. This means that Australians can support responsible fishing and farming practices by shopping at ALDI.

ALDI's approach to responsible fish and seafood sourcing is based on continuous improvement. We collaborate with a variety of industry bodies and our suppliers to ensure greater traceability across our range, conducting frequent reviews to improve the sustainability of our fish and seafood products. ALDI's partnership with Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) helps us evaluate the sustainability of our range, develop innovative programs and strategies, and strengthen our engagement with suppliers so we can improve production and manufacturing practices throughout our supply chain.

Our profile covers all ALDI branded wild caught fish and seafood in 2023.

Read more on ALDI's responsible fish and seafood sourcing practices here:

<https://www.aldi.com.au/en/sustainability/good-planet/sustainable-fish-and-seafood/>

Associated Fisheries



Species and Location	Production Methods	Certification or Improvement Project	Sustainability Ratings	Notes
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Alaska pollock

Theragra chalcogramma

Aleutian Islands, E Bering Sea

Fishery countries:
United States

Midwater trawl

Certified

Well managed



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. At-sea observers monitor bycatch on all vessels and measures such as closed areas, gear modifications, and bycatch quotas are regularly used.
- This fishery uses pelagic gear, which is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed. In addition, management measures such as closed areas are used to protect habitats in the region.

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. Management measures are in place to reduce competition between the fishery and the population of important predator species.



Alaska pollock

Gadus chalcogrammus

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability not
rated



East Sakhalin

Fishery countries:

Russia

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have significant impacts on endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species. But some impacts on Steller sea lions may occur. There are management measures in place to protect Stellar sea lions including fishery closure areas and observer protocols. While observer coverage has been increasing in the pollock fishery, more is needed to better evaluate fishery impacts.
- Bycatch is low compared to the overall catch. The main bycatch species is Pacific herring. Management measures include bycatch limits, quotas for multiple species, the prohibition of bottom trawling, and area closures, among others.
- This fishery uses pelagic gear, which is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed. In addition, management measures such as closed areas are used to protect habitats in the region.

General Notes

- This fishery achieved MSC certification in November 2023.
- This fish plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored. The certification assessment found that there is no evidence of pollock fishing affecting the ecosystem, and impacts on other ecosystem components such as ETP species and habitats are thought to be minimal.

References

[United Certification Systems Limited, October 2023, Norebo Sea of Okhotsk Mid-Water Trawl Pollock Fishery Public Certification Report](#)



Alaska pollock

Theragra chalcogramma

Midwater trawl

Certified

Well managed



Sea of Okhotsk

Fishery countries:

Russia

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have significant impacts on endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species. But some impacts on Steller sea lions and Short-tailed albatross may occur. There are measures in place to avoid interactions with ETP species.
- Bycatch of herring and juvenile pollock occurs in this fishery. Management measures include the prohibition of bottom trawling.
- This fishery uses pelagic gear, which 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. There is no evidence of pollock fishing affecting the ecosystem and bycatch mitigation measures help to maintain ecosystem function.



Albacore

Thunnus alalunga

Handlines and
pole-lines

Not certified or in
a FIP

Managed



North Pacific

Fishery countries:

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species; there is very limited bycatch in handline and pole and line fisheries.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Anchoveta

Engraulis ringens

Purse seine

FIP

Managed



Peruvian Northern-Central Artisanal

Fishery countries:

Peru

Environmental Notes

- The fishery interacts with seabirds and marine mammals. Findings from the FIP suggest the fishery is unlikely to hinder the recovery of endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species. More observer coverage is needed to increase the reliability of information on interactions with ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. Main bycatch species are recorded by the FIP. Common bycatch species includes chub mackerel.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed. But observer data gathered in 2019–2020 showed some evidence of the fishery interacting with the sea bed and the impact of these interactions is unknown.

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. Indirect impacts on ETP species may occur through impacts on food availability. Management measures include prohibiting the catch of juveniles, bycatch limits, and fishery area closures.

References

[Fishery Progress, Peruvian anchovy – small scale purse-seine](#)



Argentine red shrimp

Pleoticus muelleri

Bottom trawl

FIP

Needs improvement



Patagonian: Argentina inshore

Fishery countries:

Argentina

Environmental Notes

- Some species of concern are caught in the fishery. There are no specific measures in the shrimp fishery to reduce impacts on endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species but bycatch limits are in place.
- The main bycatch species is Argentine hake. A monitoring program is in place to record information on bycatch, and a total bycatch limit of 15% of total captures is in place. Area closures are used to reduce the impact of the fishery on other species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, the risk of negative impacts on the habitats where the fishery takes place has been determined to be low. Management measures include the mandatory use of vessel monitoring systems and area closures.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Argentina onshore red shrimp - bottom trawl FIP](#)



Atlantic cod

Gadus morhua

Longlines

Certified

Well managed



Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Norway

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish, but most of the catch is taken by bottom trawls.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Atlantic cod

Gadus morhua

Bottom trawl

Certified

Well managed



Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Russia, United Kingdom

Environmental Notes

- There are concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish. Scientific advice is to reduce the catch to zero tonnes.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Atlantic cod

Gadus morhua

Bottom trawl

Certified

Well managed



Icelandic

Fishery countries:

Iceland

Environmental Notes

- Bycatch of the vulnerable spotted wolffish and beaked redfish is a concern.

- 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 directly impact on the sea bed. However, the fishery operates at a depth where it is unlikely to impact vulnerable marine ecosystems.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide – Atlantic cod, Iceland, Bottom trawl \(otter\), Marine Stewardship Council \(MSC\)](#)



Atlantic herring

Clupea harengus

Midwater trawl

Certified

Well managed



North Sea Autumn spawners

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species. Gear measures are in place to avoid bycatch of marine mammals.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- 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. The current stability of the herring population means that ecosystem concerns are low.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Herring, North Sea Autumn Spawners: North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat, English Channel \(East\): Certified fleets only, Net \(pelagic trawl\), Marine Stewardship Council \(MSC\)](#)



Blue grenadier

Macruronus novaezelandiae

Midwater trawl

Certified

Well managed



Bottom trawl

New Zealand Eastern

Fishery countries:

New Zealand

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds, marine mammals and sharks with this fishery. It is unlikely to have an unacceptable level of impacts on endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species, but the cumulative impact with other fisheries should be monitored.
- Bycatch of species not managed under the Quota Management System is low and management controls are in place to reduce bycatch and discards.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, the fishery tends to operate in previously fished areas and overall impacts on the benthic habitat are thought to be low.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Caribbean spiny

lobster

Panulirus argus

Pots and traps

FIP

Needs
improvement



Northern Brazil

Fishery countries:

Brazil

Environmental Notes

- There is a lack of information on impacts on endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species and it is unknown whether catches of ETP species are significant. The fishery is known to interact with guitarfish, of which some are ETP species, as well as other species of concern such as groupers and snappers.
- Information on bycatch is limited but bycatch is likely to be low. However, management measures such as escape gaps in traps are absent.
- There is a lack of information on benthic impacts of the fishery, including on potentially vulnerable habitats such as coral reefs.

General Notes

- Most lobster is caught illegally using prohibited fishing methods (diving and gillnets). Gillnets are associated with considerable bycatch, including of ETP species.

References

[Seafood Watch, January 2023, Caribbean spiny lobster, Brazil, Pots](#)



Carrot squat

lobster

Cervimunida johni

Bottom trawl

Certified

Well managed



Central Chile

Fishery countries:

Chile

Environmental Notes

- There is a risk to seabirds and marine mammals of entanglement or collision with the fishing gear, but the rate of interactions is thought to be low.
- A discards plan is in place to reduce discards of bycatch species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed, but the fishery is considered highly unlikely to reduce habitat structure and function to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.

General Notes

References

[Bureau Veritas, June 2022, MSC Public Certification Report for Chile Squat Lobsters Camanchaca Demersal Trawl Fishery](#)



Coho salmon

Oncorhynchus kisutch

Purse seine

Hook and line

Certified

Well managed



Alaska

Fishery countries:

United States

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[MRAG Americas, April 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery](#)



European sprat

Sprattus sprattus

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Managed



Baltic Sea

Fishery countries:

Latvia

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species.
- Management measures are in place for the main bycatch species, herring. Area closures are used to protect juvenile and spawning herring.
- 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.

References

[Good Fish Guide – Sprat, Baltic Sea \(Subdivisions 22-32\), Net \(pelagic trawl\)](#)



Japanese flying squid

Todarodes pacificus

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Needs
improvement



East China Sea, Yellow
Sea, Sea of Japan and
NW Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:

China

Environmental Notes

- There is limited information on the impact of this fishery on endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species. Reports from the now inactive FIP suggest that the fishery only interacts with one vulnerable species, smooth hammerhead shark. Some marine protected areas have been designated to protect marine mammals.
- Bycatch includes mackerel and anchovy species.
- 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

- This fishery was previously in a FIP, however the FIP was declared inactive in 2022.

Reference

[FisheryProgress – East China Sea and Yellow Sea Japanese flying squid trawl](#)



Jumbo flying squid

Dosidicus gigas

SE Pacific

Fishery countries:

Peru

Handlines and
pole-lines

Some product
from FIP fisheries

Managed



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Peru jumbo flying squid – jig](#)



North Pacific hake

Merluccius productus

NE Pacific

Fishery countries:

United States

Midwater trawl

Certified

Well managed



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) 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.



Pacific sardine

Sardinops sagax

Japanese Pacific

Fishery countries:

Japan

Purse seine

Not certified or in
a FIP

Managed



Environmental Notes

- There is limited information on the impact of this fishery on endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species. Purse seine fisheries present a risk to marine mammals, but Japanese vessels are not required to monitor interactions with ETP species.
- Pacific sardine is caught in a mixed fishery. Other pelagic species caught are treated as target species rather than bycatch.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Patagonian scallop

Zygochlamys patagonica

Bottom trawl

Certified

Well managed



Argentina

Fishery countries:

Argentina

Environmental Notes

- Catches of the endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species spiny dogfish have been reported in this fishery but management measures are in place to limit impacts on sharks, skates and rays.
- Bycatch species are data-deficient and there is a lack of recent information regarding the composition of catches in this fishery. Some management measures are in place, including the use of area closures.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place, including the use of area closures to protect vulnerable habitats.

General Notes

References

[Organización Internacional Agropecuaria S.A. \(OIA\), June 2023, Public Certification Report Patagonian Scallop Bottom Otter Trawl Fishery in Argentine Sea](#)



Pink salmon

*Oncorhynchus
gorbuscha*

Purse seine

Certified

Well managed



Alaska

Fishery countries:

United States

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[MRAG Americas, April 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery](#)



Pink salmon

*Oncorhynchus
gorbuscha*

Purse seine

Certified

Well managed



Russia - Iturup Island
Sakhalin

Fishery countries:

Russia

Environmental Notes

- While interactions with marine mammals have been documented in this fishery, entanglement in fishing gear is unlikely, and the impact on endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species is not thought to be significant. Overall, few ETP species are present in the fishery area.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. Salmon species account for the majority of the catch. No significant bycatch of seabirds has been observed but there is a risk that some entanglement of seabirds in the fishing gear may occur.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

References

[SCS Global Services, February 2021, MSC Public Certification Report for Iturup Pink & Chum Salmon Fisheries](#)



Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

FAD-free
(unassociated)

purse seine

Not certified or in
a FIP

Managed



Environmental Notes

- Purse seine gear presents a risk to sharks, rays, and turtles. Bycatch of marine mammals and seabirds is thought to be low.
- Bycatch is a risk in this fishery. The risk of bycatch in unassociated (FAD-free) purse seine fisheries is lower than in associated purse seine fisheries. The main bycatch species groups are billfishes, sharks, rays and fin fishes.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:

Maldives

Handlines and
pole-lines

Certified

Well managed



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. There is some catch of yellowfin tuna but management measures are in place. The use of live baitfish is monitored and the Maldives has a livebait management plan.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide - Skipjack tuna, Indian Ocean: Certified fleets only \(Maldives\), Hook & line \(pole & line\)](#)



Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Indonesia, Taiwan

FAD-free
(unassociated)
purse seine

Not certified or in a FIP

Needs improvement



Environmental Notes

- Purse seine gear presents a hazard to sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks.
- Bycatch is a risk in this fishery. The risk of bycatch in unassociated (FAD-free) purse seine fisheries is lower than in associated purse seine fisheries.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide - Skipjack tuna, Western and Central Pacific: All areas, Net \(purse seine on aggregating devices or free-schooling fish\).](#)



Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Kiribati, Thailand

FAD-free
(unassociated)
purse seine

Not certified or in a FIP

Managed



Environmental Notes

- Purse seine gear presents a hazard to sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks.
- Bycatch is a risk in this fishery. The risk of bycatch in unassociated (FAD-free) purse seine fisheries is lower than in associated purse seine fisheries.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide - Skipjack tuna, Western and Central Pacific: All areas, Net \(purse seine on aggregating devices or free-schooling fish\).](#)



Snappers

Lutjanidae

Australia

Fishery countries:
Australia

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes



Snappers nei

Lutjanus spp.

Aru Bay, Arafura Sea and Eastern of Timor Sea

Longlines

FIP

Needs improvement



Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is a risk to sharks and rays, but further studies are needed.
- The snapper and grouper fishery is multi-species, which several other species are caught: emperors, sweetlips, and jobfishes species. Bycatch species in the longline fisheries also include species like sharks, cobia and trevallies. In addition, scads and sardines are used as baitfish.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Indonesia snapper and grouper - bottom longline, dropline, trap, and gillnet \(ADI\).](#)



Sockeye salmon

Oncorhynchus nerka

Alaska

Fishery countries:

United States

Purse seine

Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

Well managed



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

References

[MRAG Americas, April 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery.](#)



Southern blue whiting

Micromesistius australis

Campbell Island

Fishery countries:

New Zealand

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Well managed



Environmental Notes

- Occasional interactions with seabirds and marine mammals may occur, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low for this fishery and management measures are in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes



Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Handlines and
pole-lines

FIP

Needs
improvement



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species.
- Bycatch is considered low for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Indonesia Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna - handline](#)



Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Western and Central
Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Handlines and
pole-lines

Some product
from FIP fisheries

Managed



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species.
- Bycatch is considered low for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress, Indonesia Western and Central Pacific Ocean yellowfin tuna - pole & line](#)



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