



ALDI Australia

ALDI has proudly played a significant role in the Australian community since its first store opened in 2001. Today, ALDI has more than 600 stores and over 16,700 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.

2025

Number of Fisheries Used	Number of certified fisheries	Number of fisheries in a FIP	Number of fisheries Well Managed	Number of fisheries Managed
34	19	7	20	8
Production Methods Used				
• Midwater trawl • Bottom trawl • Dredge	• Purse seine • Gillnets and entangling nets	• Longlines • Handlines and pole-lines	• Pots and traps	

Summary

At ALDI, we are passionate about sourcing fish and seafood products that meet our customer's expectations of sustainability, quality and affordability. We have shown leadership in seafood transparency as the first Australian retailer to publicly disclose our sourcing information through the Ocean Disclosure Project (ODP). Combined with comprehensive product labelling, Australians can be fully informed when they shop at ALDI for their favourite fish and seafood products.

ALDI's approach to fish and seafood sourcing is based on continuous improvement. We collaborate with industry bodies and 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 2024.

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

Associated Fisheries

Species and Location	Production Methods	Certification or Improvement Project	Sustainability Ratings	Notes
 Alaska pollock <i>Theragra chalcogramma</i> 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

Certified

Well managed



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 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



North and East 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.



Alaska pollock

Gadus chalcogrammus

Western Bering Sea –
Karaginsky

Fishery countries:
Russia

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Needs
improvement



Environmental Notes

- This fishery may represent a conservation concern for sea lions and endangered seabirds.
- There are several bycatch mitigation measures in place for the fishery including area closures, quotas, and trawling restrictions.
- This fishery uses pelagic gear, which is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



American sea
scallop

Placopecten
magellanicus

US Atlantic – Mid-
Atlantic Bight

Fishery countries:
United States

Dredge

Certified

Well managed



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the recovery of endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species. The main ETP species include sea turtles, for which bycatch mitigation devices are used.
- The main bycatch species include tubeworms, sponges, flounder, skate and monkfish. Bycatch monitoring programs and other management measures such as area closures and gear restrictions are in place.
- Dredges will directly impact the sea bed. Management measures are in place to help protect habitats including area closures and gear adaptations to gear.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Argentine red
shrimp

Pleoticus muelleri

Patagonian

Fishery countries:
Argentina

Bottom trawl

FIP

Needs
improvement



Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, skates and rays with this fishery. The shrimp fishery lacks specific measures to reduce the incidence of interactions with endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species.
- The main bycatch species in this fishery is Argentine hake. Shrimp comprises around 87% of the catch and Argentine hake accounts for around 9%. Management measures are in place including area closures and the mandatory use of escape devices for juvenile hakes in shrimp nets. The Argentine hake population is stable and the shrimp fishery is not likely to have significant impacts.
- Bottom trawls directly impact on the sea bed. But management measures are in place. Shrimp fishing vessels are required to use vessel monitoring systems. In addition, the fishing area has been mapped and any bycatch of benthic species is routinely monitored. Much of the sea bed where the fishery takes place is muddy or fine sand bottom.

General Notes

References

[FisheryProgress – Argentina onshore red shrimp – bottom trawl](#)



Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Bottom trawl

Certified

Well managed



Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Environmental Notes

- Blue skate and spiny dogfish have been recorded in the catch but catches of these endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species are low and gear measures are in place to minimize mortality. There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish. Catches in this fishery represent less than 3% of catches of golden redfish in the area. But, scientific advice is to reduce the catch to zero tonnes.
- 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. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats, including the use of area closures.

General Notes

References

[Lloyd’s Register, September 2020, Arkhangelsk Trawl Fleet Norwegian & Barents Seas Cod, Haddock & Saithe, Public Certification Report](#)



Atlantic herring
Clupea harengus

Midwater trawl

Certified

Well managed



North Sea Autumn
spawners

Fishery countries:
Denmark, Sweden,
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 \(MSC\).](#)



Banana prawn

Penaeus merguensis

Bottom trawl

Certified

Well managed



Northern Australia

Fishery countries:
Australia

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species. The use of turtle excluder devices has significantly reduced the catch of sea turtles in this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to pose a significant risk to bycatch species.
- Seasonal and area closures are used alongside gear restrictions to manage the impact of the fishery on benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Blue grenadier

*Macruronus
novaezelandiae*

Midwater trawl
Bottom trawl

Certified

Well managed



New Zealand Eastern

Fishery countries:
New Zealand

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds, marine mammals and sharks with this fishery. A variety of mitigation measures are used to manage impacts.
- The main bycatch species are ling and hake. Management measures to reduce bycatch and discards include vessel restrictions and benthic protection areas.
- 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.



Blue mussel

Mytilus edulis

Limfjord

Fishery countries:

Dredge

Not certified or in
a FIP

Managed



Denmark				
Environmental Notes				
- This fishery is unlikely to impact endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species. Several species of seabird species occur in the fishing area were mussel fishing but no connection has been made to impacts of the fishery on seabirds. - The levels of bycatch recorded are unlikely to pose a significant risk to bycatch species. - Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed. Fishing activity is concentrated across a small area and restrictions are in place to protect key habitats.				
General Notes				
No additional notes.				

				
Caribbean spiny lobster				
<i>Panulirus argus</i>				
Pots and traps				
FIP				
Needs improvement				
North and Northeast 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				
FisheryProgress – Brazil red and green lobster – trap				
Seafood Watch, January 2023, Caribbean spiny lobster, Brazil, Pots				

				
Carrot squat lobster				
<i>Cervimunida johni</i>				
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](#)



European sprat

Sprattus sprattus

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Managed



Baltic Sea

Fishery countries:

Latvia, Poland

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species.
- Bycatch of herring is a risk in this fishery. There is uncertainty around the total herring bycatch due to misreporting of species.
- 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 \(pelagic trawl\)](#)



Haddock

*Melanogrammus
aeglefinus*

Bottom trawl

Certified

Well managed



Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Germany, Norway,
Russia

Environmental Notes

- There are significant 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 in this fishery is considered low. With some exceptions, all commercial species caught must be retained, recorded and landed.
- 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.



Bottom trawl

Certified

Well managed



Haddock

*Melanogrammus
aeglefinus*

Icelandic Fishery countries: Iceland				
Environmental Notes - Some seal and seabird bycatch has been reported in the trawl fishery. - Impacts on bycatch species are likely to be low and measures are in place to reduce bycatch but better data is needed. - 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				
References Good Fish Guide – Haddock, Iceland: All areas, Bottom trawl (otter), Marine Stewardship Council (MSC).				

 Haddock Melanogrammus aeglefinus				
North Sea, West of Scotland and Skagerrak Fishery countries: Norway		Bottom trawl	Certified	Well managed ▼

Environmental Notes - There are recorded interactions with marine mammals and skates and rays. More data is needed to ensure the fishery is not likely to hinder recovery of thorny skate. - There is bycatch for this fishery including a variety of fish are caught in small volumes. But management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species. - Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed, but overall, this fishery is considered unlikely to have an irreversible impact on 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.				
References Global Trust Certification Ltd, June 2024, Public Certification Report for the Reassessment of Norway North Sea demersal				

 Haddock Melanogrammus aeglefinus				
North Sea, West of Scotland and Skagerrak Fishery countries: United Kingdom		Bottom trawl	Certified	Well managed ▼

Environmental Notes				
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- Bycatch may include endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species such as the vulnerable North Sea cod, and skates and rays. Some management measures are in place to mitigate impacts.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but management measures are in place to reduce bycatch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

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

References

[Good Fish Guide – Haddock, North Sea, West of Scotland, Skagerrak: Certified fleets only, Bottom trawl \(otter\).](#)



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](#)



Pacific sardine

Sardinops sagax

Japanese Pacific

Fishery countries:
Japan

Purse seine

Some product from FIP fisheries

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

References

[FisheryProgress – Japan Hokkaido Japanese sardine – purse seine](#)



Bottom trawl

Certified

Well managed



Patagonian scallop Zygochlamys patagonica 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 Alaska – Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound, Southeast Alaska Fishery countries: United States	Purse seine	Certified	Well managed	▼
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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, November 2024, MSC 4th Reassessment Report Alaska Salmon Fishery](#)

 Skipjack tuna Katsuwonus pelamis Indian Ocean Fishery countries: Indonesia	FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine	Not certified or in a FIP	Managed	▼
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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

Handlines and
pole-lines

Not certified or in
a FIP

Managed



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. But the use of live fish for bait may affect baitfish populations.
- 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, Hook & line \(pole & line\).](#)



Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

FAD-free
(unassociated)
purse seine

Not certified or in
a FIP

Needs
improvement



Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Indonesia, Taiwan

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, sea turtles, and marine mammals with purse seine gear. Compliance with mitigation measures is a concern in the Indonesian fleet and assistance is needed for data collection.
- Bycatch is a risk in purse seine fisheries. FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine gear result in less bycatch than associated fisheries. Bycatch for this fishery includes other tuna, billfishes and sharks. Observer coverage is lower than required in the Indonesian fleet while Taiwan has 100% observer coverage.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- The impacts of this fishery on ecosystems are unknown.

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

- There are risks to sharks, sea turtles, and marine mammals with purse seine gear. While Kiribati complies with bycatch mitigation measures for endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species, Thailand is a cooperating non-member of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission so mitigation measures do not apply to the Thai fleet.
- Bycatch is a risk in purse seine fisheries. FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine gear result in less bycatch than associated fisheries. Bycatch for this fishery includes other tuna, billfishes and sharks. There is insufficient catch data reporting for the Thai purse seine fleet.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- The impacts of this fishery on ecosystems are unknown.

References

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



Snappers nei
Lutjanus spp.

Aru Bay, Arafura Sea and Eastern of Timor Sea

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Longlines

FIP

Needs
improvement



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

- 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.
- 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, November 2024, MSC 4th Reassessment Report Alaska Salmon Fishery.](#)



**Southern blue
whiting**
Micromesistius australis

Bounty platform,
Campbell Island

Fishery countries:
New Zealand

Midwater trawl

Certified

Well managed



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species. Encounters with New Zealand sea lions, New Zealand fur seals, and seabirds may occur, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. Management measures include minimum mesh sizes, vessel restrictions, and observer coverage.
- Occasional interactions occur between semi-pelagic gear and the sea bed but impacts are likely to be relatively minor given the scale of the fishery.

General Notes

- Southern blue whiting has the potential to influence ecosystem dynamics but the relatively small size of the fishery likely minimizes the impacts of fishery removals.



**Southern blue
whiting**

Micromesistius australis

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Well managed



Campbell Island

Fishery countries:
New Zealand

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species. Encounters with New Zealand sea lions, New Zealand fur seals, and seabirds may occur, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. Management measures include minimum mesh sizes, vessel restrictions, and observer coverage.
- Occasional interactions occur between semi-pelagic gear and the sea bed but impacts are likely to be relatively minor given the scale of the fishery.

General Notes

- Southern blue whiting has the potential to influence ecosystem dynamics but the relatively small size of the fishery likely minimizes the impacts of fishery removals.



**Tristan da Cunha
rock lobster**

Jasus tristani

Pots and traps

Certified

Well managed



Tristan da Cunha
Islands

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

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

- No additional notes.



Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Handlines and
pole-lines

FIP

Managed



Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

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](#)



Back to top

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2023

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