



## Asda

Founded in the 1960s in Yorkshire, Asda is one of Britain's leading retailers and helps customers save money and live better in stores, online and through their mobile devices. With 639 stores, Asda is a major seafood retailer selling fresh, frozen and chilled seafood. Its head office is in Leeds, Yorkshire and it joined Walmart, the world's number one retailer, in 1999.

2019

Number of wild  
caught species  
used

41

% volume from  
certified fisheries

90

% volume from a  
FIP

3

Number of farmed  
species used

12

% volume from  
certified farms

89

### Production Methods Used

- Midwater trawl
- Bottom trawl
- Dredge
- Purse seine
- Associated purse seine
- FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine
- Seine nets
- Lift nets
- Gillnets and entangling nets
- Hook and line
- Long line
- Handlines and pole-lines
- Rake / hand gathered / hand netted
- Pots and traps
- Miscellaneous
- Farmed

## Summary

Asda is committed to providing safe, affordable and sustainable seafood to its customers and has a public seafood policy outlining its approach. Asda has been working in partnership with the Sustainable Fisheries Partnership (SFP) since 2011 to better understand the risks within its seafood supply chain, and has pledged to make sure that all fisheries and farmed sources identified as needing improvements take appropriate action. Asda is actively supportive of Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs). As part of the Walmart Group, Asda is also contributing to the development of industry approaches to address modern slavery in seafood and other high-risk sectors.

Asda was the first supermarket to publicly disclose its wild-caught and farmed seafood sourcing data in collaboration with SFP through the Ocean Disclosure Project. This profile covers wild-caught and farmed seafood sourced for Asda's own-brand seafood in 2018.

Asda is committed to publishing data regarding vessels that catch seafood for the business where this is practicable and not commercially confidential. Information regarding vessels that catch cod, haddock and plaice for Asda can be found within the profile: [Asda 2019 Fishing Vessel List](#).


<https://www.asda.com/environment>

<https://www.asda.com/environment/farming-nature#SustainableSeafood>

<https://www.asda.com/environment/downloads>

## Associated Fisheries



Species and Location	Production Methods	Certification or Improvement Project	Stock Status and Management	Notes
 <p><b>Alaska pollock</b> <i>Theragra chalcogramma</i></p> <p>Aleutian Islands, E Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska</p> <p>Fishery countries: U.S.</p>	Midwater trawl	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1</div> <div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>

### 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***Gadus chalcogrammus***North Pacific High  
Seas****Fishery countries:**  
U.S.

Midwater trawl

**Not certified or in  
a FIP****Profile not yet  
complete**

### Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

### General Notes

- No additional notes.

**Albacore***Thunnus alalunga***Indian Ocean****Fishery countries:**  
South Korea

Long line

**Not certified or in  
a FIP****FishSource**  
Needs Improvement**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 4**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

### Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch of other tuna, billfishes and sharks is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

- No additional notes.

**Albacore**

Long line

**Not certified or in  
a FIP****FishSource**  
Managed

*Thunnus alalunga*

North Pacific

Fishery countries:

South Korea

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

## Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch of other tuna, billfishes and sharks is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

## General Notes

- No additional notes.



**Albacore**

*Thunnus alalunga*

Long line

Certified

**FishSource**

Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**

Eco-Certification

Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**

Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**

Not recommended



South Pacific – WCPFC

Fishery countries:

Cook Islands, Fiji

## Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds, sea turtles and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch of other tuna, billfishes and sharks is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

## General Notes

- No additional notes.



**American lobster**

*Homarus americanus*

Pots and traps

Certified

**FishSource**

Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**

Good Alternative

**Good Fish Guide**

Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**

Not recommended



Georges Bank and  
Off-Shore Nova Scotia

Fishery countries:

Canada

## Environmental Notes

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

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

## General Notes

### References

[Intertek, 2015, MSC Public Certification Report for Eastern Canada Offshore Lobster Fishery](#)



#### American lobster

*Homarus americanus*

Gulf of Maine and  
Georges Bank

Fishery countries:  
U.S.

Pots and traps

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Good Alternative

**Good Fish Guide**  
Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

- No additional notes.



#### American lobster

*Homarus americanus*

Gulf of St. Lawrence  
South

Fishery countries:  
Canada

Pots and traps

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**FishSource**  
Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Good Alternative

**Good Fish Guide**  
Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

- No additional notes



#### Anchoveta

*Engraulis ringens*

Purse seine

FIP

**FishSource**  
Managed



**Peruvian Northern-  
Central Artisanal**

**Fishery countries:**  
Peru

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 4

### Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species but may impact food availability to PET species. The FIP aims to better understand the impacts of the fishery on PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. However, anomalous environmental conditions observed since 2013 have been associated with an increased catch of non-target species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed. The FIP aims to better understand the impacts of the fishery on habitats.

### General Notes

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

### References

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



**Argentine hake**

*Merluccius hubbsi*

**Patagonian**

**Fishery countries:**  
Argentina

Bottom trawl

**Not certified or in  
a FIP**

**FishSource**  
Managed



### Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, skates and seabirds with this fishery.
- Bycatch for this fishery is a risk, 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

- No additional notes



**Atlantic cod**

*Gadus morhua*

**Barents Sea**

**Fishery countries:**  
Norway

Bottom trawl

Long line

**Certified**

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Best Choice 2



### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

- Asda has published fishing vessel data for this fishery: [Asda 2019 Fishing Vessel List](#).

**Atlantic cod***Gadus morhua***Barents Sea****Fishery countries:**

Russia

Bottom trawl

**Not certified or in  
a FIP****FishSource**  
Well Managed**Environmental Notes**

- There are risks to PET species with this fishery, but a strategy is in place to manage and minimize impacts.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there are management measures in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.

**Atlantic cod***Gadus morhua***Barents Sea****Fishery countries:**

Russia

Bottom trawl

**Certified****FishSource**  
Well Managed**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended**Good Fish Guide**  
Best Choice 2**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.

**Atlantic cod***Gadus morhua***Barents Sea****Fishery countries:**

Russia

Long line

**Certified****FishSource**  
Well Managed**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended**Environmental Notes**

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.

- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. MSC conditions and recommendations are in place to strengthen understanding of fishery interactions with sensitive habitat.

### General Notes

- No additional notes.



#### Atlantic cod

*Gadus morhua*

Icelandic

Fishery countries:

Iceland

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



### 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.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

- No additional notes.



#### Atlantic cod

*Gadus morhua*

Icelandic

Fishery countries:

Iceland

Midwater trawl

Bottom trawl

Seine nets

Gillnets and  
entangling nets

Long line

Handlines and

pole-lines

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Best Choice 1

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended



### Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species.
- 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

- Asda has published fishing vessel data for this fishery: [Asda 2019 Fishing Vessel List](#).



#### Atlantic herring

*Clupea harengus*

Celtic sea and S of  
Ireland

Midwater trawl

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 4





Fishery countries:  
Ireland

### Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

### General Notes

- This fishery withdrew from the MSC programme in February 2018.



#### Atlantic herring

*Clupea harengus*

English and Bristol  
Channels

Fishery countries:  
U.K.

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in  
a FIP

Profile not yet  
complete



### Environmental Notes

- There is no information on the impact of this fishery on PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is likely to be low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

- No additional notes.



#### Atlantic herring

*Clupea harengus*

NE Atlantic Spring  
spawners

Fishery countries:  
U.K.

Midwater trawl

Certified

**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.



#### Atlantic herring

Midwater trawl

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



*Clupea harengus*

**North Sea Autumn  
spawners**

**Fishery countries:**  
U.K.

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Best Choice 1

**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.



**Atlantic mackerel**

*Scomber scombrus*

Midwater trawl

**Certified**

**NE Atlantic**

**Fishery countries:**  
U.K.

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended



**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

- No additional notes.



**Atlantic salmon**

*Salmo salar*

Farmed

**Not certified or in  
an AIP**

**Profile not yet  
complete**

**Denmark**

**Fishery countries:**  
Denmark



**Environmental Notes**

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Not certified or in an AIP

Profile not yet complete



Ireland

Fishery countries:  
Ireland

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide  
Think 3



Norway

Fishery countries:  
Norway

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but responsible sourcing of inputs is encouraged for certified salmon.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. In addition, concerns have been expressed about the impact on wild wrasse populations used as cleaner fish to control sea lice.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Chemical inputs of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for farmed Norwegian salmon, but the use of non-chemical treatments for sea lice is increasing.

General Notes

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

The Norwegian salmon industry has adopted a zonal approach to aquaculture management.

References:

- [Good Fish Guide – Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\)](#)
- [Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Norway](#)
- [FishSource – salmon, Norway](#)



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Not certified or in an AIP

Seafood Watch  
Avoid



Norway

Fishery countries:  
Norway

Good Fish Guide  
Think 3

Ocean Wise  
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but inputs for Norwegian farmed salmon are said to be responsibly sourced.
- 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 Norwegian salmon industry has adopted a zonal approach to aquaculture management.

References:

[Good Fish Guide - Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\)](#)  
[Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Norway](#)  
[Ocean Wise ratings for Atlantic salmon](#)  
[FishSource - salmon, Norway](#)



**Atlantic salmon**  
*Salmo salar*  
**United Kingdom**  
Fishery countries:  
U.K.

Farmed

Not certified or in  
an AIP

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

[Good Fish Guide - Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\)](#)  
[Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Scotland](#)  
[FishSource - salmon, United Kingdom](#)



**Atlantic salmon**  
*Salmo salar*  
**United Kingdom**  
Fishery countries:  
U.K.

Farmed

Certified

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3



Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but inputs often come from IFFO RS-certified sources.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. In addition, concerns have been expressed about the impact on wild wrasse populations used as cleaner fish to control sea lice.

- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Chemical inputs of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for farmed Scottish salmon.

## General Notes

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

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

### References:

[Good Fish Guide – Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\)](#)

[Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Scotland](#)

[FishSource – salmon, United Kingdom](#)



### Atlantic salmon

*Salmo salar*

Farmed

Certified

United Kingdom

Fishery countries:  
U.K.

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

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

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

### References:

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Atlantic salmon](#)

[Ocean Wise ratings for Atlantic salmon](#)

[FishSource – salmon, United Kingdom](#)



### Atlantic surf clam

*Spisula solidissima*

Dredge

Not certified or in  
a FIP

Profile not yet  
complete



Iles-de-la-Madeleine

Fishery countries:  
Canada

## Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

## General Notes








- No additional notes



Some product

FishSource



<div>  </div> <div> <b>Banana prawn</b>  <i>Penaeus merguensis</i> </div> <div> <b>Indonesia</b> </div> <div> <b>Fishery countries:</b>  Indonesia </div>	Gillnets and entangling nets	from FIP fisheries	Needs Improvement	
<div> <b>Environmental Notes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No information was found regarding impacts for this gear type.</li> </ul> </div> <div> <b>General Notes</b> </div> <div> <b>References</b>  <a href="#">Fishery Progress - INACTIVE Indonesia South Kalimantan shrimp - trammel net</a> </div>				
<div>  </div> <div> <b>Capelin</b>  <i>Mallotus villosus</i> </div> <div> <b>Icelandic</b> </div> <div> <b>Fishery countries:</b>  Iceland </div>	Seine nets	Certified	<div> <b>FishSource</b>  Well Managed </div>	<div>  </div>
<div> <b>Environmental Notes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species.</li> <li>Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.</li> <li>This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.</li> </ul> </div> <div> <b>General Notes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This fish plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.</li> </ul> </div>				
<div>  </div> <div> <b>Chilean mussel</b>  <i>Mytilus chilensis</i> </div> <div> <b>Chilean Region X</b> </div> <div> <b>Fishery countries:</b>  Chile </div>	Miscellaneous	Not certified or in a FIP	<div> <b>Seafood Watch</b>  Best Choice </div>	<div>  </div>
<div> <b>Environmental Notes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.</li> <li>There is no risk of bycatch for this fishery.</li> <li>This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.</li> </ul> </div> <div> <b>General Notes</b> </div> <div> <b>References</b>  <a href="#">Institute for Market Ecology, 2013, MSC Public Certification Report Chilean mussel fishery and suspended culture Toralla S.A. and Cultivos Toralla S.A., Región X, Chile</a> </div>				
<div>  </div>	Farmed	Certified	Profile not yet complete	<div>  </div>

## Chilean mussel

*Mytilus chilensis*

Chile

Fishery countries:

Chile

### 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

#### References

[Seafood Watch Recommendations for Chilean mussels](#)



## Chum salmon

*Oncorhynchus keta*

Alaska

Fishery countries:

U.S.

Purse seine  
Gillnets and  
entangling nets

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended



### Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Management measures are in place to minimise bycatch of non-target salmon stocks.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

#### References

[MRAG Americas, 2019, 3rd Re-Assessment Report Alaska Salmon Fishery MSC Public Certification Report](#)



## Chum salmon

*Oncorhynchus keta*

British Columbia –  
West Coast  
Vancouver Island

Fishery countries:

Canada

Purse seine  
Gillnets and  
entangling nets

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended



### Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.

- Management measures are in place to minimise bycatch of non-target salmon stocks.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

## General Notes

### References

[Acoura Marine, 2017, British Columbia Salmon Fishery MSC Public Certification Report](#)



### Common edible cockle

*Cerastoderma edule*

Limfjord

Fishery countries:  
Denmark

Dredge

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

- No additional notes.



### Common squids nei

*Loligo spp.*

Indonesian waters

Fishery countries:  
Indonesia

Lift nets

Not certified or in  
a FIP

Profile not yet  
complete



## 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.



### Deep-water Cape hake

*Merluccius paradoxus*

South Africa

Fishery countries:  
South Africa

Bottom trawl

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended





Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.



**Edible crab**  
*Cancer pagurus*

East Coast Scotland

Fishery countries:  
U.K.

Pots and traps

Not certified or in  
a FIP

Profile not yet  
complete



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.



**Edible crab**  
*Cancer pagurus*

Orkney

Fishery countries:  
U.K.

Pots and traps

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3



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

This fishery was in an FIP from 2012 to 2017.



**European anchovy**  
*Engraulis encrasicolus*

Bay of Biscay

Fishery countries:  
Spain

Purse seine

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Best Choice 2



**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

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



#### European anchovy

*Engraulis encrasicolus*

Purse seine

**Not certified or in  
a FIP**

**FishSource**  
Needs Improvement



**Northern Adriatic Sea**

Fishery countries:  
Italy

### Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

### General Notes

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



#### European hake

*Merluccius merluccius*

Bottom trawl

**Certified**

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



**NE Atlantic northern  
stock**

Fishery countries:  
Denmark

### Environmental Notes

- This fishery interacts with marine mammals, sharks, skates and rays, but is considered highly unlikely to have unacceptable impacts on these species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- The impact depends on the gear type. Bottom trawls will directly impact the sea bed. However, management measures are in place and it is considered unlikely that the fishery will result in serious or irreversible harm to habitat structure and function.

### General Notes

#### References

[Food Certification International, 2014, MSC Public Certification Report for DFPO Denmark North Sea, Skagerrak & Kattegat hake](#)



#### European pilchard

*Sardina pilchardus*

Gillnets and  
entangling nets

**Certified**

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



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

Fishery countries:  
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

- 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*

Purse seine

FIP

**FishSource**  
Managed



### NW Africa central

Fishery countries:  
Morocco

## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

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



### European plaice

*Pleuronectes platessa*

Seine nets

**Not certified or in  
a FIP**

**FishSource**  
Managed



Eastern English  
Channel

Fishery countries:  
U.K.

## Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Profile not yet complete.

## General Notes

- No additional notes.



### European plaice

*Pleuronectes platessa*

Icelandic

Fishery countries:

Bottom trawl  
Seine nets

**Not certified or in  
a FIP**

**FishSource**  
Managed



**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

- No additional notes.

**European plaice***Pleuronectes platessa***Icelandic****Fishery countries:**

Iceland

Bottom trawl

Seine nets

**Certified****FishSource**

Well Managed



### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

- Asda has published fishing vessel data for this fishery: [Asda 2019 Fishing Vessel List](#).

**European plaice***Pleuronectes platessa***Kattegat, Belts and Sound****Fishery countries:**

Denmark

Bottom trawl

**Not certified or in a FIP****Profile not yet complete**

### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

- No additional notes.

**European plaice***Pleuronectes platessa***North Sea and Skagerrak****Fishery countries:**

Bottom trawl

**Certified****FishSource**

Well Managed

**Good Fish Guide**

Best Choice 2

## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

- No additional notes.



### European plaice

*Pleuronectes platessa*

North Sea and  
Skagerrak

Fishery countries:  
U.K.

Bottom trawl

FIP

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Good Fish Guide**  
Best Choice 2



## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

This fishery is part of the Project UK FIP.

## References

[United Kingdom European plaice & lemon sole - seine/trawl](#)



### European seabass

*Dicentrarchus labrax*

Greece

Fishery countries:  
Greece

Farmed

Certified

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3



## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

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

## References:

[Good Fish Guide - Bass, seabass \(Farmed\)](#)

[Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass and Gilthead sea bream, Mediterranean Sea](#)



Farmed

Certified

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3



## European seabass

*Dicentrarchus labrax*

Turkey

Fishery countries:  
Turkey

### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

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

#### References:

[Good Fish Guide – Bass, seabass \(Farmed\)](#)

[Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass and Gilthead sea bream, Mediterranean Sea](#)



## European sprat

*Sprattus sprattus*

Purse seine

Certified

North Sea

Fishery countries:  
Denmark

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended



### Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species.
- Bycatch of herring is a risk for this fishery but there are mitigation measures in place.
- 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.



## Giant tiger prawn

*Penaeus monodon*

Gillnets and  
entangling nets

Not certified or in  
a FIP

Profile not yet  
complete



Makassar Strait, Bone  
Bay, Flores Sea and  
Bali Sea

Fishery countries:  
Indonesia

### Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

## General Notes

- No additional notes.



### Giant tiger prawn

*Penaeus monodon*

Indonesia

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Farmed

Certified

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3



## Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil 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 risk
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality.

## General Notes

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

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 prawns \(Farmed\)](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Giant tiger prawn](#)

[FishSource - shrimp, Indonesia](#)



### Giant tiger prawn

*Penaeus monodon*

Indonesia

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Farmed

Certified

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3



## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

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

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](#)



Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide

Think 3



## Gilthead seabream

*Sparus aurata*

Greece

Fishery countries:

Greece

### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

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

#### References:

[Good Fish Guide - Bream, Gilthead \(Farmed\)](#)

[Seafood Watch report for European Sea bass and Gilthead Seabream, Mediterranean Sea](#)



Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide

Think 3



## Gilthead seabream

*Sparus aurata*

Turkey

Fishery countries:

Turkey

### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification

#### References:

[Good Fish Guide - Bream, Gilthead \(Farmed\)](#)

[Seafood Watch report for European Sea bass and Gilthead Seabream, Mediterranean Sea](#)



Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide

Think 3



## Groupers, Seabasses Nei

*Serranidae*

Turkey

Fishery countries:



## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification

### References:

[Good Fish Guide - Bream, Gilthead \(Farmed\)](#)

[Seafood Watch report for European Sea bass and Gilthead Seabream, Mediterranean Sea](#)



### Haddock

*Melanogrammus  
aeglefinus*

### Barents Sea

Fishery countries:  
Norway

Hook and line  
Long line

Certified

#### FishSource

Well Managed

#### Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification  
Recommended

#### Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

#### Ocean Wise

Not 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

- Asda has published fishing vessel data for this fishery: [Asda 2019 Fishing Vessel List](#).



### Haddock

*Melanogrammus  
aeglefinus*

### Barents Sea

Fishery countries:  
Norway

Gillnets and  
entangling nets

Certified

#### FishSource

Well Managed

#### Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification  
Recommended

#### Ocean Wise

Not recommended



## Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species, but available data is still limited. Conditions are in place to address this within the MSC fishery.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery. Conditions are in place to address impacts on bycatch species within the MSC fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

## General Notes

- Asda has published fishing vessel data for this fishery: [Asda 2019 Fishing Vessel List](#).



### Haddock

*Melanogrammus  
aeglefinus*

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**FishSource**  
Managed



**Barents Sea**

**Fishery countries:**

Russia

## 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.



### Haddock

*Melanogrammus  
aeglefinus*

Bottom trawl

**Certified**

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended



**Barents Sea**

**Fishery countries:**

Norway, Russia

**Good Fish Guide**  
Best Choice 2

## 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

- Asda has published fishing vessel data for part of this fishery: [Asda 2019 Fishing Vessel List](#).



### Haddock

*Melanogrammus  
aeglefinus*

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



**Barents Sea**

**Fishery countries:**

U.K.

## Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.

- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

- No additional notes.



#### Haddock

*Melanogrammus  
aeglefinus*

#### Icelandic

#### Fishery countries:

Iceland

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**FishSource**  
Managed

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3



### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

- No additional notes.



#### Haddock

*Melanogrammus  
aeglefinus*

#### Icelandic

#### Fishery countries:

Iceland

Seine nets

Certified

**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

- Asda has published fishing vessel data for this fishery: [Asda 2019 Fishing Vessel List](#).



#### Haddock

*Melanogrammus  
aeglefinus*

#### Icelandic

#### Fishery countries:

Iceland

Seine nets

Certified

**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.



#### Haddock

*Melanogrammus  
aeglefinus*

Bottom trawl

Certified

Northern shelf

Fishery countries:  
U.K.

**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.



#### Haddock

*Melanogrammus  
aeglefinus*

Seine nets

Certified

Northern shelf

Fishery countries:  
U.K.

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**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.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

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



### Hardenberg's anchovy

*Stolephorus insularis*

Thailand

Fishery countries:

Thailand

Purse seine

Not certified or in  
a FIP

Profile not yet  
complete



### Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

### General Notes

- No additional notes.



### Indian squid

*Loligo duvauceli*

India

Fishery countries:

India

Handlines and  
pole-lines

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**FishSource**  
Needs Improvement



### 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

- Environmental concerns associated with the trawl fisheries, in which most Indian squid are captured, are less relevant for non-mechanized gear types.



### Inshore squids nei

*Loliginidae*

NE Atlantic shelf

Fishery countries:

U.K.

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in  
a FIP

Profile not yet  
complete



### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

- No additional notes.



**Japanese  
amberjack**

*Seriola quinqueradiata*

**Japan**

**Fishery countries:**  
Japan

Farmed

**Not certified or in  
an AIP**

**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



## Environmental Notes

- Amberjack require significant inputs of fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources in their diet. The sources of these inputs are of unknown sustainability.
- While there is a high risk of escape from open net pens, little is known about the risk of disease transfer to wild species and the industry's reliance on wild populations as a source of broodstock means that there is no risk of genetic impacts on the wild populations. The number of juveniles that can be captured for production is regulated.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter are a concern with open net pens. Chemical inputs are high and there are concerns about the use of antibiotics important to human health.

## General Notes

### References:

[Seafood Watch Recommendations for Amberjack](#)

[Ocean Wise ratings for Yellowtail](#)



**Monkfishes nei**

*Lophius spp.*

**Skagerrak, Kattegat,  
North Sea and West of  
Scotland**

**Fishery countries:**  
U.K.

Bottom trawl

**Not certified or in  
a FIP**

**FishSource**  
Needs Improvement

**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

### References

[Seafish Risk Assessment for Sourcing Seafood \(RASS\) – Anglerfish in North Sea, Skagerrak, West of Scotland and Rockall, Demersal otter trawl](#)



**Mussels**

*Mytilus spp.*

**Chile**

**Fishery countries:**  
Chile

Farmed

**Certified**

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended



## Environmental Notes

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


## General Notes

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

## References

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Chilean Mussels](#)

[Ocean Wise ratings for mussels](#)

 <p><b>Mussels</b> <i>Mytilus spp.</i></p> <p><b>United Kingdom</b></p> <p>Fishery countries: U.K.</p>	Farmed	Not certified or in an AIP	<b>Seafood Watch</b> Best Choice	▼
			<b>Good Fish Guide</b> Best Choice 1	
			<b>Ocean Wise</b> Recommended	

## Environmental Notes

- No feed inputs are used to support farmed mussels.
- Only naturally occurring spat are used to stock the farm so the transportation of the larval phase of mussels away from farm sites is not a concern.
- There is no concern regarding pollution from nutrients or organic matter. No feed or nutrient fertilization inputs are used to support farmed mussels, and water quality has been shown to improve at farmed mussel sites.

## General Notes

## References

[Seafood Watch report for farmed mussels, worldwide](#)

 <p><b>North Pacific hake</b> <i>Merluccius productus</i></p> <p><b>NE Pacific</b></p> <p>Fishery countries: U.S.</p>	Midwater trawl	Certified	<b>FishSource</b> Well Managed	▼
			<b>Seafood Watch</b> Eco-Certification Recommended	
			<b>Ocean Wise</b> Recommended	


## 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.

	Certified	<b>FishSource</b> Well Managed	▼
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 <p><b>Northern prawn</b> <i>Pandalus borealis</i></p> <p>Atlantic Canada: SFAs 1-3</p> <p>Fishery countries: Canada</p>	Bottom trawl				

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended

### Environmental Notes

- Two threatened species of wolffish are occasionally taken as bycatch, but bycatch levels are low.
- Bycatch of non-target species is considered low and mitigation measures are in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

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

### References

- [Seafish Risk Assessment for Sourcing Seafood \(RASS\) – Northern shrimp \(Pandalus borealis\), West Greenland](#)
- [Seafish Risk Assessment for Sourcing Seafood \(RASS\) – Northern shrimp \(Pandalus borealis\), SFA 2.](#)
- [Seafish Risk Assessment for Sourcing Seafood \(RASS\) – Northern shrimp \(Pandalus borealis\), SFA 3.](#)

 <p><b>Northern prawn</b> <i>Pandalus borealis</i></p> <p>Barents Sea</p> <p>Fishery countries: Norway</p>	Bottom trawl	Certified			

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Best Choice 1

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended

### Environmental Notes

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

 <p><b>Northern prawn</b> <i>Pandalus borealis</i></p> <p>Denmark Strait</p> <p>Fishery countries: Iceland</p>	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	Profile not yet complete		



## Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

## General Notes

- No additional notes.



### Northern prawn

*Pandalus borealis*

### Icelandic inshore

Fishery countries:  
Iceland

Bottom trawl

Some product  
from certified  
fisheries

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended



## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

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



### Northern prawn

*Pandalus borealis*

### Icelandic offshore

Fishery countries:  
Iceland

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in  
a FIP

Profile not yet  
complete



## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

- This fishery achieved MSC certification in October 2018.
- This species plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.



### Northern prawn

*Pandalus borealis*

### Western Greenland

Fishery countries:  
Greenland

Bottom trawl

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended



**Good Fish Guide**

Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**

Recommended

**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

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

**Norway lobster***Nephrops norvegicus*

Botney Gut– Silver Pit,  
Firth of Clyde, South  
Minch

Fishery countries:  
U.K.

Bottom trawl

Prospective FIP

**Seafood Watch**

Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**

Think 4

**Ocean Wise**

Not recommended

**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 – PROSPECTIVE United Kingdom Norway lobster – pot/trap & trawl](#)

**Norway lobster***Nephrops norvegicus*

Irish Sea East, North  
Minch

Fishery countries:  
U.K.

Bottom trawl

Prospective FIP

**FishSource**

Needs Improvement

**Seafood Watch**

Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**

Think 3

**Ocean Wise**

Not recommended


**Environmental Notes**

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

**General Notes**

References

[Fishery Progress – PROSPECTIVE United Kingdom Norway lobster – pot/trap & trawl](#)

	<b>Norway lobster</b> <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>  Devil's Hole  Fishery countries: U.K.	Bottom trawl	Prospective FIP	<div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Avoid 5</div> <div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>	▼
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress – PROSPECTIVE United Kingdom Norway lobster – pot/trap & trawl](#)

	<b>Norway lobster</b> <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>  Farn Deepes, Firth of Forth, Moray Firth, Noup  Fishery countries: U.K.	Bottom trawl	Prospective FIP	<div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Think 3</div> <div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>	▼
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress – PROSPECTIVE United Kingdom Norway lobster – pot/trap & trawl](#)

	<b>Norway lobster</b> <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i>  Fladen Ground  Fishery countries: U.K.	Bottom trawl	Prospective FIP	<div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div> <div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>	▼
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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes cod, haddock and whiting. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented to reduce unwanted catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress – PROSPECTIVE United Kingdom Norway lobster – pot/trap & trawl](#)

				<div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div>	
<div>Norway lobster <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i></div>	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP		<div>Good Fish Guide Think 4</div>	▼
Off Horn's Reef				<div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>	
Fishery countries: Netherlands					

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.


				<div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div>	
<div>Norway lobster <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i></div>	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP		<div>Good Fish Guide Think 3</div>	▼
Irish Sea West				<div>Ocean Wise Not recommended</div>	
Fishery countries: Ireland					

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

				<div>Seafood Watch Avoid</div>	▼
<div>Norway lobster <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i></div>	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP		<div>Good Fish Guide Avoid 5</div>	
The Smalls					
Fishery countries: Ireland					

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

### 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.



#### Pangas

*Pangasius spp.*

**Vietnam**

**Fishery countries:**  
Vietnam

Farmed

**Certified**

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended



### 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](#)

[Seafood Watch report for farmed pangasius, Vietnam](#)

[Ocean Wise ratings for catfish](#)

[FishSource – Pangasius, Vietnam](#)



#### Patagonian scallop

*Zygochlamys patagonica*

**Argentina**

**Fishery countries:**  
Argentina

Bottom trawl

**Certified**

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended



### Environmental Notes

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



### Peruvian calico scallop

*Argopecten purpuratus*

SE Pacific

Fishery countries:  
Peru

Rake / hand  
gathered / hand  
netted

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**FishSource**  
Needs Improvement



## 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.



### Pink salmon

*Oncorhynchus  
gorbuscha*

Alaska

Fishery countries:  
U.S.

Purse seine  
Gillnets and  
entangling nets  
Hook and line

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Best Choice 1

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended



## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

### References

[MRAG Americas, 2019, MSC 3rd Assessment Report Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery](#)

[SCS Global Services, 2017, MSC Fishery Assessment Report Annette Islands Reserve Salmon Fishery Public Certification Report](#)



### Pink salmon

*Oncorhynchus  
gorbuscha*

Purse seine

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**



## British Columbia

### Fishery countries:

Canada

Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended

## Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have a direct impact on PET species.
- There is an MSC condition in place to improve monitoring of bycatch in this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

## General Notes

### References

[Moody Marine, July 2011. MSC Public Certification Report for British Columbia Pink Salmon](#)



## Queen scallop

*Aequipecten opercularis*

Dredge

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**Good Fish Guide**  
Avoid 5



Irish Sea and W of  
Scotland

### Fishery countries:

U.K.

## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

- No additional notes.



## Rainbow Trout, Steelhead Trout

*Oncorhynchus mykiss*

Farmed

Not certified or in  
an AIP

Profile not yet  
complete



Denmark

### Fishery countries:

Denmark

## Environmental Notes

Profile not yet complete.

## General Notes

No additional notes.



Bottom trawl

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed



### Shallow-water

### cape hake

*Merluccius capensis*

South Africa

Fishery countries:

South Africa

### Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification  
Recommended

### Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

### Ocean Wise

Not recommended

## 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.](#)



### Skipjack tuna

*Katsuwonus pelamis*

Eastern Atlantic  
Ocean

Fishery countries:

Senegal, Spain

Handlines and  
pole-lines

Not certified or in  
a FIP

### FishSource

Managed

### Seafood Watch

Good Alternative

### Good Fish Guide

Think 3

### 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.



### Skipjack tuna

*Katsuwonus pelamis*

Eastern Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:

Ecuador

Purse seine

FIP

### FishSource

Managed

### Seafood Watch

Good Alternative

### Good Fish Guide

Think 3





**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended

### 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*

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:

Maldives

Handlines and  
pole-lines

Certified

**FishSource**  
Well Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Good Alternative

**Good Fish Guide**  
Best Choice 1

**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.



#### Skipjack tuna

*Katsuwonus pelamis*

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Handlines and  
pole-lines

FIP

**FishSource**  
Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Good Alternative

**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

### References

 <p><b>Skipjack tuna</b> <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i></p> <p><b>Indian Ocean</b></p> <p><b>Fishery countries:</b> Mauritius</p>	<p>FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine</p>	<p><b>FIP</b></p>	<p><b>FishSource</b> Managed</p>	<p>▼</p>
			<p><b>Seafood Watch</b> Good Alternative</p>	
			<p><b>Good Fish Guide</b> Think 3</p>	
			<p><b>Ocean Wise</b> Recommended</p>	

### Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles with this fishery.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes other tuna, fin fishes, sharks and rays.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

#### References

[FisheryProgress – Indian Ocean tuna – purse seine \(SIOTI\)](#)

 <p><b>Skipjack tuna</b> <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i></p> <p><b>Indian Ocean</b></p> <p><b>Fishery countries:</b> Mauritius</p>	<p>Associated purse seine</p>	<p><b>FIP</b></p>	<p><b>FishSource</b> Managed</p>	<p>▼</p>
			<p><b>Seafood Watch</b> Avoid</p>	
			<p><b>Good Fish Guide</b> Think 3</p>	
			<p><b>Ocean Wise</b> Not recommended</p>	

### Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles with this fishery.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes other tuna, fin fishes, sharks and rays.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

- No additional notes.

 <p><b>Skipjack tuna</b> <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i></p> <p><b>Western and Central Pacific Ocean –</b></p>	<p>FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine</p>	<p><b>Not certified or in a FIP</b></p>	<p><b>FishSource</b> Managed</p>	<p>▼</p>
			<p><b>Seafood Watch</b> Good Alternative</p>	

WCPFC

Fishery countries:  
China, Philippines

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended

### 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 sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks.
- 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.



**Skipjack tuna**  
*Katsuwonus pelamis*

Western and Central  
Pacific Ocean –  
WCPFC

Fishery countries:  
Indonesia

Handlines and  
pole-lines

Some product  
from FIP fisheries

**FishSource**  
Managed

**Seafood Watch**  
Best Choice

**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.



**Skipjack tuna**  
*Katsuwonus pelamis*

Western and Central  
Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:  
Philippines

Purse seine

Not certified or in  
a FIP

Managed



### Environmental Notes

- The impact on PET species is unknown.
- 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.

 <p><b>Sockeye salmon</b> <i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i></p> <p><b>Alaska</b></p> <p>Fishery countries: U.S.</p>	Gillnets and entangling nets	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</div> <div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>	▼
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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

#### References

[MRAG Americas, 2019, MSC 3rd Assessment Report Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery.](#)

 <p><b>Speckled shrimp</b> <i>Metapenaeus monoceros</i></p> <p><b>Indonesia</b></p> <p>Fishery countries: Indonesia</p>	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	Profile not yet complete	▼
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### Environmental Notes

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

### General Notes

- No additional notes.

 <p><b>Striped catfish</b> <i>Pangasius hypophthalmus</i></p> <p><b>Vietnam</b></p> <p>Fishery countries: Vietnam</p>	Farmed	Certified	<div>Good Fish Guide Think 3</div>	▼
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### Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

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

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

### References:

[Good Fish Guide – Basa, Tra, Catfish or Vietnamese River Cobbler](#)

[Seafood Watch report for farmed pangasius, Vietnam](#)

[FishSource – Pangasius, Vietnam](#)



### Whiteleg shrimp

*Penaeus vannamei*

India

Fishery countries:

India

Farmed

Certified

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3



## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

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

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

### References:

[Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, India](#)

[FishSource – Shrimp, India](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns](#)



### Whiteleg shrimp

*Penaeus vannamei*

India

Fishery countries:

India

Farmed

Not certified or in  
an AIP

**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**  
Avoid 5

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended



## Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. The feed inputs used are generally not traceable to species level and are not certified sustainable.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to India and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle.

## General Notes

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

### References:

[Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, India](#)

[FishSource - Shrimp, India](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns](#)



### Whiteleg shrimp

*Penaeus vannamei*

Indonesia

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Farmed

Certified

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3



## 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](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed](#)

[FishSource - Shrimp, Indonesia](#)



### Whiteleg shrimp

*Penaeus vannamei*

Thailand

Fishery countries:

Thailand

Farmed

Certified

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3



## Environmental Notes

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

- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Thailand and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on the frequency of waste discharge from ponds.

## General Notes

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

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

### References:

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed](#)

[FishSource – Shrimp, Thailand](#)



### Whiteleg shrimp

*Penaeus vannamei*

Farmed

Certified

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3



## 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](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed](#)

[FishSource – Shrimp, Vietnam](#)



### Whiteleg shrimp

*Penaeus vannamei*

Farmed

Certified

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

**Seafood Watch**  
Eco-Certification  
Recommended

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3



## Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil 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 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. Environmental issues are mitigated by the certification standards.

## General Notes

Certification addresses most areas of environmental concern.

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

## References:

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed](#)

[FishSource – Shrimp, Vietnam](#)



### Whiting

*Merlangius merlangus*

North Sea and Eastern  
English Channel

Fishery countries:  
U.K.

Gillnets and  
entangling nets

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**FishSource**  
Managed



## Environmental Notes

- There are risks to PET species with this fishery. Gillnets present a hazard to marine mammals and shad.
- Bycatch is a risk in this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Gillnets are unlikely to have a significant impact on the seabed.

## General Notes

- No additional notes.



### Yellowfin tuna

*Thunnus albacares*

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:  
Indonesia

Hook and line  
Handlines and  
pole-lines

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**FishSource**  
Needs Improvement

**Seafood Watch**  
Best Choice

**Good Fish Guide**  
Best Choice 2

**Ocean Wise**  
Recommended



## Environmental Notes

- The impact on PET species is unknown.
- 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.







**Yellowfin tuna**  
*Thunnus albacares*

Indian Ocean

**Fishery countries:**  
South Korea, Sri Lanka

Long line

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**FishSource**  
Needs Improvement



**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**  
Avoid 5

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

### Environmental Notes

- Risks to PET species vary by gear type. Longlines present a hazard to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks, but these risks can be reduced through proper management of fishing gear.
- Bycatch varies for this fishery depending on gear type. Long lines present the greatest risk, while bycatch for pole and line gear is considered very low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

- No additional notes.



**Yellowfin tuna**  
*Thunnus albacares*

Indian Ocean

**Fishery countries:**  
Maldives

Handlines and  
pole-lines

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**FishSource**  
Needs Improvement



**Seafood Watch**  
Good Alternative

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 4

**Ocean Wise**  
Not recommended

### Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for pole and line gear is considered very low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

### General Notes

- No additional notes.



**Yellowfin tuna**  
*Thunnus albacares*

Western and Central  
Pacific Ocean

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

Hook and line  
Long line

Not certified or in  
a FIP

**FishSource**  
Managed



**Seafood Watch**  
Avoid

**Good Fish Guide**  
Think 3

## Environmental Notes

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

## General Notes

- No additional notes.



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Species	Flag Country	Vessel Name	Length	Gross Tonnage	IMO number	EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Sunnutindur SU 95	12.77	14.96		EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Öðlingur SU 19	11.47	17.37		EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Áki í Brekku SU 760	12.74	14.67		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Addi afi GK 97	10.47	11.29		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Stakkhamar SH 220	14.96	29.69		EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Þorleifur EA 88	23.29	76.98		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Von GK 113	13.02	14.96		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Kári SH 78	11.1	11.43		EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Sindri BA 24	8.9	5.97		EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Sævík GK 757	13.02	14.97		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Hafdís SU 220	15.57	68.19		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Rán SH 307	11.98	14.94		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Einar Hálfðáns ÍS 11	12.46	14.95		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Gullhólmi SH 201	13.66	29.91		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Guðrún Petrína GK 107	10.58	10.73		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Elín BA 58	13.04	14.98		EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Sæfugl ST 81	10.71	8.28		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Álfur SH 414	11.06	13.13		EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Sleipnir ÁR 19	9.56	8.47		EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Valdimar GK 195	41.36	569	8302117	EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Katrín GK 266	14.98	26.43		EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Siggi Bjartar ÍS 50	11.3	10.7		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Kristinn SH 812	14.76	29.46		EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Fálki ÞH 35	9.93	9.57		EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Sæfari HU 212	12.2	14.93		EEZ

Species	Flag Country	Vessel Name	Length	Gross Tonnage	IMO number	EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Otur II ÍS 173	12.05	14.97		EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Eskey ÓF 80	14.98	27.2		EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Karólína PH 100	11.94	14.92		EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Máni II ÁR 7	14.62	29.95		EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Eiður ÍS 126	17.55	38.57		EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Sólrún EA 151	13.17	14.82		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Tryggvi Eðvarðs SH 2	12.45	14.96		EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Jaki EA 15	8.69	5.97		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Onni HU 36	21.78	66.37		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Sveinbjörn Jakobsson SH 10	26.95	175.58	6727208	EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Ölli Krókur GK 211	9.53	8.33		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Stekkjarkvík AK 6	9.96	7.12		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Bergur Vigfús GK 43	12.4	14.83		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Bíldsey SH 65	14.98	29.83		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Dóri GK 42	13.39	20.95		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Tjaldur SH 270	43.21	689.16	9050709	EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Lilja SH 16	13.03	14.92		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Guðmundur á Hópi HU 203	12.77	17.33		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Guðbjörg GK 77	25.43	193.75		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Kvika SH 23	12.06	14.47		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Beta GK 36	12.45	14.98		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Sverrir SH 126	11.92	14.98		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Brynja SH 236	12.45	14.96		EEZ



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Project**

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Species	Flag Country	Vessel Name	Length	Gross Tonnage	IMO number	EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Signý HU 13	11.1	12.47		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Mummi ST 8	8.58	5.72		EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Líf GK 67	9.84	7.86		EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Linda GK 144	8.33	4.7		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Þerna SH 350	11.92	10.99		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Særif SH 25	14.98	29.77		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Steinunn HF 108	13.04	14.98		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Hilmir ST 1	11.89	15.47		EEZ
Cod, Haddock and Plaice	Iceland	Fríða Dagmar ÍS 103	14.91	29.92		EEZ

#### Associated Fisheries

ISF Iceland saithe, ling, Atlantic wolffish and plaice

ISF Iceland cod

ISF Iceland haddock



Asda purchase line-caught cod and haddock from Norway and may be supplied by any of the authorized Norwegian longline vessels.

Species	Flag Country	Vessel Name	IMO number	Gear Type
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Frøyanes	9597575	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Frøyanes Senior	9188972	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Vestliner	9649366	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Stattegg	8422137	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Vestfisk	8015893	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Kamaro	8014526	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Rolf Asbjørn	9605877	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Keltic	8015855	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Bergholm	7817270	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Atlantic	9166118	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	O.Husby	8943959	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Fiskenes	9234563	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Nesbakk	9209477	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Vonar	9282754	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Seir	9827176	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Veidar	9818864	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Fiskenes	9234563	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Loran	9191357	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Delfin	8022913	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Leinebris	9718703	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Koralen	8814653	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Geir II	9535383	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Veststeinen	9171307	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Sjovaer	8619510	Longline
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Osterfjord	8200151	Longline

Associated Fisheries
Norway North East Arctic Cod
Norway North East Arctic Haddock