



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	% volume from certified fisheries	% volume from a FIP	Number of farmed species used	% volume from certified farms
41	90	3	12	89
		Production Methods Used	ı	
Midwater trawlBottom trawlDredge	 Purse seine Associated purse FAD-free (unassopurse seine Seine nets Lift nets Gillnets and entanets 	ociated) • Handline	es 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
	Midwater trawl	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	~
Alaska pollock Theragra chalcogramma Aleutian Islands, E Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
Fishery countries: U.S.			Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1	
			Ocean Wise Recommended	

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Environmental Notes

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

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

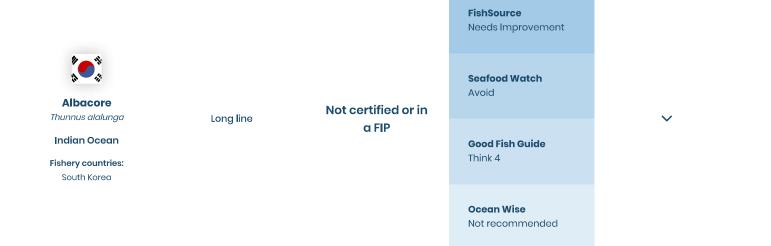


Environmental Notes

• Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

No additional notes.



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.

Long line

General Notes

No additional notes.



Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource Managed



North Pacific

Fishery countries: South Korea

Think 3

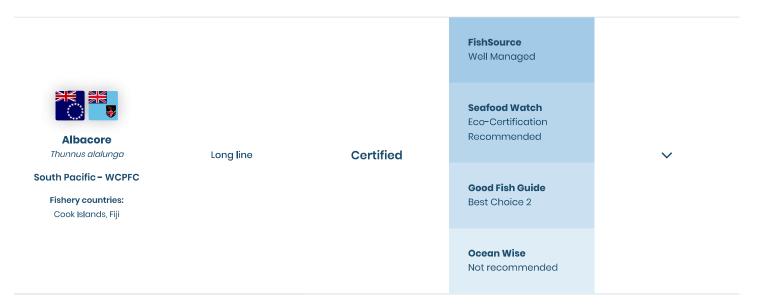
Good Fish Guide

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.

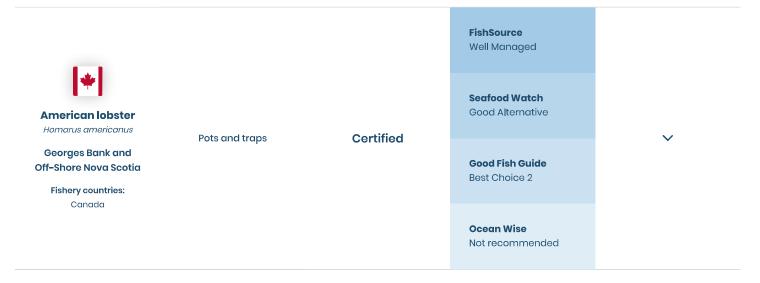


Environmental Notes

- 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.



Environmental Notes

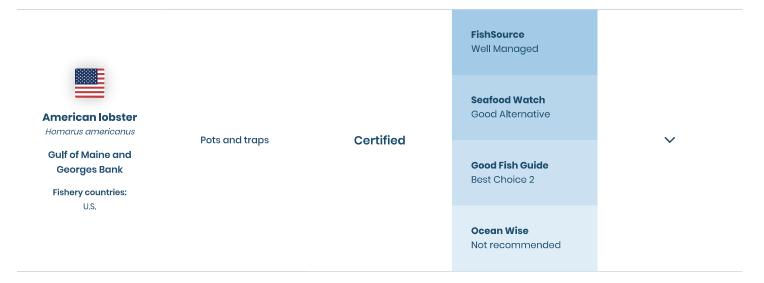
- Direct effects of the fishery on PET species are thought likely to be low. While entanglement in lobster gear presents a risk to marine mammals, especially North Atlantic right whales, no entanglements of right whales were reported in the MSC public certification report.
- Measures are in place to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



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.



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.

Purse seine

General Notes

No additional notes



FIP

FishSource Managed



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 conditons 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



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



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: <u>Asda 2019 Fishing Vessel List</u>.



Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSourceWell Managed

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Environmental Notes

Fishery countries:

- 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.



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

No additional notes.



Environmental Notes

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

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

General Notes

No additional notes.

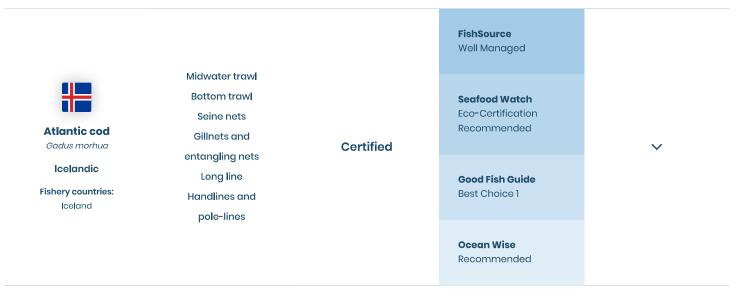


Environmental Notes

- 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.

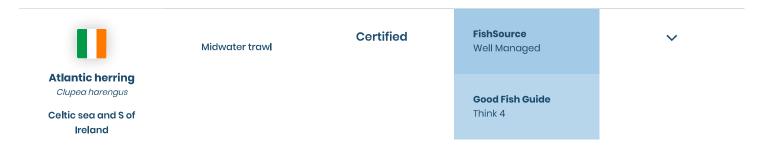


Environmental Notes

- 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.



• 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

FishSourceWell Managed

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish GuideBest 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.

Midwater trawl

General Notes

No additional notes.



Clupea harengus

North Sea Autumn spawners

Fishery countries:

J.K.

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise

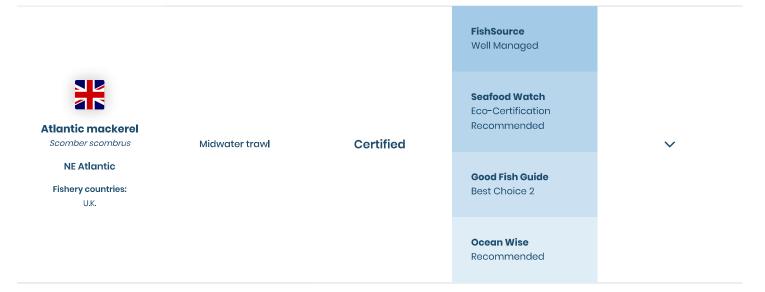
Recommended

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.



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.



Denmark

Fishery countries: Denmark Farmed Not certified or in an AIP

Profile not yet complete



Environmental Notes

• Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

• No additional notes.



Salmo salar

Ireland

Fishery countries: Ireland

Farmed

Not certified or in an AIP

Profile not yet complete

Environmental Notes

· Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

• No additional notes.



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



- 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



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

<u>FishSource - salmon, United Kingdom</u>



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.

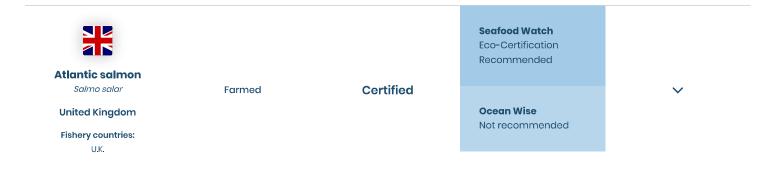
The industry follows a zonal approach to aquaculture management with respect to planning, siting, licensing, and operation.

References

Good Fish Guide - Salmon, Atlantic (Farmed)

Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Scotland

<u>FishSource - salmon, United Kingdom</u>



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



Environmental Notes

• Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

No additional notes



Gillnets and

Banana prawn
Penaeus merguiensis

Gillnets and
entangling nets

from FIP fisheries

Needs Improvement

Indonesia

Fishery countries: Indonesia

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

<u>Fishery Progress - INACTIVE Indonesia South Kalimantan shrimp - trammel net</u>



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is no risk of bycatch for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

Farmed

General Notes

References

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





Chilean mussel

Mytilus chilensis

Chile

Fishery countries:

Chile

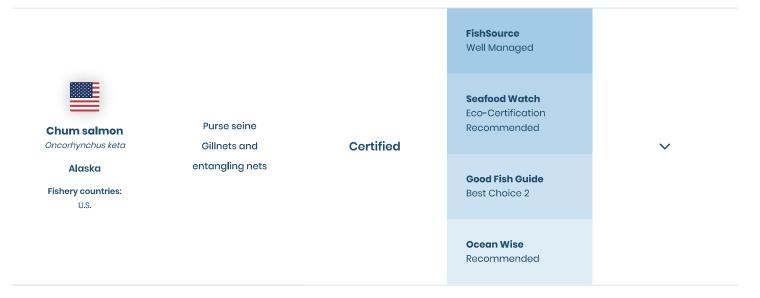
Environmental Notes

- 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



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



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



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

No additional notes.



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.



- 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

Pots and traps

Not certified or in a FIP

Profile not yet complete



East Coast Scotland

Fishery countries:

U.K.

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.

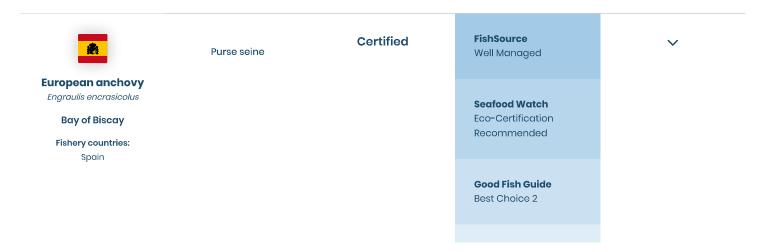


Environmental Notes

- 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.



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

General Notes

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



Environmental Notes

• Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

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



Environmental Notes

- 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



Gillnets and entangling nets

Certified

FishSourceWell Managed



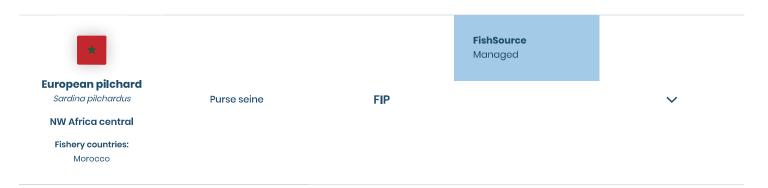
Bay of Biscay, Southern Celtic Seas and English Channel U.K.

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.



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.



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

No additional 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.



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.

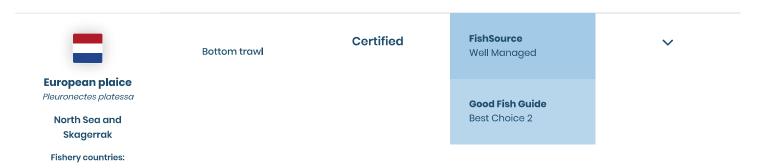


Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

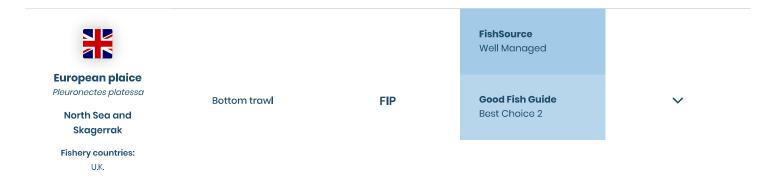
No additional notes.



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

General Notes

No additional notes.



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

This fishery is part of the Project UK FIP.

References

United Kingdom European plaice & lemon sole - seine/trawl



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

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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



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

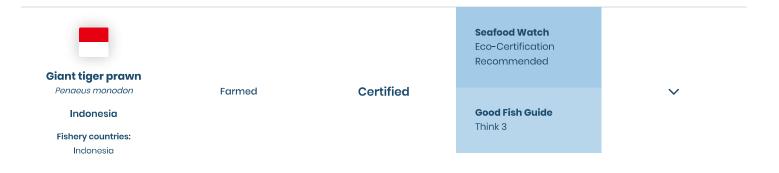
• This fish plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.



· Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

No additional notes.



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.

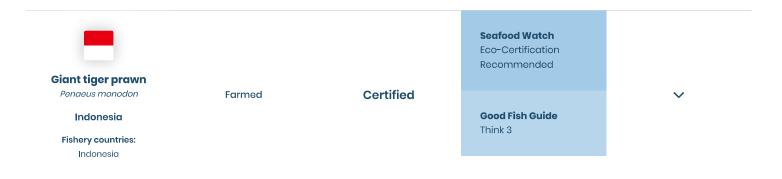
Legislation on zonal planning that is relevant to aquaculture does exist. A zonal approach to aquaculture is being introduced via an Aquaculture Improvement Project (AIP) in Muncar, Banyuwangi district, East Java.

References:

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, Tiger prawns (Farmed)

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Giant tiger prawn

FishSource - shrimp, Indonesia



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

Greece

- 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)

<u>Seafood Watch report for European Sea bass and Gilthead Seabream, Mediterranean Sea</u>



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



- 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

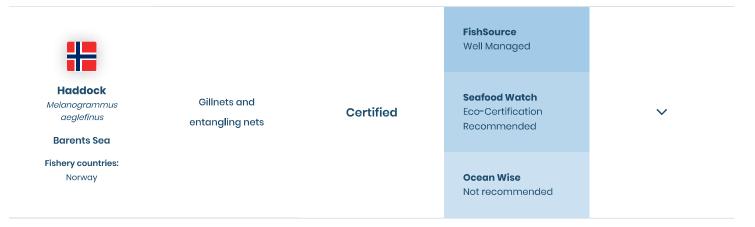


Environmental Notes

- 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.



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.



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.



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.



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.

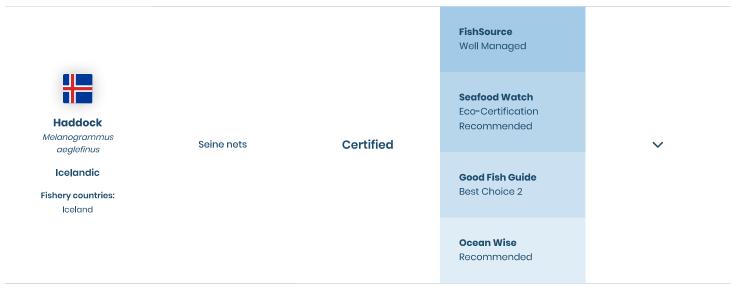


Environmental Notes

- 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.



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: <u>Asda 2019 Fishing Vessel List</u>.



Best Choice 2

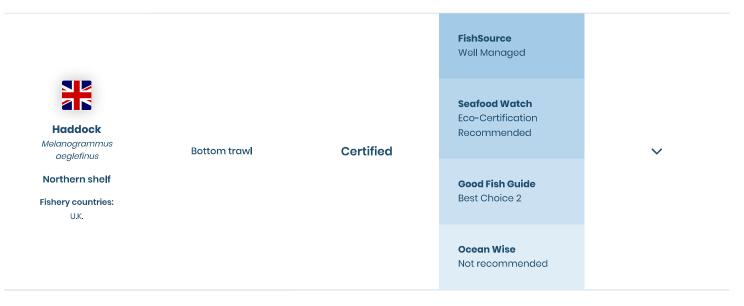
Ocean Wise Recommended

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.



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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



Environmental Notes

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

FishSource

Needs Improvement

pole-lines

Handlines and

Not certified or in a FIP



- 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

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Profile not yet complete



NE Atlantic shelf Fishery countries:

U.K.

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

• No additional notes.



Farmed

Not certified or in an AIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Ocean Wise

Not recommended

~

Occ

Japanese amberjack Seriola quinqueradiata

Japan

Fishery countries: Japan

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



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
- 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



- 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 musels 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

<u>Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Chilean Mussels</u>

Ocean Wise ratings for mussels



Environmental Notes

- No feed inputs are used to support farmed mussels.
- Only naturally occuring 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



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.



Bottom trawl

Atlantic Canada: SFAs

1-3

Fishery countries: Canada

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.



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 trawl

• 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.



Pandalus borealis

Denmark Strait

Fishery countries: Iceland

Not certified or in a FIP

Profile not yet complete



· Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

· No additional notes.



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.



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.



Good Fish GuideBest 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.

			Seafood Watch Avoid	
Norway lobster Nephrops norvegicus Botney Gut- Silver Pit, Firth of Clyde, South	Bottom trawl	Prospective FIP	Good Fish Guide Think 4	~
Minch Fishery countries: U.K.			Ocean Wise Not recommended	

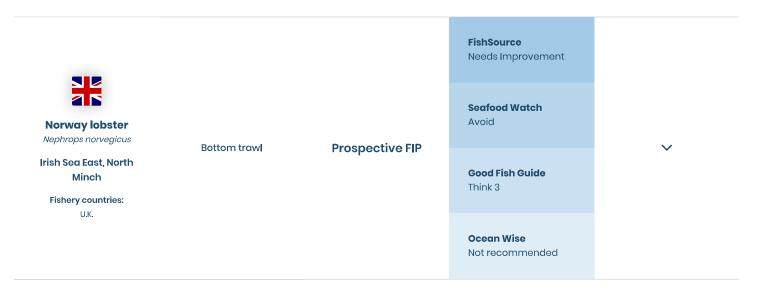
Environmental Notes

- 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

<u>Fishery Progress - PROSPECTIVE United Kingdom Norway lobster - pot/trap & trawl</u>



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

			Seafood Watch Avoid	
Norway lobster Nephrops norvegicus Devil's Hole	Bottom trawl	Prospective FIP	Good Fish Guide Avoid 5	~
Fishery countries: U.K.			Ocean Wise Not recommended	

- 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

 $\underline{\textit{Fishery Progress-PROSPECTIVE United Kingdom Norway lobster-pot/trap \& trawl}$

Norway lobster			Seafood Watch Avoid	
Nephrops norvegicus Farn Deeps, Firth of Forth, Moray Firth,	Bottom trawl	Prospective FIP	Good Fish Guide Think 3	~
Noup Fishery countries: U.K.			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

<u>Fishery Progress - PROSPECTIVE United Kingdom Norway lobster - pot/trap & trawl</u>

			Seafood Watch Avoid	
Norway lobster Nephrops norvegicus Fladen Ground	Bottom trawl	Prospective FIP	Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2	~
Fishery countries: U.K.			Ocean Wise Not recommended	

- 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

<u>Fishery Progress - PROSPECTIVE United Kingdom Norway lobster - pot/trap & trawl</u>



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

No additional notes.



Environmental Notes

- 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.



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

General Notes

No additional notes.



Environmental Notes

- Pangasius feed includes low levels of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. Feed inputs are 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.
- Panagsius 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

<u>Seafood Watch report for farmed pangasius, Vietnam</u>

Ocean Wise ratings for catfish

<u>FishSource - Pangasius, Vietnam</u>



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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

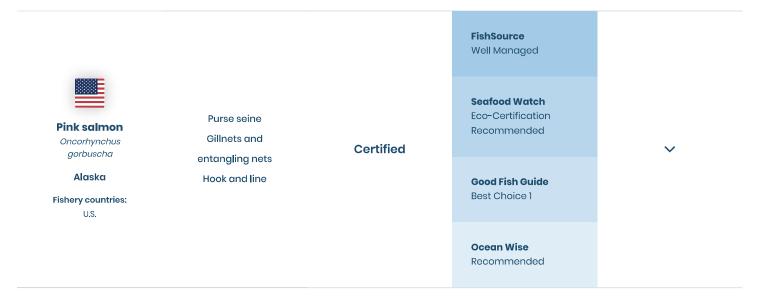


Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

No additional notes.



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



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

<u>Moody Marine, July 2011, MSC Public Certification Report for British Columbia Pink Salmon</u>

Dredge



Queen scallop

Aequipecten opercularis

Irish Sea and W of Scotland

Fishery countries:

U.K.

Good Fish Guide Avoid 5

Not certified or in a FIP



- 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

Denmark

Fishery countries:

Denmark

Not certified or in an AIP

Profile not yet complete



Environmental Notes

Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

No additional notes.





Farmed

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



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



- 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.

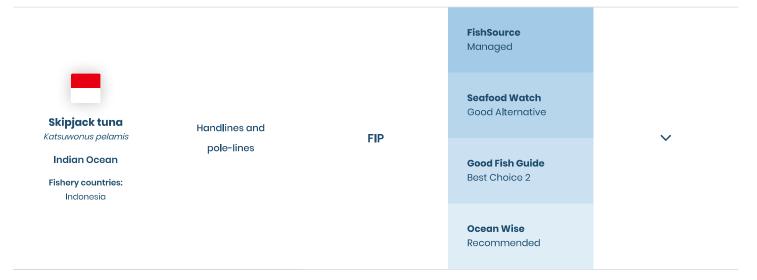


Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

No additional notes.



Environmental Notes

- 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



- 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

<u>FisheryProgress - Indian Ocean tuna - purse seine (SIOTI)</u>



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



WCPFC Fishery countries: China, Philippines

Good Fish Guide Think 3

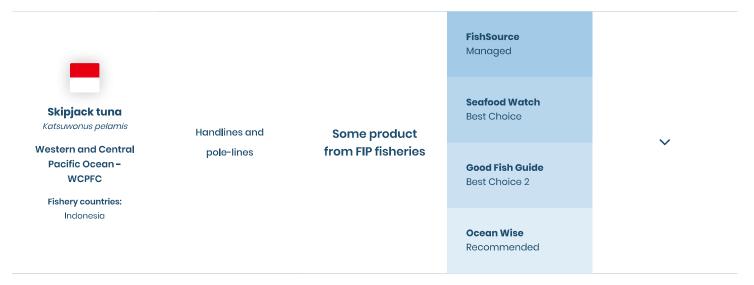
Ocean Wise Recommended

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.



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

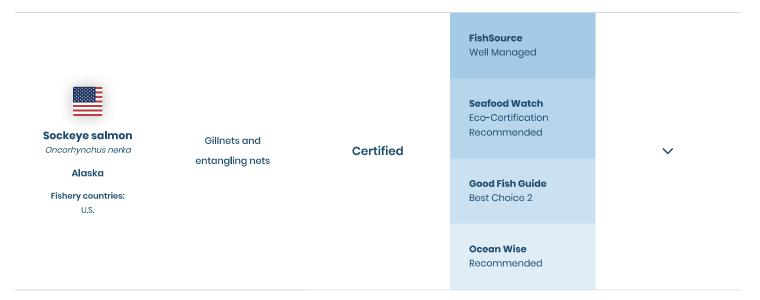
No additional notes.



Environmental Notes

- 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



- 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



Environmental Notes

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

General 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.

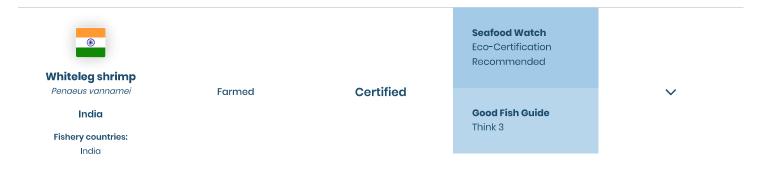
The government requires pangasius farms to be managed under a zonal approach.

References:

Good Fish Guide - Basa, Tra, Catfish or Vietnamese River Cobbler

Seafood Watch report for farmed pangasius, Vietnam

FishSource - Pangasius, Vietnam



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



- 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

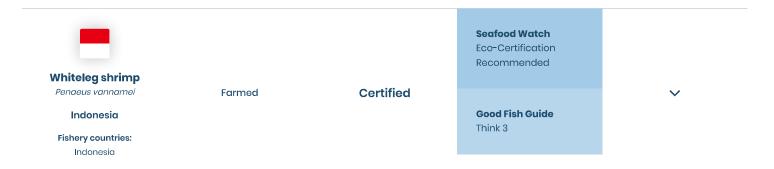
The aquaculture industry is currently managed under a farm-based approach.

References:

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, India

FishSource - Shrimp, India

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns



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

<u>Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed</u>

FishSource - Shrimp, Indonesia



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.

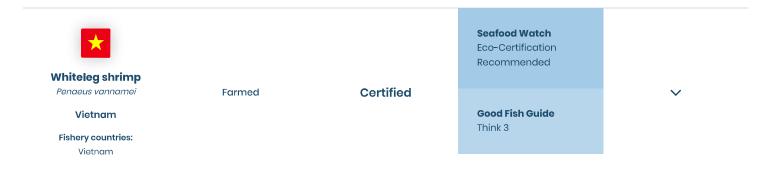
Public information on zonal approaches to planning and production of shrimp farming in Thailand is limited.

References:

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed

FishSource - Shrimp, Thailand



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.

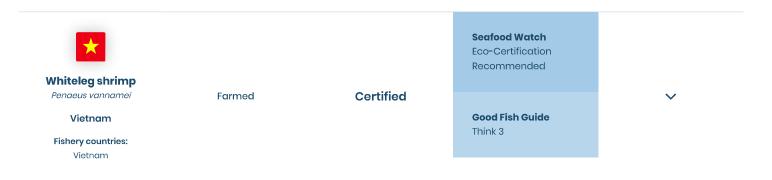
The aquaculture industry is currently managed under a farm-based approach

References:

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed

<u>FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam</u>



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



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.



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



Yellowfin tung	Long line	Not certified or in a FIP	FishSource Needs Improvement	~
Thunnus albacares Indian Ocean Fishery countries:			Seafood Watch Avoid	
South Korea, Sri Lanka			Good Fish Guide Avoid 5	
			Ocean Wise Not recommended	

- 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.



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

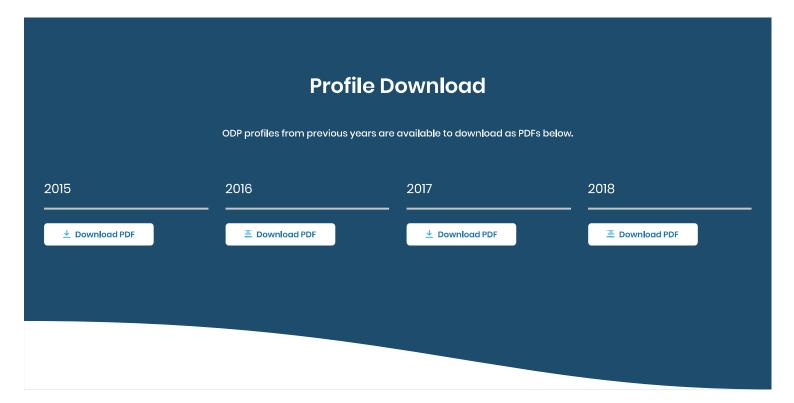


- Risks to PET species vary by gear type. Longlines present a hazard to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks.
- Bycatch varies for this fishery depending on gear type. Longlines present the greatest risk, while bycatch for pole and line gear is considered very low.
- This fishery is unlikely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

General Notes

• No additional notes.





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Species	Flag Country	Vessel Name Leng		Gross Tonnage	IMO number	EEZ
Cod and Haddock	Iceland	Sunnutindur SU 95	12.77	14.96	Hullibel	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 Hálfdáns 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





	Flag			Gross	IMO	
Species	Country	Vessel Name	Length	Tonnage	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 ÞH 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	Stekkjarvík 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





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