

ASDA

Asda

Founded in the 1960s in Yorkshire, Asda is one of Britain's leading retailers. With 656 stores, Asda is a major seafood retailer selling fresh, frozen and chilled seafood. Its head office is in Leeds, Yorkshire.

2021

Number of wild caught species used	% volume from certified fisheries	% volume from a FIP	Number of farmed species used	% volume from certified farms
33	5	93	11	91
Production Methods Used				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Midwater trawl • Bottom trawl • Dredge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purse seine • Seine nets • Gillnets and entangling nets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hook and line • Longlines • Handlines and pole-lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pots and traps • Miscellaneous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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).

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 2020.

Asda was also the first company to participate in SFP's bycatch audit program, using sourcing information from its ODP profile published in 2020 to assess the risk to endangered, threatened, and protected species from the fisheries that supply its seafood, and identify the changes needed in those fisheries to reduce their impacts on ocean wildlife. The results of the bycatch audit are available here: [Bycatch Audit of Asda's Wild Supply Chain](#) and Asda's response is available here: [Asda's Response to the ETP Bycatch Report](#).

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 tuna for Asda is available here: [Asda 2021 Vessel List](#).

Associated Fisheries



Species and Location	Production Methods	Certification or Improvement Project	Sustainability Ratings	Notes
 <p>Alaska pollock <i>Theragra chalcogramma</i></p> <p>Aleutian Islands, E Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska</p> <p>Fishery countries: United States</p>	Midwater trawl	Certified	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p> <p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p>	▼

Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1
Ocean Wise Recommended
NOAA FSSI 4

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.



Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Alaska pollock

*Theragra
chalcogramma*

Sea of Okhotsk

Fishery countries:
Russia

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.
- 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.



Longlines

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

FishSource
Managed



Albacore

Thunnus alalunga

North Pacific

Fishery countries:
Japan

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

North Pacific

Fishery countries:

South Korea

Longlines

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Managed

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

South Pacific -
WCPFC

Fishery countries:

Cook Islands

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2



Ocean Wise
Not recommended

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.

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Albacore
Thunnus alalunga
South Pacific –
WCPFC
Fishery countries:
Fiji

Longlines

Certified



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

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- The most significant environmental concern for this fishery relates to potential impacts on PET species. The risk of entanglement of the endangered North Atlantic right whale in lobster gear is a serious concern, although actual impacts of the fishery are unknown.
- 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

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- The most significant environmental concern for this fishery relates to potential impacts on PET species. The risk of entanglement of the endangered North Atlantic right whale in lobster gear is a serious concern, although actual impacts of the fishery are unknown.
- 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 sea
scallop**

*Placopecten
magellanicus*

**Bay of Fundy SFA
29W**

Fishery countries:
Canada

Dredge

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended





Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have significant impacts on bycatch species.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed. Nevertheless, sensitive habitats in the Bay of Fundy area have been mapped and management measures are in place to protect them.

General Notes

References

[SAI Global, July 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for the FBSA Canada Full Bay sea scallop fishery.](#)



Anchoveta

Engraulis ringens

Peruvian Northern-Central Artisanal

Fishery countries:
Peru

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



Environmental Notes

- The fishery interacts with seabirds and marine mammals. Indirect impacts on PET may also occur through impacts on food availability. 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. Main bycatch species are recorded by the FIP.
- 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](#)



Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Managed



Argentine red shrimp

Pleoticus muelleri

**Patagonian:
Argentina inshore**

Fishery countries:
Argentina

Seafood Watch Avoid
Ocean Wise Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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



Atlantic cod

Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise

Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Longlines

Certified

FishSource

Well Managed



Atlantic cod

Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Norway

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise

Recommended



Environmental Notes

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

- There are concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Atlantic cod

Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Russia

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Bottom trawl
Gillnets and
entangling nets
Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Atlantic cod

Gadus morhua

Icelandic

Fishery countries:

Iceland

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.
- The impact depends on the gear type. Bottom trawls will have the greatest impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Midwater trawl
Seine nets
Handlines and
pole-lines

Certified

FishSource Well Managed
Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended



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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Atlantic herring

Clupea harengus

NE Atlantic Spring spawners

Fishery countries:
Denmark, United Kingdom

Midwater trawl

Purse seine

Certified

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.

FishSource
Well Managed



Atlantic herring

Clupea harengus

North Sea Autumn spawners

Midwater trawl

Certified

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

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.



Midwater trawl

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

FishSource
Managed



Atlantic mackerel
Scomber scombrus

NE Atlantic

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

[FisheryProgress, Northeast Atlantic Ocean mackerel and herring – hook & line, trawl, and purse seine.](#)



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Not certified or in an AIP

Sustainability not rated



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

Sustainability not rated



Ireland

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Norway

Fishery countries:

Norway

Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide

Think 3



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:

[FishSource - salmon, Norway](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\), Scotland, Norway and Faroe Islands, GlobalG.A.P. certification](#)

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



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Norway

Fishery countries:

Norway

Farmed

Not certified or in
an AIP

Seafood Watch

Avoid



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 \(Farmed\), Norway](#)

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

[FishSource - salmon, Norway](#)



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



United Kingdom

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

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 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:

[FishSource - salmon, United Kingdom](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\), Scotland, Norway and Faroe Islands, GlobalG.A.P. certification](#)



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Not certified or in an AIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



United Kingdom

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

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 \(Farmed\), UK](#)

[FishSource - salmon, United Kingdom](#)



Banana prawn

Penaeus merguensis

Gillnets and entangling nets

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement



Indonesia

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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



Blue mussel

Mytilus edulis

Farmed

Not certified or in an AIP

Seafood Watch
Best Choice



Ireland

Fishery countries:

Ireland

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

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

References

[Good Fish Guide - Blue mussel \(Farmed\), UK and Ireland \(Republic of\), Suspended Rope Culture and Bottom Culture](#)

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



Blue mussel

Mytilus edulis

Limfjord

Fishery countries:

Denmark

Miscellaneous

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch is not a risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is highly unlikely to adversely affect the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Buccaneer anchovy

Encrasicholina punctifer

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated



Gulf of Thailand

Fishery countries:
Thailand

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Chilean mussel

Mytilus chilensis

Farmed

Not certified or in an AIP

Seafood Watch
Best Choice

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1



Chile

Fishery countries:
Chile

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

[Good Fish Guide - Mussel, Chilean \(Farmed\)](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommendations for Chilean mussels](#)



Chum salmon
Oncorhynchus keta

Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

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](#)



Purse seine

**Some product
from certified**

FishSource
Managed



Chum salmon

Oncorhynchus keta

**British Columbia –
West Coast
Vancouver Island**

Fishery countries:

Canada

Gillnets and
entangling nets

fisheries



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

- Certification for the [British Columbia salmon fishery](#) was suspended in November 2019.



Edible crab

Cancer pagurus

Orkney

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Pots and traps

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

FishSource
Needs Improvement

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

- No additional notes.



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
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- 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

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

References

[Bureau Veritas, April 2020, MSC Public Certification Report for Cantabrian Sea Purse Seine Anchovy Fishery](#)



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.

 <p>European plaice <i>Pleuronectes platessa</i></p> <p>North Sea and Skagerrak</p> <p>Fishery countries: United Kingdom</p>	<p>Bottom trawl</p>	<p>FIP</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p> <p>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</p>	<p>▼</p>
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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

- This fishery is part of the Project UK FIP.

References

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

 <p>European seabass <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i></p> <p>Turkey</p> <p>Fishery countries: Turkey</p>	<p>Farmed</p>	<p>Not certified or in an AIP</p>	<p>Seafood Watch Avoid</p> <p>Good Fish Guide Think 4</p>	<p>▼</p>
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Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Seabass require fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources in their diet. Sources for feed inputs are not necessarily certified sustainable.
- Escapes are a concern and little is known about the risk of disease transfer to wild species, although it does not appear to present a significant threat.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, however the potential cumulative impacts beyond the immediate farm site are not well understood. Chemical inputs are only used for health management and are applied in a controlled manner. Reports indicate that antibiotic use in aquaculture in Turkey has declined in recent years, but there is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs.

General Notes

References:

- [Good Fish Guide - Seabass \(Farmed\), European Union and Turkey](#)
- [Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass and Gilthead sea bream, Mediterranean Sea](#)



European seabass

Dicentrarchus labrax

Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

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 - Seabass \(Farmed\), Europe, GlobalG.A.P. certification](#)



Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Giant tiger prawn

Penaeus monodon

Indonesia

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

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.

References:

[Good Fish Guide - Prawn, Tiger prawns \(Farmed\), Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices \(GAA BAP\) 4*](#)

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



Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Giant tiger prawn

Penaeus monodon

Thailand

Fishery countries:

Thailand

Good Fish Guide Think 3
Ocean Wise Not recommended

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.
- Public information on zonal approaches to planning and production of shrimp farming in Thailand is limited, but there is evidence of shrimp farm zoning.

References:

[Good Fish Guide - Prawn, Tiger prawns \(Farmed\), Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices \(GAA BAP\) 4*](#)
[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Giant tiger prawn](#)

	<p>Farmed</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p>	<p>∨</p>
<p>Giant tiger prawn <i>Penaeus monodon</i></p>			<p>Good Fish Guide Think 3</p>	
<p>Vietnam</p>				
<p>Fishery countries: Vietnam</p>				

Ocean Wise
Recommended

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 for shrimp production in Vietnam.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality.

General Notes

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

References:

[Good Fish Guide - Prawn, Tiger prawns \(Farmed\), Global, ASC](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certification for Giant tiger prawn, Aquaculture Stewardship Council Certified](#)



Farmed

Certified

Giant tiger prawn

Penaeus monodon

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

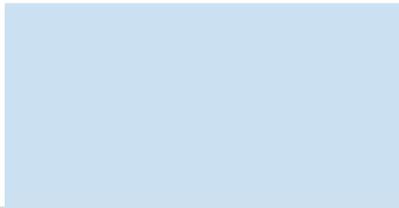
Vietnam

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used. Responsible sourcing of marine inputs is encouraged for certified production.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern for shrimp production in Vietnam.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality.

General Notes

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

References:

[Good Fish Guide - Prawn, Tiger prawns \(Farmed\), Global, GAA BAP certification \(4*\)](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certification for Giant tiger prawn, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices Certified \(2, 3, 4-star\)](#)



Gilthead seabream
Sparus aurata

Turkey

Fishery countries:
Turkey

Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

[Good Fish Guide - Bream, Gilthead \(Farmed\), Europe, GLOBALG.A.P. certification](#)



Groupers, Seabasses Nei
Serranidae

Turkey

Fishery countries:
Turkey

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.
- 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:

[Bream, Gilthead \(Farmed\), Europe, Open net pen, GLOBALG.A.P. certification](#)

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



Haddock

*Melanogrammus
aeglefinus*

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Bottom trawl

Hook and line

Longlines

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.
- Impacts on bycatch species are likely to be low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[DNV GL, March 2020, MSC 4th Surveillance Report for the Norway North East Arctic cod and haddock fisheries](#)



Haddock

*Melanogrammus
aeglefinus*

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Managed



Environmental Notes

- Although catches are small, bycatch of the threatened species golden redfish is a concern for this fishery.
- Non-target species represent a small percentage of the catch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

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

- No additional notes.



Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Haddock

*Melanogrammus
aeglefinus*

Northern shelf

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

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.
- 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

Purse seine

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated



Thailand

Fishery countries:
Thailand

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Indian squid

Loligo duvauceli

Handlines and pole-lines

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement



India

Fishery countries:
India

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals with this fishery.
- There is a lack of information on bycatch in this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Indian squid

Loligo duvauceli

Midwater trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement



Andhra Pradesh

Fishery countries:

India

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals with this fishery.
- There is a lack of information on bycatch in this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Japanese flying squid

Todarodes pacificus

Hook and line

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



East China Sea and
Japan Sea

Fishery countries:

China

Environmental Notes

- There is no information on the impact of this fishery on PET species.
- Information on bycatch is not available for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

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



Mussels

Mytilus spp.

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Chile

Fishery countries:

Chile

Ocean Wise
Not 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 Mussel, Worldwide, Best Aquaculture Practices Certified BAP Mussel Standard](#)



Mussels
Mytilus spp.

United Kingdom

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Farmed

**Not certified or in
an AIP**

Seafood Watch
Best Choice



Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
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

[Good Fish Guide - Mussel, mussels \(Farmed\), UK and Ireland \(Republic of\), Suspended Rope Culture and Bottom Culture](#)

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



North Pacific hake

Merluccius productus

Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



NE Pacific

Fishery countries:

United States

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.



Northern prawn

Pandalus borealis

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch



Atlantic Canada:

SFAs 1-3,5-6

Fishery countries:

Canada

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- 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.



Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Atlantic Canada:
SFAs 9-10

Fishery countries:
Canada

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Bycatch of PET species is low. This fishery interacts with spotted wolffish and northern wolffish, but the fishery is not thought to jeopardise survival or recovery of these two species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the seabed. It is thought unlikely that this fishery will cause serious harm to identified sensitive areas.

General Notes

References

[Lloyds Register, March 2020, MSC Final Public Report for Gulf of St Lawrence Northern shrimp trawl](#)



Northern prawn

Pandalus borealis

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Estonia

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
2.5



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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



Northern prawn

Pandalus borealis

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Norway

Bottom trawl

Certified

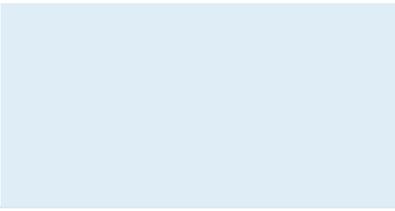
FishSource
Well Managed



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 in this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed but the fishery is considered unlikely to cause serious and irreversible harm to habitats.

General Notes

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

References

[DNG GL, 2018, Public Certification Report for the Re-assessment of the Norway North East Arctic cold water prawn fishery.](#)



Northern prawn

Pandalus borealis

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated



Denmark Strait

Fishery countries:

Iceland

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Northern prawn

Pandalus borealis

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Western Greenland

Fishery countries:

Greenland

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



Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid



Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Botney Gut-Silver Pit;
Devil's Hole; Firth of
Clyde; Irish Sea East;
Firth of Forth; Moray
Firth; North Minch;
Noup; South Minch

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

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. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

[Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel](#)



Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Farn Deeps

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Improver 5

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 - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel](#)





Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch

Avoid



Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Fladen Ground

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise

Not recommended

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 - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel](#)



Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch

Avoid



Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Irish Sea West

Fishery countries:

Ireland

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- The Irish fishery formally launched a FIP in September 2020.

References

[FisheryProgress, Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl](#)



Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid



Good Fish Guide
Avoid 5

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Labadie; The Smalls

Fishery countries:
Ireland



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- The Irish fishery formally launched a FIP in September 2020.

References

[FisheryProgress, Ireland Area 7 prawn - trawl](#)



Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Off Horn's Reef

Fishery countries:
Netherlands

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Avoid 5

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide - Scampi, Bottom trawl \(otter\), Horn's Reef - North Sea \(Central\)](#)



Bottom trawl

Certified

Patagonian scallop
Zygochlamys patagonica

Argentina

Fishery countries:
Argentina

FishSource
Well Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

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](#)



Purse seine
Gillnets and
entangling nets

Certified

Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

FishSource
Well Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2
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, April 2019, MSC 3rd Reassessment Report for Alaska Salmon Fishery.](#)



Pink salmon

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Russia - Chukhotka

Fishery countries:
Russia

Gillnets and entangling nets

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource Well Managed



Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Not certified or in

Sustainability





Farmed

an AIP

not rated

**Rainbow Trout,
Steelhead Trout**

Oncorhynchus mykiss

Denmark

Fishery countries:

Denmark

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



**Rainbow Trout,
Steelhead Trout**

Oncorhynchus mykiss

Farmed

Certified

Sustainability
not rated



United Kingdom

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Environmental Notes

- Trout have a high requirement for fish in their diet.
- Escapes are unlikely to have a significant impact on wild trout populations. Producers are permitted to use lethal control on predators.
- Impacts on water quality depend on the farming method used. Production using open net cages and ponds results in the discharge of waste and nutrients directly into the surrounding water.

General Notes

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

References

[Good Fish Guide - Rainbow trout](#)



Handlines and
pole-lines

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement



Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Eastern Atlantic
Ocean

Fishery countries:

Ghana

Good Fish Guide Think 3
Ocean Wise Not 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

[FisheryProgress - Ghana tuna - pole & line](#)



Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed



Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

**Eastern Pacific
Ocean**

Fishery countries:
Ecuador

FishSource Managed
Seafood Watch Good Alternative
Good Fish Guide

Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not 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 was part of the now complete [Eastern Pacific Ocean tropical tuna – purse seine \(TUNACONS\) FIP](#).



Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Handlines and
pole-lines

FIP

FishSource
Well Managed



Seafood Watch
Avoid

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

[FisheryProgress, Indonesia Indian Ocean skipjack tuna – pole & line](#)



Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed



Seafood Watch
Avoid

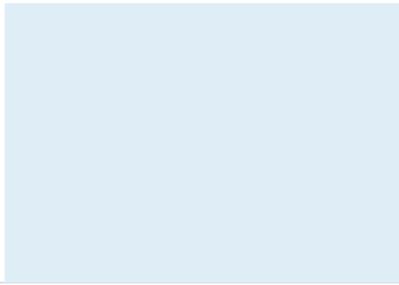
Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:
Mauritius



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 \(SIOTI\)](#)



Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Western and Central
Pacific Ocean -
WCPFC

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Handlines and
pole-lines

FIP



FishSource
Needs Improvement

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

References

[FisheryProgress, Indonesia Western and Central Pacific Ocean skipjack tuna - pole and line](#)



Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Western and Central
Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Philippines

Purse seine

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not 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.



Sockeye salmon

Oncorhynchus nerka

Alaska

Fishery countries:

United States

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.
- 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.](#)



Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Sockeye salmon

Oncorhynchus nerka

**British Columbia –
Fraser River**

Fishery countries:

Canada

Gillnets and
entangling nets



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

[Accoura Marine, 2017, MSC Public Certification Report for the British Columbia Salmon Fishery.](#)



Striped catfish

*Pangasianodon
hypophthalmus*

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended



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:

[FishSource - Pangasius, Vietnam](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Basa \(Pangasius bocourti & Pangasius hypophthalmus\), Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\)](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for farmed pangasius, Vietnam, Aquaculture Stewardship Council Certified](#)



Striped catfish

Pangasianodon hypophthalmus

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2



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:

[FishSource - Pangasius, Vietnam](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Basa \(Pangasius bocourti & Pangasius hypophthalmus\), Global, GlobalG.A.P.](#)

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



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Ecuador

Fishery countries:

Ecuador

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Good Fish Guide Think 3
Ocean Wise Recommended

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 the risk. Information on escapes is limited. Shrimp farmed in Ecuador are raised from hatchery-raised native broodstock, therefore lowering the risk to wild shrimp populations if interbreeding does occur, however, interbreeding may still result in reduced genetic fitness.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The government has adopted a farm-based approach to aquaculture regulations and licensing.

References:

[FishSource - Shrimp, Ecuador](#)

[Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\) certification](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Aquaculture Stewardship Council Certified](#)

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



Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Honduras

Fishery countries:
Honduras

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Ocean Wise

Recommended

Environmental Notes

- The use of wild fish in Honduran shrimp feed inputs is low.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern and is exacerbated by the practice of frequent water exchanges. Information on escapes from shrimp farms is limited. Whiteleg shrimp are native to Honduras, therefore lowering the environmental risk from escapes, however there is still potential for interbreeding with wild shrimp populations to result in reduced genetic fitness.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds. Some farms have been found to exceed regulatory limits for waste discharge.

General Notes

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

References:

[Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\)](#)

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

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



Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Honduras

Fishery countries:

Honduras

Good Fish Guide

Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

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

References:

[Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices \(GAA BAP\) 4* certification](#)

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

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



Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

India

Fishery countries:

India

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

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:

[FishSource - shrimp, India](#)

[Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices \(GAA BAP\) 4* certified](#)

[Seafood Watch, Whiteleg shrimp, Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP 2, 3, 4-star](#)

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



Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Indonesia

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

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. 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:

[FishSource - Shrimp, Indonesia](#)

[Good Fish Guide - King prawns, Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\)](#)

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

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



Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

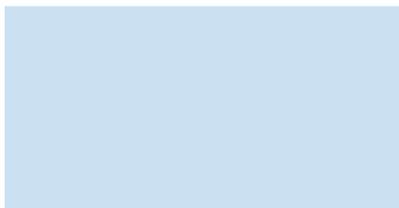
Nicaragua

Fishery countries:

Nicaragua

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- Most shrimp culture in Nicaragua relies on inputs of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. The sustainability of source fisheries is unknown, but certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- Habitat conversion for Nicaraguan shrimp farms has affected areas important to shore birds. Escapes can occur during water exchanges and flooding incidences. Shrimp farmed in Nicaragua are native to the country and interbreeding with wild populations may result in reduced genetic fitness. Information on the use of wild shrimp populations as a source of stock is limited. Disease transfer from farmed shrimp to wild shrimp populations in Nicaragua has not been reported.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds.

General Notes

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

References:

[Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\)](#)

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

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



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Nicaragua

Fishery countries:

Nicaragua

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- Most shrimp culture in Nicaragua relies on inputs of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- Habitat conversion for Nicaraguan shrimp farms has affected areas important to shore birds. Escapes can occur during water exchanges and flooding incidences. Shrimp farmed in Nicaragua are native to the country and interbreeding with wild populations may result in reduced genetic fitness. Information on the use of wild shrimp populations as a source of stock is limited. Disease transfer from farmed shrimp to wild shrimp populations in Nicaragua has not been reported.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds.

General Notes

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

References:

[Good Fish Guide - King prawns, Global, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices \(GAA BAP\) 4*](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, BAP Standard: Finfish and Crustacean Farms \(2, 3, 4-star\) Certified](#)

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



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Thailand

Fishery countries:

Thailand

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



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:

[FishSource - Shrimp, Thailand](#)

[Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices \(GAA BAP\) 4* certification](#)

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



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended



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 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:

[FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Prawns, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\) certification](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certification for Whiteleg shrimp, Aquaculture Stewardship Council Certified](#)



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. 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.

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:

[FishSource - shrimp, Vietnam](#)

[Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices \(GAA BAP\) 4* certification](#)

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

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



Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Handlines and
pole-lines

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

FishSource
Managed



Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:

Indonesia

Seafood Watch Avoid
Good Fish Guide Think 4
Ocean Wise Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for pole and line and handline 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 Avoid



<p>Good Fish Guide Think 4</p>
<p>Ocean Wise Not recommended</p>

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.



Longlines

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement



Yellowfin tuna
Thunnus albacares

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:
Sri Lanka

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Improver 5

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- This fishery is covered by the [Sri Lanka tuna and swordfish - longline FIP](#).
- [Good Fish Guide](#) has assigned this fishery a 'Red improver' rating to show that credible efforts to improve the issues in the fishery are underway. MCS does not recommend avoiding these sources, as they normally do for seafood rated 5 (red rated).



Yellowfin tuna
Thunnus albacares

**Western and Central
Pacific Ocean**

Fishery countries:
Japan, South Korea,
Vietnam

Hook and line
Longlines

**Some product
from FIP fisheries**

FishSource
Managed



Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

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.
- 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.

FishSource Well Managed
Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2
Ocean Wise Not recommended



Yellowfin tuna
Thunnus albacares

Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Micronesia

Longlines

Certified



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Catch of other species includes tuna, marlin and swordfish.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Control Union Pesca Ltd, October 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for SZLC CSFC & FZLC FSM EEZ Longline Yellowfin and Bigeye Tuna Fishery \(Yellowfin UoA\).](#)



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ODP profiles from previous years are available to download as PDFs below.

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Asda purchase MSC-certified cod and haddock from Norway, which may be supplied by any of the authorized Norwegian longline and trawl vessels.

Species	Flag Country	Gear type	Vessel Name	Fishing licence number	IMO number
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Atlantic	SF2168	9166118
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Bergholm	M2169	7817270
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Delfin	T1270/TF31	8022913
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Fiskenes	M51	9234563
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Fjellmøy	SF56	9691838
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Frøyanes Junior	SF4	9849526
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Geir II	M934	9535383
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Grotle	SF898	9169263
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Koralen	M2153	8814653
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Koralhav	M2099	9223124
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Leinebris	M666	9718703
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Loran	M17	9191357
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Nesbakk	M23	9209477
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Nyvoll Senior	M657	8610693
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	O. Husby	M44	8943959
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Østerfjord	H780	8200151
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Rolf Asbjørn	T1250	9605877
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Seir	M2109	9827176
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Sjøvær	SF57	8619510
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Trygve B	TF1	8514526
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Veidar	M47	9818864
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Vestfisk	M2101	8015893
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Vestkapp	SF8	9849514
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Vestliner	SF916	9649366
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Veststeinen	SF54	9171307
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Long liner	Vonar	M673	9282754
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Arctic Swan	F14	9258739
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Atlantic Star	M2000	9134555
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Atlantic Viking	M6	9652806
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Båragutt	T1227	7812878
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Båtsfjord	F2	9184457
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Doggi	F44	9233117
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Gadus Neptun	F725	9640982

Species	Flag Country	Gear type	Vessel Name	Fishing licence number	IMO number
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Gadus Njord	N2204	9640970
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Gadus Poseidon	F733	9640968
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Granit	H132	9796896
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Haltentrål	M2023	9169562
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Havbryn	M2015	9639050
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Havstrand	M2014	9639062
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Havtind	N70	9164304
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Hermes	F4	9230036
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	J.Bergvoll	T10	9214501
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Kongsfjord	F7	9856000
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Kågtind II	T35	9188465
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Langenes	T109	8520795
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Langøy	N45	9652829
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Molnes	M2043	9139608
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Nesholmen	T1228	8822387
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Nordstar	M691	6920111
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Nordtind	N2262	9804538
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Nordøytrål	M78	9219771
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Prestfjord	N50	9584566
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Ramoen	M36	9761102
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Remøy	M670	9660451
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Roaldnes	M80	9175030
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Rypefjord	F45	9131670
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Sunderøy	N100	9859507
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Tønsnes	T39	9207819
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Vesttind	N16	9217137
Cod and Haddock	Norway	Trawler	Volstad	M2044	9652818

Associated Fisheries

Norway North East Arctic cod offshore (>12nm)
(formerly known as Norway North East Arctic Cod)

Norway North East Arctic haddock offshore (>12nm)
(formerly known as Norway North East Arctic Haddock)



Asda purchase tuna for canned products from purse seine fishing vessels listed on the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (ISSF)'s ProActive Vessel Register (PVR), a public vessel list where tuna fishing vessels can show how they are following best practices to support sustainable tuna fishing.

Almost all the vessels listed below are also registered on the ISSF's Vessels in Other Sustainability Initiatives (VOSI), a public vessel list showing vessels that are fishing in an Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)-certified tuna fishery, participating in a tuna Fishery Improvement Project (FIP), or both.

Additional information about the FIPs can be found on www.FisheryProgress.org.

Species	FIP	Ocean	Flag Country	Vessel Name	IMO number
Tuna	Eastern Atlantic	Atlantic	Belize	Playa de Azkorri	9476111
Tuna	Eastern Atlantic	Atlantic	Cape Verde	Egalabur	9710995
Tuna	Eastern Atlantic	Atlantic	France	Cap Bojador	8908026
Tuna	Eastern Atlantic	Atlantic	France	Gevred	9741097
Tuna	Eastern Atlantic	Atlantic	France	Gueotec	8912986
Tuna	Eastern Atlantic	Atlantic	France	Gueriden	8912998
Tuna	Eastern Atlantic	Atlantic	France	Pendruc	9741102
Tuna	Eastern Atlantic	Atlantic	France	Sterenn	9225548
Tuna	Eastern Atlantic	Atlantic	France	Via Avenir	8812186
Tuna	Eastern Atlantic	Atlantic	France	Via Euros	9017862
Tuna	Eastern Atlantic	Atlantic	France	Via Mistral	9017850
Tuna	Eastern Atlantic	Atlantic	Spain	Zuberoa	8906456
Tuna	Eastern Atlantic	Atlantic	Spain	Playa de Ris	9684548
Tuna	Eastern Atlantic	Atlantic	Spain	Playa de Noja	8806955
Tuna	Eastern Atlantic	Atlantic	Spain	Egaluze	8109620
Tuna	Eastern Atlantic	Atlantic	Spain	Playa de Bakio	9010345
Tuna	Eastern Atlantic	Atlantic	Spain	Alboniga	8613267
Tuna	OPAGAC	Atlantic	Belize	Txori Berri	9006033
Tuna	OPAGAC	Atlantic	Curaçao	Albacora Nueve	7403639
Tuna	OPAGAC	Atlantic	Curaçao	Galerna	7409140
Tuna	OPAGAC	Atlantic	Curaçao	Pacific Star	8716837
Tuna	OPAGAC	Atlantic	Curaçao	Guria	9758351
Tuna	OPAGAC	Atlantic	El Salvador	Montealegre	8021763
Tuna	OPAGAC	Atlantic	El Salvador	Montelape	8021775
Tuna	OPAGAC	Atlantic	El Salvador	Montecelo	7409152
Tuna	OPAGAC	Atlantic	El Salvador	Montefrisa Nueve	7409176
Tuna	OPAGAC	Atlantic	Guatemala	Sant Yago Uno	8919439
Tuna	OPAGAC	Atlantic	Guatemala	Sant Yago Tres	8919427

Species	FIP	Ocean	Flag Country	Vessel Name	IMO number
Tuna	OPAGAC	Atlantic	Panama	Albacora Caribe	8716825
Tuna	OPAGAC	Atlantic	Panama	Cape Coral	9699050
Tuna	OPAGAC	Atlantic	Spain	Albacore Quince	8206296
Tuna	OPAGAC	Atlantic	Spain	Mar de Sergio	8212075
Tuna	OPAGAC	Atlantic	Spain	Kurtzio	7385461
Tuna	OPAGAC	Atlantic	Spain	Montemaior	7817323
Tuna	OPAGAC	Indian	Seychelles	Draco	9335226
Tuna	OPAGAC	Indian	Seychelles	Intertuna Tres	9202704
Tuna	OPAGAC	Indian	Seychelles	Galerna II	9663154
Tuna	OPAGAC	Indian	Seychelles	Galerna III	9663166
Tuna	OPAGAC	Indian	Seychelles	Txori Aundi	8208531
Tuna	OPAGAC	Indian	Seychelles	Txori Toki	9196682
Tuna	OPAGAC	Indian	Spain	Albacan	8906468
Tuna	OPAGAC	Indian	Spain	Albacora Cuatro	7325904
Tuna	OPAGAC	Indian	Spain	Albatun Dos	9281308
Tuna	OPAGAC	Indian	Spain	Albacora Uno	9127435
Tuna	OPAGAC	Indian	Spain	Albatun Tres	9281310
Tuna	OPAGAC	Indian	Spain	Txori Zuri	9741085
Tuna	OPAGAC	Indian	Spain	Txori Argi	9286724
Tuna	OPAGAC	Indian	Spain	Txori Gorri	9383156
Tuna	OPAGAC	Indian	Spain	Itxas Txori	9702869
Tuna	OPAGAC	Pacific	Ecuador	Guayatuna Uno	8107476
Tuna	OPAGAC	Pacific	Ecuador	Guayatuna Dos	8111087
Tuna	OPAGAC	Pacific	Ecuador	Panama Tuna	9175028
Tuna	OPAGAC	Pacific	Ecuador	Charo	8107646
Tuna	OPAGAC	Pacific	Ecuador	San Andres	8909252
Tuna	OPAGAC	Pacific	Ecuador	Ugavi	7910682
Tuna	OPAGAC	Pacific	Ecuador	Jocay	9710983
Tuna	OPAGAC	Pacific	Ecuador	Ugavi Dos	8206301
Tuna	OPAGAC	Pacific	El Salvador	Sisargas	9698551
Tuna	OPAGAC	Pacific	El Salvador	Montelucía	9232668
Tuna	OPAGAC	Pacific	El Salvador	Monterocío	8919453
Tuna	OPAGAC	Pacific	Panama	Jane IV	7915931
Tuna	OPAGAC	Pacific	Spain	Aurora B	9156058
Tuna	OPAGAC	Pacific	Spain	Rosita C	9210969
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	France	Avel Vad	9128520

Species	FIP	Ocean	Flag Country	Vessel Name	IMO number
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	France	Cap Saint Vincent	9225536
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	France	Cap Sainte Marie	9168063
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	France	Glenan	9322669
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	France	Talenduic	8919465
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	France	Drennec	9359703
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	France	Trevignon	9359698
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	France	Dolomieu	9651993
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	France	Franche Terre	9540156
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	France	Manapany	9476238
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	France	Bernica	9600853
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	France	Belouve	9653848
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	Italy	Torre Italia	9151084
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	Mauritius	Belle Isle	9679634
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	Mauritius	Belle Rive	9679622
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	Seychelles	Morne Blanc	9719812
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	Seychelles	Morn Seselwa	9719800
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	Seychelles	Playa de Anzoras	9176917
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	Seychelles	Artza	9202144
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	Seychelles	Izaro	9684500
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	Seychelles	Jai Alai	9733478
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	Seychelles	Euskadi Alai	9733480
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	Spain	Playa de Aritzatxu	9228162
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	Spain	Izurdia	9292785
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	Spain	Doniene	9130779
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	Spain	Alakrana	9335745
Tuna	SIOTI	Indian	Spain	Elai Alai	9046966
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Drennec	8111453
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Elizabeth F.	7383683
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Gabriela A.	9007403
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Gloria A.	7011632
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Maria del Mar A.	7503142
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Milagros A.	7806312
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Milena A.	7342287
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Rafa A..	8818348
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Ricky A.	7347926
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Roberto A.	9007427



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Species	FIP	Ocean	Flag Country	Vessel Name	IMO number
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Rosa F.	7383712
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Via Simoun.	7809285
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Adria del Mar	7363059
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Rocio	7367495
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Doña Roge	7005279
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Doña Maruja	8502262
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Don Bartolo	7005839
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Chiara	8029038
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Giulietta	8210481
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Don Antonio	8647969
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Jo Linda	7202293
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Don Igilio	8717087
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Alessia	8618736
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Adriana	7124697
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Miranda	9020182
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Alina	7920168
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Claudia L.	8974520
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Domenica L.	8000886
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Fiorella L.	7415474
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Malula.	8212972
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Rossana L.	7930735
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Panchito L.	8212984
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Ecuador	Yolanda L.	7407958
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Panama	Reina de la Paz	9545792
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Panama	Diva Maria	7915917
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Panama	Ljubica	9681584
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	Panama	El Marquez.	7515652
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	United States	Cape Breton	7803255
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	United States	Cape Cod	7806283
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	United States	Cape Elizabeth III	9018892
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	United States	Cape Ferrat	7803267
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	United States	Cape Finisterre	7912094
Tuna	TUNACONS	Pacific	United States	Cape May	8103028



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Associated FIPs	
Eastern Atlantic	<u>Eastern Atlantic tuna - purse seine</u>
OPAGAC	<u>Indian Ocean tropical tuna - purse seine (OPAGAC)</u> <u>Eastern Pacific Ocean tropical tuna - purse seine (OPAGAC)</u> <u>Western and Central Pacific Ocean tropical tuna - purse seine (OPAGAC)</u>
SIOTI	<u>Indian Ocean tuna - purse seine (SIOTI)</u>
TUNACONS	<u>Eastern Pacific Ocean tropical tuna - purse seine (TUNACONS)</u>