



Comptoirs Océaniques

[Comptoirs Oceaniques](#), is a French importer/distributor, specialized in premium tuna and ultra-low temperature seafood, selling under its brand Fish Is life. Comptoirs Océaniques prides itself on robust partnerships with suppliers and customers, and is committed to providing healthy, authentic, tasty, innovative, and ethically designed products that it designs, imports, produces, and delivers across Europe.

[Comptoirs Oceaniques](#), est un importateur/distributeur français, spécialisé dans le thon Premium et les produits de la mer à ultra-basse température, commercialisés sous sa marque Fish Is Life. Comptoirs Océaniques est fier de ses partenariats solides avec ses fournisseurs et ses clients, et s'engage à fournir des produits sains, authentiques, savoureux, innovants et élaborés de manière éthique, qu'il conçoit, importe, produit et livre à travers l'Europe.

2024

Number of Fisheries Used	Number of Fisheries Well Managed	Number of Fisheries Managed	Number of Farmed Sources Used	Number of Farmed Sources Well Managed
20	8	8	9	2
Production Methods Used				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purse seine • Associated purse seine • FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Longlines • Handlines and pole-lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmed 		

Summary

This profile encompasses over 95% of our 2023 supply of fresh, canned, and Ultra Low Temperature (ULT) tuna and our fresh and super frozen salmon. Tuna procurement, the cornerstone of our operations, faces specific challenges, particularly illegal fishing. Ensuring the integrity of our supply chains, which primarily consist of two tiers—fleet and processing plant—is vital for maintaining transparency that our customers demand. We are dedicated to tracking the supply of our fresh, ULT, and canned tuna from the vessel onward, ensuring complete transparency and accessibility of information regarding the origin of our tuna. We are encouraging fleets specializing in ULT to register all their boats with the PVR by 2025.

Since 2020, Comptoirs Oceaniques has been a partner of the [Sustainable Fisheries Partnership \(SFP\)](#) and a member of the [Global Tuna Alliance \(GTA\)](#). Those collaborations grant us access to valuable insights into best practices, enhancing our operational efficiency and supporting the long-term sustainability of fish stocks and marine ecosystems, in line with global standards for responsible fishing. We have more than doubled our volumes of Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certified tuna since 2020, with nearly 30% of our total tuna volume now certified.

Comptoirs Oceaniques is also committed to the welfare of workers in its supply chain and is a member of [Amfori](#).

Our commitment to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is articulated through our Tuna Purchase Policy, the Naturatuna Charter, our Code of Business Ethics, and they are available at fishislife.com.

Ce profil couvre plus de 95 % de nos approvisionnements en 2023, incluant le thon frais, en conserve et surgelé en Ultra Basse Température (UBT) et le saumon frais et Ultra Basse Température. L'approvisionnement en thon, notre core business, fait face à des défis spécifiques, tels que la pêche illégale. Il nous paraît essentiel de garantir l'intégrité de nos chaînes d'approvisionnement, qui se composent principalement de deux niveaux – la flotte et l'usine de transformation – pour garantir la transparence requise par nos clients. Nous nous engageons à suivre l'approvisionnement de notre thon depuis le navire, pour garantir une transparence totale et un accès aux informations sur son origine. Nous encourageons les flottes spécialisées en UBT à inscrire tous leurs bateaux au PVR d'ici 2025.

Depuis 2020, Comptoirs Océaniques est partenaire de [Sustainable Fisheries Partnership](#) (SFP) et membre de [Global Tuna Alliance](#) (GTA). Ces partenariats nous offrent un accès à des informations précieuses sur les meilleures pratiques pour assurer la durabilité à long terme des stocks de poissons et des écosystèmes marins, en accord avec les normes internationales de pêche responsable. Nous avons plus que doublé nos volumes de thon certifié par le Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) depuis 2020, atteignant près de 30 % de notre volume total de thon certifié.

Comptoirs Océaniques s'engage également en faveur du bien-être des travailleurs dans sa chaîne d'approvisionnement et est membre d'[Amfori](#).

Notre engagement en matière de responsabilité sociale d'entreprise (RSE) est exprimé à travers notre Politique d'Achat de Thon, la Charte Naturatuna, notre Code d'Éthique des Affaires, qui sont disponibles sur fishislife.com.

<https://fishislife.com/>

<https://fishislife.com/en/corporate-social-responsibility>

Associated Fisheries



Species and Location	Production Methods	Certification or Improvement Project	Sustainability Ratings	Notes
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Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Longlines

Certified

Well managed



Western and Central Pacific

Fishery countries:
Fiji

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds, sea turtles, sharks and rays, and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are management measures in place.
- Bycatch includes other tuna species and billfishes. Scaly mackerel and Indian oil sardine are used as bait species. Although management measures are not in place for the baitfish, the low levels used by the fishery are unlikely to impact their recovery if required.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- To learn more about the best practices each fleet in the fishery has implemented to mitigate environmental risks, please send a request to csr@fishislife.com.

References

[LRQA, July 2023, Fiji Albacore, Yellowfin and Bigeye Tuna longline Public Certification Report](#)



Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

FAD-free
(unassociated)
purse seine

Certified

Well managed



Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
South Korea

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, rays, sea turtles, and marine mammals with purse seine gear. But certified fleets have implemented additional mitigation measures, including 100% observer coverage on purse seine vessels, to reduce impacts on ETP species.
- Bycatch is a risk in purse seine fisheries. FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine gear result in less bycatch than associated fisheries. Bycatch for this fishery includes other tuna, billfishes and sharks. Certified fleets have implemented increased monitoring of bycatch.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- To learn more about the best practices each fleet in the fishery has implemented to mitigate environmental risks, please send a request to csr@fishislife.com.

References

[Control Union Pesca Ltd, October 2019, Marine Stewardship Council \(MSC\) Public Certification Report \(PCR\) Tropical Pacific yellowfin and skipjack tuna free-school purse seine fishery.](#)



Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Longlines

Certified

Well managed



Western and Central
Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:

South Korea

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles, sharks, and sea birds with this fishery. Data on interactions is limited but there is increased monitoring underway in certified fleets.
- The main bycatch species in this fishery include billfish and other tuna species. Although the main bycatch stocks are not overfished they are in decline and at risk of overfishing.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Control Union, June 2020, MSC Public Certification Report for Pan Pacific yellowfin, bigeye and albacore tuna longline fishery.](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Yellowfin tuna, Western and Central Pacific, Hook & line \(longline\), Marine Stewardship Council](#)



Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Purse seine

Associated purse

FIP

Managed



Indian Ocean

seine

Fishery countries:

France, Spain

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the Indian Ocean tuna - purse seine (SIOTI) FIP.
- To learn more about the best practices each fleet in the fishery has implemented to mitigate environmental risks, please send a request to csr@fishislife.com.

References

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

[Good Fish Guide - Yellowfin tuna, Indian Ocean: FIP participants only, Net \(purse seine on aggregating devices or free-schooling fish\)](#)

[Seafood Watch - March 2021, Tunas and large pelagics, Indian Ocean, Hand-operated pole-and-lines, Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines, Trolling lines, Floating object purse seine \(FAD\), Longlines \(unspecified\), Unassociated purse seine \(non-FAD\)](#)



Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:

Maldives

Handlines and
pole-lines

FIP

Managed



Environmental Notes

- Interactions with ETP species are generally low, although some bycatch of sharks can occur.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Maldives yellowfin tuna - handline FIP](#).

References

[FisheryProgress - Maldives yellowfin tuna - handline](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Yellowfin tuna, Indian Ocean: All areas, Hook & line \(handline\)](#)



Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:

Sri Lanka

Longlines

FIP

Managed



Environmental Notes

- Longlines present a hazard to ETP species including sharks, turtles and sea birds.
- Bycatch in this fishery includes billfishes, sharks and rays.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Sri Lanka tuna and swordfish - longline FIP](#).
- To learn more about the best practices each fleet in the fishery has implemented to mitigate environmental risks, please send a request to csr@fishislife.com.

References

[FisheryProgress, Sri Lanka tuna and swordfish - longline](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Yellowfin tuna, Indian Ocean: FIP participants only, Hook & line \(longline\)](#)

[Seafood Watch - March 2021, Tunas and large pelagics, Indian Ocean, Hand-operated pole-and-lines, Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines, Trolling lines, Floating object purse seine \(FAD\), Longlines \(unspecified\), Unassociated purse seine \(non-FAD\)](#)



Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Côte d'Ivoire

Handlines and
pole-lines

Not certified or in
a FIP

Managed



Fishery countries:

Ivory Coast

Environmental Notes

- Impacts on ETP species are likely to be low.
- Catch of overfished bigeye tuna is a concern for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- To learn more about the best practices each fleet in the fishery has implemented to mitigate environmental risks, please send a request to csr@fishislife.com.

References

[Good Fish Guide - Yellowfin tuna, Atlantic: All areas, Hook & line \(handline\), Hook & line \(pole & line\), Hook & line \(troll\)](#)

[Seafood Watch - Yellowfin tuna, Eastern Central Atlantic Ocean, Northeast Atlantic Ocean, Southeast Atlantic Ocean, Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines](#)



Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Longlines

Not certified or in a FIP

Needs improvement



Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:

India, Seychelles

Environmental Notes

- Longlines present a hazard to ETP species including sharks, turtles and sea birds.
- Bycatch in this fishery includes billfishes, sharks and rays.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide - Yellowfin tuna, Indian Ocean, Hook & line \(longline\)](#)

[Seafood Watch - March 2021, Tunas and large pelagics, Indian Ocean, Hand-operated pole-and-lines, Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines, Trolling lines, Floating object purse seine \(FAD\), Longlines \(unspecified\), Unassociated purse seine \(non-FAD\)](#)



Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Handlines and pole-lines

Not certified or in a FIP

Managed



Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:

Philippines

Environmental Notes

- The handline fleet has implemented mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts on ETP species. The impact of this gear on ETP species is thought to be low for seabirds and sharks and minimal for sea turtles and marine mammals.
- The handline fleet is highly selective and the impact of the gear on bycatch is low. Bycatch species include other tuna and Pacific blue marlin.

- Handlines have little to no impact on benthic habitats.

General Notes

- The impacts of this fishery on ecosystems is unknown.
- To learn more about the best practices each fleet in the fishery has implemented to mitigate environmental risks, please send a request to csr@fishislife.com.



Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Western and Central Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
South Korea

Longlines

Not certified or in a FIP

Managed



Environmental Notes

- Longlines present a hazard to seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- To learn more about the best practices each fleet in the fishery has implemented to mitigate environmental risks, please send a request to csr@fishislife.com.

References

[Good Fish Guide - Yellowfin tuna, Western and Central Pacific, Hook & line \(longline\).](#)



Bigeye tuna

Thunnus obesus

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:
Seychelles

FAD-free
(unassociated)
purse seine

FIP

Needs improvement



Environmental Notes

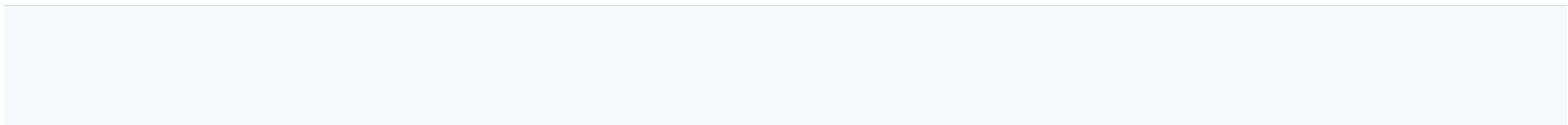
- There are risks to sea turtles with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch includes billfishes, fin fishes, and sharks and rays. Unassociated purse seine gear typically has less bycatch than associated purse seine gear.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Indian Ocean tuna - purse seine \(SIOTI\)](#) FIP.
- To learn more about the best practices each fleet in the fishery has implemented to mitigate environmental risks, please send a request to csr@fishislife.com.

References

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





Bigeye tuna

Thunnus obesus

Longlines

FIP

Needs
improvement



Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:

Sri Lanka

Environmental Notes

- Interactions with sea turtles occur in the longline fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch in this fishery includes fin fishes, billfishes, sharks and rays.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the [Sri Lanka tuna and swordfish – longline](#) FIP.
- To learn more about the best practices each fleet in the fishery has implemented to mitigate environmental risks, please send a request to tocsr@fishislife.com.

References

[FisheryProgress – Sri Lanka tuna and swordfish – longline](#)



Bigeye tuna

Thunnus obesus

Longlines

Not certified or in
a FIP

Managed



Western and Central
Pacific

Fishery countries:

South Korea

Environmental Notes

- The fishery occasionally interacts with sea birds and sea turtles.
- Bycatch includes other tuna species and billfishes.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- To learn more about the best practices each fleet in the fishery has implemented to mitigate environmental risks, please send a request to csr@fishislife.com.



Albacore

Thunnus alalunga

Longlines

Certified

Well managed



South Pacific –
WCPFC

Fishery countries:

Fiji

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- To learn more about the best practices each fleet in the fishery has implemented to mitigate environmental risks, please send a request to csr@fishislife.com.



Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Purse seine

Certified

Well managed



Eastern Atlantic Ocean

Fishery countries:

El Salvador

Environmental Notes

- Purse seine gear presents a hazard to ETP species including sharks, sea turtles, and marine mammals. Some mitigation measures are in place and the certified fleet has committed to 100% observer coverage.
- More than 97% of the catch is tuna. The risk of bycatch in associated purse seine fisheries is higher than in unassociated (FAD-free) purse seine fisheries.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[LRQA, 2022, AGAC four oceans Integral Purse Seine Tropical Tuna Fishery \(Atlantic Ocean\) Public Certification Report](#)



Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Associated purse seine

Certified

Well managed



Eastern Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:

Ecuador

Environmental Notes

- The fishery interacts with sharks, rays, and sea turtles, with most released alive. Mitigation measures include observer coverage and shark conservation measures.
- Bycatch includes yellowfin and bigeye tuna. Small amounts of marlin, black skipjack, and dolphinfish are also caught. The risk of bycatch in associated purse seine fisheries is higher than in unassociated (FAD-free) purse seine fisheries.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Associated purse seine

Certified

Well managed



Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:

Mauritius

Environmental Notes

- Purse seine gear presents a hazard to ETP species. Sharks, rays, marine mammals, and sea turtles can interact with the fishery but some measures are in place to minimise impacts on ETP species. Improvements are needed to data collection on entanglement incidents.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, which uses both FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine and associated purse seine gear. FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine results in less bycatch than associated purse seine gear. The main bycatch species groups are other tunas, billfishes, sharks, rays and fin fishes. There are some mitigation measures in place and the certified fishery has implemented 100% observer coverage.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide - Skipjack tuna, Indian Ocean: Certified fleets only, Net \(purse seine on aggregating devices or free-schooling fish\), Marine Stewardship Council \(MSC\).](#)

[LRQA, July 2022, AGAC four oceans Integral Purse Seine Tropical Tuna Fishery \(Atlantic Ocean\) Public Certification Report](#)



Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Purse seine

Certified

Well managed



Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:

Spain

Environmental Notes

- Purse seine gear presents a hazard to ETP species including marine mammals, sea turtles, sharks, and rays. Some mitigation measures are in place including requirements for national management plans but there is only partial implementation. More data is needed to fully understand the impact of the fishery on ETP species.
- Bycatch includes bigeye and yellowfin tunas. There are some mitigation measures in place and certified fleets have implemented increased observer coverage and electronic monitoring.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide - Skipjack tuna, Indian Ocean: Certified fleets only, Net \(purse seine on aggregating devices or free-schooling fish\), Marine Stewardship Council \(MSC\).](#)

[Good Fish Guide, Skipjack tuna, Indian Ocean, Net \(purse seine on aggregating devices or free-schooling fish\)](#)



Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Purse seine

FIP

Needs
improvement



Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:

France, Mauritius

Environmental Notes

- Purse seine gear presents a hazard to ETP species including sharks, and rays. Some mitigation measures are in place including requirements for national management plans but there is only partial implementation.
- Bycatch is a risk in this fishery. The risk of bycatch in associated purse seine fisheries is higher than in unassociated (FAD-free) purse seine fisheries.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the Indian Ocean tuna – purse seine (SIOTI) FIP.
- To learn more about the best practices each fleet in the fishery has implemented to mitigate environmental risks, please send a request to csr@fishislife.com.

References

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

[Good Fish Guide – Skipjack tuna, Indian Ocean, Net \(purse seine on aggregating devices or free-schooling fish\)](#)

[Seafood Watch – March 2021, Tunas and large pelagics, Indian Ocean, Hand-operated pole-and-lines, Handlines and hand-operated pole-and-lines, Trolling lines, Floating object purse seine \(FAD\), Longlines \(unspecified\), Unassociated purse seine \(non-FAD\)](#)



Skipjack tuna

Katsuwonus pelamis

Associated purse
seine

Not certified or in
a FIP

Managed



Eastern Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:

Panama

Environmental Notes

- Catch of sharks is a concern. In addition, there are risks to sea turtles with this fishery, but management measures are in place.
- Bycatch is a risk in this fishery. The risk of bycatch in associated purse seine fisheries is higher than in unassociated (FAD-free) purse seine fisheries.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified

Managed



Faroe Islands

Fishery countries:

Faroe Islands

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed. Feed inputs are required to be responsibly sourced where possible.
- Escape events are infrequent but can involve the loss of thousands of salmon. As local rivers are stocked with salmon annually, the risk of ecological impacts from escape events is considered low. There are risks to wild fish from sea lice on farms.
- Antimicrobials have not been administered on Faroese salmon farms since 2004. Pesticide use for the treatment of sea lice has continued but has declined in recent years. Regarding seabed habitat impacts, nearly half of farm sites were categorized as 'polluted' or 'highly polluted' between 2018 and 2021, but impacts are considered reversible.

General Notes

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

References

[Seafood Watch, December 2022, Atlantic salmon, Faroe Islands, Marine Net Pens](#)



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified

Managed



Iceland

Fishery countries:

Iceland

Environmental Notes

- Salmon production relies on wild capture fisheries for feed. The sustainability of fisheries supplying fishmeal and fish oil varies. Information on feed-related impacts specific to production in Iceland was not found.
- 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. Information on impacts to wild fish populations in Iceland was not found.
- 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 salmon. Information specific to production in Iceland was not found.

General Notes

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



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified

Managed



Ireland

Fishery countries:

Ireland

Environmental Notes

- Salmon production relies on wild capture fisheries for feed. The origin of marine feed sources is unknown and the sustainability of fisheries supplying fishmeal and fish oil likely varies.
- There are concerns about the potential for farmed salmon escapes, disease outbreaks, and impacts on wild salmonids and wild fish used as cleaner fish.
- Farms in Ireland are required to conduct monthly monitoring of water quality from December to March and are required to keep a record of all chemical inputs used.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The Irish marine aquaculture industry has adopted an area based approach to management.



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified

Managed



Norway

Fishery countries:

Environmental Notes

- Salmon production relies on wild capture fisheries for feed. The sustainability of fisheries supplying fishmeal and fish oil varies.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. Escapes are a critical conservation concern in Production Areas 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11. 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. The use of chemical pesticides has been reduced over the last five years but varies by Production Areas.

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 for licensing and disease management through the use of 13 Production Areas nationwide.

References

[FishSource – salmon, Norway](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Atlantic Salmon, Scotland, Norway and Faroe Islands, Open net pen, marine, GlobalG.A.P.](#)

[Seafood Watch, December 2021, Atlantic Salmon, Norway, Marine Net Pens](#)



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified

Well managed



United Kingdom

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed. Marine ingredients are sourced from fisheries that currently have no serious conservation concerns.
- 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. The use of chemical pesticides has declined over the last decade but varies by region.

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 – Atlantic Salmon, Europe: UK, Scotland, Open net pen, marine](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Atlantic salmon, Europe: Scotland, Norway, Faroe Islands, Open net pen, marine, GLOBALG.A.P.](#)

[Seafood Watch, December 2021, Atlantic Salmon, Scotland, Marine Net Pens](#)



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Not certified or in
an AIP

Managed



Norway

Fishery countries:

Norway

Environmental Notes

- Salmon production relies on wild capture fisheries for feed. The sustainability of fisheries supplying fishmeal and fish oil varies.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. Escapes are a critical conservation concern in Production Areas 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11. 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. The use of chemical pesticides has been reduced over the last five years but varies by Production Areas.

General Notes

- The Norwegian salmon industry has adopted a zonal approach to aquaculture management for licensing and disease management through the use of 13 Production Areas nationwide.

References

[FishSource - salmon, Norway](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Atlantic salmon, Norway, Open net pen, marine](#)

[Seafood Watch, December 2021, Atlantic Salmon, Norway, Marine Net Pens](#)



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Not certified or in
an AIP

Well managed



United Kingdom

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed. Marine ingredients are sourced from fisheries that currently have no serious conservation concerns.
- 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. The use of chemical pesticides has declined over the last decade but varies by region.

General Notes

- 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 - Atlantic Salmon, Europe: UK, Scotland, Open net pen, marine](#)

[Seafood Watch, December 2021, Atlantic Salmon, Scotland, Marine Net Pens](#)



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified

Managed



Chile

Fishery countries:

Chile

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed. Feed inputs are required to be responsibly sourced where possible.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. Overall, the Chilean industry continues to struggle with the control of bacterial diseases and sea lice parasites as indicated by the very high levels of treatment.
- Direct impacts on water quality at the site are unlikely, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. The use of antibiotic and pesticides in Chile is high; studies on impact are limited.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- A zonal management approach has been adopted based on groups of licenses known as Aquaculture Management Areas (AMAs), emergency disease zones, and Authorized Areas for Aquaculture (AAA).

References

[FishSource - Salmon, Chile](#)

[Good Fish Guide, Atlantic Salmon, South America, Chile, All areas, Open net pen, marine](#)

[Seafood Watch, December 2021, Atlantic and Coho Salmon, Chile, Marine Net Pens](#)



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Not certified or in
an AIP

Managed



Chile

Fishery countries:

Chile

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed. Feed inputs are required to be responsibly sourced where possible.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids, although some product is source from Magallanes, which has a lower incidence of disease and sea lice outbreaks than other Chilean production regions. Overall, the Chilean industry continues to struggle with the control of bacterial diseases and sea lice parasites as indicated by the very high levels of treatment.
- Direct impacts on water quality at the site are unlikely, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. The use of antibiotic and pesticides in Chile is high; studies on impact are limited.

General Notes

- A zonal management approach has been adopted based on groups of licenses known as Aquaculture Management Areas (AMAs), emergency disease zones, and Authorized Areas for Aquaculture (AAA).

References

[FishSource - Salmon, Chile](#)

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