



Lidl GB

Since establishing itself in the UK in 1994, Lidl has experienced continuous growth in Great Britain and today has over 25,000 employees, 800 stores and 13 distribution centres in England, Scotland and Wales. As part of the Schwarz retail group, Lidl is one of Europe's leading organisations in the food retail industry. With a presence in over 30 countries around the world, the supermarket now has more than 10,800 stores globally. Social responsibility and sustainability are at the core of the company's daily operations, with a vision to 'make good food accessible to everyone', ensuring that all Lidl food is produced, sold and consumed in ways that benefit producers, people and the planet. Lidl GB is passionate about working with British producers and sources 60 percent of its products from the UK, working with suppliers across the British Isles wherever possible.

2020

Number of Fisheries Used	Number of certified fisheries	Number of fisheries in a FIP	Number of farmed sources	Number of certified farmed sources
53	38	6	12	12
Production Methods Used				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Midwater trawl • Bottom trawl • Dredge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purse seine • FAD-free (unassociated) 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 	

Summary

At Lidl GB, our principles of responsible fish and seafood sourcing are to ensure that the fish sold within our product ranges are sourced from the healthiest stocks possible, using the least destructive fishing methods, with high regard for both environmental and social standards. Safe guarding fish stocks for the future is an issue we are passionate about and we are proud of the progress we have made.

We recognise the importance of effective management in achieving sustainable fisheries and responsible farm operations. To date we have been committed to working with recognised certification schemes, such as the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), Global Gap, Best Aquaculture Practices (BAP) and the Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) to increase the amount of our chilled, frozen and canned fish products sourced from sustainably managed fisheries.

For over 10 years we have been working with our suppliers and wider industry partners to set our approach to responsible fish and seafood sourcing. This is outlined through our membership of the '[Sustainable Seafood Coalition](#)', a progressive partnership of businesses cooperating to address important issues in fish and seafood sustainability. In recognition of the progress we have made in expanding our MSC certified product range, we have received the 'Best Mid-Sized Retailer Award' from the MSC every year since 2016.

As part of our 'Sustainable Fish and Seafood Policy' we have made the following commitments to responsible sourcing:

Wild-caught Seafood:

- 100% of our own brand chilled and frozen wild caught lines must be sourced from MSC certified fisheries.
- 100% of wild caught seafood used as an ingredient in Lidl ready-meal products must be sourced from MSC certified fisheries.
- Any *Nephrops norvegicus* (Scampi) sourced for Lidl GB, must be sourced from within a credible Fisheries Improvement Project (FIP)
- All canned seafood (excluding Tuna) sold in Lidl GB must be sourced from either an MSC certified fishery or from within a credible fishery improvement project (FIP).

Farmed Seafood:

- 100% of our own brand chilled, frozen farmed species as well as farmed species used as an ingredient in other products must be sourced from BAP 2*, Global Gap or ASC certified sources.
- We are working towards 100% traceability and sustainability in our farmed seafood supply chains. Therefore, we expect all suppliers of own brand chilled and frozen farmed species to be working towards BAP 4* (or equivalent). We regard equivalent schemes as:
 - Processing plants to be BAP/Global gap certified and
 - Farms to be BAP/Global gap or ASC certified and
 - Hatcheries to be BAP or Global Gap certified and
 - Feedmill to be BAP, Global GAP certified (or ASC)
- In addition to the above, all Scottish farmed Salmon within our Deluxe Range must be RSPCA assured.

More information on our sourcing policy can be found [here](#).

This profile covers permanently listed wild-caught and farmed products negotiated for Lidl GB in 2019.

<https://corporate.lidl.co.uk/sustainability/seafood>

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: U.S.</p>	Midwater trawl	Certified	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p> <p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p> <p>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1</p> <p>Ocean Wise Recommended</p> <p>NOAA FSSI 4</p>	▼

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.


 <p>Alaska pollock <i>Theragra chalcogramma</i></p> <p>Sea of Okhotsk</p> <p>Fishery countries: Russia</p>	Midwater trawl	Certified	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p> <p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p> <p>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</p>	▼
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

 <p>American lobster <i>Homarus americanus</i></p>	Pots and traps	Certified	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p>	▼
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**Gulf of St. Lawrence
South**

Fishery countries:
Canada

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes



**American sea
scallop**

*Placopecten
magellanicus*

Dredge

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



**Eastern Scotian shelf;
St Pierre Bank**

Fishery countries:
Canada

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is a strategy in place to manage impacts on the main bycatch species, which is yellowtail flounder. Bycatch also includes small quantities of cod, haddock, skate, and monkfish.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed, but the fishery is considered highly unlikely to reduce habitat structure and function to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.

General Notes

References

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



**American sea
scallop**

*Placopecten
magellanicus*

Dredge

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



US Atlantic

Fishery countries:
U.S.

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, but the fishery is considered highly unlikely to reduce habitat structure and function to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.

General Notes

References

[SCS Global Services, October 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for US Atlantic Sea Scallop](#)



Argentine shortfin squid

Illex argentinus

SW Atlantic

Fishery countries:
Spain

Midwater trawl
Bottom trawl
Hook and line

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- The jig fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species, but there is a lack of information on interactions with PET species in the trawl fishery.
- Bycatch in the jig fishery is minimal. There is a lack of information on bycatch in the trawl fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Seafood Watch, October 2017, Argentine shortfin squid, Argentina, jig](#)



Atlantic cod

Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Faroe Islands

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 risks to seabirds and marine mammals with this fishery, but interactions are rare and there are mitigation measures in place.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed but the fishery is considered unlikely to cause serious and irreversible harm to habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Atlantic cod

Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Catch of the endangered species golden redfish is a concern. Although catch of the species in this fishery is very low, cumulative impacts across fisheries operating in the region may occur.
- 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 but the fishery is considered unlikely to cause serious and irreversible harm to habitats.

General Notes

References

[MF Certification, October 2017, MSC Public Certification Report for Compagnie des Pêches St Malo and Euronor cod and haddock fishery](#)



Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Bottom trawl

Certified

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Greenland

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



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

- No additional notes.



Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Bottom trawl

Certified

Seine nets
Gillnets and
entangling nets
Longlines

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Catch of the endangered species golden redfish is a concern. Although catch of the species in this fishery is very low, cumulative impacts across fisheries operating in the region may occur.

- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[DNV GL, 2015, Re-Assessment Report: MSC Public Certification Report for the Norway North East Arctic cod and haddock fishery.](#)

 <p>Atlantic cod <i>Gadus morhua</i></p> <p>Barents Sea</p> <p>Fishery countries: Russia</p>	<p>Bottom trawl Longlines</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p> <p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p> <p>Ocean Wise Not recommended</p>	<p>▼</p>
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 <p>Atlantic cod <i>Gadus morhua</i></p> <p>Barents Sea</p> <p>Fishery countries: Russia</p>	<p>Bottom trawl</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p> <p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p> <p>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</p>	<p>▼</p>
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Environmental Notes


- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch is considered low in this fishery.
- 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

References

[DNV GL, April 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for Re assessment of the Russian Federation Barents Sea cod, haddock and saithe fishery.](#)

[Acoura Marine, September 2016, MSC Public Certification Report for Barents Sea cod, haddock and saithe fishery.](#)

 <p>Atlantic cod <i>Gadus morhua</i></p>	<p>Longlines</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p> <p>Seafood Watch</p>	<p>▼</p>
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Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species, but MSC conditions are in place to improve data collection and analysis on interactions with 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

References

[DNV GL, June 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for Oceanprom Barents Sea cod and haddock fishery](#)



Atlantic cod

Gadus morhua

Bottom trawl

Certified

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Spain

FishSource
Well Managed

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 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 but the fishery is considered unlikely to cause serious and irreversible harm to habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Atlantic cod

Gadus morhua

Bottom trawl

Certified

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
U.K.

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

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

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 <p>Atlantic cod <i>Gadus morhua</i></p> <p>Icelandic</p> <p>Fishery countries: Iceland</p>	<p>Bottom trawl Longlines</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p> <p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p> <p>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1</p> <p>Ocean Wise Recommended</p>	<p>▼</p>
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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.

 <p>Atlantic cod <i>Gadus morhua</i></p> <p>Icelandic</p> <p>Fishery countries: Iceland</p>	<p>Seine nets Handlines and pole-lines</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p> <p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p> <p>Ocean Wise Recommended</p>	<p>▼</p>
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Environmental Notes

- No significant interactions between PET species and Danish seine or handline gear have been recorded in this fishery.
- 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

References

[Vottunarstofan Tún ehf., April 2017, ISF Iceland Cod fishery re-assessment – MSC Public Certification Report](#)

 <p>Atlantic herring <i>Clupea harengus</i></p>	<p>Midwater trawl</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p> <p>Seafood Watch</p>	<p>▼</p>
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North Sea Autumn spawners

Fishery countries:
Denmark, Norway, U.K.

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Atlantic mackerel

Scomber scombrus

Midwater trawl

Certified

NE Atlantic

Fishery countries:
Denmark, Germany,
Ireland, Netherlands,
Sweden, U.K.

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- 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.



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified

Iceland

Fishery countries:
Iceland

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 salmon.

General Notes

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

References:

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



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified



Norway

Fishery countries:

Norway

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:

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

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

[FishSource – salmon, Norway](#).



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified



United Kingdom

Fishery countries:

U.K.

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

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

References:

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

 <p>Blue mussel <i>Mytilus edulis</i></p> <p>Shetland Islands and Scottish Mainland</p> <p>Fishery countries: U.K.</p>	<p>Miscellaneous</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p> <p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p> <p>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1</p> <p>Ocean Wise Not recommended</p>	<p>▼</p>
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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch is not an issue for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

This is an enhanced fishery, which comprises a wild harvest (seed collection) followed by a grow-out phase.

References

[Acoura Marine, 2017, MSC Public Certification Report for Shetland and Scottish Mainland Rope Grown mussel Enhanced fishery.](#)

 <p>Cape hake <i>Merluccius capensis;</i> <i>Merluccius paradoxus</i></p> <p>South Africa</p> <p>Fishery countries: South Africa</p>	<p>Bottom trawl</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p> <p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p> <p>Good Fish Guide Think 3</p> <p>Ocean Wise Not recommended</p>	<p>▼</p>
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Environmental Notes

- Previous concerns over interactions with seabirds have been mitigated using bird scaring lines and a reduction in fishing effort. However, information on seabird bycatch mortality is still limited.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but there is a strategy in place for managing retained species. The discard rate for the fishery is very low and the fishery is unlikely to hinder the recovery of discarded species.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed, however, this fishery is considered highly unlikely to have an irreversible impact on habitat structure and function.

General Notes

References

[Intertek, 2015, MSC Public Certification Report for South Africa Hake Trawl Fishery.](#)





Pots and traps

Not certified or in a FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 4



Edible crab
Cancer pagurus

Southern North Sea

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.



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 – Bass, seabass \(Farmed\), Europe, Global GAP certified](#)

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



European sprat
Sprattus sprattus

Midwater trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Baltic Sea

Fishery countries:
Latvia

Environmental Notes

- Effects on PET species are considered highly likely to be within acceptable limits.
- The main bycatch species, Baltic herring, is well managed.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Bureau Veritas, 2017, MSC Public Certification Report for SLFPO Pelagic Trawl Sprat \(*Sprattus sprattus*\)](#)

 Haddock <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> Barents Sea Fishery countries: Faroe Islands	Bottom trawl	Certified	FishSource Well Managed Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2 Ocean Wise Recommended	▼
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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

References

[DNV GL, August 2017, MSC Public Certification Report for Faroe Islands and Iceland North East Arctic Cod, Haddock and Saithe](#)

 Haddock <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> Barents Sea Fishery countries: France, Greenland	Bottom trawl	Certified	FishSource Well Managed Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2 Ocean Wise Not recommended	▼
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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

References

[Lloyd's Register, April 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for Greenland cod, haddock and saithe trawl fishery](#)

[ME Certification, October 2017, MSC Public Certification Report for Compagnie des Pêches St Malo and Euronor cod and haddock fishery](#)

 Bottom trawl Seine nets	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
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Haddock
Melanogrammus
aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Gillnets and
entangling nets

Hook and line

Longlines

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

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

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[Lloyd's Register, September 2019, MSC 3rd Surveillance Report for Barents Sea cod, haddock and saithe fishery](#)

[DNV GL, April 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for Re assessment of the Russian Federation Barents Sea cod, haddock and saithe fishery](#)



Haddock
Melanogrammus
aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia

Bottom trawl

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2



Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[Acoura Marine, August 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for FIUN Barents & Norwegian Seas Cod and Haddock Fishery.](#)

[Acoura Marine, January 2016, MSC Public Certification Report for Arkhangelsk Trawlfleet Barents Sea cod & haddock Fishery.](#)



Haddock

Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Bottom trawl
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.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Measures to protect vulnerable habitats such as cold water coral reefs are in place.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Haddock

Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended




Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species, although there is a risk of seabird entanglement.
- 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.


 <p>Haddock <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i></p> <p>Northern shelf</p> <p>Fishery countries: U.K.</p>	<p>Bottom trawl Seine nets</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p> <p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p> <p>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</p> <p>Ocean Wise Not recommended</p>	<p>▼</p>
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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


 <p>Japanese flying squid <i>Todarodes pacificus</i></p> <p>East China Sea and Japan Sea</p> <p>Fishery countries: Japan</p>	<p>Hook and line</p>	<p>Not certified or in a FIP</p>	<p>FishSource Managed</p> <p>Seafood Watch Avoid</p> <p>Ocean Wise Not recommended</p>	<p>▼</p>
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Environmental Notes

- The jig fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species.
- Bycatch in the jig fishery is minimal.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 <p>Lyrate hard clam <i>Meretrix lyrata</i></p> <p>Ben Tre, Vietnam</p> <p>Fishery countries:</p>	<p>Miscellaneous</p>	<p>Certified</p>	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p> <p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p>	<p>▼</p>
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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

- No additional notes.



Mussels

Mytilus spp.

Farmed

Certified

United Kingdom

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

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

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



Northern prawn

Pandalus borealis

Bottom trawl

Certified

Atlantic Canada: SFAs
1, 4-10, 12-15

Fishery countries:
Canada

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Bycatch of threatened wolffishes occurs but is not thought to hinder their recovery.
- 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.



Certified

FishSource



Bottom trawl

Northern prawn

Pandalus borealis

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Lithuania, Norway, U.K.

Well Managed



Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise

Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch 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 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

Bottom trawl

Certified

Skagerrak and Norwegian deep

Fishery countries:

Norway

FishSource

Well Managed

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise

Not 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 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

Bottom trawl

Certified

Western Greenland

Fishery countries:

Greenland

FishSource

Well Managed

Seafood Watch

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise

Recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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



Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Bottom trawl

FIP

Botney Gut- Silver Pit

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Seafood Watch

Avoid

Good Fish Guide

Think 4

Ocean Wise

Not recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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



Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Bottom trawl

FIP

South Minch

Fishery countries:
U.K.

FishSource

Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch

Avoid

Good Fish Guide

Think 4

Ocean Wise

Not recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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



Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource

Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch



Firth of Clyde, Irish Sea East, North Minch

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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



Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Farn Deeps, Firth of Forth, Moray Firth, Noup

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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



Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Fladen Ground

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

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](#)



Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Devil's Hole

Fishery countries:
U.K.

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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



Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Irish Sea West

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

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

- No additional notes.



Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Off Horn's Reef

Fishery countries:
Netherlands

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

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 \(Central\)](#).

 <p>Norway lobster <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i></p> <p>The Smalls</p> <p>Fishery countries: Ireland</p>	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	<p>Seafood Watch Avoid</p> <p>Good Fish Guide Avoid 5</p> <p>Ocean Wise Not recommended</p>	
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 <p>Pacific cod <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i></p> <p>Eastern Bering Sea</p> <p>Fishery countries: U.S.</p>	Bottom trawl	Certified	<p>FishSource Well Managed</p> <p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p> <p>NOAA FSSI 4</p>	
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Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds and marine mammals with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

- Concerns about low stock led to the closure of the Alaskan Pacific cod fishery for 2020 (after the reporting period).

 <p>Pangas <i>Pangasius spp.</i></p> <p>Vietnam</p> <p>Fishery countries: Vietnam</p>	Farmed	Certified	<p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p> <p>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2</p> <p>Ocean Wise Recommended</p>	
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Environmental Notes

- Pangasius feed includes low levels of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. Feed inputs are required to be responsibly sourced where possible.
- As a native species, the risk to wild populations from escapes is low. Juveniles used in pangasius farming come from Vietnamese hatcheries and the trade of wild-caught broodstock is limited.
- Pangasius farming in Vietnam is linked to illegal disposal of waste into adjoining waterways with cumulative impacts that contribute to water pollution. However, certified farms are assumed to dispose of waste properly.

General Notes

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

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

References:

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

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

[Ocean Wise ratings for catfish](#)

[FishSource – Pangasius, Vietnam](#)



Peruvian calico scallop

Argopecten purpuratus

Peru

Fishery countries:

Peru

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- No feed inputs are used to support farmed scallops.
- The larval phase of scallops may be transported away from farm sites. But, scallops are mostly farmed within their native range and pose little risk from escapes. Predator control methods used are low-impact and there is little risk of direct or accidental mortality of predators and other wildlife.
- There is no concern regarding pollution from nutrients or organic matter as no feed or nutrient fertilization inputs are used to support farmed scallops.

General Notes

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

References:

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Peruvian Scallop](#)



Pink salmon

Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Alaska

Fishery countries:

U.S.

Purse seine
Gillnets and
entangling nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended




Environmental Notes

- 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

[Intertek Moody Marine, 2013, MSC Public Certification Report for Alaska Salmon Fishery](#)

 Pink salmon <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> Russia – Iturup Island Sakhalin Fishery countries: Russia	Pots and traps	Certified	FishSource Well Managed Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2 Ocean Wise Not recommended	▼
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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low and non-target species are released alive.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

References

[SCS Global Services, 2015, MSC Public Certification Report for Iturup Pink & Chum Salmon Fisheries](#)


 Rainbow Trout, Steelhead Trout <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> Turkey Fishery countries: Turkey	Farmed	Certified	Sustainability not rated	▼
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Environmental Notes

- Trout have a high requirement for fish in their diet.
- Escapes are unlikely to have a significant impact on wild trout populations.
- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

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

 Skipjack tuna		Not certified or in a FIP	FishSource Managed	▼
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Katsuwonus pelamis

**Western and Central
Pacific Ocean –
WCPFC**

Fishery countries:
Philippines

FAD-free
(unassociated)
purse seine

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery uses FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine gear, which results in less bycatch than associated fisheries. However, purse seine gear still present a hazard to sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks.
- This fishery uses FAD-free (unassociated) purse seine gear, which results in less bycatch than associated fisheries. However, bycatch is still a risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



**Wellington flying
squid**

Nototodarus sloanii

**East and West NZ, NZ
Southern Islands**

Fishery countries:
New Zealand

Midwater trawl
Bottom trawl
Hook and line

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

**Sustainability not
rated**



Environmental Notes

- The fishery interacts with marine mammals and seabirds but there are management measures in place.
- Information on bycatch is limited.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

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

References

[OpenSeas New Zealand, May 2019, Arrow squid](#)



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

India

Fishery countries:
India

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 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 – Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global, GAA BAP certification \(4*\)](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global, GAA BAP certification \(2 and 3*\)](#)

[Seafood Watch, India Farmed Giant Tiger Prawn and Whiteleg Shrimp Report](#)

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

 <p>Whiteleg shrimp <i>Penaeus vannamei</i></p> <p>Indonesia</p> <p>Fishery countries: Indonesia</p>	Farmed	Certified	<p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p>	
			<p>Good Fish Guide Think 3</p>	
			<p>Ocean Wise Not recommended</p>	

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. At least 50% of the feed used in certified production is required to be responsibly or sustainably sourced.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Indonesia and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality and cumulative impacts across a region may occur.

General Notes

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

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

References:

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global, GAA BAP certification \(4*\)](#)

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

[FishSource – Shrimp, Indonesia](#)

 <p>Whiteleg shrimp <i>Penaeus vannamei</i></p> <p>Thailand</p> <p>Fishery countries: Thailand</p>	Farmed	Certified	<p>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</p>	
			<p>Good Fish Guide Think 3</p>	
			<p>Ocean Wise Not recommended</p>	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

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

References:

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global, GAA BAP 2 and 3*](#)

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

[FishSource – Shrimp, Thailand](#)



Whiteleg shrimp

Penaeus vannamei

Farmed

Certified

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

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 concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates this risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Vietnam and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle, moderating the impact of effluents on water quality. There is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs, but evidence suggests that illegal antibiotics are sometimes used on Vietnamese shrimp farms. Environmental issues are mitigated by the certification standards.

General Notes

Certification addresses most areas of environmental concern.

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

References:

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global, GAA BAP certification \(4*\)](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global, GAA BAP certification \(2 and 3*\)](#)

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

[FishSource – Shrimp, Vietnam](#)



Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2



Yellowfin tuna

Thunnus albacares

Western and Central
Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
China, Micronesia

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- There is bycatch for this fishery. Evidence suggests that impacts are likely to be within safe limits, but there is a lack of recent data available to fully assess significance.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Control Union Pesca, October 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for MIFV RMI EEZ Longline Yellowfin and Bigeye Tuna Fishery.](#)



Yesso scallop

Patinopecten yessoensis

Dredge

Certified

Hokkaido

Fishery countries:
Japan

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed, but the fishery is considered highly unlikely to reduce habitat structure and function to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.

General Notes

References

[Acoura Marine, March 2018, MSC Reduced Re-Assessment Public Certification Report for Japanese Scallop Hanging and Seabed Enhanced Fisheries](#)



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