

Ocean Disclosure Project 2016



Key



| Fishery name and location | Fishing gear used | Certification or FIP | Category | Environmental notes |
|--|---|----------------------|----------|--|
| Alaska pollock Aleutian Islands United States  |  | Certified | B | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bycatch levels are recorded and considered low. Although bycatch includes threatened chinook salmon, impacts are reasonably well understood, and not considered a threat to the protection and recovery of these stocks. Direct and indirect impacts on PET species have been subject to extensive research and considered low and not significant. Regulations are in place that restrict trawling to prevent potential depletion of prey for endangered Steller sea lions, and reduce bycatch of halibut and crabs Impacts on the benthic habitats and communities are considered low, as only pelagic trawl gear is allowed in the directed fishery. |
| Alaska pollock East Bering Sea United States  |  | Certified | A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bycatch levels are recorded and considered low. Although bycatch includes threatened chinook salmon, impacts are reasonably well understood and not considered a threat to the protection and recovery of these stocks. Direct and indirect impacts on PET species have been subject to extensive research and considered low and not significant. Regulations are in place that restrict trawling to prevent potential depletion of prey for endangered Steller sea lions, and reduce bycatch of halibut and crabs. Management measures are in place to reduce the impact of bottom trawls used in this fishery. |
| Alaska pollock Gulf of Alaska United States  |  | Certified | B | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct and indirect impacts of the fishery on PET species (e.g. Chinook salmon) have been subject to extensive research. The fishery is considered not to pose any unacceptable impacts on any PET species. Regulations are in place that restrict trawling in certain areas, to prevent potential depletion of prey for endangered Steller sea lions. Most of the fishery is conducted by midwater, or pelagic, trawls, and therefore impacts on the benthic habitat are minimized. Several areas in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) region are closed to trawling, in order to protect important seabed habitats. |

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| <p>Albacore Indian Ocean Korea, IOTC</p>  |  | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  The fishery is regulated under the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission. Compliance with IOTC rules is difficult to accurately assess.  The fishery catches also catches other tuna species, billfish and sharks.  There are direct impacts on PET species such as seabirds, sharks, turtles and marine mammals. Insufficient information to assess the importance of this fishery on the population size of PET species; greater observer coverage and data collection required.  There is no impact on the benthic habitat. |
| <p>Albacore North Pacific Korea, WCPFC, IATTC</p>  |  | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  The fishery is regulated under the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission. Compliance with IOTC rules is difficult to accurately assess.  The fishery catches also catches other tuna species, billfish and sharks.  There are direct impacts on PET species such as seabirds, sharks, turtles and marine mammals. Insufficient information to assess the importance of this fishery on the population size of PET species; greater observer coverage and data collection required.  There is no impact on the benthic habitat. |
| <p>Anchoveta Peruvian northern-central stock Peru</p>  |  | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.  No direct impact on PET species.  This fish plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.  No impact on the benthic habitat. |
| <p>Atlantic cod Barents Sea Norway</p>  |      | <p>Certified</p> |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Good Marine Protected Area (MPA) coverage. These MPAs have been selected based on the importance of their biological production and biodiversity.  Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat. |


Bycatch


Protected, endangered & threatened (PET) species


Wider food web


Benthic habitat


General notes


Midwater trawl


Hook and lines


Long lines


Seine nets


Purse seine

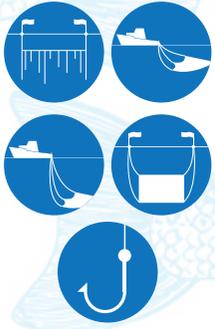

Gillnets


Pots and traps


Bottom trawls


Dredge

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| <p>Atlantic cod Greenland inshore Greenland</p>  |  | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>N/A</p> | <p> Insufficient information available on this fishery.*</p> |
| <p>Atlantic cod Icelandic Iceland</p>  |  | <p>Certified</p> | <p>A</p> | <p> Bycatch is considered to be low: all catches must be landed and are weighed and reported. Data is collected by an on-board observer program. There are also gear regulations to reduce bycatch in place.</p> <p> Interactions with and impacts on PET species by the fishery are very unlikely, apart from a small risk of seabird entanglement.</p> <p> Several areas off Icelandic waters are closed temporarily or permanently to all fisheries to protect both juveniles of some demersal species and benthic habitats.</p> |
| <p>Atlantic herring North Sea Autumn spawners United Kingdom</p>  |  | <p>Certified</p> | <p>A</p> | <p> Very low bycatch.</p> <p> No direct impact on PET species.</p> <p> This fishery does not impact the benthic habitat.</p> |
| <p>Atlantic lobster South Gulf of St Lawrence Canada</p>  |  | <p>Some Product Certified</p> | <p>B</p> | <p> Fishing takes place in an area with Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). Habitat impacts are thought to be low.</p> <p> Impacts on PET species are considered low.</p> <p> Unlikely to have significant impact on the benthic habitat.</p> |

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Protected, endangered & threatened (PET) species 

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| Atlantic lobster SW Nova Scotia Canada  |  | Not Certified or in a FIP | N/A |  Insufficient information available on this fishery.* |
| Atlantic mackerel North-East Atlantic United Kingdom  |  | Not Certified or in a FIP |  |  Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.  Mackerel is an important food source for various marine mammals but no information could be obtained on the indirect effects of removal of a preferred prey species.  Pelagic gear will not impact the benthic habitat. |
| Common squid nei Indonesia  |  | Not Certified or in a FIP | N/A |  Insufficient information available on this fishery.* |
| Cuckoo ray Celtic Sea United Kingdom  |  | Not Certified or in a FIP | N/A |  The fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk. However, very little to nothing is known about this fishery's impacts. There is a Seafish 'Skates and Rays Working Group' and UK retailers follow their recommendations regarding responsible sourcing of particular species. |
| Deep-water Cape hake South Africa  |   | Certified |  |  Mitigation measures have been put in place for seabirds. Several vulnerable species of sharks and skates are also taken as bycatch by the trawl and longline fisheries, most of which are generally discarded. The available information suggests the fishery is not significantly impacting any of the non-target species.  There is no reported evidence that this hake fishery is significantly impacting on the ecosystem's overall biodiversity or specifically on PET species.  Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat. |

 Bycatch

 Protected, endangered & threatened (PET) species

 Midwater trawl

 Gillnets

 Hook and lines

 Pots and traps

 Long lines

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| <p>Devil anglerfish West South Africa South Africa</p>  |  | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>N/A</p> | <p> There is insufficient information on this fishery.</p> |
| <p>Edible crab East Coast Scotland United Kingdom</p>  |  | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>N/A</p> | <p> Insufficient information available on this fishery. However, the fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk.*</p> <p> Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.</p> <p> Unlikely to impact PET species.</p> <p> Unlikely to have significant impact on the benthic habitat.</p> |
| <p>Edible crab Orkney United Kingdom</p>  |  | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>N/A</p> | <p> This fishery is a pot and trap ('creel') fishery that relies on gear resting on the seabed and attached by ropes to floats on the surface for recovery purposes.</p> <p> The gear catches a mixture of target species. Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.</p> <p> Some reports of impacts on PET species through entanglement with float lines.</p> <p> Unlikely to have significant impact on the benthic habitat.</p> |
| <p>European hake North-East Atlantic northern stock European Union</p>  |  | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p> B</p> | <p> There are some impacts on PET species and habitat associated with this fishery but the level (intensity) of the environmental effects varied with gears and areas. However, the level of the impacts are not completely clear and a monitoring and management strategy should be implemented.</p> |

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 General notes

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| European lobster E United Kingdom European Union  |  | Not Certified or in a FIP | N/A |  There is insufficient information on this fishery. |
| European pilchard Bay of Biscay, Southern Celtic Seas and English Channel United Kingdom  |   | Some Product Certified | B |  Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.  Impacts on PET species are considered low.  Unlikely to have significant impact on the benthic habitat. |
| European pilchard Iberian Portugal  |  | Not Certified or in a FIP | C |  Sardine is an important prey species for several marine mammals in the region including common and other dolphins and harbour porpoises. |
| European pilchard North-West Africa Southern Morocco  |   | Some Product in a FIP (A) | C |  Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.  No direct impact on PET species.  This fish plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.  No impact on the benthic habitat. |
| European plaice Icelandic Iceland  |  | Not Certified or in a FIP | B |  Several levels of closure areas are in place (temporal, seasonal and permanent) to protect spawning areas and vulnerable habitats.  The seabed is being mapped by the Icelandic Marine Research Institute. The impact of the fishery is being monitored but the influence is not yet fully understood. Bottom trawls impact on the benthic habitat. |

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| European plaice North Sea and Skagerrak United Kingdom  |  | Not Certified or in a FIP |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Bycatch and discarding, along with impact on PET species are not systematically recorded.  Bottom trawls impact the benthic habitat. |
| European sprat English Channel United Kingdom  |  | Not Certified or in a FIP |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Further information on bycatch species is required, but this fishery is considered relatively clean in terms of bycatch. Risks of ghost fishing are also low.  Direct impacts on PET species are considered to be unlikely; research on indirect impacts via competition for sprat is underway.  This fishery primarily operates with mid-water trawls, which have a negligible impact on the benthic habitat. |
| Haddock Barents Sea Norway  |      | Certified |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Reasonably good Marine Protected Areas (MPA) coverage, selected based on the importance of their biological production and biodiversity.  There is still insufficient information (particularly gear-specific) regarding impacts on PET species but no reported evidence of significant interactions with any endangered species.  Bottom trawls impact on the benthic habitat. |
| Haddock Icelandic Iceland  |  | Not Certified or in a FIP |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Bycatch for this fishery is considered low: all catches must be landed and are weighed and reported. Data is collected by an Marine Research Institute (MRI) observer program. There are also gear regulations to reduce bycatch in place.  Interactions with and impacts on PET species by the fishery are very unlikely, apart from a small risk of seabird entanglement.  Several areas off Icelandic waters are closed temporarily or permanently to all fisheries to protect both juveniles of some demersal species and benthic habitats. |
| Haddock North Sea United Kingdom  |   | Certified |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Bycatch of non-commercial species which are important ecosystem components requires further study as to its consequences.  The fishery might interact with some protected species, such as blue skate and spotted ray. However, some protective management measures have been introduced.  Bottom trawls impact on the benthic habitat. Coral reefs are protected in areas closed to all bottom-towed fishing gears in Norway. |


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Pots and traps


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Dredge


Purse seine


Wider food web


Benthic habitat


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| <p>Japanese Flying Squid</p> <p>East China Sea and East/Japan Sea Canada</p>  |   | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>B</p> | <p> Information on this fishery is not made public and therefore little is known about this fishery.</p> |
| <p>Japanese threadfin bream</p> <p>Stock unit undefined Indonesia</p>  |  | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>C</p> | <p> Trawl fisheries have been reported to catch turtles and marine mammals off the Indian coast although there is no specific data for this fishery.</p> <p> The impact of this fishery on the stock is probably high because there are few efforts to discriminate between juveniles and adult bream and spawning areas are not adequately protected.</p> |
| <p>Lemon sole</p> <p>Icelandic Iceland</p>  |  | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>B</p> | <p> Insufficient information available on this fishery. However, the fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk.*</p> |
| <p>Lemon sole</p> <p>North Sea and Eastern English Channel United Kingdom</p>  |   | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>N/A</p> | <p> Insufficient information available on this fishery. However, the fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk.*</p> |

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| <p>North Pacific hake West coast USA and Canada United States, Canada</p>  |  | <p>Certified</p> | <p>A</p> |  Environmental impacts considered low. |
| <p>Northern prawn Atlantic Canada Canada</p>  |  | <p>Certified</p> | <p>B</p> |  Bottom trawls impact on the benthic habitat. Available information suggests that shrimp fishing occurs in less sensitive benthic habitats, and therefore the impact of the fishery is minor. |
| <p>Northern prawn Barents Sea Norway</p>  |  | <p>Certified</p> | <p>C</p> |  No reports of interactions of the fishery with PET species could be located, despite Norway having initiated a programme to monitor marine mammal bycatch in 2004.  Information is scarce on the benthic habitat types of the Barents Sea, which impedes the assessment of the fishery's effects and the determination of what constitutes acceptable levels of fishing (ICES, 2010b) although research is underway. |
| <p>Northern prawn Icelandic offshore Iceland</p>  |  | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>C</p> |  The impact of the fishery on PET species is not specifically known.  Bottom trawls will impact on the benthic habitat. There are area closures for bottom trawling but the specific impact of this fishery on the seabed (on cold water corals, sponges etc.) is unknown. |
| <p>Northern prawn West Greenland Greenland</p>  |  | <p>Certified</p> | <p>B</p> |  Insufficient information available on this fishery. However, no high risk issues have been identified at this time.* |

-  Bycatch
-  Protected, endangered & threatened (PET) species
-  Midwater trawl
-  Gillnets
-  Hook and lines
-  Pots and traps
-  Long lines
-  Bottom trawls
-  Wider food web
-  Seine nets
-  Benthic habitat
-  Purse seine
-  Dredge
-  General notes

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| <p>Norway lobster Eastern Irish Sea United Kingdom</p>  |  | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>C</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  PET species are not impacted by the fishery and the habitat structure and function is not undermined.  Bottom trawls impact on the benthic habitat. |
| <p>Patagonian scallop Stock units undefined Argentina</p>  |  | <p>Certified</p> | <p>B</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Unlikely to have a significant impact on PET species.  Bottom trawls impact on the benthic habitat, however scallops reside on soft mud, meaning there is little or no impact on animals requiring hard bottom to grow. A rotational harvest scheme is under development. |
| <p>Peruvian calico scallop Peruvian Peru</p>  |  | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>C</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  No bycatch.  No direct impact on PET species.  No impact on the benthic habitat. |
| <p>Pink salmon East Pacific, Alaska United States</p>  |  | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>C</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  There is bycatch of Canadian sockeye stocks in the Southeast Alaska pink salmon fishery including some stocks of regulatory concern. |
| <p>Pink salmon East Pacific, Cook Inlet, Alaska United States</p>  |   | <p>Certified</p> | <p>A</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  This fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk.* |

Bycatch 

Protected, endangered & threatened (PET) species 

Midwater trawl 

Gillnets 

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| <p>Queen scallop Irish Sea and off Northern Ireland United Kingdom</p>  |   | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>N/A</p> |  Fishing gears may have biological impacts and physical effects on the ecosystem which depends on the type of habitat used by queen scallops – sand, sandy gravel and mud, maerl or mussel beds. Trawling is expected to cause less damage to the benthic ecosystem than dredging. |
| <p>Saithe North Sea United Kingdom</p>  |    | <p>Certified</p> | <p>B</p> |  Incidental bycatch of marine mammals is rare in the saithe fishery.  Bottom trawls impact on the benthic habitat, but North Sea saithe fisheries are known to have less impact on the seafloor than most other bottom trawl fisheries. |
| <p>Short-finned eel New Zealand and South East Australia New Zealand</p>  |  | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>N/A</p> |  Different areas of Lake Ellesmere are closed to the commercial eel fishery.  No direct impact on PET species.  No impact on the benthic habitat. |
| <p>Skipjack tuna Eastern Pacific Ecuador, International waters, Atlantic, IATTC</p>   |  | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>B</p> |  There is bycatch of a range of species, but inadequate data on levels and rates for sensitive species in this fishery.  No impact on the benthic habitat. |

Bycatch 

Protected, endangered & threatened (PET) species 

Wider food web 

Benthic habitat 

General notes 

Midwater trawl 

Hook and lines 

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Purse seine 

Gillnets 

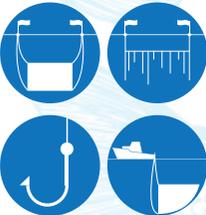
Pots and traps 

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| <p>Skipjack tuna Indian ocean IOTC</p>  |  | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>B</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Asda has a commitment to avoid sourcing tuna caught with Fish Aggregating Devices.  There is the potential for bycatch problems associated with sharks, turtles and other tuna species. |
| <p>Skipjack tuna Western and Central Pacific Indonesia, WCPFC</p>  |  | <p>FIP (E)</p> | <p>B</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Bycatch is usually low with hook and lines. However, longlines have the potential to accidentally catch turtles, sharks, seabirds and other non-target species.  There is no impact on the benthic habitat. |
| <p>Skipjack tuna Western and Central Pacific Indonesia, WCPFC</p>  |  | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>B</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.  No impact on the benthic habitat. |
| <p>Skipjack tuna Western and Central Pacific New Zealand, WCPFC</p>  |  | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>C</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">  For the period 2010-2011, there were no reported interactions with seabirds, turtles and marine mammals for New Zealand purse seiners operating within their EEZ waters. Bycatch rates are relatively minimal as the vessels target free schools of skipjack tuna and do not use fish aggregating devices (FADs).  No impact on the benthic habitat. |

General notes

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-  Wider food web
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| Sockeye salmon East Pacific, Alaska United States  |  | Certified |  |  Insufficient information available on this fishery. However, the fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk.* |
| Sockeye salmon East Pacific, British Columbia Canada  |  | Certified |  |  May potentially have some impact on PET seabird species.  No impact on the benthic habitat. |
| Spotted ray Stock units undefined United Kingdom  |  | Not Certified or in a FIP | N/A |  There is insufficient information on this fishery.* |
| Swordfish Indian Ocean Sri Lanka  |  | Not Certified or in a FIP | N/A |  There is documentation of problematic bycatch of vulnerable species groups in Sri Lanka gillnet and pelagic longline fisheries. |
| Swordfish Southeast Pacific Korea  |  | Not Certified or in a FIP | N/A |  There is bycatch of other species including shark.  There are recorded impacts on PET species, particularly turtles and seabirds.  No impact on the benthic habitat. |

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| <p>Thornback ray Irish and Celtic Seas United Kingdom</p>  |  | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>N/A</p> | <p> The fishery is not believed to pose a high environmental risk. However, very little to nothing is known about this fishery's impacts. There is a Seafish 'Skates and Rays Working Group' and UK retailers follow their recommendations regarding responsible sourcing of particular species.</p> |
| <p>Whiting North Sea and Eastern English Channel United Kingdom</p>  |   | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>B</p> | <p> Bycatch data could be improved for all fleets. Efforts are continuing in North Sea states with assessing bycatch, developing alternative mitigation methods and developing frameworks for determining safe bycatch limits and protecting relevant habitats.</p> <p> Bottom trawls impact on the benthic habitat.</p> |
| <p>Yellowfin tuna Atlantic Atlantic Ocean, ICCAT</p>  |   | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>B</p> | <p> Longlines have the potential to accidentally catch turtles, sharks, seabirds and other non-target species. There is limited data available on levels and rates of bycatch of sensitive species groups in this fishery.</p> <p> There is no impact on the seabed.</p> |
| <p>Yellowfin tuna Eastern Pacific IATTC</p>  |    | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>B</p> | <p> Longlines have the potential to accidentally catch turtles, sharks, seabirds and other non-target species. There is limited data available on levels and rates of bycatch of sensitive species groups in this fishery.</p> <p> This fishery interacts with some PET species, particularly turtles and seabirds.</p> <p> No impact on the benthic habitat.</p> |

 Bycatch

 Protected, endangered & threatened (PET) species

 Midwater trawl

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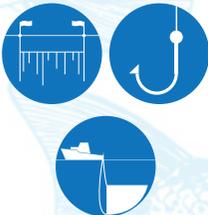
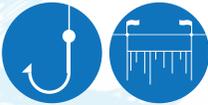
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|---|--|---|-----------------|---|
| <p>Yellowfin tuna</p> <p>Indian Ocean IOTC</p>  |  | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>C</p> |  Limited data available on levels and rates of bycatch of sensitive species groups in this fishery. Overall there is insufficient information available on this fishery.* |
| <p>Yellowfin tuna</p> <p>Western and Central Pacific International waters, WCPFC</p>  |  | <p>Not Certified or in a FIP</p> | <p>B</p> |  Bycatch of seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks in pelagic longline tuna fisheries threatens some populations with extinction.  Longlines have the potential to incidentally capture vulnerable species including seabirds and sea turtles. Bycatch of seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks in pelagic longline tuna fisheries threatens some populations with extinction. |
| <p>Yellowfin tuna</p> <p>Western and Central Pacific WCPFC</p>  |  | <p>Some Product in a FIP (E)</p> | <p>B</p> |  Bycatch is usually low with hook and lines. There is limited data available on levels and rates of bycatch of sensitive species groups in this fishery. Best practices for bycatch reduction for many species (i.e. sea turtles and sharks) have not been adopted.  Longlines have the potential to incidentally capture vulnerable species including seabirds and sea turtles.  No impact on the benthic habitat. |

*Please refer to the FishSource website for further information: www.fishsource.org

Regional Fishery Management Organisations

IATTC - Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission

WCPFC - Western & Central Pacific Fisheries Commission

ICCAT - International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

IOTC - Indian Ocean Tuna Commission

-  Bycatch
-  Protected, endangered & threatened (PET) species
-  Midwater trawl
-  Gillnets
-  Hook and lines
-  Pots and traps
-  Long lines
-  Bottom trawls
-  Seine nets
-  Dredge
-  Purse seine
-  Wider food web
-  Benthic habitat
-  General notes