

WAITROSE & PARTNERS

Waitrose & Partners

The John Lewis Partnership is the UK's largest employee owned company and parent company of two cherished retail brands – John Lewis & Partners and Waitrose & Partners, which are owned in Trust by our partners. Over 100 years ago our founder John Spedan Lewis set out the principles for how our Company should operate and produced a written Constitution to help Partners understand their rights and responsibilities as co-owners.

Waitrose has long championed responsible practices. From our pioneering work across free-range and organic, our support of local British produce to our efforts to promote the highest possible standards in animal welfare and responsible fishing, we are committed to doing the right thing and continue to grow and align our business to our founding principles of integrity, fairness and innovation.

Waitrose & Partners has 338* shops in England, Scotland, Wales and the Channel Islands, including 61 convenience branches, and another 27 shops at Welcome Break locations. We export products to more than 50 countries worldwide, have nine shops which operate under licence in the Middle East and having a growing omni-channel presence through Waitrose.com, Waitrose Cellar and Waitrose Florist.

* as of July 2020

2020

Number of wild caught species used	Number of farmed species used	% volume from certified fisheries and farms*	% volume from a FIP	% volume from uncertified sources
50	11	92	2.9	4.4
Production Methods Used				
• Midwater trawl • Bottom trawl • Dredge	• Purse seine • Seine nets • Gillnets and entangling nets	• Hook and line • Longlines • Handlines and pole-lines	• Rake / hand gathered / hand netted • Pots and traps • Miscellaneous	• Farmed

Summary

Our responsible sourcing:

At Waitrose & Partners, we only procure fish and seafood that is responsibly fished or farmed: we are committed to responsible seafood sourcing and as such have had a strategy on this for over 15 years. We are pioneers of ground-breaking animal welfare and CSR initiatives and we have long-term working partnerships with our farmers. All Waitrose Branded seafood complies with our responsible sourcing criteria and Sustainable Seafood Coalition guidelines: as a result, 92.7% of our own label fish and shellfish is independently certified as responsibly sourced to a recognised* third party standard. We have action plans for the remaining percentage to help move these products to certification, and are supporting a number of important fisheries working towards achieving certified status through several Fisheries Improvement Projects.

Specific policies

We have a number of specific policies and requirements that form part of our responsible sourcing approach including but not limited to:

- We have a farmed fish sourcing policy that covers 4 key areas, including only sourcing fish from known and approved farms, rearing fish to the highest animal welfare using responsible feeds and feeding regimes, and respecting the environment.
- We implement a formal ‘feet on the farm’ assessment scheme called ‘Responsible Efficient Production (REP) index’ for our famed salmon, sea grown trout, bass, bream, and prawns, which not only captures core data on a range of farming activities but also sets targets and rewards excellence. The assessment is an in-depth audit of processes, procedures and results and measures a range of criteria, which monitors and drives supplier’s demonstrable continuous improvement.
- Marine raw materials used for the production of Waitrose fish feeds must come from managed fisheries, or be produced from trimmings from fish caught for human consumption. All the marine ingredients used in the production of Waitrose salmon, trout and halibut are from MarinTrust certified stocks and it is our intention that all farmed fish diets will be produced using MarinTrust or MSC certified marine ingredients. The marine feed ingredients used in the fish feed for Waitrose Organic salmon and Halibut are produced from trimmings from fish caught for human consumption. We are also deeply involved in a number of innovative projects that explore alternative sustainable proteins for farmed fish feed.
- Our farmed finfish are pre-slaughter stunned.
- We do not allow beam trawling, and this has been our policy since 2007.
- We do not allow the use of fish aggregation devices (FADs) with purse seining: All our own label skipjack tuna is pole and line caught and has been for over 10 years. Since April 2013, all the skipjack tuna used in our business, both canned and in salads and sandwiches, has been certified as sustainable by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC). We have a policy for branded tuna too: it must be pole and line caught or MSC certified to be permitted for sale in our stores.
- We are members of the Global Ghost Gear Initiative (GGGI) and require our suppliers to conform with the their Best Practice Framework for the management of fishing gear.
- We do not sell wild caught warm water prawns.
- We support the development of tools that provide assurance of the protection of human rights and decent working conditions in all supply chains, including on fishing vessels. One such example is the Responsible Fishing Vessel Standard and we have a commitment to all our UK fishing vessels to achieve this standard.

Traceability: Suppliers of Waitrose fish must demonstrate a high level of traceability for all its fish and seafood. Traceability, as well as providing food safety, helps to minimise the risk of illegally caught fish entering the Waitrose supply chain. This is an essential step in preventing this criminal activity that causes serious economic losses, undermines conservation efforts in fisheries and damages the food security of nations and individuals.

Awards: The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) named our fish counters the best in the UK for the second year in a row: Waitrose & Partners was recognised for the largest variety of MSC labelled products available at our fresh fish counters. We also jointly hold the Tier 1 position for the 2019 BBFAW Benchmark: this means we are one of only 6 companies in the world to be recognised as having the best animal welfare for our livestock including our farmed finfish.

Membership of organisations: As part of our responsible sourcing strategy Waitrose & partners fund and/or participate in a variety of initiatives including but not limited to: the Global Tuna Alliance; Responsible Fishing Vessel Scheme – Oversight board and technical advisory committee; Seafood Ethics Action Alliance; Sustainable Seafood Coalition; [Global Ghost Gear Initiative](#); and 7 Fisheries Improvement Projects.

** We recognise the following **third party certification schemes** for our wild caught fish: Marine Stewardship Council (MSC); FAO Based Responsible Fisheries Management Schemes (FAO-RFM), i.e. Icelandic Responsible Fisheries Certification (IRF) and Alaskan Seafood Marketing Institute’s (ASMI) RFM Certification; Friend of the sea (FOS). The following independent third party standards for farmed fish are recognised for our farmed fish: Global Gap certification, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture practice for farmed fish 4 Star, Aquaculture Stewardship Council and Organic standards.*

This profile covers all wild-caught and farmed seafood sourced for Waitrose's own-label seafood in 2019 in the following categories:

- Service counter
- Prepacked chilled
- Seafood
- Frozen
- Canned fish
- Food to go
- Prepared meals
- Entertaining

 https://www.waitrose.com/home/inspiration/about_waitrose/the_waitrose_way/responsible_fishing.html

 https://www.waitrose.com/home/inspiration/about_waitrose/about_our_food/waitrose_fish.html

 https://www.waitrose.com/home/inspiration/about_waitrose/the_waitrose_way/waitrose_animal_welfarecommitments.html

Associated Fisheries



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

Good Fish Guide

Best Choice 2

- 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.

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

FishSource Needs Improvement	▼
Seafood Watch Avoid	
Good Fish Guide Think 4	

Environmental Notes

General Notes

 Albacore <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> North Atlantic Fishery countries: Spain	Hook and line Handlines and pole-lines	Certified	FishSource Well Managed Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	▼
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Environmental Notes

General Notes

MSC: [North Atlantic albacore artisanal fishery](#)

[Bureau Veritas Iberia, June 2016, MSC Public Certification Report for North Atlantic albacore artisanal fishery.](#)

 Albacore <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> North Pacific Fishery countries: South Korea	Longlines	Not certified or in a FIP	FishSource Managed	
			Good Fish Guide Think 3	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 Albacore <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> North Pacific Fishery countries: United States	Hook and line	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
			Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2	

Ocean Wise
Recommended

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species; incidental capture of PET species by troll gear is uncommon.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

- No additional notes.

 Albacore <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> South Pacific Fishery countries: Cook Islands, Fiji	Longlines	Certified	Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.



American lobster
Homarus americanus

Georges Bank and
Off-Shore Nova
Scotia

Fishery countries:
Canada

Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- Direct effects of the fishery on PET species are thought likely to be low. While entanglement in lobster gear presents a risk to marine mammals, especially North Atlantic right whales, no entanglements of right whales were reported in the MSC public certification report.
- Measures are in place to prevent fishing from hindering the recovery and rebuilding of the main bycatch species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

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



American lobster
Homarus americanus

Pots and traps

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

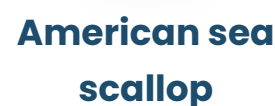


Fishery countries:
United States

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

- There are potential risks to PET species with this fishery, but mitigation actions are underway.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

- No additional notes.



*Placopecten
magellanicus*

Browns and German Bank; Eastern Georges Bank; Eastern Scotian Shelf; St Pierre Bank

Fishery countries:
Canada

Dredge

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



- This fishery is unlikely to have significant impacts on PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is likely to be low.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed.

References

 Argentine anchovy <i>Engraulis anchoita</i> North of 41°S to Santa Catarina Fishery countries: Argentina	Midwater trawl	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
			Ocean Wise Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- Occasional interactions with seabirds and marine mammals are known to occur within this fishery, but data is too limited to state whether this hinders their recovery. An MSC condition is in place to provide evidence of effects 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.

 Atlantic cod <i>Gadus morhua</i> Icelandic Fishery countries: Iceland	Bottom trawl Seine nets Hook and line	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	

		Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

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

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.



Atlantic cod

Gadus morhua

North Sea

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on PET species but occasional interactions with elasmobranchs (skates, rays and sharks), grey seals, and allis shad may occur.
- The main bycatch species include haddock,whiting and saithe, among others. MSC conditions were in place regarding bycatch.
- 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

- Certification for this fishery was suspended in October 2019, after the reporting period, due to low stock levels. The Good Fish Guide rating has since been updated to Avoid 5 (Red) in response to the suspension.

			Certified	▼			
 Atlantic herring <i>Clupea harengus</i> North Sea Autumn spawners Fishery countries: United Kingdom	Midwater trawl						
			Certified	▼			
 Atlantic herring <i>Clupea harengus</i>	Midwater trawl Purse seine						

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 herring <i>Clupea harengus</i>	Midwater trawl Purse seine	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
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NE Atlantic Spring spawners Fishery countries: Norway	
	Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended
	Ocean Wise Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes

 Atlantic herring <i>Clupea harengus</i>				
S Gulf of St. Lawrence fall spawners		Midwater trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	Sustainability not rated
Purse seine				▼
Fishery countries: Canada				

Environmental Notes

- There is a lack of information on interactions with PET species in this fishery.
- Information on bycatch is limited.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



United Kingdom

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but inputs come from IFFO RS or MSC certified sources. Strict feed requirements are applied to organically certified salmon that state that wild-caught marine feed inputs must be sourced from sustainable fisheries.
- 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. Cumulative impacts are monitored by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency. 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](#)
- [Good Fish Guide – Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\), Europe, Organic certification](#)
- [Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Scotland](#)
- [FishSource – salmon, United Kingdom](#)



Blue mussel

Mytilus edulis

Dredge

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Limfjord

Fishery countries:
Denmark

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.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed. An MSC condition is in place to assess the impact of mussel dredges on the sea floor.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Blue mussel
Mytilus edulis

Shetland Islands and
Scottish Mainland

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Miscellaneous

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



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](#)



Brill

Scophthalmus rhombus

NE Atlantic

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



Environmental Notes

- Interactions with PET species are reported to occur but information is limited.
- Bycatch is a significant risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

Brill is caught as part of a multispecies fishery. It is mainly caught as a bycatch species in trawl fisheries in the North Sea.

References

[Seafood Watch Report for Brill, UK and Northern Ireland, Northeast Atlantic: Bottom trawls, Beam trawls, Fixed gillnets \(on stakes\), August 2019](#)



Brill

Scophthalmus rhombus

NE Atlantic

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Gillnets and
entangling nets

Not certified or in
a FIP

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative



		Good Fish Guide Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Marine mammal bycatch is a concern for the gillnet fishery.
- Bycatch is a significant risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

Brill is caught as part of a multispecies fishery. It is mainly caught as a bycatch species in trawl fisheries in the North Sea.

References

[Seafood Watch Report for Brill, UK and Northern Ireland, Northeast Atlantic: Bottom trawls, Beam trawls, Fixed gillnets \(on stakes\), August 2019](#)

				
Brill <i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i>	Hook and line	Not certified or in a FIP	Sustainability not rated	▼
NE Atlantic				
Fishery countries: United Kingdom				

Environmental Notes

- Impacts on PET species are unknown.
- Bycatch is a significant risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

Brill is caught as part of a multispecies fishery. It is mainly caught as a bycatch species in trawl fisheries in the North Sea.

References

[Seafood Watch Report for Brill, UK and Northern Ireland, Northeast Atlantic: Bottom trawls, Beam trawls, Fixed gillnets \(on stakes\), August 2019](#)

				
Carp <i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Farmed	Not certified or in an AIP	Sustainability not rated	▼
France				
Fishery countries: France				

Environmental Notes

- No feed inputs are used.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Chilean mussel
Mytilus chilensis

Chile

Fishery countries:
Chile

Farmed

Certified

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.
- The larval phase of mussels may be transported away from farm sites. The spread of non-native mussels and unintentionally introduced species beyond their natural range may be a cause for concern.
- There is no concern regarding pollution from nutrients or organic matter. No feed or nutrient fertilization inputs are used to support farmed mussels, and water quality has been shown to improve at farmed mussel sites.

General Notes

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

References

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Chilean mussels](#)

 Chilean mussel <i>Mytilus chilensis</i> Chilean Region X Fishery countries: Chile	Miscellaneous	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	
			Ocean Wise Recommended	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

[Institute for Marketecology \(IMO\), November 2013, Chilean mussel fishery and suspended culture Toralla S.A. and Cultivos Toralla S.A., Región X, Chile Public Certification Report](#)

 Chum salmon <i>Oncorhynchus keta</i> Alaska Fishery countries: United States	Purse seine Gillnets and entangling nets Hook and line	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
			Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2	

	Ocean Wise Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Management measures are in place to minimise bycatch of non-target salmon stocks.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[MRAG Americas, 2019, 3rd Re-Assessment Report Alaska Salmon Fishery MSC Public Certification Report](#)

 Coho salmon <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> Alaska Fishery countries: United States	Purse seine Gillnets and entangling nets Longlines	Certified	FishSource Well Managed Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2	▼
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			Ocean Wise Recommended	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[MRAG Americas, 2019, 3rd Re-Assessment Report Alaska Salmon Fishery MSC Public Certification Report](#)

 Common sole <i>Solea solea</i> Eastern English Channel Fishery countries: United Kingdom			Bottom trawl Seine nets	Not certified or in a FIP	Good Fish Guide Think 3	▼
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Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 Cuckoo ray <i>Raja naevus</i> Celtic Sea Fishery countries: United Kingdom			Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	Good Fish Guide Think 4	▼
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Environmental Notes

- There are risks to PET species including the angelshark, which is vulnerable to fishing in this area.

- Multiple species are likely to be caught in this fishery. This species is caught as bycatch.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Deep-water Cape
hake
Merluccius paradoxus

South Africa

Fishery countries:
South Africa

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds with this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place. An MSC condition is in place to gather information on fishery impacts on bird species.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. An MSC condition is in place to investigate options for protecting benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Edible crab

Cancer pagurus

Orkney

Fishery countries:

United Kingdom

Pots and traps

FIP

Good Fish Guide

Think 3



Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles and marine mammals of entanglement in pot ropes with this fishery, although the significance of this risk is unknown.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low. Non-target species are usually released alive.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



European anchovy

Engraulis encrasicolus

Northern Adriatic Sea

Fishery countries:

Croatia, Italy

Midwater trawl

Purse seine

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource

Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch

Good Alternative



Environmental Notes

- Bycatch of marine mammals is reported to occur in the European anchovy pelagic fisheries but information on impacts is limited.
- Other small pelagic species are caught as bycatch.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

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

References

[Seafood Watch Report for Atlantic sardine and European anchovy – Mediterranean and Black Seas: Pelagic Trawl and Purse seine, February 2014](#)

 European anchovy <i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> Bay of Biscay Fishery countries: Spain	Purse seine	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
			Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2	
			Ocean Wise Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Measures are in place to prevent fishing from hindering the recovery and rebuilding of the main bycatch species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

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

References

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

 European hake <i>Merluccius merluccius</i> NE Atlantic northern stock Fishery countries: United Kingdom	Gillnets and entangling nets	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
			Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1	
			Ocean Wise Recommended	

Environmental Notes

- Bycatch of marine mammals is reported to occur in this fishery but rates of catch are within acceptable limits.
- Large mesh nets are used to reduce bycatch although spotted dogfish, spurdogs, and porbeagle shark are occasionally caught.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Intertek, June 2015, MSC Public Certification Report for Cornish Hake Gill Net Fishery.](#)

 European hake <i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	Bottom trawl	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	
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NE Atlantic northern stock Fishery countries: United Kingdom	Seine nets	Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended 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.
- The impact depends on the gear type. Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[ME Certification, July 2018, MSC Expedited Assessment Public Certification Report for SFSAG North Sea haddock](#)

 European lobster Homarus gammarus Normandy and Jersey Fishery countries: United Kingdom	Pots and traps	Certified	FishSource Well Managed Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	▼
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			Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2
			Ocean Wise Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Catch of some crab species is retained. Freezer damaged fish and trawler by-catch is used as bait.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide – Lobster, European, Jersey](#)

 European pilchard <i>Sardina pilchardus</i> Bay of Biscay, Southern Celtic Seas and English Channel Fishery countries: United Kingdom	Purse seine	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
			Good Fish Guide Think 3	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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



European pilchard

Sardina pilchardus

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed



NW Africa central

Fishery countries:

Morocco

Environmental Notes

- Available data is still limited, but work is underway in the Moroccan FIP to determine fishery interactions with PET species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low, but available data is still limited. Work is in progress in the Moroccan FIP to identify and quantify discards.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is covered by the [Morocco sardine – pelagic trawl and seine FIP](#).
- This fish plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.



European pilchard

Sardina pilchardus

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed



NW Africa southern

Fishery countries:

Morocco

Environmental Notes

- Available data is still limited, but work is underway in the Moroccan FIP to determine fishery interactions with PET species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low, but available data is still limited. Work is in progress in the Moroccan FIP to identify and quantify discards.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is covered by the [Morocco sardine – pelagic trawl and seine FIP](#).
- This fish plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.



European plaice

Pleuronectes platessa

Bottom trawl

Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Icelandic

Fishery countries:

Iceland

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.



European plaice
Pleuronectes platessa

North Sea and
Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
Netherlands

Bottom trawl
Seine nets

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Well Managed



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes



European plaice
Pleuronectes platessa

North Sea and
Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

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 have a significant impact on PET species.
- There are no main bycatch species for this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[ME Certification, July 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for SFSAG North Sea haddock](#)

			FishSource Well Managed
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended
			Ocean Wise Not recommended



European plaice

Pleuronectes platessa

Seine nets

Certified

North Sea and Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[ME Certification, July 2018, MSC Public Certification Report for SFSAG North Sea haddock](#)

 European seabass <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> Greece Fishery countries: Greece	Farmed	Certified	Good Fish Guide Think 3	▼
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Environmental Notes

- Strict feed requirements are applied to organically certified seabass. Seabass require fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources in their diet. Concerns about the sustainability of feed inputs are relatively minor though they are not necessarily certified sustainable.
- Escapes are a concern and little is known about the risk of disease transfer to wild species.
- Impacts on water quality are localized and have not been shown to have cumulative impacts beyond the immediate farm site. Chemical inputs are only used for health management and are applied in a controlled manner. Reports indicate responsible use, but there is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs.

General Notes

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

References:

[Good Fish Guide – Bass, seabass \(Farmed\)](#).

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

 European seabass <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> Greece Fishery countries: Greece	Farmed	Certified	Good Fish Guide Think 3	▼
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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, GlobalGap Certified](#)



European seabass

Dicentrarchus labrax

Farmed

Certified

Spain

Fishery countries:

Spain

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



Environmental Notes

- Seabass require fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources in their diet. Concerns about the sustainability of feed inputs are relatively minor though they are not necessarily certified sustainable.
- Escapes are a concern and little is known about the risk of disease transfer to wild species.
- 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 seabass

Dicentrarchus labrax

Farmed

Certified

Turkey

Fishery countries:

Turkey

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



Environmental Notes

- Seabass require fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources in their diet. Concerns about the sustainability of feed inputs are relatively minor though they are not necessarily certified sustainable.
- Escapes are a concern and little is known about the risk of disease transfer to wild species.
- 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, GLOBALG.A.P. certified](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Bass, seabass \(Farmed\), Europe, ASC certified](#)



European sprat
Sprattus sprattus

Bay of Biscay,
Southern Celtic Seas
and English Channel

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Purse seine

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact 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.



Giant tiger prawn
Penaeus monodon

Madagascar

Fishery countries:
Madagascar

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Feed inputs are generally not traceable to species level and are not certified sustainable.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a risk
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality.

General Notes

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

References:

 Giant tiger prawn <i>Penaeus monodon</i> Madagascar Fishery countries: Madagascar	Farmed	Not certified or in an AIP	Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2	▼
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Environmental Notes

- Strict feed requirements are applied to organically certified giant tiger prawns.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a risk
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. But chemical usage and effluent is limited in organic certified production.

General Notes

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

References:

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, Tiger prawns \(Farmed\), Global, Organic certification](#)

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

- Extensive production systems for giant tiger prawns do not use supplemental feed inputs.

- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality.

General Notes

The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification. Although organic certification is not formally regonised by the ODP, this product is from farms that hold certification to organic, ASC and BAP standards. Organically certified Giant Tiger Prawns are rated Best Choice 2 by Good Fish Guide.

References:

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

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

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

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, Tiger prawns \(Farmed\), Global, Organic certification](#)

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

[Seafood Watch Report for farmed Giant Tiger prawn and Whiteleg shrimp, Vietnam ponds](#)

 Gilthead seabream <i>Sparus aurata</i> Greece Fishery countries: Greece	Farmed	Certified	Good Fish Guide Think 3	▼
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

[Good Fish Guide – Bream, Gilthead \(Farmed\)](#)

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

 Gilthead seabream <i>Sparus aurata</i> Greece Fishery countries: Greece	Farmed	Certified	Good Fish Guide Think 3	▼
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

[Good Fish Guide – Bream, Gilthead \(Farmed\)](#)

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

 Gilthead seabream <i>Sparus aurata</i> Turkey Fishery countries: Turkey	Farmed	Certified	Good Fish Guide Think 3	▼
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification

References:

[Good Fish Guide – Bream, Gilthead \(Farmed\), Europe, GlobalGAP certified](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Bream, Gilthead \(Farmed\), Europe, ASC certified](#)

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

 Golden redfish <i>Sebastes norvegicus</i> Iceland, Faroes and E Greenland Fishery countries: Iceland	Bottom trawl Seine nets Hook and line	Certified	FishSource Well Managed Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	▼
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			Ocean Wise Recommended	

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to seabirds, marine mammals, sharks and skates with this fishery.
- Bycatch of cod is a risk for this fishery.
- 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.

				
Great Atlantic scallop <i>Pecten maximus</i>		Dredge	FIP	Sustainability not rated
East Coast England, East Coast Scotland, Orkney				
Fishery countries: United Kingdom				

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- This fishery is covered by the [UK Irish Sea, West of Scotland, and North Sea great Atlantic scallop – dredge FIP](#).

	Dredge	FIP	Good Fish Guide Think 4	▼
Great Atlantic scallop <i>Pecten maximus</i>				
Northern Ireland				
Fishery countries: United Kingdom				

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Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is covered by the [UK Irish Sea, West of Scotland, and North Sea great Atlantic scallop – dredge FIP](#).

 Great Atlantic scallop <i>Pecten maximus</i> NE Scotland, NW Scotland Fishery countries: United Kingdom	Dredge	FIP	FishSource Needs Improvement	▼
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Environmental Notes

- There are risks to PET species with these fisheries.
- Bycatch is a risk for these fisheries.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- These fisheries are covered by the [UK Irish Sea, West of Scotland, and North Sea great Atlantic scallop – dredge FIP](#).

 Great Atlantic scallop <i>Pecten maximus</i> Shetland Fishery countries: United Kingdom	Dredge	Certified	FishSource Well Managed Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended Good Fish Guide Think 3	▼
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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, September 2019, MSC 3rd Surveillance Report for Barents Sea cod, haddock and saithe fishery](#)



Haddock
Melanogrammus
aeglefinus

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Bottom trawl
Seine nets
Hook and line

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Gear specific information on interactions with PET species is limited, but an MSC condition is in place to address this.
- MSC conditions are in place to assess the impact of the fishery on bycatch species.
- The impact depends on the gear type. Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Northern shelf

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

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 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.

 Haddock <i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> Northern shelf Fishery countries: United Kingdom	Seine nets	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
			Ocean Wise Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

 Lemon sole <i>Microstomus kitt</i> Icelandic Fishery countries: Iceland	Bottom trawl Seine nets	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
			Ocean Wise	

	Not recommended
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Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Lemon sole is caught as bycatch in a multispecies fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed but an MSC condition is in place to implement management measures for vulnerable marine habitats.

General Notes

References

[Vottunarstofan Tún ehf., January 2019, MSC Public Certification Report for ISF Iceland Lemon Sole Fishery](#)

 Lemon sole <i>Microstomus kitt</i> North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat, and Eastern English Channel Fishery countries: Netherlands, United Kingdom	Bottom trawl Seine nets	FIP	Good Fish Guide Think 3	▼
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Environmental Notes

- There is insufficient information available to assess risks to PET species in this fishery.
- This fish is caught as a bycatch species in mixed fisheries.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

This fishery is part of the [North Sea plaice & lemon sole, mixed gear FIP operating under Project UK](#).

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

				▼	
Mitre squid <i>Loligo chinensis</i>		Midwater trawl Handlines and pole-lines			
Indonesian waters		Not certified or in a FIP			
Fishery countries: Indonesia		Sustainability not rated			

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

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.

				▼	
Mitre squid <i>Loligo chinensis</i>		Hook and line			
Vietnam		Not certified or in a FIP			
Fishery countries: Vietnam		Sustainability not rated			

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

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.

 Monkfishes nei <i>Lophius spp.</i> Skagerrak, Kattegat, North Sea and West of Scotland Fishery countries: United Kingdom	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	FishSource Needs Improvement	
			Good Fish Guide Think 3	

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals, sharks, skates and seabirds with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- This fish is caught as a target species and as bycatch in mixed trawl fisheries. Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but available information is limited.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the seabed.

General Notes

References

[Seafish Risk Assessment for Sourcing Seafood \(RASS\) – Anglerfish in North Sea, Skagerrak, West of Scotland and Rockall, Demersal otter trawl](#)

 Northern prawn <i>Pandalus borealis</i> Atlantic Canada: SFAs 1, 4–6, 8–12 Fishery countries: Canada	Bottom trawl	Certified	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.

References

[Seafish Risk Assessment for Sourcing Seafood \(RASS\) – Northern shrimp \(Pandalus borealis\), mutiple profiles.](#)



Northern prawn

Pandalus borealis

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Estonia

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 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.

General Notes

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



Northern prawn
Pandalus borealis

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- Seabirds and marine mammals are present in the fishery area, but no information on interactions was found.

- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

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



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.

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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 <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i> Firth of Clyde, Irish Sea East, North Minch Fishery countries: United Kingdom	Bottom trawl	FIP	FishSource Needs Improvement Seafood Watch Avoid Good Fish Guide Think 3	▼
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Environmental Notes

General Notes

Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel

 Norway lobster <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i> Farn Deeps, Firth of Forth, Moray Firth, Noup Fishery countries: United Kingdom	Bottom trawl	FIP	Seafood Watch Avoid	▼
			Good Fish Guide Think 3	
			Ocean Wise Not recommended	

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:
United Kingdom

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 <i>Nephrops norvegicus</i> Devil’s Hole Fishery countries: United Kingdom	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](#)

 Pacific cod <i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> Gulf of Alaska Fishery countries: United States	Longlines	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	

	Farmed	Certified	Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1	▼
Pacific oysters <i>Crassostrea gigas</i>				
United Kingdom				
Fishery countries: United Kingdom				

Ocean Wise
Recommended

- No feed inputs are used to support farmed oysters.
- Pacific oysters are non-native to the UK and may compete with native oyster species.
- There is no concern regarding pollution from nutrients or organic matter. No feed or chemical inputs are used to support farmed oysters.

References:

[Good Fish Guide - Oyster, Pacific, oysters](#)

Seafood Watch report for farmed oysters, Worldwide

FishSource
Well Managed

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

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

References

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

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Argopecten purpuratus Peru Fishery countries: Peru	
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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 <i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> Alaska Fishery countries: United States	Purse seine Gillnets and entangling nets Hook and line	Certified	FishSource Well Managed Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1	
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Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- While encounters with marine mammals and birds have been documented in this fishery, the impact on PET species is not thought to be significant.
- There is no risk of bycatch for this fishery. Catches of other salmon species are accounted for in the pink salmon management.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

References

[MRAG Americas, 2019, MSC 3rd Assessment Report Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery](#)

[SCS Global Services, 2017, MSC Fishery Assessment Report Annette Islands Reserve Salmon Fishery Public Certification Report](#)



Pollack

Pollachius pollachius

Celtic Sea and West
of Scotland

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Gillnets and
entangling nets

Hook and line

Not certified or in
a FIP

Sustainability
not rated



Environmental Notes

- Some bycatch of marine mammals is known to occur in the long lining fishery.
- 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.



Rainbow Trout,
Steelhead Trout

Oncorhynchus mykiss

United Kingdom

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Farmed

Certified

Sustainability
not rated



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References

[Good Fish Guide – Rainbow trout](#)



**Rainbow Trout,
Steelhead Trout**
Oncorhynchus mykiss

Farmed

Certified

Sustainability
not rated



United Kingdom

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Environmental Notes

- Trout have a high requirement for fish in their diet.
- Escapes are not a risk for trout farmed in ponds without recirculation.
- Impacts on water quality from ponds without recirculation are fewer than for production using open net cages and ponds.

General Notes

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

References

[Good Fish Guide – Rainbow trout](#)



**Red swamp
crawfish**
Procambarus clarkii

Pots and traps

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid



Chinese waters

Fishery countries:
China

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There is a lack of information on interactions with PET species in this fishery, but the introduced red swamp crawfish presents a risk to native crawfish species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is likely to be low.
- This fishery takes place in natural freshwater systems and rice fields and is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.

General Notes

- As an introduced species, the impacts of the fishery on native species and ecosystems need to be considered.

References

[Fishery Progress, China crayfish – pot/trap](#)

[MRAG, 2016, Red swamp crayfish Pre-Assessment Report](#)



Saithe
Pollachius virens

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not 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

- No additional notes.



Saithe
Pollachius virens

Icelandic waters

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Bottom trawl
Hook and line

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



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

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Shallow-water
cape hake
Merluccius capensis

South Africa

Fishery countries:
South Africa

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

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



Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Indian Ocean

Fishery countries:
Maldives

Handlines and
pole-lines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 Sockeye salmon <i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> Alaska Fishery countries: United States	Purse seine Gillnets and entangling nets Hook and line	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
			Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2	
			Ocean Wise Recommended	

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

[MRAG Americas, 2019, MSC 3rd Assessment Report Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery.](#)

 Spotted ray <i>Raja montagui</i>	Bottom trawl	Not certified or in a FIP	Good Fish Guide Think 4	
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English and Bristol Channels, Celtic Sea Fishery countries: United Kingdom	
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

This fishery relates to multiple ratings from the Marine Conservation Society's Good Fish Guide: the Guide categorises the Bristol Channel fishery as "Rating 3 (yellow)", and the Southern Celtic Seas and Eastern English Channel fisheries as "Rating 4 (orange)".

- [Good Fish Guide, Ray, spotted, Bristol Channel, Demersal otter trawl](#)
- [Good Fish Guide, Ray, spotted, Southern Celtic Seas, Demersal otter trawl](#)
- [Good Fish Guide, Ray, spotted, North Sea, Skagerrak, Kattegat, and Eastern English Channel, Demersal otter trawl](#)

 Swordfish <i>Xiphias gladius</i> Indian Ocean Fishery countries: Sri Lanka	Longlines	FIP	FishSource Needs Improvement Seafood Watch Avoid Good Fish Guide Think 3 Ocean Wise Not recommended	▼
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- This fishery is covered by the [Sri Lanka tuna and swordfish – longline FIP](#).



Thornback ray
Raja clavata

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

Irish and Celtic Seas

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Good Fish Guide
Think 4



Environmental Notes

- Occasional interactions with PET species may occur with this fishery.
- This species is mainly caught as bycatch in this fishery. Bycatch of other species may also occur.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[MCS's Good Fish Guide – Ray, thornback ray, Roker, Irish and Celtic Seas](#)



Turbot
Scophthalmus maximus

Bottom trawl

Gillnets and
entangling nets

Not certified or in
a FIP

North Sea

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, skates and rays with this fishery. Occasional interactions with marine mammals occur.
- This fish is caught as a bycatch species in mixed fisheries
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

[Good Fish Guide – Turbot \(Caught at sea\), North Sea, demersal otter trawl](#)



Wellington flying squid

Nototodarus sloanii

Midwater trawl
Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated



East and West NZ, NZ
Southern Islands

Fishery countries:
New Zealand

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

Farmed

Certified

Ecuador

Fishery countries:
Ecuador

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used, but these inputs come from IFFO RS approved sources.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. Information on escapes is limited. Shrimp farmed in Ecuador are raised from hatchery-raised native broodstock, therefore lowering the risk to wild shrimp populations if interbreeding does occur, however, interbreeding may still result in reduced genetic fitness.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds.

General Notes

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

The government has adopted a farm-based approach to aquaculture regulations and licensing.

References:

[Good Fish Guide – Prawn, King_\(whiteleg\),_prawns, GAA BAP certification \(4*\)](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Prawns, King_\(whiteleg\),_prawns, ASC](#)

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

[FishSource – Shrimp, Ecuador](#)

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



Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Ecuador

Fishery countries:
Ecuador

Farmed

Not certified or in
an AIP

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Organic feed is used in production.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates the risk. Information on escapes is limited. Shrimp farmed in Ecuador are raised from hatchery-raised native broodstock, therefore lowering the risk to wild shrimp populations if interbreeding does occur, however, interbreeding may still result in reduced genetic fitness.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Impacts on water quality vary depending on farm practices including the frequency of waste discharge from ponds.

General Notes

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

The government has adopted a farm-based approach to aquaculture regulations and licensing.

References:

[Good Fish Guide – Prawns, King_\(whiteleg\),_prawns, Ecuador, Honduras](#)

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

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



Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Honduras

Fishery countries:
Honduras

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



					Good Fish Guide Think 3
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

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

[Good Fish Guide – Prawns, King_\(whiteleg\),,prawns, ASC](#)

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

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

					Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended
Whiteleg shrimp <i>Penaeus vannamei</i> Indonesia Fishery countries: Indonesia		Farmed	Certified		Good Fish Guide Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources are used. Inputs come from IFFO RS approved sources.
- 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, ASC](#)

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

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

 Whiteleg shrimp <i>Penaeus vannamei</i> Nicaragua Fishery countries: Nicaragua			Farmed	Certified	Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended Good Fish Guide Think 3	▼
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

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

[Good Fish Guide – Prawns, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, ASC](#)

 Whiteleg shrimp <i>Penaeus vannamei</i> Thailand Fishery countries: Thailand Farmed Certified Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended Good Fish Guide Think 3 ▼
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

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

References:

[FishSource - Shrimp, Thailand](#)

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

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

 Whiteleg shrimp <i>Penaeus vannamei</i> Vietnam Fishery countries: Vietnam Farmed Certified Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended ▼
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Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used. Inputs come from IFFO RS approved sources.
- Disease transfer between farmed and wild prawns is a concern but infrequent water exchange on whiteleg shrimp farms moderates this risk. Whiteleg shrimp are not native to Vietnam and there is potential for ecological impacts from escapes.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter, as well as chemical inputs, may affect local water quality. Waste discharge from whiteleg shrimp ponds is typically limited to once per production cycle, moderating the impact of effluents on water quality. There is a lack of data on the quantity of chemical inputs, but evidence suggests that illegal antibiotics are sometimes used on Vietnamese shrimp farms.

General Notes

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

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

References:

[Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King \(whiteleg\), prawns, Global, ASC](#)

Good Fish Guide - Prawn, King (whiteleg), prawns, Global, GAA BAP (4*)

FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

 Whiting <i>Merlangius merlangus</i> North Sea and Eastern English Channel Fishery countries: United Kingdom	Bottom trawl Seine nets	Certified	FishSource Well Managed Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended Good Fish Guide Think 3	▼
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Environmental Notes

General Notes

ME Certification, July 2018, MSC Expedited Assessment Public Certification Report for SFSAG North Sea haddock

 Yellowfin tuna <i>Thunnus albacares</i> Indian Ocean Fishery countries: Maldives	Handlines and pole-lines	Not certified or in a FIP	FishSource Needs Improvement Seafood Watch Avoid Good Fish Guide Think 4	▼
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			Ocean Wise Not recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

 Yellowfin tuna Thunnus albacares Indian Ocean Fishery countries: Sri Lanka	Longlines	FIP	FishSource Needs Improvement Seafood Watch Avoid Good Fish Guide Improver 5 Ocean Wise Not recommended	▼
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Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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



Yellowfin tuna
Thunnus albacares

**Western and Central
Pacific Ocean –
WCPFC**

Fishery countries:
Indonesia

Handlines and
pole-lines

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Best Choice

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact protected, endangered and threatened (PET) species.

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

General Notes

- This fishery was covered by the [Indonesia Banda Sea yellowfin tuna – handline FIP](#) and has now entered MSC full assessment.



Yellowfin tuna
Thunnus albacares

**Western and Central
Pacific Ocean**

Fishery countries:
South Korea

Longlines

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- Information on interactions with sea turtles and sea birds in the Korean fishery is limited.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes billfish and other tuna species.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



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