



Fishery	FS score 1	FS score 2	FS score 3	FS score 4	FS score 5	Category	Environment
Alaska pollock - Aleutian Islands (Country: US; Gear: TM)	N/A	10.00	10.00	7.89	10.00	A	Direct and indirect impacts on PET (protected, endangered, threatened) 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 Stellar sea lions, and reduce bycatch of halibut and crabs. 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.; Impacts on the bottom habitats and benthic communities are considered low, as only pelagic trawl gear is allowed in the directed fishery.
Alaska pollock - E Bering Sea (Country: US, Gear: TM)	10.00	10.00	9.77	9.00	10.00	A	Regulations limit the portion of pollock catch that may be taken within designated Stellar sea lion feeding waters. Other management measures to reduce bottom trawl impacts and bycatch (particularly bycatch of salmon species), are also in place. Conservation groups have raised concerns about impact of midwater trawls upon benthic habitats; but impacts of this specific fishery have been considered low. Direct and indirect impacts on PET species have been subject to extensive research and considered within acceptable limits.
Alaska pollock - Gulf of Alaska (Country: US; Gear: TM; MSC-Client: APA; MSC-Status: MSC Recertified;)	10.00	10.00	10.00	8.69	9.60	A	Most of the fishery is conducted by midwater [pelagic] trawls, and thus impacts on the seabed are minimized. Several areas in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) region are closed to trawling, in order to protect important seabed habitats.; 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 in place that restrict trawling in certain areas, to prevent potential depletion of prey for endangered Steller sea lions.

Anglerfish nei (multispecies) - English Channel and Celtic Sea (Country: GB; Gear: TBB; MSC-Client: C&WSTG; MSC-Status: MSC Full Assessment;)	5.90	5.90	10.00	8.00	8.00	C	A network of marine protected areas is being established. The impacts of the fishery on PET species and habitat have not yet been established.
Atlantic cod - Barents Sea (Country: NO; Gear: SDN, TB, TX, GN, LL, LX; MSC-Client: NF; MSC-Status: MSC Certified;)	8.09	10.00	9.93	10.00	9.71	A	The collection of relevant information to support the management of the impacts on protected species for each gear type is regarded in condition 2 of the MSC certification, and is on target. Some gillnet and longline fisheries could represent a significant risk to some seabirds but this issue is included in the actions required to meet the MSC condition. The interaction of static gear and handlines with sensitive habitats (coldwater corals and sponge communities) is regarded as the condition 3 of the MSC and is considered to be on target.; Good Marine Protected Areas coverage.
Atlantic cod - Icelandic (Country: IS; Gear: LL, SDN;)	8.00	10.00	8.42	10.00	8.70	A	The longline fishery does not impact the seabed; technical measures are in place to minimize the impact of the fishery on PET species. Bycatch of haddock and saithe is an issue that has to be managed, Long lines are a hazard for seabirds but there is mitigation in place. There are benthic impacts with some gears
Atlantic cod - Norwegian coastal (Country: NO; Gear: SDN, TB, GN, LL, LX;)	6.00	6.00	1.70	3.87	5.84	C	Bycatch of marine mammals is monitored through a directed programme. Harbour porpoise and seal bycatch occasionally occurs in net fisheries but is not endangering populations. Data on seabird bycatch is sparse but include the critically endangered common guillemot - observers report that most fisheries impacts on seabirds are minor however. Results from the 2nd MSC surveillance audit indicates that the conditions on the evaluation of bycatch removals and the introduction of mitigation measures as well as the monitoring and management of interactions with PET species are on target. Effects of trawling have been largely established by habitat type. The evaluation of the impacts of this fishery on benthic habitats is hampered by the lack of detailed maps of sediment and biota types although a project (MAREANO) to map the sea floor is well underway. Documented destruction of deepwater coral has led to closures of vulnerable areas to bottom trawling. MSC condition on the impact assessment of the effects of the fishery on sensitive habitats is on target.
Atlantic herring - English and Bristol Channels (Country: GB; Gear: TM, PS;)	N/A	N/A	10.00	N/A	N/A	A	Research ongoing; no high risk conditions found at this time. Data deficient - hence lacking scores

Atlantic herring - NE Atlantic Spring spawners (Country: IS, LT, FR, RU, FO, IE, NL, NO, GB, DK, DE; Gear: TM, PS; MSC-Client: PFA; MSC-Status: MSC Certified;)	8.40	8.11	10.00	8.00	7.39	B	Bycatch of non-target species, such as redfish and salmon that are of special concern, is null. PET species are not impacted by the fishery nor the seabed ecosystem.
Atlantic herring - North Sea Autumn spawners (Country: GB; Gear: GND; MSC-Client: HBC, HFPS; MSC-Status: MSC Recertified;)	8.40	9.59	9.95	10.00	9.31	A	Indirect impacts in the ecosystem due to herring removals are highly unlikely given small scale of the fishery.; Interactions with PET species are found to be minimal. Bycatch of non-retained species is null. This fishing gear does not impact the seabed.
Atlantic herring - North Sea Autumn spawners (Country: GB; Gear: TM)	8.40	9.59	9.95	10.00	9.31	A	Indirect effects of the fishery on the ecosystem not considered significant, although available research is still limited. Impacts on bottom habitats and communities with mid-water trawl are minimal. Interactions with PET species are being recorded and no interactions were recently detected. Bycatch rates of non-target species are small.
Atlantic mackerel - NE Atlantic (Country: DK; Gear: TM, PS; MSC-Client: DPPO; MSC-Status: Suspended;)	6.00	1.78	10.00	8.87	6.13	C	Unlikely to be significant by-catch of other fish species. There is the potential for interaction with marine mammals - it has been documented in mackerel trawling off southwest Ireland, although it mostly affects non-endangered mammals. 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. There has been an international dispute over allocations of quota which has made management difficult.
Atlantic mackerel - NE Atlantic (Country: GB; Gear: TM)	6.00	1.78	10.00	8.87	6.13	C	Ecosystem impacts as a result of the fishery are unlikely. Impacts of the fishery on PET species are thought to be very limited. There has been an international dispute over allocations of quota which has made management difficult.
Blue mussel - NE Atlantic (Country: DK; Gear: MIS_rg; MSC-Client: VB; MSC-Status: MSC Certified;)	6	8	8	8	8	B	Mussel dredges may alter the sea floor structure by removing hard substrate such as stones, shells and boulders. As an MSC condition, a research project has recently taken place (and remains underway) to evaluate impacts of mussel dredges on the sea floor and test new fishing methods to reduce impacts on habitat. Only 5% of the fjord area is subject to mussel dredging each year. Besides temporal closure of some areas, approximately 50% of the entire Limfjord area is closed to mussel dredging, including all shallower areas (<3 meters depth).
Chum salmon - East Pacific: Alaska	8.00	8.00	7.00	6.00	5.90	C	There are no significant environment and biodiversity concerns associated with the Alaskan chum salmon fishery. No improvements are suggested at this time.

Common sole - Western Channel (Country: GB; Gear: TBB, OT;)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Biomass is safely above the Bmsy trigger and is stable. Fishing mortality is safely below Fmsy and has been since 2008. Both quota and landings have been stable at 700 to 800 t but below the historical average due to management controls. Part of the mixed trawl whitefish fishery. Some bottom impact, but effective management and closed areas.
Common squids nei (multispecies) - stock units undefined (Country: ID; Gear: LN;)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	FAO statistics indicate that catch/landings have doubled from 2009-2012 and is prosecuted on both Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean sides. Data and analysis is quite sparse. The Monterey Bay Aquarium Seafood Watch methodology rates the squids in the area (Thailand, India, China) but not for Indonesia directly. MBA rate stock concerns as yellow (moderate rating) because of high volatility in recruitment and lack of reference points; but this is not specific to Indonesia.
Edible crab - E Scotland coast (Country: GB; Gear: FPO;)	5.90	6.00	8.00	0.00	6.00	C	The gear used has low environmental impacts. More information on discards is required. It is important to assess the status of Nephrops caught in the fishery.
Edible crab - Orkney (Country: GB; Gear: FPO)	5.90	6.00	8.00	0	6.00	C	No data for biomass. No significant environmental problems associated with this fishery
European anchovy - Bay of Biscay (Country: FR, ES; Gear: TX, PS;)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Stock has been above Bmsy escapement trigger since 2007. Spawning stock biomass peaked in 2010 and is in decline, but still above trigger point. TAC reduced from 47,000 t in 2010 to 18,000 for 2014. Managers have followed scientific advice on catch levels over recent timeframe of 2010-2014. Pelagic fishery with low bycatch and minimal bottom impact.
European hake - NE Atlantic northern stock (Country: GB; Gear: GN; MSC-Client: CFPO; MSC-Status: MSC Full Assessment;)	6	10	4.2	8	8	C	Bycatch of demersal elasmobranchs is a concern in the fisheries of the Celtic Sea and the Bay of Biscay, particularly of spurdog <i>Squalus acanthias</i> and tope <i>Galeorhinus galeus</i> , both classified as vulnerable on IUCN's Red List. Basking shark <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> , also appears to be severely depleted in the Celtic Sea. Skates in the region such as the critically endangered common skate <i>Dipturus batis</i> are also vulnerable. Many species of cetaceans and seals occur in the region and cetacean bycatch, particularly in hake gillnet fisheries, has been cited as a threat to cetacean conservation in the Celtic Sea eco-region. Gillnets are also responsible for a large bycatch of harbour porpoise in the North Sea region.
European pilchard - Iberian (Country: PT; Gear: PS; MSC-Client: ANOPCERCO; MSC-Status: MSC Certified;)	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	B	It is unlikely the fishery is having direct impacts on PET species and initial monitoring studies indicate common dolphin mortality is very low. Impacts on the sea-bed are minimal as the gear used is pelagic. Bycatch by purse seiners is limited and only of pelagic species and is either counted against respective TACs or, in the absence of TACs, not raising concerns.

European pilchard - North Atlantic (Country: GB; Gear: PS_rng, GND; MSC-Client: CSMA; MSC-Status: MSC Certified;)	8.00	8.00	8.00	6.00	8.00	B	The impact of Driftnets and Ring nets on PET species and on the seabed ecosystem is negligible. A Code of Practice helps to mitigate cetacean bycatch; accidental captures should be reported. Bycatches are less than 5% of total catches and species are identified. Discarding and slippage did not occur in the 2012/2013 fishing season.
European pilchard - Northwest Africa central stock (Country: MA; Gear: PS;)	6.00	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90	C	Purse seine is generally a low impact gear for bycatch of other species and effects on benthic habitats. Further study of possible interactions with other species still required.
European pilchard - Northwest Africa southern stock (Country: MA; Gear: PS;)	6.00	8.00	6.00	5.61	9.68	C	Purse seine is generally a low impact gear for bycatch of other species and effects on benthic habitats. Further study of possible interactions with other species still required.
European plaice - Icelandic (country: IS, Gear: SDN, TB, GN,)	6.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	6.00	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 MRI. The impact of the fishery is being monitored but the influence is not yet fully understood.
European plaice - North Sea (Country: GB; Gear: TBB, OTB;)	8.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	8.91	A	Juvenile plaice discarding is a serious issue at the stock level, estimated to be of very large magnitude in some areas. SFP recommends supporting management measures (e.g. bigger mesh sizes) to reduce discarding in the plaice trawl fishery.
European plaice - North Sea (Country: NL; Gear: SX, TBB, OTT, MIS;)	8.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	8.91	A	Juvenile plaice discarding is a serious issue at the stock level, estimated to be of very large magnitude in some areas. SFP recommends supporting management measures (e.g. bigger mesh sizes) to reduce discarding in the plaice trawl fishery.
European plaice - North Sea (Country: NL; Gear: TB;)	8.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	8.91	A	Juvenile plaice discarding is a serious issue at the stock level, estimated to be of very large magnitude in some areas. SFP recommends supporting management measures (e.g. bigger mesh sizes) to reduce discarding in the plaice trawl fishery.
European plaice - Western Channel (Country: GB; Gear: TBB, OTB;)	6.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	5.37	C	Interactions of this demersal mixed fishery with endangered elasmobranchs are considered high. There are benthic impacts. The FishSource scores have changed since 2013, fishery has improved and are now medium risk rated
European sprat - English channel (Country: GB; Gear: TM;)	6.00	4.50	10.00	6.00	6.00	C	Direct impacts on PET species are considered to be unlikely; research on indirect impacts via competition for sprat is underway. Impacts on benthic habitat are unlikely due to gear in use (pelagic trawl). Risks of ghost fishing are also low. Further information on bycatch species is required. The FishSource scores have improved since 2013 and are now medium risk rated.

Great Atlantic scallop - Western English Channel (Country: GB; Gear: DRB;)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Dredges have significant negative effects on the sea floor and associated communities but specific impacts are unknown. SFP encourages the use of permanent or rotational closures and supports the proposed new English Scallop Order to reduce fishing effort and protect nursery grounds. Landings are not publicly available for the Western English Channel (Vlle). No formal stock assessment is in place thus reference points are not set; no harvest limits or management goals are set.
Haddock - Barents Sea (Country: NO; Gear: SDN, TB, TX, GN, LL, LX; MSC-Client: NF; MSC-Status: MSC Certified;)	8.00	6.96	10.00	10.00	5.57	C	Demersal trawls are known to damage bottom structures and communities, and Danish seine, longline and gillnets may also cause impacts. Haddock is itself mainly taken as a bycatch species in the cod fishery. Impacts on PET species due to each fishing gear is considered unlikely
Haddock - Icelandic (Country: IS; Gear: SDN)	8.00	10.00	9.64	6.00	7.94	B	Impacts on benthic communities are very unlikely. Permanent and temporary area closures protect vulnerable benthic ecosystems (like cold water corals) from bottom fishing activities. Impacts on PET species are very unlikely to occur. There is some catch of Grey skates (Dipturus batis) in the longline fishery but in a small portion. Discarding is illegal in Iceland.
Haddock - Icelandic (Country: IS; Gear: TM, SDN, OTB, GN, LL, LHP)	8.00	10.00	9.64	6.00	7.94	B	Bycatch effects on PET species are unlikely. There is some catch of Grey skates (Dipturus batis) in the longline fishery, but in low numbers, and technical measures are in place to reduce bycatch of seabird species. Discarding is illegal in Iceland. Impacts on benthic communities are very unlikely. Concerns exist about bottom trawling but permanent and temporary area closures protect vulnerable benthic ecosystems, like cold water corals.
Haddock - North Sea (Country: EU/Norway , Gear type: SDN)	8.67	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.65	A	Three species may be affected by the North Sea Haddock fishery: the blue skate, spotted ray and the Atlantic cod (Gadus morhua). However, some protective management measures have been introduced (ICES, 2008b). Discarding of haddock occurs (estimated at 12% of catches in 2012) but has been reducing. Trawling is the main gear used and impacts the seabed.
Haddock - North Sea (Country: GB; Gear: OT)	8.67	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.65	A	MSC conditions on mitigation measures to reduce bycatch and improve discards estimations were met. Bycatch of spurdog has been reduced as it is now prohibited to retain or land the species. There is no significant interaction with PET species. Although bottom trawling is known to negatively affect sea-floor habitats, the fishery is unlikely to be causing further serious or irreversible harm to habitat structure and function.

Lemon sole - Western English Channel (Country: GB; Gear: TBB, TB;)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Lemon Sole is mainly a bycatch species in the mixed whitefish trawl fishery. Stock is defined as data poor and has no reference points or other management measures in place. Landings have been declining over the last 20 years but stock biomass has been increasing 2005 - 2012. Overall highly variable biomass around historic highs. Some bottom impact, but effective management and closed areas.
Northern prawn - W. Greenland (Country: Canada, Gear: OTB)	6.00	6.00	10.00	8.32	8.24	B	Knowledge of impacts on the habitat and associated biota is incomplete although northern prawn is generally found on soft bottom habitats, which have a shorter recovery time from disturbances. Adequate progress is presently being made on MSC conditions, most of which focus on applying principles of ecosystem based fisheries management to assessment of the fishery's benthic habitat impacts. Managers are presently engaged with analyzing the fishery footprint on the bottom habitat, mapping of sensitive habitat (including assessment of coral and sponge concentrations), and analysis of the fishery's overlap with more- and less-sensitive benthic habitats
Norway lobster (Langoustine) (Country: GB; Gear: OT)	5.90	5.90	10.00	8.89	9.59	C	No significant interactions occur with PET species. Bycatch species comprise cod, haddock and whiting but also plaice, lemon sole and rays. Mitigation measures have been adopted through the use of more selective gear, the Scottish Conservation Credits scheme and the use of real-time closures. Norway lobster's habitat is soft and muddy grounds, which may have greater resilience to trawling than other sediment types. Management of the fishery would benefit from effective implementation of harvest control rules for individual functional units but this is complex and requires action by ICES and EU so progress is likely to be slow
Patagonian scallop - stock units undefined (Country: AR; Gear: TB)	6.00	6.00	10.00	6.00	6.00	B	Little habitat impact as scallops reside on mud, little or no impact to animals requiring hard bottom to grow. Rotational harvest scheme under development.
Pink salmon - East Pacific: Alaska	7.00	6.50	8.00	7.00	5.90	C	There is bycatch of Canadian sockeye stocks in the Southeast Alaska pink salmon fishery that may be adversely impacting the health of some stocks of regulatory concern.
Pink salmon - East Pacific: Annette Islands Reserve Alaska (Country: US; Gear: GNS, LTL, PS; MSC-Client: MIC; MSC-Status: MSC Certified;)	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	A	An outstanding MSC condition (#14) requires improved bycatch monitoring.

Pink salmon - East Pacific: Cook Inlet Alaska (Country: US; Gear: SX, GNS, GN; MSC-Client: PSVOA; MSC-Status: MSC Recertified;)	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	10.00	A	There are no concerns regarding fishery environmental impacts to report at this time.
Queen scallop - Isle of Man	8.00	10.00	N/A	7.16	5.90	C	There are concerns about benthic impacts.
Raja rays nei (multispecies) - Irish Sea, Bristol Channel, Western English Channel and NW Scotland (Country: GB; Gear: OT)	5.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	C	Asda is part of the Seafish skate & ray working group and follows their recommendations regarding responsible sourcing of particular species.
Skipjack tuna - Eastern Pacific (Country: EC; Gear: PS;)	6.00	6.00	6.00	9.20	8.00	B	At the national level (in Ecuador), there are adequate regulations for protecting PET species (ban on sea turtle and whale fishing); closed season for lesser pelagics while fishing in territorial waters; required use of special screen on purse seiners for safe release of marine mammals; Ecuador is signatory to the International Dolphin Conservation Program (AIDCP) under the IATTC; Ecuador implements the IATTC resolution which bans transshipment of tuna on the high seas; Mandatory use of excluder screen on class six tuna vessels to prevent capture of juvenile fish. This tuna fishery does not use fish aggregating devices.
Skipjack tuna - Indian Ocean [Country, Gear: SX)	6.00	6.00	6.00	10.00	9.56	B	This fishery uses purse seines with fish aggregating devices (FADs). There is the potential for bycatch problems associated with sharks, turtles and other tuna species. No benthic impacts. Asda has a commitment to end sourcing of tuna caught with FADs by the end of 2014.
Skipjack tuna - Western and Central Pacific (Country: ID; Gear: LHP)	6.00	6.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	B	Handline and hook and line fisheries traditionally have low bycatch levels. No benthic impacts.
Skipjack tuna - Western and Central Pacific (Country: NZ; Gear: PS;)	6.00	6.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	B	For the period 2010-2011, there were no reported interactions with sea birds, turtles and marine mammals for New Zealand purse seiners operating within their EEZ waters (WCPFC 2012). Since 2005, observers have been used to estimate levels of by-catch for purse seiners operating in the New Zealand waters. By-catch rates are relatively minimal as the vessels target free schools of Skipjack tuna (WCPFC 2012) and does not use fish aggregating devices. No benthic impacts.
Skipjack tuna - Western and Central Pacific (Country: PH; Gear: PS;)	6.00	6.00	6.00	8.00	8.00	B	This fishery uses purse seines with fish aggregating devices (FADs). There is the potential for bycatch problems associated with sharks, turtles and other tuna species. No benthic impacts. Asda has a commitment to end the sourcing of tuna caught with FADs by the end of 2014.

Sockeye salmon - East Pacific: Alaska	8.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	5.90	C	The Bristol Bay sockeye fishery had a retained harvest of 1.34 million pink salmon in 2010, but does not actively manage for pink salmon escapement. If the pink salmon harvest continues to be so high in even years (when pink salmon abundance is high), escapement goals for pink salmon will need to be introduced in Bristol Bay, and escapement of pink salmon will need to be monitored as well.
Sockeye salmon - East Pacific: Bristol Bay Alaska (Country: US; Gear: GNS, GND; MSC-Client: PSVOA; MSC-Status: MSC Recertified;)	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	A	Bristol Bay sockeye is designated a Category II fishery under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, meaning that NMFS believes it may cause "occasional" incidental serious injuries and mortalities of marine mammals. Estimated takes are believed to pose no population-level threat. Bycatch in Alaska salmon fisheries primarily consists of non-targeted salmon stocks of other species, which are generally retained. Habitat impacts of Bristol Bay gillnet fishing are believed to be minimal. Most of Bristol Bay (19,000 nm2) is closed to bottom trawling year-round.
Sockeye salmon - West Pacific: Ozernaya River (Country: RU; Gear: SB, SX, FIX; MSC-Client: V-A/D; MSC-Status: MSC Certified;)	10.00	7.00	6.00	10.00	10.00	B	Low bycatch but potential for wider ecosystem effects which needs to be monitored (and are addressed by MSC conditions)
Whiting - North Sea and Eastern English Channel (Country: GB; Gear: TBB, OTB;)	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	8.00	B	Research ongoing; no high risk conditions found at this time.
Yellowfin tuna - Atlantic (Country: ES; Gear: LL;)	6.00	10.00	10.00	7.40	8.52	B	Bycatch of vulnerable species is known to occur in Atlantic longline fisheries and observer levels are currently low. However, a number of bycatch mitigation measures have been instituted by ICCAT, including for sea turtles, sea birds and sharks.
Yellowfin tuna - Atlantic (Country: SR; Gear: LLD;)	6.00	10.00	10.00	7.40	8.52	B	There are limited data available on levels and rates of bycatch of sensitive species groups in this fishery. The RFMO should conduct ecological risk assessments, adopt data collection protocols and binding measures that mitigate identified problematic bycatch.
Yellowfin tuna - Eastern Pacific (Country: EC; Gear: LLD;)	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.23	8.00	B	There are limited data available on levels and rates of bycatch of sensitive species groups in this fishery. IATTC has had mixed progress in adopting and enforcing employment of best practice conservation and management measures to mitigate problematic bycatch of seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals and sharks, and bycatch of juvenile swordfish in longline fisheries.
Yellowfin tuna - Indian Ocean (Country: ID; Gear: LHP)	8.00	6.00	5.90	8.96	9.24	C	Gear types not usually associated with high bycatch or benthic impacts

Yellowfin tuna - Indian Ocean (Country: MV; Gear: LHP_hdl; MSC-Client: MSPEA; MSC-Status: MSC Full Assessment;)	8.00	6.00	5.90	8.96	9.24	C	Studies suggest that there is limited interaction with marine mammals and sea turtles in the pole and line, hand line yellowfin tuna fisheries in Maldives.
Yellowfin tuna - Indian Ocean (Country: Sri Lanka, Gear: LLD)	8.00	6.00	5.90	8.96	9.24	C	There are limited data available on levels and rates of bycatch of sensitive species groups in this fishery.
Yellowfin tuna - Western and Central Pacific (Country: ID; Gear: LHP)	6.00	6.00	6.00	9.88	8.92	B	Handline fisheries likely have nominal bycatch , and are not known to interact with sensitive species groups, including seabirds, sea turtles, and marine mammals.
Yellowfin tuna - Western and Central Pacific (Country: KR; Gear: LL;)	6.00	6.00	6.00	9.88	8.92	B	Since 2009, Korean longliners and purse seiners are required to submit information on bycatch of non-target species in the logsheets. Of the 121 longliners fishing in WCPO region, only 4 vessels recorded bycatch of sharks (which seems implausibly low). Assessment of data on mortality of sensitive species like sea turtles, sea birds and marine mammals is required along with complete coverage for the entire fleet. Asda no longer sources from this fishery.
Yellowfin Tuna- Indian Ocean (Country: ID; Gear: SX, LL, LHM; FIP: Indonesia Tuna, WWF)	6.00	6.00	6.00	10.00	9.56	B	Skipjack are predominantly caught using troll/pole and line gear, purse seines, and gillnets. Bycatch of PET species in the troll/pole and line fishery is low and animals caught in this fishery are likely to be released alive since gears are retrieved immediately after hooking occurs. Asda has a commitment to end sourcing of tuna caught with FADs by end of 2014.