



SUSTAINABLE WHITEFISH YEARBOOK 2026

Market data, innovations and insights from communities protecting our ocean

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A YEAR IN WHITEFISH

- 71% of global whitefish catch is MSC certified
- More than 600,000 mT of MSC labelled whitefish on sale



INTRODUCTION

GLOBAL WHITEFISH SUPPLIES are under pressure due to the changing climate, which is affecting stock levels and creating supply constraints, leading to higher prices. In this year's report, the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) offers the market a diverse range of sustainable whitefish sourcing options. This steady supply offers buyers unparalleled flexibility in meeting market demand.

This diversity is one of whitefish's greatest strengths. From long-established fisheries supplying global retail and foodservice markets to newly certified fisheries expanding sourcing opportunities, the category offers resilience through multiple species and supply options. As markets seek to expand their sourcing options, this breadth enables businesses to maintain supply, adapting to sourcing requirements without compromising on sustainability.

MSC certified whitefish fisheries demonstrate that responsible management, science-based decision making and effective governance can support healthy fish stocks and global seafood supply chains. With international attention increasingly analysing sustainable sourcing claims and fishing gear impacts, it is vital to demonstrate concrete evidence of how MSC certified fisheries are managed.

The MSC is proud to celebrate the fisheries, processors, brands and retailers that make up this sector. Together, they demonstrate that a diverse portfolio of well-managed whitefish fisheries can deliver reliable supply, support healthy oceans and create long-term value for seafood markets around the world.



MSC CERTIFIED FISHERY TRENDS

71%

of global whitefish catch
is MSC certified

4%

of global whitefish catch
is currently in a FIP
(basic or comprehensive)

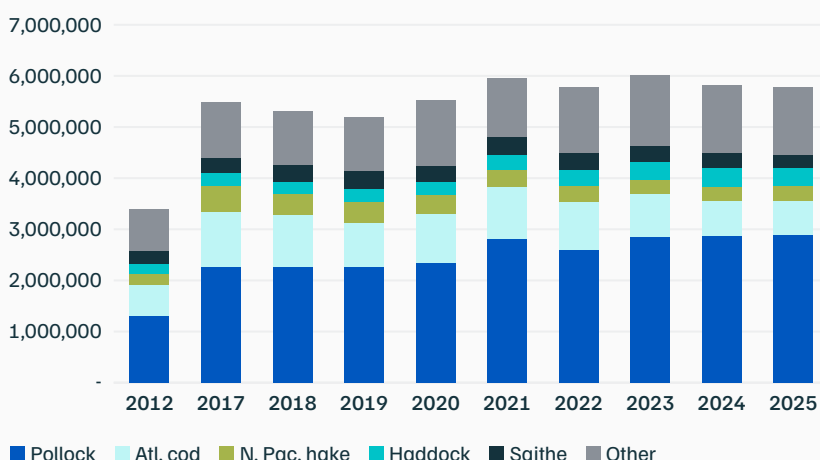
25%

of global whitefish catch
is neither MSC certified, in
assessment, or in a FIP

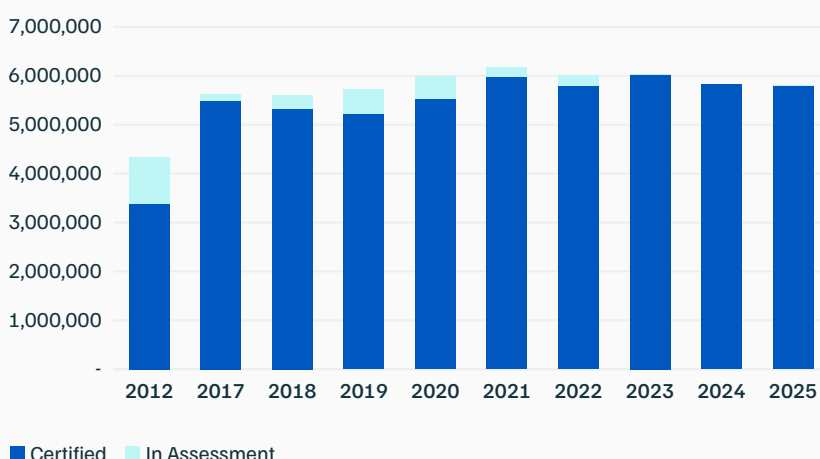
Global catch refers to FAO 2024

Excludes MSC Improvement Program and
suspended catch.

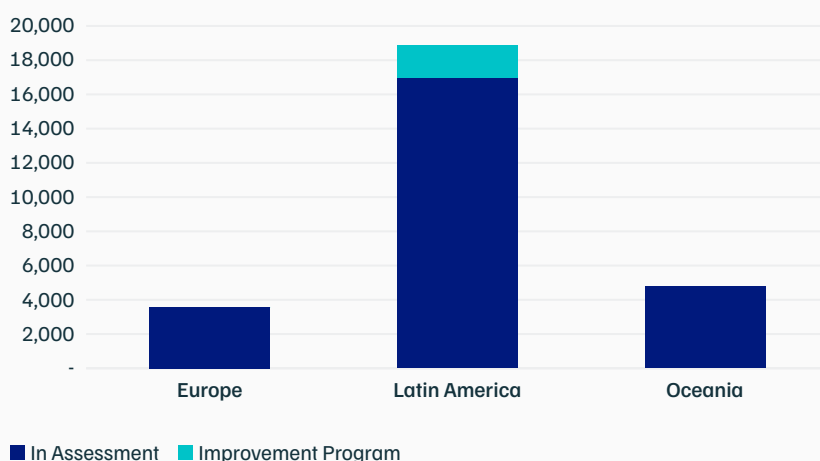
Certified whitefish volumes by year, metric tonnes



Growth of whitefish in the MSC program, metric tonnes



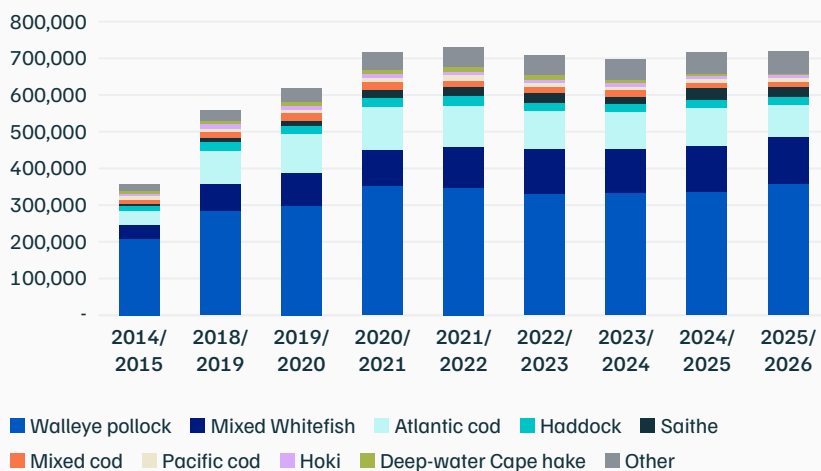
Whitefish in the MSC pipeline, metric tonnes



Fisheries data on this page is correct as of
31 December 2025. Historical data is used
to present current views of ocean capture.
Due to a 1-3 year reporting delay, recent
catch figures are continually updated.

GLOBAL MARKET MOVEMENTS

MSC labelled whitefish volume by species



31%

The increase seen in MSC labelling for mixed whitefish since 2020/21

26%

The increase seen in MSC labelling for Saithe since 2020/21

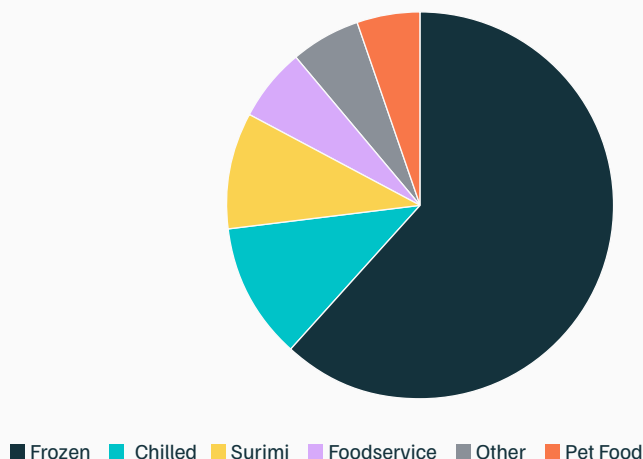
1st

Germany's ranking by volume of MSC certified whitefish sold

7th

Sweden's ranking this year, up from 11th by volume of MSC certified whitefish sold

Whitefish catch by product type (2025/2026)



Commercial data on this page is correct as of 6 August 2026. Forecast data included in 2025/26.

MARKET AND SPECIES ANALYSIS

616

certified brands of
Pollock on sale

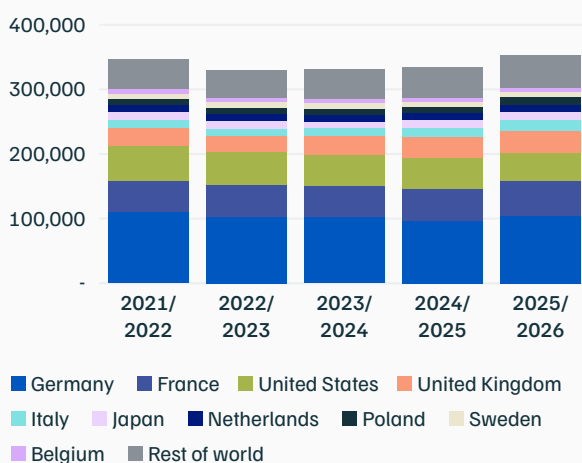
533

certified brands of
Atlantic Cod on sale

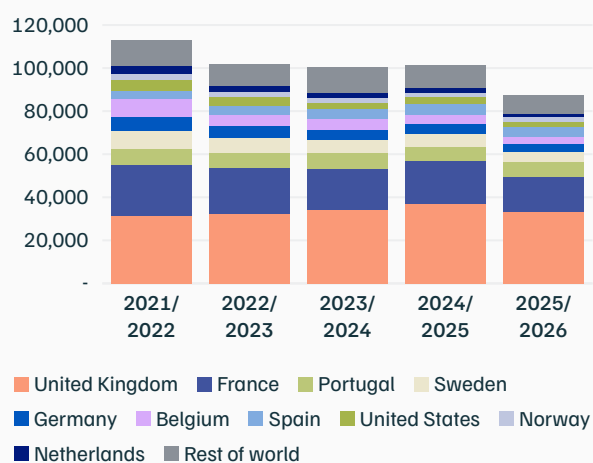
194

certified brands of
Saithe on sale

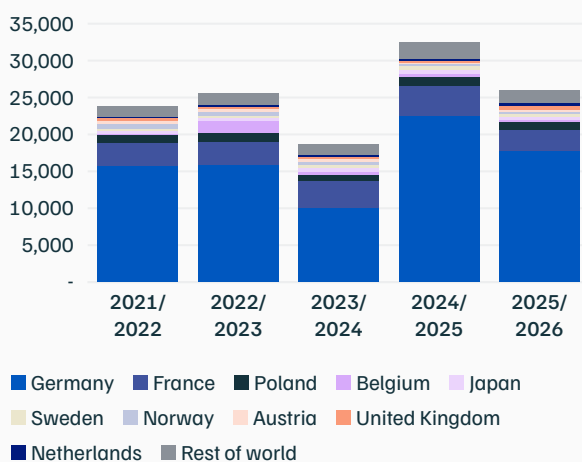
MSC labelled pollock, metric tonnes



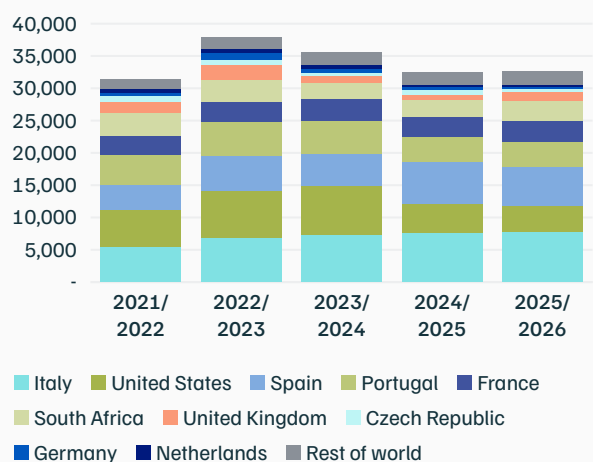
MSC labelled Atl. cod, metric tonnes



MSC labelled saithe, metric tonnes



MSC labelled hake, metric tonnes



Commercial data on this page is correct as of 6 August 2026. Forecast data included in 2025/26.

WHITEFISH KEY SPECIES

Whitefish is a fisheries term for several species of demersal fish found throughout the world's oceans. Rich in high-quality protein, they often act as a staple ingredient around which meals are created. There are 68 species of whitefish in the MSC program. Some of the key commercial species are below.

Pollock *Gadus chalcogrammus*

MSC Catch origins

- Alaska
- Russia

Key fisheries

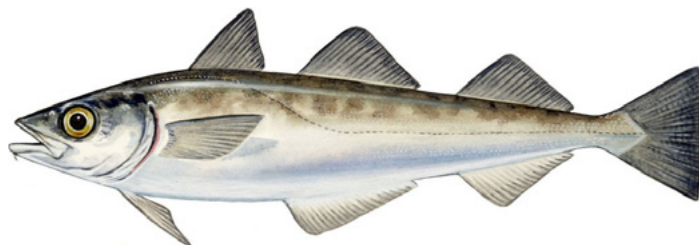
- BSAI and GOA Alaska pollock
- Russia Sea of Okhotsk pollock
- Western Bering Sea Pollock

Top MSC markets

- Germany
- USA
- France
- UK
- Italy

81%

of global catch is
MSC ENGAGED*



Atlantic Cod *Gadus morhua*

MSC Catch origins

- Norway
- Iceland
- Russia

Key fisheries

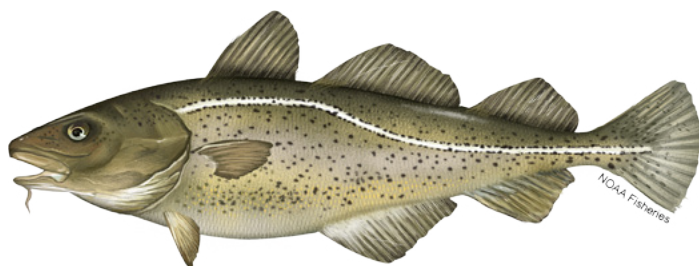
- ISF Iceland Cod
- Barents Sea cod, haddock and saithe
- Norway North East Arctic cod

Top MSC markets

- UK
- France
- Portugal
- Sweden
- Spain

82%

of global catch is
MSC ENGAGED*



*Engaged includes fisheries certified, suspended catch, in assessment and under MSC Improvement Program.

Haddock *Melanogrammus aeglefinus*

MSC Catch origins

- Russia
- Norway
- Iceland

Key fisheries

- Barents Sea cod, haddock and saithe
- Norway North East Arctic haddock
- ISF Iceland haddock

Top MSC markets

- UK
- Canada
- France
- USA
- Belgium

100%
of global catch is
MSC ENGAGED*



Hake *Merluccius merluccius*

MSC Catch origins

- South Africa
- Namibia
- USA

Key fisheries

- Pacific hake mid-water trawl
- Namibia hake trawl and longline fishery
- South Africa hake trawl

Top MSC markets

- Italy
- Spain
- USA
- Portugal
- France

53%
of global catch is
MSC ENGAGED*



Saithe *Pollachius virens*

MSC Catch origins

- Norway
- Iceland

Key fisheries

- Norway North East Arctic saithe
- ISF Iceland multi-species demersal fishery

Top MSC markets

- Germany
- France
- Poland
- Sweden
- Japan

99%
of global catch is
MSC ENGAGED*



Pacific Cod *Gadus macrocephalus*

MSC Catch origins

- USA
- Russia

Key fisheries

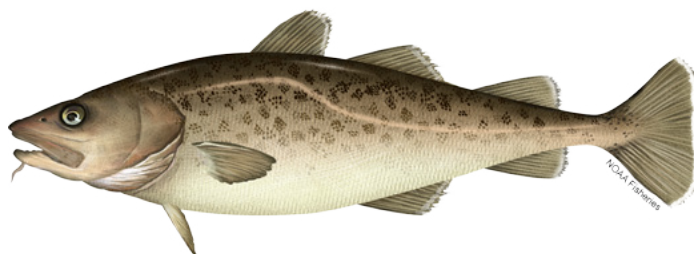
- BSAI and GOA Pacific cod
- Western Bering Sea Pacific cod and Pacific halibut longline

Top MSC markets

- UK
- France
- Portugal
- Sweden
- Spain

51%

of global catch is
MSC ENGAGED*



Hoki *Macruronus novaezelandiae*

MSC Catch origins

- New Zealand
- Australia

Key fisheries

- New Zealand hake, hoki, ling and Southern blue whiting
- Australia blue grenadier

Top MSC markets

- Australia
- UK
- France
- New Zealand
- Belgium

80%

of global catch is
MSC ENGAGED*



Halibut *Hippoglossus hippoglossus*, *Hippoglossus stenolepis*, *Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*

MSC Catch origins

- Greenland
- Canada
- USA

Key fisheries

- West Greenland offshore Greenland halibut
- Canada OAB 2+3KLMNO Greenland halibut bottom trawl, gillnet, and longline
- US North Pacific halibut and sablefish

Top MSC markets

- USA
- Canada
- Switzerland
- Germany
- Austria

51%

of global catch is
MSC ENGAGED*



FOCUS ON MSC PARTNERS

This section highlights some of our partners and shows the diverse range of MSC certified whitefish products available to consumers.

Lidl

Lidl provides consumers across Europe - including their pets - with a wide range of environmentally sustainable MSC certified seafood. Lidl is a long-standing partner of the MSC and their commitment to recognising well-managed fisheries plays a key role in helping to drive change on the water.



VICI

Viciunai Group is a Lithuanian food producer and one of Europe's leading manufacturers of surimi and other seafood products with production facilities in Lithuania, Estonia and Spain. Whitefish is a key category for Viciunai Group and they produce a range of MSC certified seafood sticks, innovative surimi-based products under their VICI brand as well as nearly 60 other brands.

ALDI

ALDI continues to demonstrate its commitment to sustainable seafood through a broad range of MSC certified products, including whitefish selections available across European markets. By working closely with the MSC across multiple species groups, ALDI helps make certified sustainable seafood accessible to a wide consumer audience.



Simplet

Birds Eye is committed to respecting the earth's resources across the sea, land and air. At Birds Eye, the Hoki is responsibly caught to preserve and maintain healthy fish stocks. Birds Eye are proud to say that 100% of our Hoki is MSC certified, caught in the oceans of New Zealand and Australia. We only source fish that is responsibly caught.



McDonald's

McDonald's global scale and commitment to sustainable sourcing is a powerful force helping to protect long-term fish stocks, improving the health of surrounding marine ecosystems. From Alaska pollock to New Zealand hoki, every Filet-O-Fish sandwich is made with MSC certified whitefish.

Nomad Foods

Over 99% of Nomad Foods wild capture seafood products are MSC labelled, with active plans to transition the remainder to certified sources. This market leading position is the result of a longstanding commitment to sustainable sourcing covering multiple brands across numerous European markets.



Findus

Findus, part of Nomad Foods, continues to innovate and diversify its product range. This commitment to diversification goes hand in hand with Findus' long-standing support for well-managed and certified fisheries. Since MSC France opened its office 15 years ago, Findus has been a longstanding partner and has been recognised for its continued commitment to the MSC program.

WHITEFISH IN A CHANGING CLIMATE

CLIMATE CHANGE CONTINUES TO RESHAPE the world's oceans, altering the distribution, productivity and availability of commercially important fish stocks. However, the risk for fisheries may lie not only in how stocks respond to a warming ocean, but in how quickly management systems can adapt.

A recent MSC-led study examining 661 fisheries worldwide found that climate-driven shifts in stock distribution and changes in biomass are already creating new challenges for fisheries management. The research highlights a growing need for management systems that are flexible, responsive and capable of supporting cooperation across national boundaries as fish populations move beyond their historical ranges.

For whitefish fisheries, the findings reinforce trends already being observed in several regions. Some whitefish species are shifting distribution as ocean temperatures change in areas like the North Atlantic and Barents Sea. As stocks move across Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs), quota-sharing arrangements and management agreements may come under pressure.

Importantly, the research offers reasons for optimism. Fisheries operating under adaptive management systems are generally better positioned to respond to climate change. Effective monitoring, regular review of management measures, clear long-term objectives, stakeholder engagement and responsive decision-making processes have all been identified as characteristics that can help fisheries build resilience.

MSC certified fisheries, which already meet robust management requirements, are likely to face comparatively lower risks than many fisheries globally that are unable to adequately monitor and regulate their activities.

The challenge facing the seafood sector is therefore increasingly one of adaptation. Climate change will continue to influence the location and productivity of fish stocks, but whitefish fisheries that can respond to changing environmental conditions and incorporate new information into management decisions are likely to be best positioned to maintain sustainability in the decades ahead. ●



ASSESSING OUR FISHERIES

- See the current open conditions for MSC certified whitefish fisheries
- Look at the closed conditions achieved in 2025

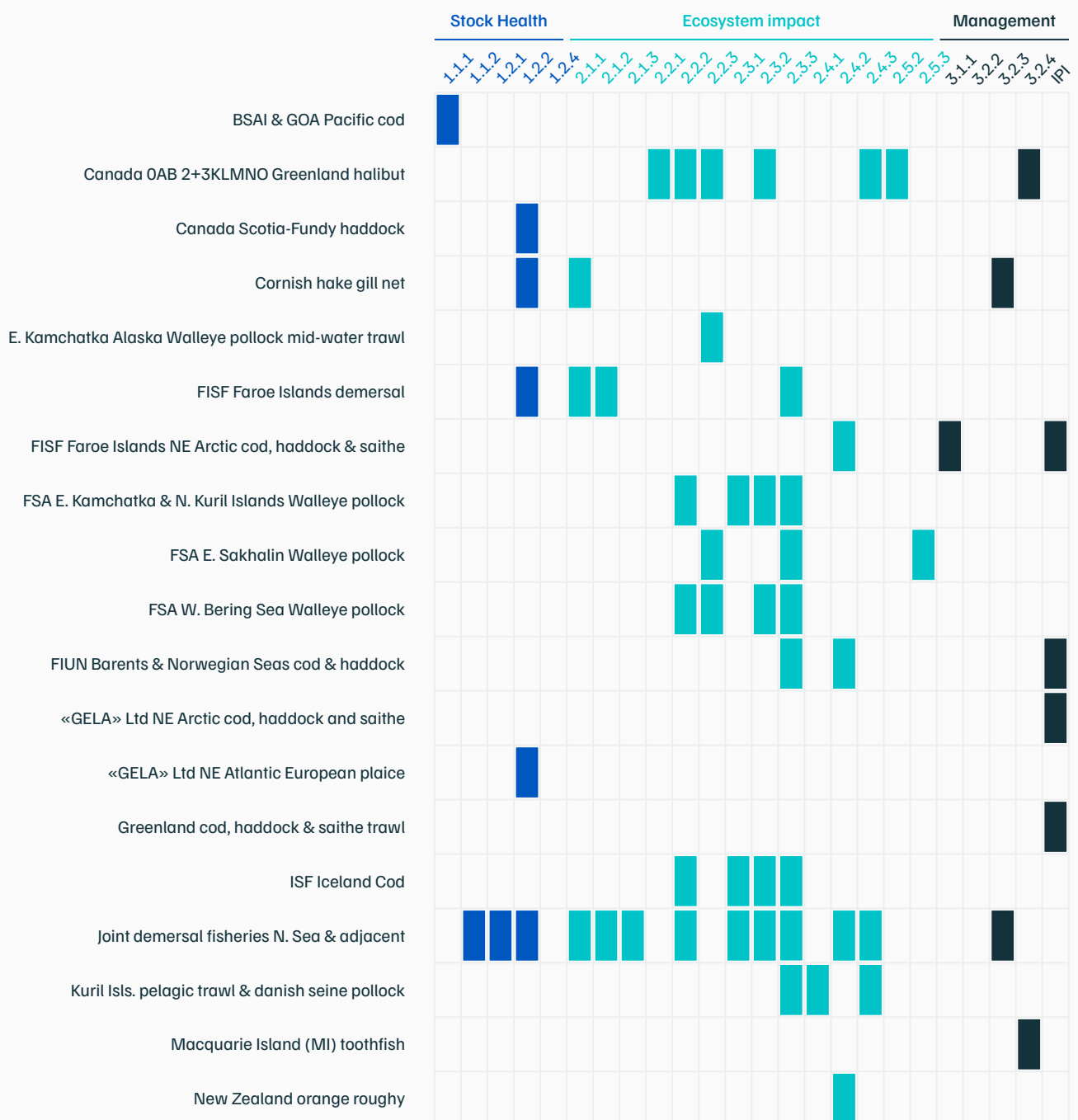


SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS

THE CHART BELOW shows the current open conditions (Performance Indicator scores between 60 and 79) for whitefish fisheries at the beginning of 2026. It displays the improvements to be made over the fisheries five-

year certification period in order to remain within the MSC program, demonstrating the continued incentive for fisheries to improve. Further information about MSC certification can be found [here](#). ●

Summary of conditions 2025



	Stock Health					Ecosystem impact										Management								
	1.1.1	1.1.2	1.2.1	1.2.2	1.2.4	2.1.1	2.1.2	2.1.3	2.2.1	2.2.2	2.2.3	2.3.1	2.3.2	2.3.3	2.4.1	2.4.2	2.4.3	2.5.2	2.5.3	3.1.1	3.2.2	3.2.3	3.2.4	IP1
N. Atlantic cod & asso. species demersal																								
NW Fishing Consort. Norwegian & Barents Seas																								
Norway beaked redfish																								
Norway NE Arctic cod																								
Norway NE Arctic haddock																								
Norway NE Arctic saithe																								
Norway North Sea demersal																								
Réunion Pêche Australe toothfish																								
Russia Barents Sea Greenland halibut																								
SARPC Toothfish																								
SFSAG Northern demersal stocks																								
South Africa hake trawl																								
U.S. Atl. summer flounder & black sea bass trawl																								
UK Fisheries Ltd/DFFU NE Arc. cod haddock & saithe																								
US Acadian redfish, pollock & haddock otter trawl																								
US Gulf of Maine haddock, pollock & redfish																								
W. Bering Sea Pacific cod & Pacific halibut longline																								
Western Bering Sea Pollock																								

Inseparable or practicably inseparable (IPI) are stocks of species that may be either visually inseparable from the target Principle 1 stocks, or visually distinguishable, but commercially infeasible to separate without significant modifications to harvesting and processing methods. These IPI stocks should either pass P1 assessment or be separated from the target stock.

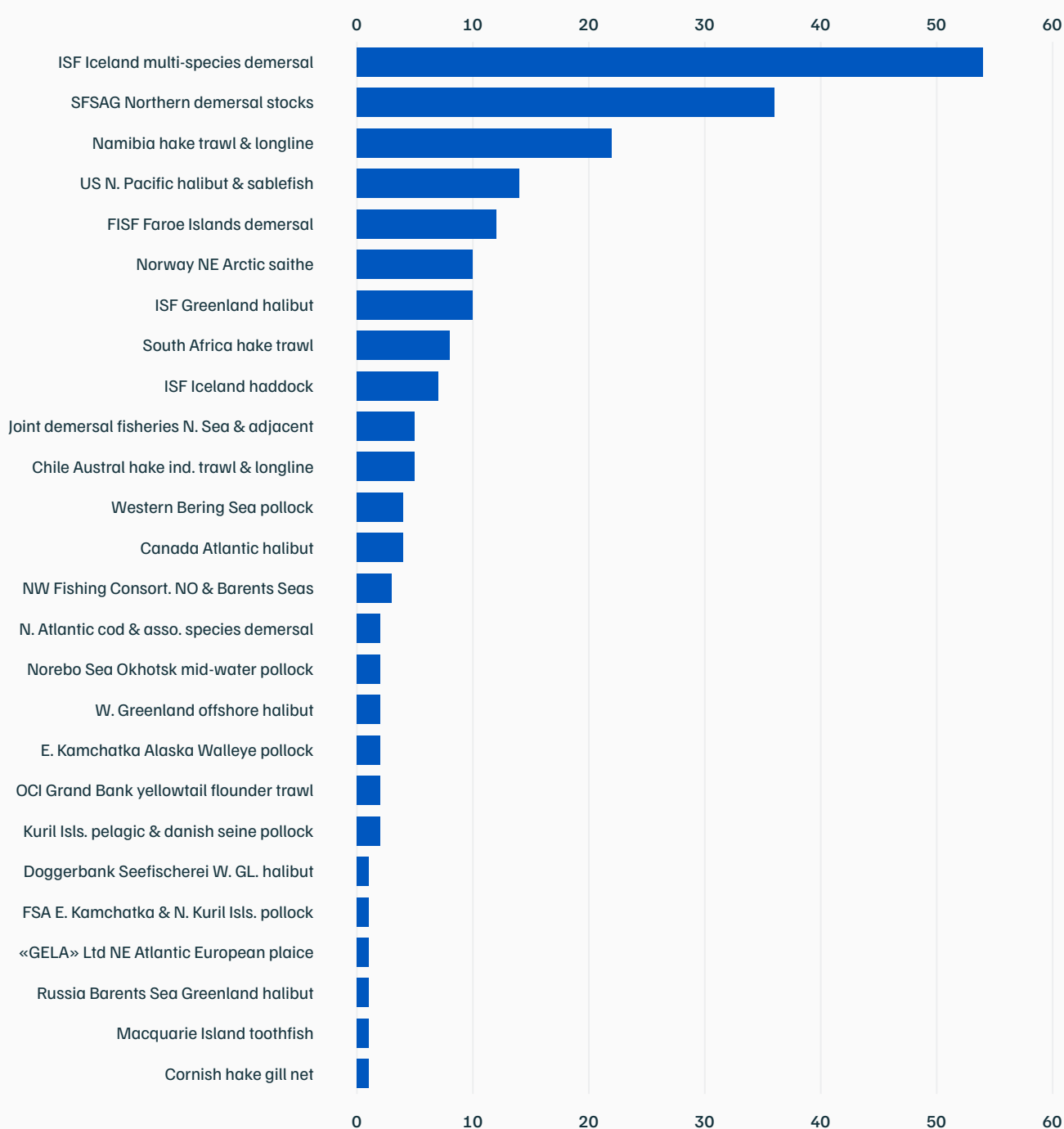


CLOSED CONDITIONS

THE CHART BELOW SHOWS the number of improvements in 2025 made by whitefish fisheries since gaining MSC certification. This demonstrates that the requirement to improve Performance Indicator

scores (that are between 60- 79) has led to significant measurable improvements in the sustainability of fisheries, and thus the knock-on effect of delivering positive environmental impacts through certification. ●

Number of improvements per fishery 2025



IMPACT ON THE WATER

- See how whitefish fisheries deliver on sustainability
- The growth of hake in the MSC program
- Celebrating 25 years of NZ hoki



HOW MSC CERTIFIED WHITEFISH DELIVERS ON SUSTAINABILITY

ACROSS MANY WHITEFISH FISHERIES, innovations in gear design and adaptive fishing practices are part of how fishers are continuously improving their impact on the water and ability to respond to changing conditions at sea.

Protecting vulnerable habitats

Bottom trawling is one the most common methods of fishing, supplying a quarter of the world's seafood. Because of the scope and scale of this harvesting method, it is critical for bottom trawling to be managed properly to minimise habitat impacts and catch of non-target species. MSC certified bottom trawl fisheries meet the strict sustainability requirements of the MSC Fisheries Standard, having passed an assessment

carried out by an independent third-party. Fisheries using bottom trawl gear can only achieve MSC certification if they can demonstrate they do not cause serious or irreversible harm to seabed habitats and biodiversity.

MSC certified fisheries are working hard to reduce their impacts on seabed habitats. The Canadian British Columbia groundfish trawl fishery worked closely with environmental NGO partners to develop an innovative suite of measures to protect coral and sponge habitats. In 2012, the fishery agreed to reduce the trawl footprint by 21.9% and restrict it to previously trawled areas. The fishery also introduced fleet-wide and individual vessel limits on the catch of corals and sponges, incentivising captains to avoid coral and sponge encounters.





The combination of spatial management and habitat protection, with a comprehensive monitoring system and industry-NGO collaboration demonstrates how fisheries can continue operating while significantly reducing risks to vulnerable marine ecosystems. In December 2025, this fishery gained MSC certification, further validating their hard work to advance the sustainability of their fishing practices.

Reducing bycatch

Innovation is also helping fisheries reduce interactions with non-target species. The MSC certified Greenland halibut bottom trawl, gillnet, and longline fishery has been developing measures to reduce interactions with Greenland sharks (see previous page), which was a condition of their certification. These large, slow growing sharks are particularly vulnerable to fishing activity. By testing gear modifications and exploring ways to allow sharks to avoid or safely exit fishing gear, the fishery is working to minimise interactions and improve outcomes when encounters occur.

The MSC certified Alaska pollock fishery also provides a notable example. Through cooperative management and information sharing, vessels can respond rapidly when salmon are known to be in an area to help reduce interactions, while maintaining access to productive fishing grounds. This approach demonstrates how effective innovation can be when applied to communication and collaboration between fishers.

A similar approach has been adopted in the MSC certified North Pacific hake mid-water trawl fishery, where catcher/processor vessels (working cooperatively

via the [PWCC](#)) use several bycatch minimisation techniques, including observer coverage and real-time sharing of catch and bycatch data. This enables vessels to identify hotspots and move fishing efforts elsewhere. As a result, bycatch is generally very low in the catcher/processor sector, at slightly more than 1% of the whiting harvest.

Lifting gear off the seabed

Increasingly, fisheries are exploring gear configurations that reduce contact with the seabed while still effectively targeting their catch.

The Ocean Choice International yellowfin flounder fishery has been using “flying doors” for more than a decade. Unlike conventional trawl doors that remain in contact with the seafloor, flying doors are designed to operate above the bottom for much of the fishing process. By reducing contact, the fishery decreases its interaction with benthic habitats while maintaining fishing performance. Technological developments such as these illustrate how long-term investment in gear design can contribute to lower environmental impacts.

Continuous improvement

Rather than viewing sustainability as a fixed destination, whitefish fisheries are constantly adapting to new scientific knowledge, emerging technologies and stakeholder expectations. As consumer and market attention increasingly focuses on the environmental performance of fishing operations, innovation is becoming an essential part of responsible fisheries management. ●

HAKE IN FOCUS

ONE WHITEFISH SPECIES HAS QUIETLY built a remarkable sustainability story: hake. Today, MSC certified hake is supplied by fisheries across the globe, appears in a growing range of retail and foodservice products, and is helping connect consumers with environmentally sustainable seafood choices.

One long-standing example of the success of this species is the South African hake fishery, first certified to the MSC Standard in 2004 and successfully reassessed four times. This fishery is a sustainability pioneer leading responsible fishing through strengthened self-reporting, improved handling and release protocols for large bycatch, and end-of-life trawl net recycling.

In 2026, the Namibian hake trawl and longline fishery achieved its second MSC certification, playing its part in the effort to meet the global demand for sustainable whitefish. This gives Namibia hake a competitive edge, helping to meet the demand in existing markets as well as to expand into new markets where retailers and brands preferentially stock MSC certified whitefish in

line with consumer sustainability expectation.

Another example comes from the Pacific hake mid-water trawl fishery, who were first certified to the MSC in November 2010 and have maintained world leading sustainable management since then, innovating their gear and improving communication and cooperation amongst vessels on the water.

Hake has played an important role in the development of sustainable seafood markets. As retailers, brands and foodservice companies increasingly sought independently certified seafood, MSC certified hake helped meet growing demand and became increasingly visible across a range of markets.

The Cornish hake fishery provides a clear example of these market benefits. In 2015, they became the first hake fishery in the UK to meet the MSC Standard. A recent economic assessment by NEF Consulting showed that the initial drivers for MSC certification in the fishery were improved marketability of the catch, greater





“MSC certified hake is gaining momentum in a growing number of markets. With tightening supply linked to the impact of climate change effecting stocks of species that historically have dominated in North Europe, brands seeking to expand their range of whitefish species while maintaining their commitments to sustainability.”

Toby Middleton, Head of Market Operations, MSC

market access, and improved pricing. The study also showed that the price of hake rose after the fishery became certified.

In Sweden, recent commercial trends show a strong growth in MSC labelled hake sales. Much of this growth has been driven by Garant’s, Axfood’s own brand, “Crispy Baked Firre” switching to MSC certified Pacific hake. A greater variety of fish species is contributing to a more sustainable food chain for Swedish consumers.

Hake has also emerged as an increasingly important species in the Italian market, driven largely by its adoption within the frozen category. A significant brand responsible for this growth is Findus, which began using the MSC label on the hake in its product range in 2017/18. This was followed by a wider retailer uptake, including major chains such as Eurospin and Conad.

Demand for hake is expected to continue rising in Italy as consumers increasingly prioritise environmental sustainability credentials. NielsenIQ research shows that 52% of Italian consumers consider sustainability an important factor in purchasing decisions. MSC certified hake is therefore well positioned for further growth in the Italian market.

With fisheries operating across several oceans, a long certification history, and growing consumer recognition, hake has established itself as an important part of the global MSC program. Its story demonstrates how sustainable fishing can support thriving fisheries, create commercial opportunities and deliver trusted seafood choices for consumers worldwide. ●



NEW ZEALAND HOKI REACHES 25-YEAR MILESTONE

THIS YEAR MARKS 25 YEARS since New Zealand hoki became the first whitefish fishery in the world to become certified to the MSC Standard. Since its landmark certification in 2001, the fishery has demonstrated how collaboration and science-based management can safeguard ocean health for future generations.

The fishery's success is built on a shared commitment to sustainability. Fishers, scientists, quota owners and government agencies work together as kaitiaki (guardians) of the ocean, ensuring hoki populations and the ecosystems that support them remain healthy and productive. This dedication has enabled the fishery to meet the MSC Fisheries Standard multiple times and maintain consumer confidence in New Zealand hoki.

Today, hoki remains one of New Zealand's most valuable commercial fisheries, generating around NZ\$280 million annually and supplying key export markets across Europe, Australia and Asia. More than 100,000 tonnes

were landed in 2023-24, equivalent to around 250 million seafood servings.

Rupert Howes, Chief Executive of the MSC, said "Reaching 25 years of certification is a remarkable achievement and something truly worth celebrating. It reflects decades of dedication from fishers, scientists and fisheries management agencies in New Zealand who have worked together to manage this fishery responsibly and ensure hoki stocks remain healthy for the future."

Seafood New Zealand Chief Executive Lisa Futschek said "This milestone is really about the people behind the fishery - the skippers and crews out on the water and the scientific community guiding their efforts. It reflects years of hard work and care. Achieving this milestone hasn't been easy - it's been earned, and it helps keep confidence strong in our hoki and its place on dinner plates in New Zealand and around the world." ●



WHITEFISH ESSENTIALS

- Gear types, how fishers catch whitefish
- Glossary of terms
- Annex of whitefish species

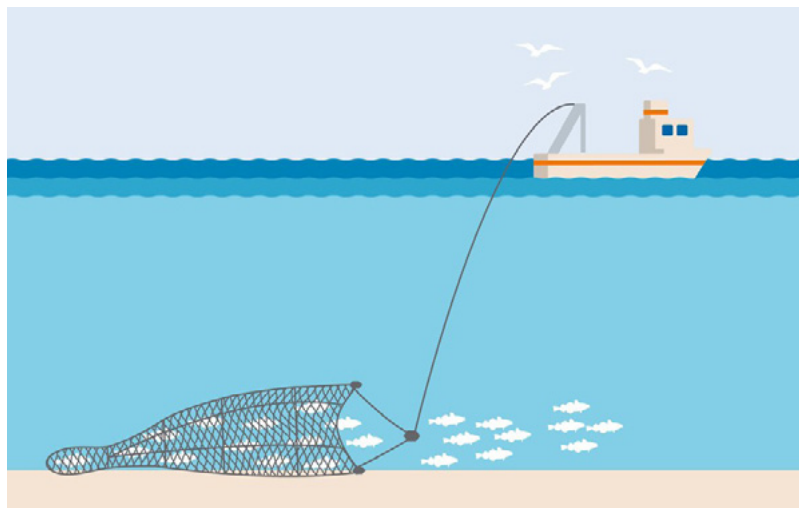


GEAR TYPES

Whitefish can be caught using various gear types and methods. The type used depends on the abundance, behaviour and average size of the species being targeted. Every assessment against the MSC Fisheries Standard considers the gear type used and its impact on the marine environment.

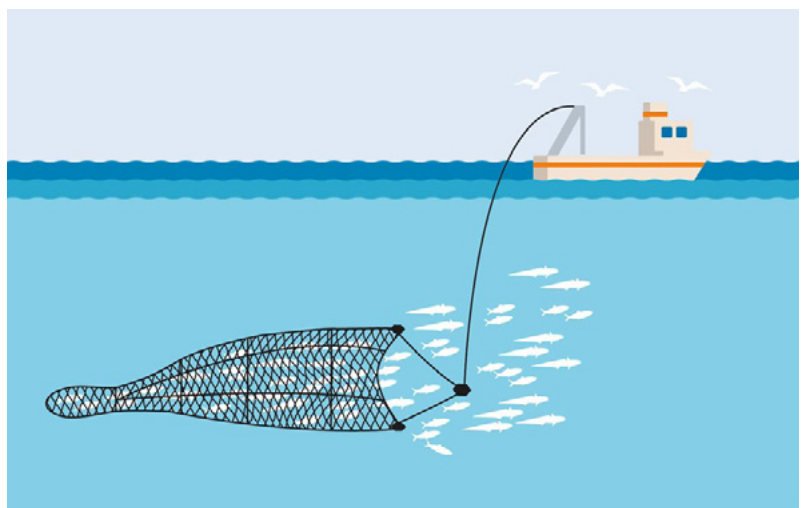
Bottom (demersal) trawl

Bottom trawls include different types of fishing gear that use a cone-like net, usually held open by hydrodynamic boards (called 'otter boards' or 'trawl doors') or a metal beam, with a closed end to hold the catch. Trawls may now be configured with rollers, floats, specialised 'flying' trawl doors, net-monitoring equipment and other devices to keep most of the gear elevated just off the seabed.



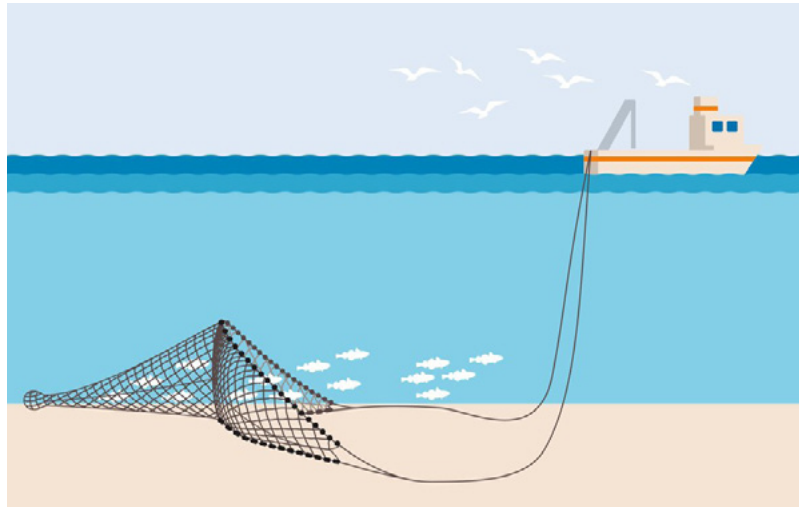
Mid-water trawl

A mid-water, or pelagic, trawl is deployed in the middle of the water column and makes little to no contact with the bottom. Acoustic technology is used to locate the position and depth of the target fish, the type of sediment and other features of the bottom, and the path of the fishery operations are adjusted accordingly to help minimise the impact on seabed habitats.



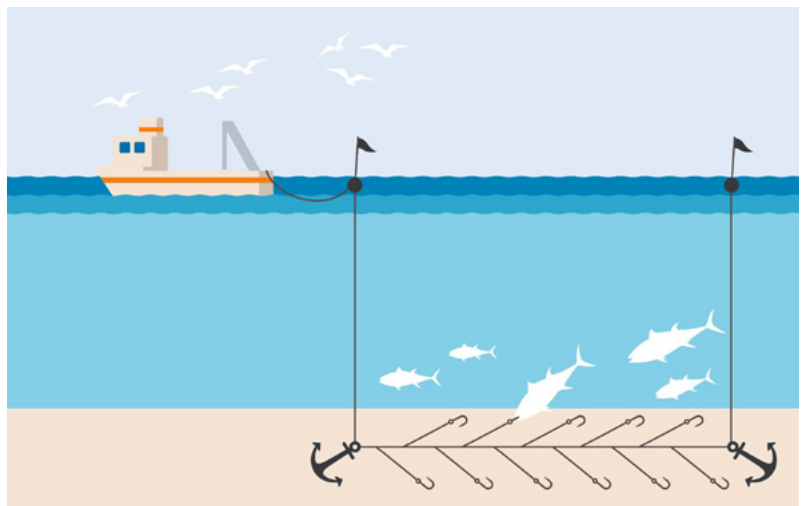
Danish Seine

Danish seine nets have long, weighted ropes connected to each side, with one end attached to a large anchor and buoy. When the buoyed anchor and weighted rope are deployed, the vessel sweeps in a large circle, back round to the anchor buoy, releasing the net and ropes as it goes. Once a full circle has been made, the boat ties up to the buoy and the net is pulled back in until the ropes come together, capturing fish within the circle.



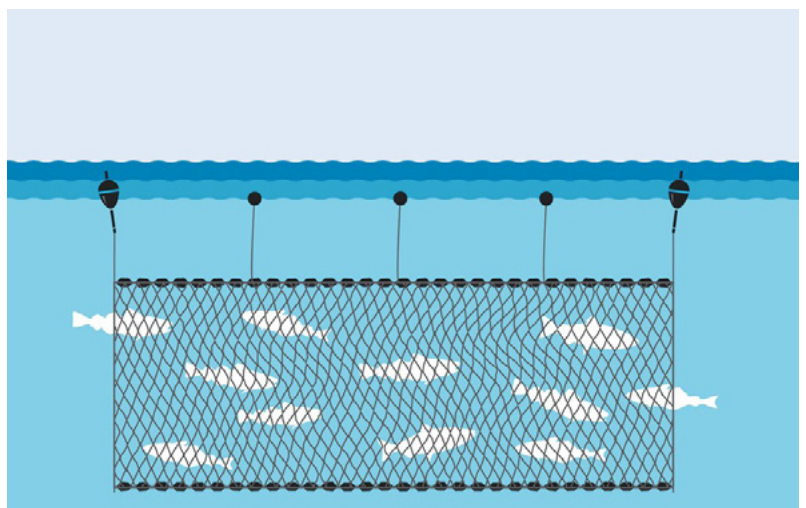
Bottom (demersal) longline

A boat sets a line with baited hooks attached at regular intervals and with anchors at both ends to keep the line in place. The line is floated at precise heights above the bottom depending upon the species being targeted. The length of line can vary from several hundred metres to several kilometres. This gear method is typically used to catch cod.



Gillnets

A 'curtain' of netting, where specific mesh sizes can be used to ensure that captured fish of the target species are mature enough to have reproduced. There are two types of gillnets, 'set' and 'drift'. Set gillnets are anchored, either to poles fixed to the seabed or an anchor system, whereas drift gillnets are not anchored and are suspended in the water column at the target depth using weights and floats.



GLOSSARY

Best practice score: A score of 80 or higher against a performance indicator in the MSC Fisheries Standard that results in a pass without requiring additional improvements.

Bycatch species: Untargeted catch that includes undersized or surplus fish for which fisheries do not have a quota, endangered, threatened and protected species, and other unwanted marine species.

Condition of certification: A requirement to achieve outcomes that increase a current performance indicator score to 80 or above (see also **Best practice score**).

Conformity Assessment Body (CAB): Third-party certification body accredited to carry out assessments against the MSC Fisheries Standard.

Conditional pass: Awarded to fisheries that achieve MSC certification but are required to make improvements to ensure all performance indicators meet global best practice (a score of 80 or above) within the five-year duration of a certificate.

Fish stock: The community from which catches are taken in a fishery. The term implies that a particular population is a biologically distinct unit.

Gear types: See page 26.

Harvest Control Rules (HCRs): Measures that require catch to be adjusted in response to stock changes.

Harvest Strategy (HS): The combination of monitoring,

stock assessment, harvest control rules and management actions taken by a fishery to ensure the target stock remains healthy and sustainable.

Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY): The largest catch that fishers can take from a fish stock each year without affecting future years.

MSC Chain of Custody Standard: Certification to this standard ensures an unbroken chain where certified seafood is easily identifiable, separated from noncertified products, and can be traced back to another certified business.

Performance indicators (PIs): Twenty-five PIs sit under the three principles of the MSC Fisheries Standard, and fisheries are assigned a score for each.

Principles: Fisheries in assessment are scored against the three core principles of the MSC Fisheries Standard: 1) Sustainability of the stock, 2) Ecosystem impacts, 3) Effective fisheries management.

Total Allowable Catch (TAC): Catch limits that establish the total amount of fish that can be taken from a stock.

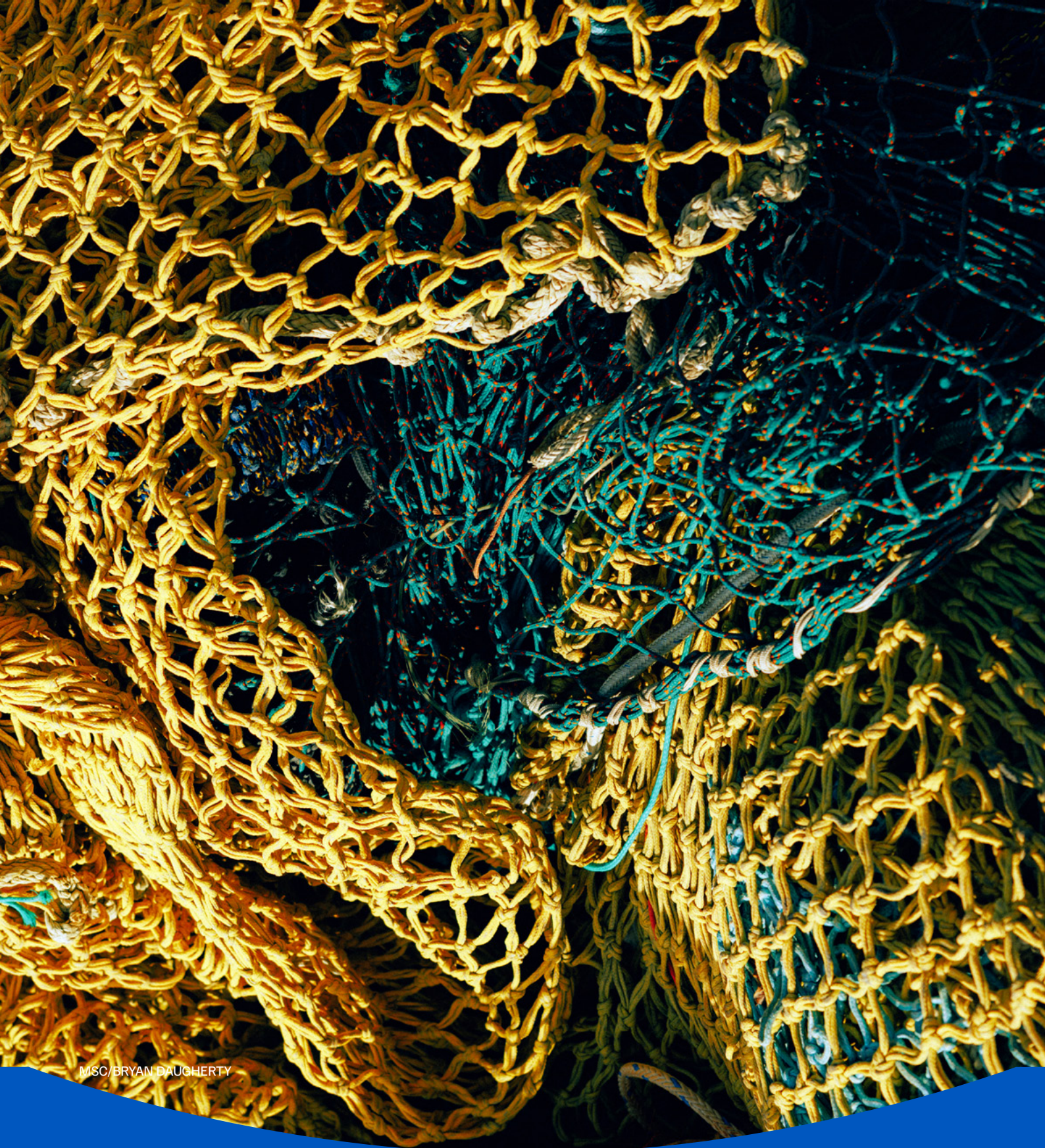
Unit of Assessment (UoA): The target stock(s) combined with the fishing method/gear and practice (including vessel type/s) pursuing that stock, and any fleets, or groups of vessels, or individual fishing operators or other eligible fishers that are included in an MSC fishery assessment.



ANNEX

To complement the content of this yearbook, the annex provides a full list of whitefish species included in the MSC program. This section serves as a valuable resource, showing the diverse range of certified whitefish species.

English name	Scientific name	English name	Scientific name
Acadian redfish	<i>Sebastes fasciatus</i>	Northern pike	<i>Esox lucius</i>
Alaska plaice	<i>Pleuronectes quadrituberculatus</i>	Northern rock sole	<i>Lepidopsetta polyxystra</i>
American yellow perch	<i>Perca flavescens</i>	Northern rockfish	<i>Sebastes polyspinis</i>
Antarctic toothfish	<i>Dissostichus mawsoni</i>	Orange roughy	<i>Hoplostethus atlanticus</i>
Arrowtooth flounder	<i>Atheresthes stomias</i>	Pacific cod	<i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>
Atka mackerel	<i>Pleurogrammus monopterygius</i>	Pacific halibut	<i>Hippoglossus stenolepis</i>
Atlantic cod	<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Pacific ocean perch	<i>Sebastes alutus</i>
Atlantic halibut	<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>	Patagonian toothfish	<i>Dissostichus eleginoides</i>
Beaked redfish	<i>Sebastes mentella</i>	Petrale sole	<i>Eopsetta jordani</i>
Blue ling	<i>Molva dypterygia</i>	Pikeperch	<i>Sander lucioperca</i>
Bocaccio rockfish	<i>Sebastes paucispinis</i>	Pink ling	<i>Genypterus blacodes</i>
Canary rockfish	<i>Sebastes pinniger</i>	Redstripe rockfish	<i>Sebastes proriger</i>
Cape hakes	<i>Merluccius capensis, M.paradoxus</i>	Rex sole	<i>Glyptocephalus zachirus</i>
Chilipepper rockfish	<i>Sebastes goodei</i>	Sablefish	<i>Anoplopoma fimbria</i>
Common sole	<i>Solea solea</i>	Saithe(=Pollock)	<i>Pollachius virens</i>
Darkblotched rockfish	<i>Sebastes crameri</i>	Shallow-water Cape hake	<i>Merluccius capensis</i>
Deep-water Cape hake	<i>Merluccius paradoxus</i>	Shortspine thornyhead	<i>Sebastolobus alascanus</i>
Dover sole	<i>Microstomus pacificus</i>	Silvergray rockfish	<i>Sebastes brevispinis</i>
English sole	<i>Pleuronectes vetulus</i>	Southern blue whiting	<i>Micromesistius australis</i>
European hake	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	Southern hake	<i>Merluccius australis</i>
European perch	<i>Perca fluviatilis</i>	Southern rock sole	<i>Lepidopsetta bilineata</i>
European plaice	<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	Splitnose rockfish	<i>Sebastes diploproa</i>
Flathead sole	<i>Hippoglossoides elassodon</i>	Summer flounder	<i>Paralichthys dentatus</i>
Golden redfish	<i>Sebastes marinus / Sebastes norvegicus</i>	Tusk(=Cusk)	<i>Brosme brosme</i>
Greenland halibut	<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>	Volga pikeperch	<i>Sander volgensis</i>
Haddock	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	Walleye	<i>Sander vitreus</i>
Hoki	<i>Macruronus novaezelandiae</i>	Walleye pollock	<i>Gadus chalcogrammus = Theragra chalcogramma</i>
Kamchatka flounder	<i>Atheresthes evermanni</i>		
Lemon sole	<i>Microstomus kitt</i>	Wels(=Som)catfish	<i>Silurus glanis</i>
Ling	<i>Molva molva</i>	Whiting	<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>
Lingcod	<i>Ophiodon elongatus</i>	Widow rockfish	<i>Sebastes entomelas</i>
Longspine thornyhead	<i>Sebastolobus altivelis</i>	Yellowfin sole	<i>Limanda aspera</i>
Mackerel icefish	<i>Champsocephalus gunnari</i>	Yellowmouth rockfish	<i>Sebastes reedi</i>
North Pacific hake	<i>Merluccius productus</i>	Yellowtail flounder	<i>Limanda ferruginea</i>
		Yellowtail rockfish	<i>Sebastes flavidus</i>



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Find out more
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