



**Green Key
webinar**

HOW TO MAKE SUSTAINABLE SEAFOOD CHOICES?

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12-05-2022

OUR GOAL: 100% GOOD FISH IN 2030

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

THIS IS A PRACTICAL WEBINAR

Why choose sustainable seafood?
What are the Green Key criteria?
How to choose sustainable seafood?
Learnings from Green Key Netherlands

WHAT PROBLEMS ARE OUT THERE?

Overfishing

Bycatch

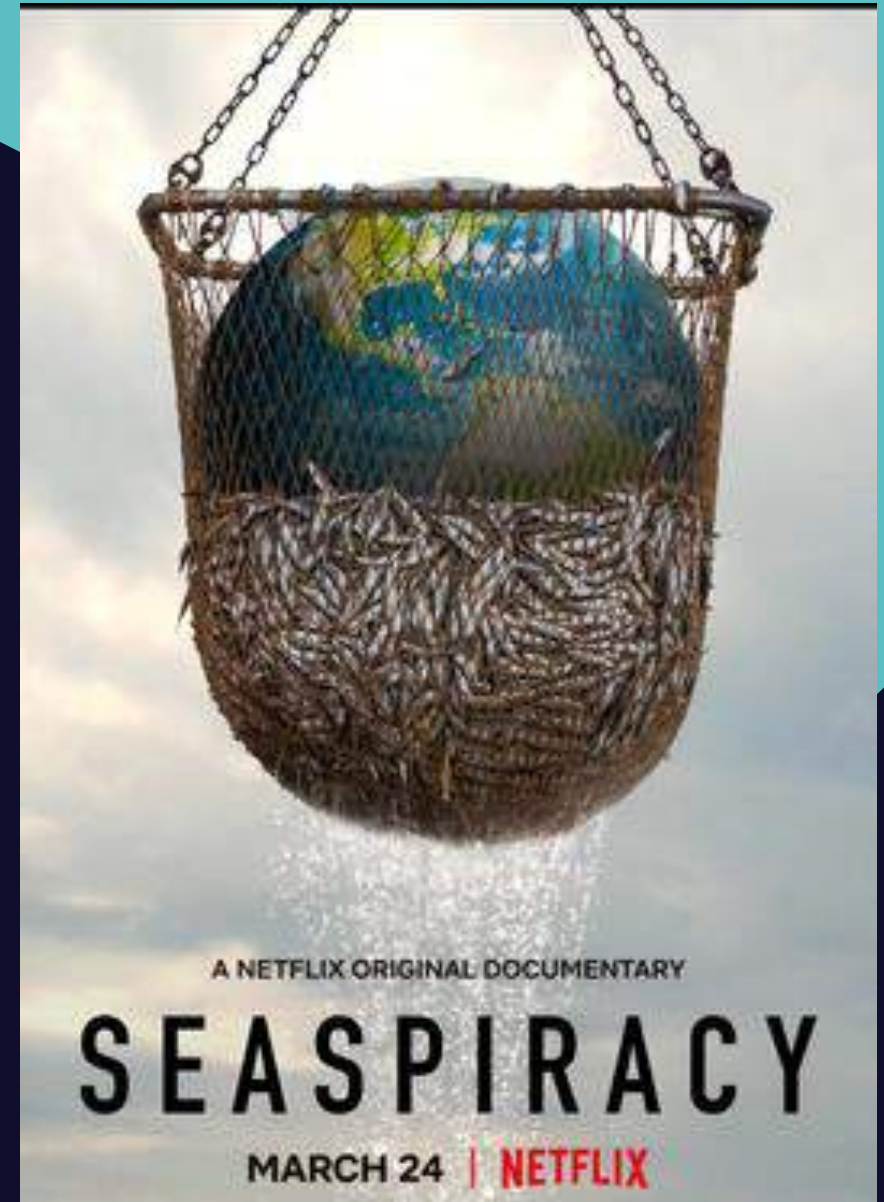
Illegal, unreported, unregulated (IUU) fishing

Slavery, other social issues

Use of antibiotics, pesticides

Eutrophication

Diseases, outbreaks, poor welfare



The background features a dark blue field with several organic, teal-colored shapes. A large, irregular teal shape is in the top right corner. Below it, a smaller teal shape is on the right side. In the top left, there are two smaller teal shapes, one above the other. The overall composition is abstract and modern.

WHAT ARE THE GREEN KEY CRITERIA AND HOW TO COMPLY?



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8.2 THE ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT BUY PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM THREATENED OR PROTECTED SPECIES. (I) HH, CHP, SA, CC, R, A

As part of the purchase policy, the establishment does not buy meat, fish, or seafood products derived from threatened or protected species. To check the status of the species, it is recommended to use the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species or the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) Appendices. Species that are labelled as vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered must not be purchased.



European Eel

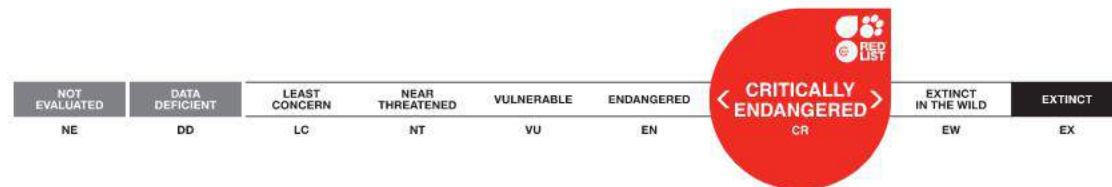
Anguilla anguilla

ABSTRACT

European Eel *Anguilla anguilla* has most recently been assessed for *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* in 2018. *Anguilla anguilla* is listed as Critically Endangered under criteria A2bd+4bd.

THE RED LIST ASSESSMENT

► Pike, C., Crook, V. & Gollock, M. 2020. *Anguilla anguilla*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2020: e.T60344A152845...



CITES (THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA)

Checklist of CITES species

16 fish species in appendix I = most endangered, threatened with extinction

114 fish species in appendix II = not threatened with extinction but may become so, so trade closely controlled

24 fish species in appendix III = species that need extra care to prevent unsustainable or illegal exploitation

The screenshot shows a search interface for the CITES Species Checklist. The search term 'sturgeon' is entered in the search bar. The results are displayed in a table-like format with three rows, each representing a different sturgeon species. Each row includes the species name, its conservation status (indicated by a green circle with a Roman numeral), and its geographical distribution. The first row is for *Acipenser baerii* (Appendix II), the second for *Acipenser brevirostrum* (Appendix I), and the third for *Acipenser dabryanus* (Appendix II). The interface also includes a search bar, a 'SEARCH' button, and options for 'APPXS.' and 'ALL LOCATIONS'. There are also buttons for 'CLEAR SEARCH', 'DOWNLOAD', and 'SAVE THIS SPECIES'.

Species Name	Conservation Status	Distribution
<i>Acipenser baerii</i> Brandt, 1869 (<i>Acipenser baeri chatys</i> Dryagin, 1948, <i>Acipenser stenorrhynchus</i> Nikol'skii, 1896) Chordata › Actinopteri › Acipenseriformes › Acipenseridae • EN - Siberian Sturgeon • FR - Esturgeon sibérien	II	China, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation
<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i> LeSueur, 1818 (<i>Acipenser measius</i> Lesueur in Vaillant, 1896, <i>Acipenser obtusirostris</i> Lovetsky, 1834) Chordata › Actinopteri › Acipenseriformes › Acipenseridae • EN - Short-nosed Little Sturgeon, Shortnose Sturgeon • ES - Esturión chato, Esturión hocicucorto • FR - Esturgeon à museau court, Esturgeon à nez court	I	Canada, United States of America
<i>Acipenser dabryanus</i> Duméril, 1869 Chordata › Actinopteri › Acipenseriformes › Acipenseridae • EN - Dabry's Sturgeon, River sturgeon, Yangtze Sturgeon • FR - Petit esturgeon du Yang Tse	II	China

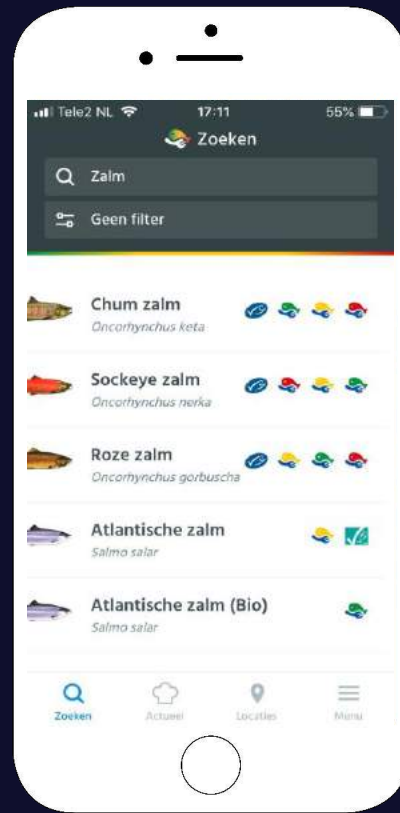


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TO CHECK THE STATUS OF FISH AND SEAFOOD, IT IS RECOMMENDED TO **MAKE USE OF A (LOCAL) FISH AND SEAFOOD GUIDE** AND SPECIES WITH A **'RED' RATING SHOULD BE AVOIDED.**

SEAFOOD GUIDE

Check
www.goodfish.nl or
download the free app
on your smartphone!

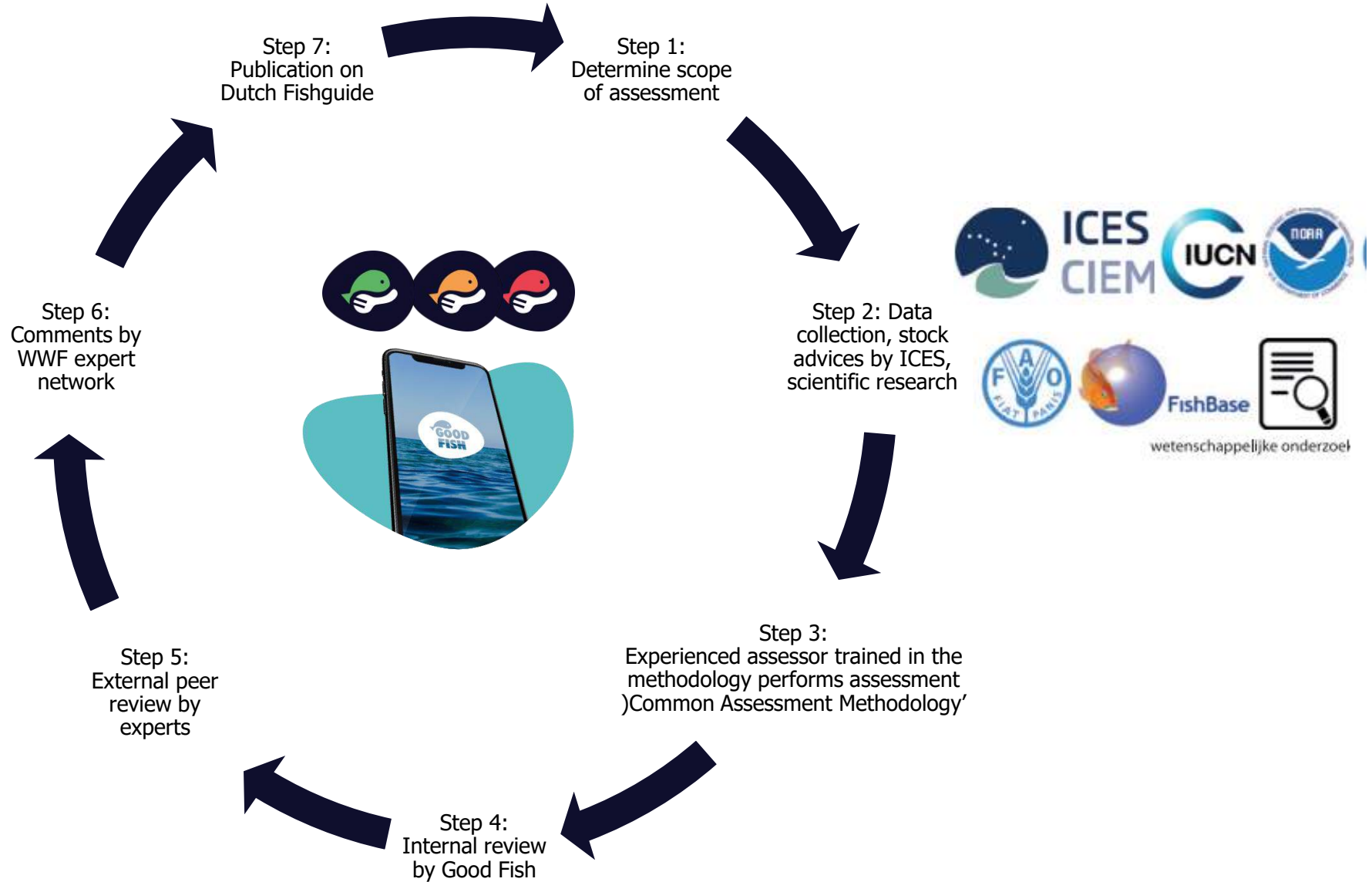


Wild capture, Aquaculture,
Freshwater methodology

2500+ assessments & used in 23
countries

Link to your local seafood guide:
Find via GSRA members
Find via WWF seafood guides
Or <https://www.goodfish.nl/en/>

How are assessments performed?





Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Origin

Worldwide

Farming- / Catch method

Net pens/ Cages, Recirculation aquaculture system (RAS)

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Origin

Worldwide

Farming- / Catch method

Organic farmed

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Origin

Atlantic Ocean, north-east (FAO 27)

Deelgebieden: Faroe Islands

Farming- / Catch method

Net pens/ Cages

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Information needed:

- What fish species?

Common or latin name

- Where from?
Ocean region or country

- Production method?

Farmed: *cages, raceway systems, ponds ...*

Wildcatch: *trawling nets, gillnets, pole&line ...*



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar



Origin

Atlantic Ocean, north-east (FAO 27)

Deelgebieden: Faroe Islands

Farming- / Catch method

Net pens/ Cages

JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



Source usage



Impact on the environment



Management



Final assessment



Explanation assessment

Most salmon is cultivated on a large scale in Norway, Scotland, Ireland and the Faroe Islands. The management in Europe is well done and strict. One now keeps track of what's happening in a company and traceability is well arranged. Despite this we cannot take away most negative effects like [eutrophication], spread of sea lice, diseases and the negative effects of escapes on the wild population. There has been much research on optimising the feed, which resulted in a decrease of fish oil and fish meal to an optimal level. However, the content is still relatively high which makes it important to make the purchase of feed more sustainable. This happens for as now only in companies with a biological or [ASC](#) certificate.



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ECOLABELS






- ✓ FURTHERMORE, RECOGNISED ECO-LABELS LIKE THE MSC (MARINE STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL) FOR WILD CAUGHT FISH AND SEAFOOD, THE ASC (AQUACULTURE STEWARDSHIP COUNCIL) FOR FARMED FISH AND SEAFOOD, THE GGN LABEL (CERTIFIED RESPONSIBLE FARMING & TRANSPARENCY) OR THE BAP (BEST AQUACULTURE PRACTICES) FOR CERTIFIED AQUACULTURE CAN HELP TO IDENTIFY PRODUCTS THAT ARE NOT DERIVED FROM AND DO NOT CONTAIN THREATENED SPECIES.

ECOLABELS

Which ecolabels can you trust?



1. Standard that is widely recognized, created with multi-stakeholder input
2. Third party certification
3. No commercial interest/ non-profit
4. Continuous improvements, ISEAL certified

Fisheries	Aquaculture			
<p>Marine Stewardship Council</p> 	<p>Aquaculture stewardship council</p> 	<p>Biological (EKO, Soil association, Ecocert, Naturland, Bio Suisse)</p> 	<p>Global GAP</p> 	<p>Best Aquaculture Practices**</p> 
<p>Healthy stock Minimum impact on the ecosystem Good management practices</p>	<p>Water quality Responsible sourcing of feed, disease prevention, good social circumstances</p>	<p>Norm set by European Commission No GMO, colouring or antioxidants, biological feed, animal welfare</p>	<p>Food safety, environmental performances, wellbeing and safety of staff</p>	<p>Certifies whole production chain, processing plant, farm, hatchery and feed mill</p> <p><i>Choose for at least 2 stars</i></p>



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HOW TO PROVE YOUR COMPLIANCE?

- ✓ DURING THE AUDIT, THE ESTABLISHMENT PRESENTS ITS WRITTEN POLICY CONFIRMING THAT IT DOES NOT BUY PRODUCTS FROM THREATENED SPECIES AND HOW THAT IS BEING ENSURED, E.G. THROUGH A CONFIRMATION OR CERTIFICATION (IF APPLICABLE) FROM THE SUPPLIER. THE VISUAL INSPECTION OF THE MENU CONFIRMS THE COMPLIANCE.

STEPS BY GREEN KEY NETHERLANDS



1. Participant creates a new menu and uses the local seafood guide to see how the fish is rated. Red rated fish should be avoided.
2. Before the Green Key audit takes place, the participants requests an inventory of all the fish bought at his fish supplier + the specifications of each product + the rating on the (local) seafood guide
3. In case red rated fish has been bought, this is removed from the menu and replaced with a sustainable variant before the Green Key audit.

MAKREEL (*Scooter visolie*)

Met trawlnetten

Nettohoeveelheid: 250 g

Bedrijfsnaam en -adres: xxx

Verloof
XXX-YYY-ZZ
EG

Gevangen in het noordelijk deel van de Keltische Zee 

Aangeland in Killybegs op 16/01/15

Te gebruiken tot 18/01/15

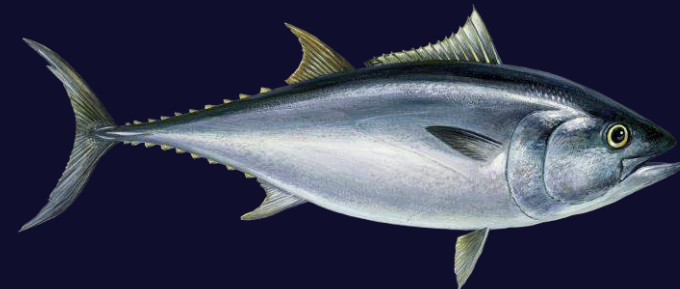
Bewaren bij 0 tot 2 °C

YYY gecertificeerd duurzaam 



AVOID LIST

UNCERTIFIED:
COD, TUNA
TROPICAL SHRIMP,
EEL, SWORDFISH, RAYS, SHARK,
MONKFISH, PANGASIUS, TILAPIA



THANK YOU!

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