



Hilton Food Group

Hilton Food Group is a leading international multi-protein producer, serving customers and retail partners across the world with high quality meat, fish, vegan and vegetarian foods and meals. We are a business of over 5,000 employees, operating from 19 technologically advanced food processing, packing and logistics facilities across 16 markets in Europe and Australasia. Our main seafood business is Hilton Seafood UK, formerly known as Seachill, which is based in Grimsby.

2021

Number of wild caught species used	% volume from certified fisheries	% volume from a FIP	Number of farmed species used	% volume from certified farms
15	>98	1.5	7	>99
Production Methods Used				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Midwater trawl• Bottom trawl• Dredge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Purse seine• Seine nets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hook and line• Longlines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pots and traps	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farmed

Summary

Our work in fisheries and aquaculture is led by the team at Hilton Seafood UK. All seafood is risk assessed in accordance with the Sustainable Seafood Coalition Sourcing Code of Conduct, developed by Hilton Seafood UK as the first founding member.

We recognise the need for alignment on interoperable traceability protocols such as the Global Dialogue on Seafood Traceability and we are committed to establish full chain visibility and data collection through innovative digital technology by 2025.

Hilton Seafoods UK are members of the Sustainable Seafood Coalition (SSC), the Global Seafood Alliance (GSA) and Global Gap to support sustainable wild capture and farmed seafoods. Hilton Seafoods UK have actively supported a number of fishery improvement projects that have led to MSC certifications, working closely with our suppliers and the fisheries. As part of the Hilton Food Group our work on improving and monitoring fish welfare has been recognised in a special recognition award for innovation this year from Compassion in World Farming.

Hilton Food Group are actively engaged in ethics within the seafood and wider food industry as founding members of the Food Network for Ethical Trade (FNET). With a board position in the Responsible Fishing Vessel Scheme and as founding members of the Seafood Ethical Action Alliance (SEAA) we are seeking ways of understanding the conditions of fishers and farmers and improving their conditions.

This profile covers all main wild-caught and farmed seafood sourced in 2020.



 <https://www.hiltonfoodgroupplc.com/media/2031/sustainability-report-2020.pdf>


Associated Fisheries



Species and Location	Production Methods	Certification or Improvement Project	Sustainability Ratings	Notes
<div></div> <div>Alaska pollock <i>Theragra chalcogramma</i></div> <div>E Bering Sea</div> <div>Fishery countries: United States</div>	Midwater trawl	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div> <div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1</div>	<div>▼</div>

			<div><div></div><div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div></div>	
			<div><div></div><div>NOAA FSSI 4</div></div>	
<div><div>Environmental Notes</div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on ETP species.• Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.• This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.</div><div>General Notes</div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">• This fish plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.</div></div>				
<div><div></div><div>Alaska pollock <i>Theragra chalcogramma</i></div><div>Sea of Okhotsk</div><div>Fishery countries: Russia</div></div>	Midwater trawl	Certified	<div><div>FishSource Well Managed</div><div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div><div>Good Fish Guide Best Choice 1</div></div>	<div><div></div></div>

			Ocean Wise Recommended	
<div>Environmental Notes</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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. <div>General Notes</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">This fish plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.				
<div></div> <div>American lobster</div> <div>Homarus americanus</div> <div>Pots and traps</div> <div>Certified</div> <div>Gulf of St. Lawrence South</div> <div>Fishery countries: Canada</div>	FishSource Well Managed		▼	
Ocean Wise Not recommended				
<div>Environmental Notes</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The most significant environmental concern for this fishery relates to potential impacts on PET species. The risk of entanglement of the endangered North Atlantic right whale in lobster gear is a serious concern, although actual impacts of the fishery are thought to be low as management measures are in place to reduce the likelihood of the fishery interacting with whales.Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed. <div>General Notes</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">No additional notes				
<div></div> <div>American sea scallop</div> <div>Placopecten magellanicus</div> <div>St Pierre Bank</div> <div>Fishery countries: Canada</div>	Dredge	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	

<div><div>Environmental Notes</div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.There is a strategy in place to manage impacts on the main bycatch species, which is yellowtail flounder. Bycatch also includes small quantities of cod, haddock, skate, and monkfish.Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed, but the fishery is considered highly unlikely to reduce habitat structure and function to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.</div></div> <div><div>General Notes</div><div>References</div><div>Lloyd's Register, December 2020, MSC Public Certification Report for Eastern Canada Offshore Scallop</div></div>				
<div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div>Atlantic cod</div><div><i>Gadus morhua</i></div></div><div><div>Barents Sea</div><div>Fishery countries:<div>Norway</div></div></div></div><div>Bottom trawl</div><div>Certified</div></div><div><div><div>FishSource</div><div>Well Managed</div></div><div><div>Seafood Watch</div><div>Eco-Certification Recommended</div></div><div><div>Good Fish Guide</div><div>Best Choice 2</div></div><div><div>Ocean Wise</div><div>Not recommended</div></div></div><div>▼</div></div></div>				
<div><div>Environmental Notes</div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">There are concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on retained species.</div></div>				

- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Seine nets
Hook and line
Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- There are concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but non-target species are retained. 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

- No additional notes.



Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Russia


Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



				<div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Best Choice 2</div>	
<div>Environmental Notes</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">There are concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.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. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.</div> <div>General Notes</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">No additional notes.</div>					
<div><div></div><div><div>Atlantic cod</div><div>Gadus morhua</div><div>Barents Sea</div><div>Fishery countries: United Kingdom</div></div></div>				<div>FishSource</div> <div>Well Managed</div>	
				<div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Eco-Certification Recommended</div>	
				<div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Best Choice 2</div>	
				<div>Ocean Wise</div> <div>Not recommended</div>	
<div>Environmental Notes</div>					

- There are concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.
- 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. Management measures are in place to limit impacts on benthic habitats.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Atlantic cod
Gadus morhua

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

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 have direct impacts on 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.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

Chile

Farmed

Certified

Sustainability not
rated



Fishery countries:
Chile

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed. Feed inputs are required to be responsibly sourced where possible.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. Overall, the Chilean industry continues to struggle with the control of bacterial diseases and sea lice parasites as indicated by the very high levels of treatment.
- Direct impacts on water quality at the site are unlikely, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. The use of antibiotic and pesticides in Chile is high; studies on impact are limited.

General Notes

A zonal management approach has been adopted based on licenses (concessions); groups of licenses – Aquaculture Management Areas (AMAs); emergency disease zones – Macro Zones; and Areas Autorizadas para el ejercicio de la Acuicultura – Appropriate Areas for Aquaculture (AAA).

References

[FishSource, Salmon – Chile](#)

[Good Fish Guide, Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\), Chile](#)

[Seafood Watch report for farmed Atlantic Salmon, Chile](#)



Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

Iceland

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but responsible sourcing of inputs is encouraged for certified salmon.
- 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. Chemical inputs of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for farmed salmon.

General Notes

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

References

[Seafood Watch, Recommended Eco-Certifications for Atlantic salmon, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\) Certified](#)



Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

Ireland

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed.
- Farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks may impact on wild salmonids.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas.

General Notes

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

References

[Seafood Watch, Recommended Eco-Certifications for Atlantic salmon, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\) Certified](#)



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified

Sustainability not
rated



Ireland

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Atlantic salmon

Salmo salar

Farmed

Certified

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



Norway

Fishery countries:
Norway

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but responsible sourcing of inputs is encouraged for certified salmon.
- 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. Chemical inputs of pesticides used to control sea lice are of particular concern for farmed Norwegian salmon, but the use of non-chemical treatments for sea lice is increasing.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The Norwegian salmon industry has adopted a zonal approach to aquaculture management.

References:

[FishSource - salmon, Norway](#)

[Good Fish Guide - Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\), Scotland, Norway and Faroe Islands, GlobalG.A.P. certification](#)

[Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Norway](#)



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 responsible sourcing of inputs is encouraged for certified salmon.
- 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. 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:

[FishSource – salmon, United Kingdom](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Salmon, Atlantic \(Farmed\), Scotland, Norway and Faroe Islands, GlobalG.A.P. certification](#)

[Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Scotland](#)



Blue mussel
Mytilus edulis

East Jutland

Fishery countries:
Denmark

Dredge

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Ocean Wise
Recommended



Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- Light-weight dredge gear and fishing area restrictions are used to reduce the impact of the fishery on the sea bed. This fishery is assessed as highly unlikely to reduce habitat structure and function to a point where there would be serious or irreversible harm.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Carp
Cyprinus carpio

France

Fishery countries:
France

Farmed

Not certified or in
an AIP

Sustainability not
rated



Environmental Notes

- No feed inputs are used.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Edible crab
Cancer pagurus

Orkney

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Pots and traps

**Not certified or in
a FIP**

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles and marine mammals of entanglement in pot ropes with this fishery.
- 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 plaice
Pleuronectes platessa

**North Sea and
Skagerrak**

Fishery countries:
Denmark, Netherlands

Bottom trawl

Certified



FishSource
Well Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise

			Not recommended	
<div><div>Environmental Notes</div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">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.</div><div>General Notes</div><div>References<div>Control Union, October 2019, MSC Public Certification Report – Principle 2 for Joint demersal fisheries in the North Sea and adjacent waters</div><div>Acoura Marine, March 2016, MSC Public Certification Report for Ekofish Group North Sea (ICES IVb) twin rigged otter trawl plaice fishery</div></div></div>				
<div><div></div><div><div>European plaice</div><div><i>Pleuronectes platessa</i></div><div>Icelandic</div><div>Fishery countries:<div>Iceland</div></div></div></div>	Seine nets	Certified	<div><div>FishSource</div><div>Well Managed</div></div> <div><div>Seafood Watch</div><div>Eco-Certification Recommended</div></div> <div><div>Ocean Wise</div><div>Recommended</div></div>	▼
<div><div>Environmental Notes</div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">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.This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.</div><div>General Notes</div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none">No additional notes.</div></div>				
<div><div></div><div><div>European seabass</div><div><i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i></div><div>Turkey</div></div></div>	Farmed	Certified	<div><div>Good Fish Guide</div><div>Think 3</div></div>	▼

<div>Fishery countries: Turkey</div>	
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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 – Seabass \(Farmed\), Europe, GlobalG.A.P. certification](#)

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

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil 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 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.

References:

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



Gilthead seabream

Sparus aurata

Farmed

Certified

Turkey

Fishery countries:

Turkey

Good Fish Guide

Think 3



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, GLOBALG.A.P. certification](#)



Haddock

*Melanogrammus
aeglefinus*

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:

Greenland

Bottom trawl

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.
- All fish caught must be retained, recorded and landed.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

**Haddock**

*Melanogrammus
aeglefinus*

Bottom trawl

Certified

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway, Russia

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
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.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Haddock

*Melanogrammus
aeglefinus*

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Hook and line
Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Haddock

*Melanogrammus
aeglefinus*

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway


Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

				Ocean Wise Recommended	
<div>Environmental Notes</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• Measures to protect vulnerable habitats such as cold water coral reefs are in place. <div>General Notes</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No additional notes.					
<div><div></div><div><div><div>Haddock</div><div>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</div></div><div><div>Icelandic</div><div>Fishery countries: Iceland</div></div></div><div>Bottom trawl</div><div>Certified</div></div>				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. Measures to protect vulnerable habitats such as cold water coral reefs are in place.

General Notes

- No additional notes.



Haddock

Melanogrammus
aeglefinus

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Longlines

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, although there is a risk of seabird entanglement.
- 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.



Haddock

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Melanogrammus
aeglefinus

Northern shelf

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

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.



Lemon sole
Microstomus kitt

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



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
Microstomus kitt

North Sea, Skagerrak
and Kattegat, and
Eastern English
Channel

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

Some product
from FIP fisheries

Good Fish Guide
Think 3



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

References

[FisheryProgress – UK European plaice & lemon sole – seine/trawl](#)



Lemon sole
Microstomus kitt

Western English
Channel

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Good Fish Guide
Think 4




Environmental Notes

- There are risks to marine mammals, sharks, skates and rays with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but available information is limited.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

References

			FishSource Well Managed	▼
			Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended	
			Good Fish Guide Best Choice 2	
			Ocean Wise Recommended	
	Northern prawn <i>Pandalus borealis</i> Barents Sea Fishery countries: Norway	Bottom trawl	Certified	

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 but the fishery is considered unlikely to cause serious and irreversible harm to habitats.


General Notes

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

References

[DNG GL, 2018, Public Certification Report for the Re-assessment of the Norway North East Arctic cold water prawn fishery.](#)

	Northern prawn <i>Pandalus borealis</i> Icelandic offshore Fishery countries: Iceland	Bottom trawl	Certified	FishSource Well Managed	▼
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			<div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div> <div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>		
<div>Environmental Notes</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on PET species. While halibut is landed by the offshore fleet, regulations are in place to manage impacts on the species. No interactions with any other PET species are thought to occur.Management measures are in place to reduce impacts on bycatch species. The most commonly caught bycatch species are cod and Greenland halibut. Fishing area closures are implemented if catches of small redfish, cod or halibut exceed thresholds.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. <div>General Notes</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">This species plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.					
<div><div></div><div><div>Northern prawn</div><div><i>Pandalus borealis</i></div><div>Nunavut and Nunavik Western</div><div>Fishery countries: Canada</div></div></div>	Bottom trawl	Certified	<div>FishSource Well Managed</div> <div>Seafood Watch Eco-Certification Recommended</div> <div>Ocean Wise Recommended</div>	▼	
<div>Environmental Notes</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">There are risks to seabirds with this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.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 fish plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.



Norway lobster
Nephrops norvegicus

Farn Deep

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Improver 5



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

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Pangas

Pangasius spp.

Farmed

Certified

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Pangasius feed includes low levels of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. Feed inputs are required to be responsibly sourced where possible.
- As a native species, the risk to wild populations from escapes is low. Juveniles used in pangasius farming come from Vietnamese hatcheries and the trade of wild-caught broodstock is limited.
- Pangasius farming in Vietnam is linked to illegal disposal of waste into adjoining waterways with cumulative impacts that contribute to water pollution. However, certified farms are assumed to dispose of waste properly.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The government requires pangasius farms to be managed under a zonal approach.

References:

[FishSource – Pangasius, Vietnam](#)

[Good Fish Guide – Basa, Tra, Catfish or Vietnamese River Cobbler, Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council \(ASC\)](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for farmed pangasius, Vietnam](#)



Pangas
Pangasius spp.

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended



Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Pangasius feed includes low levels of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. Feed inputs are not required to be responsibly sourced.
- As a native species, the risk to wild populations from escapes is low. Juveniles used in pangasius farming come from Vietnamese hatcheries and the trade of wild-caught broodstock is limited.
- Pangasius farming in Vietnam is linked to illegal disposal of waste into adjoining waterways with cumulative impacts that contribute to water pollution. However, certified farms are assumed to dispose of waste properly.

General Notes

- The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.
- The government requires pangasius farms to be managed under a zonal approach.

References:

[FishSource – Pangasius, Vietnam](#)

[Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for farmed pangasius, Vietnam, BAP Standard: Finfish and Crustacean Farms \(2, 3, 4-star\)](#)



Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Purse seine

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed



Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

			<div>Good Fish Guide</div> <div>Best Choice 2</div>		
			<div>Ocean Wise</div> <div>Recommended</div>		
<div>Environmental Notes</div> <div><div><div></div><div>While encounters with marine mammals and birds have been documented in this fishery, the impact on PET species is not thought to be significant.</div></div><div><div></div><div>There is no risk of bycatch for this fishery. Catches of other salmon species are accounted for in the pink salmon management.</div></div><div><div></div><div>This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the benthic habitat.</div></div></div> <div>General Notes</div> <div>References</div> <div>MRAG Americas, 2019, MSC 3rd Assessment Report Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery</div>					
<div></div> <div>Patagonian scallop</div> <div><i>Zygochlamys patagonica</i></div> <div>Argentina</div> <div>Fishery countries:<div>Argentina</div></div>	Bottom trawl	Certified	<div>▼</div>		
			<div>FishSource</div> <div>Well Managed</div>		
			<div>Seafood Watch</div> <div>Eco-Certification</div> <div>Recommended</div>		
			<div>Ocean Wise</div> <div>Recommended</div>		
<div>Environmental Notes</div> <div><div><div></div><div>This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.</div></div><div><div></div><div>Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.</div></div></div>					

- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

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



Skipjack tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Eastern Pacific Ocean

Fishery countries:
Ecuador

Purse seine

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Good Alternative

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended



Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sea turtles with this fishery.
- Bycatch of sharks and other fish is a risk for this fishery.
- This fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery was part of the now complete [Eastern Pacific Ocean tropical tuna – purse seine \(TUNACONS\) FIP](#).



Wellington flying squid
Nototodarus sloanii

East and West NZ, NZ
Southern Islands


Bottom trawl

Not certified or in
a FIP


FishSource
Needs Improvement



<div>Fishery countries: New Zealand</div>			
<div>Environmental Notes</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">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.</div> <div>General Notes</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">This species plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.</div> <div>References</div> <div>OpenSeas New Zealand, May 2019, Arrow squid</div>			

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

<div>Environmental Notes</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">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 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.</div> <div>General Notes</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">The environmental impacts described are addressed to some degree by certification.The aquaculture industry is currently managed under a farm-based approach</div> <div>References:</div> <div>FishSource – shrimp, Vietnam</div> <div>Good Fish Guide – King.prawn, Global, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 4* certification</div> <div>Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed</div> <div>Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Vietnam</div>			
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<div></div> <div>Whiteleg shrimp <i>Penaeus vannamei</i></div> <div>Vietnam</div>	Farmed	Certified	<div>Good Fish Guide Think 3</div>	▼
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Fishery countries:
Vietnam



Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are used. Certification criteria encourage the use of responsibly sourced marine products in feed.
- 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,_GlobalG.A.P.](#)

[FishSource – Shrimp, Vietnam](#)



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