Hilton Foods

Hilton Foods 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 6,000 employees, operating from 24 technologically advanced food processing, packing and logistics facilities across 16 markets in Europe and Australasia. Our main seafood businesses are Hilton Foods Seafood, based in Grimsby (UK), and Foppen in the Netherlands.

2022

Number of wild caught species used	% volume from certified fisheries	% volume from a FIP	Number of farmed species used	% volume from certified farms
21	>98	1.5	7	>99

Production Methods Used

- Midwater trawl
- Bottom trawl
- Dredge
- Purse seine
- Seine nets
- Hook and line
- Longlines
- Farmed

Summary

Our work in fisheries and aquaculture is delivered by our Sustainability teams including specialists in aquaculture and fisheries. All seafood is risk assessed in accordance with the Sustainable Seafood Coalition Sourcing Code of Conduct, where Hilton Foods Seafood were one of the first founding members.

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 Foods Seafood are active members of the Sustainable Seafood Coalition (SSC) and co-chair the Global Gap to support sustainable wild capture and farmed seafood. Hilton Foods Seafood 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 Hilton Foods our work on improving and monitoring fish welfare has been recognised in a special recognition award for innovation in 2021 from Compassion in World Farming.

Hilton Foods is actively engaged in Human Rights within the seafood and wider food industry as founding and board members of the Food Network for Ethical Trade (FNET), and we chair the Seafood Ethical Action Alliance (SEAA) where we are seeking ways of understanding the conditions of fishers and farmers and improving their conditions.

This profile covers all primary wild-caught and farmed seafood sourced, across our group in 2021.

https://www.hiltonfoods.com/media/yhmo5dji/2021-sustainability-report-final.pdf

Associated Fisheries

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

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 1

Ocean Wise
Recommended

NOAA FSSI
4

Environmental Notes

- 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.

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.

Alaska pollock
Theragra chalcogramma

Sea of Okhotsk

Fishery countries:
Russia

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

General Notes

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

American sea scallop
Placopecten magellanicus

St Pierre Bank

Fishery countries:
Canada

Dredge

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP 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.

General Notes

References

LLoyd's Register, December 2020, MSC Public Certification Report for Eastern Canada Offshore Scallop

Angler
Lophius piscatorius

Southern Celtic Sea and Bay of Biscay

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks, skates and rays with this fishery. Occasional interactions with marine mammals occur.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but there is insufficient data available to assess significance.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place.

General Notes

References

FisheryProgress - UK monkfish - gillnet/trawl

Argentine red shrimp

Pleoticus muelleri

Patagonian: Argentina offshore industrial

Fishery countries:
Argentina

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are risks to sharks and rays with this fishery.
- Bycatch of hake is a risk with this fishery.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- This fishery is part of the Argentina offshore red shrimp - bottom trawl FIP.

References

Seafood Watch Recommendation for Argentine red shrimp, Argentina, Southwest Atlantic Ocean, Bottom trawls

Atlantic cod

Gadus morhua

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Greenland

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are significant 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

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway, Russia, United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are significant 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

Barents Sea

Fishery countries:
Norway

Seine nets

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish, but most of the catch is taken by bottom trawls.
- 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:
Norway

Hook and line

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish, but most of the catch is taken by bottom trawls.
- 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

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are significant 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 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Catches of ETP species sometimes occur in the trawl fishery.
- 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. However, the fishery operates at a depth where it is unlikely to impact vulnerable marine ecosystems.

General Notes

References

Good Fish Guide - Atlantic cod, Iceland, Bottom trawl (otter), Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)

Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

Australia

Fishery countries:
Australia

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed.
- Atlantic salmon are not native to Australia. Farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks may impact on wild salmonids. In addition, impacts on water quality from salmon farms pose a threat to the endangered Maugean skate, found only in Macquarie Harbour on the west coast of Tasmania.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts in densely farmed areas. Waste from high salmon production has been linked to low oxygen levels and pollution of the seabed in Macquarie Harbour, a sensitive waterway adjacent to a World Heritage Area.

General Notes

References

GoodFish Australia - Atlantic Salmon

Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

Ireland

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not 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

Ireland

Fishery countries:
Ireland

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Environmental Notes

- Salmon production relies on wild capture fisheries for feed. The sustainability of fisheries supplying fishmeal and fish oil varies.
- There are concerns about the potential for farmed salmon escapes, disease outbreaks, and impacts on wild salmonids and wild fish used as cleaner fish.
- 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.

Atlantic salmon
Salmo salar

Norway

Fishery countries:
Norway

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- Salmon production relies on wild capture fisheries for feed. The sustainability of fisheries supplying fishmeal and fish oil varies.
- There are concerns about the impact of farmed salmon escapes and disease outbreaks on wild salmonids. Escapes are a critical conservation concern in Production Areas 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11. 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. The use of chemical pesticides has been reduced over the last five years but varies by Production Areas.

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 for licensing and disease management through the use of 13 Production Areas nationwide.

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

			FishSource Managed	
 **Atlantic salmon** *Salmo salar* **United Kingdom** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Farmed	**Certified**	**Good Fish Guide** Think 3	⌄

Environmental Notes

- Salmon production relies on wild capture fisheries for feed. The sustainability of fisheries supplying fishmeal and fish oil varies.
- 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. The use of chemical pesticides has declined over the last decade but varies by region.

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

Bluefin gurnard
Chelidonichthys kumu

New Zealand EEZ

Fishery countries:
New Zealand

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Cape hakes
Merluccius paradoxus, Merluccius capensis

Namibian coast

Fishery countries:
Namibia

Bottom trawl

Longlines

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Interactions with seabirds may occur. Measures such as the use of streamer lines are required to minimise seabird bycatch but compliance is an issue.
- Bycatch is a risk in this fishery, but there are mitigation measures in place.

- The impact depends on the gear type. Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. The longline gear is not set in contact with the sea bed.

General Notes

References

Control Union, November 2020, Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) Public Certification Report for Namibia hake trawl and longline fishery

Cape Hope squid
Loligo reynaudii

South Africa

Fishery countries:
South Africa

Handlines and pole-lines

Not certified or in a FIP

FishSource
Managed

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Chinook salmon
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha

New Zealand

Fishery countries:
New Zealand

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Best Choice

Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed. The sustainability of fisheries supplying fishmeal and fish oil varies. The main species used are Peruvian anchovy and Indian oil sardine.
- Escapes can occur but Chinook salmon is well established in New Zealand and escapes are unlikely to have additional impacts. Occasional disease outbreaks have occurred but are not thought to represent a significant risk.
- Impacts on water quality are localized, but there is potential for cumulative impacts on the waterbody. Chemical inputs are low.

General Notes

References

Seafood Watch report for Chinook (King) Salmon, New Zealand, Marine and freshwater net pens, January 13, 2020

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

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

Control Union, October 2019, MSC Public Certification Report - Principle 2 for Joint demersal fisheries in the North Sea and adjacent waters

Acoura Marine, March 2016, MSC Public Certification Report for Ekofish Group North Sea (ICES IVb) twin rigged otter trawl plaice fishery

 **European plaice** *Pleuronectes platessa* **North Sea and Skagerrak** **Fishery countries:**	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Good Fish Guide** Best Choice 2 **Ocean Wise** Recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- Interactions with marine mammals, sharks, skates and rays occasionally occur in this fishery.
- There is bycatch for this fishery but management measures are in place to reduce impacts.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. But, the fishery is considered highly unlikely to irreparably reduce habitat structure and function.

General Notes

References

Control Union, May 2022, MSC Public Certification Report for Scottish Fisheries Sustainable Accreditation Group (SFSAG) Northern Demersal Stocks

 **European seabass** *Dicentrarchus labrax* **Turkey** **Fishery countries:** Turkey	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed **Good Fish Guide** Think 3	⌄

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

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

References:

FishSource - seabass/seabream, Turkey

Good Fish Guide - Seabass (Farmed), European Union and Turkey, GlobalG.A.P. certification

Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass, Turkey

 **Gilthead seabream** *Sparus aurata* **Turkey** **Fishery countries:** Turkey	Farmed	**Certified**	**FishSource** Managed **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:
Faroe Islands, Norway, Russia

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low. With some exceptions, all commercial species caught must be retained, recorded and landed.
- 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.

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

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish, but most of the catch is taken by bottom trawls.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low. With some exceptions, all commercial species caught must be retained, recorded and landed.
- Longlines are 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

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish, but most of the catch is taken by bottom trawls.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low. With some exceptions, all commercial species caught must be retained, recorded and landed.
- 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:

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

United Kingdom

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- There are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fishery upon the endangered species, golden redfish.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low. With some exceptions, all commercial species caught must be retained, recorded and landed.
- 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.

Haddock
Melanogrammus aeglefinus

Icelandic

Fishery countries:
Iceland

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 ETP 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

North Sea, West of Scotland and Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP 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.

General Notes

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

References

Good Fish Guide - Haddock, North Sea, West of Scotland, Skagerrak: Certified fleets only, Bottom trawl (otter)

Lemon sole
Microstomus kitt

North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat, and Eastern English Channel

Fishery countries:
Netherlands

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Environmental Notes

- There is insufficient information available to assess risks to ETP 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

- No additional notes.

 **Lemon sole** *Microstomus kitt* **North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat, and Eastern English Channel** **Fishery countries:** United Kingdom	Bottom trawl	**FIP**	**Good Fish Guide** Think 3	

Environmental Notes

- There is insufficient information available to assess risks to ETP 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

Cornwall Good Seafood Guide - Lemon Sole

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

Environmental Notes

- Management measures are in place to limit catch of redfish, which may include the endangered species, golden redfish. While catches are low in this fishery, there are significant concerns about the cumulative impacts of the Barents Sea fisheries upon the golden redfish.
- Bycatch for this fishery is low due to the use of Nordmøre sorting grids and other management measures.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed, however, this fishery is considered highly unlikely to have an irreversible impact on habitat structure and function.

General Notes

- This 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, March 2018, Public Certification Report for the Re-assessment of the Norway North East Arctic cold water prawn fishery

 **Northern prawn** *Pandalus borealis* **Icelandic offshore** **Fishery countries:** Iceland	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Ocean Wise** Recommended	⌄

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to have direct impacts on ETP species. While halibut is landed by the offshore fleet, regulations are in place to manage impacts on the species. No interactions with any other ETP 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.

General Notes

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

References

DNV GL, October 2018, Public Certification Report for the Initial assessment of the ISF Iceland Northern shrimp fishery (inshore and offshore)

 **Northern prawn** *Pandalus borealis* **Nunavut and Nunavik Western** **Fishery countries:** Canada	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended	⌄

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- 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.

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

North Pacific hake
Merluccius productus

NE Pacific

Fishery countries:
United States

Midwater trawl

Certified

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Norway lobster

Nephrops norvegicus

Farn Deeps

Fishery countries:
United Kingdom

Bottom trawl

FIP

FishSource
Needs Improvement

Seafood Watch
Avoid

Good Fish Guide
Think 4

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- 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

- Sharks, skates, and rays may be caught in this fishery.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes cod, haddock and whiting. Mitigation measures, including the use of more selective gears, have been implemented in Fladen Ground 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

 **Pangas catfishes nei** *Pangasius spp.* **Vietnam** **Fishery countries:** Vietnam	Farmed	Certified	**FishSource** Managed **Seafood Watch**	⌄

Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- Small inputs of fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are required. Feed inputs are not required to be certified as sustainable or responsibly sourced.
- Pangasius is native to the Mekong and therefore escaped fish are unlikely to have direct impacts on local ecosystems. However, the effects of disease on pangasius farms upon wild fish populations is unknown. Juveniles used in pangasius farming come from Vietnamese hatcheries and the trade of wild-caught broodstock is limited.
- Pollution from nutrients and organic matter occurs on a relatively small scale when compared to the wider nutrient load in the Mekong. Nevertheless, the cumulative input of effluent from pond water exchange and the disposal of pond sludge contributes to the region's pollution problem. The improper disposal of sludge waste from pond bottoms is especially problematic. Environmental issues are mitigated by the certification standards but discharge limits need improvement. Chemical inputs to Vietnamese pangasius culture are high and there are concerns about the use of antibiotics important to human health.

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 (Pangasius bocourti & Pangasius hypophthalmus), Global, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC)

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for farmed pangasius, Vietnam, Aquaculture Stewardship Council Certified

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Pangas catfishes nei *Pangasius spp.* **Vietnam** **Fishery countries:** Vietnam			**Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended **Ocean Wise** Not recommended	

Environmental Notes

- Small inputs of fishmeal and fishoil from marine feed sources are required.
- Pangasius is native to the Mekong and therefore escaped fish are unlikely to have direct impacts on local ecosystems. However, the effects of disease on pangasius farms upon wild fish populations is unknown. Juveniles used in pangasius farming come from Vietnamese hatcheries and the trade of wild-caught broodstock is limited.
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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, Global Aquaculture Alliance Certified BAP Standard: Pangasius Farms (2, 3, 4-star)

 **Patagonian scallop** *Zygochlamys patagonica* **Argentine** **Fishery countries:** Argentina	Bottom trawl	**Certified**	**FishSource** Well Managed **Seafood Watch** Eco-Certification Recommended	⌄

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact ETP species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed. However, management measures are in place, including the use of area closures to protect vulnerable habitats.

General Notes

References
Organización Internacional Agropecuaria S.A. (OIA), September 2020, Public Certification Report Assessment against MSC Principles and Criteria for: Patagonian Scallop Bottom Otter Trawl Fishery in Argentine Sea

Pink salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

Alaska

Fishery countries:
United States

Purse seine

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Best Choice 2

Ocean Wise
Recommended

Environmental Notes

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

General Notes

References

MRAG Americas, 2019, MSC 3rd Assessment Report Public Certification Report for the Alaska Salmon Fishery

Snapper
Pagrus auratus

New Zealand EEZ

Fishery countries:
New Zealand

Bottom trawl

Hook and line

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

Environmental Notes

- The snapper fishery interacts with ETP species, including sea birds, marine mammals, sharks and rays.
- Bycatch is a risk for this fishery, but available information is limited.
- Habitat impacts may occur but the fishery is thought to avoid sensitive habitats.

General Notes

Sustainability ratings are available from Seafood Watch but vary by management unit and gear type:

- SNA 1 and 2 : Avoid
- SNA 7 and 8: Good Alternative.

References

Seafood Watch Report for Squirefish (New Zealand tai snapper), Pagrus auratus, New Zealand/Southwest Pacific, Bottom trawls, Set longlines, Danish seines, April 5, 2021

Tarakihi
Nemadactylus macropterus

Bottom trawl

Hook and line

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

New Zealand EEZ

Fishery countries:
New Zealand

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

White trevally
Pseudocaranx dentex

New Zealand EEZ

Fishery countries:
New Zealand

Bottom trawl

Hook and line

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

Environmental Notes

- Profile not yet complete.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

Ocean Wise
Recommended

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:

FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

Good Fish Guide - Prawns, King (whiteleg), prawns, Aquaculture Stewardship Council (ASC) certification

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed

Whiteleg shrimp
Penaeus vannamei

Vietnam

Fishery countries:
Vietnam

Farmed

Certified

FishSource
Managed

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Good Fish Guide
Think 3

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.
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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:

FishSource - shrimp, Vietnam

Good Fish Guide - King prawn, Global, Global Aquaculture Alliance Best Aquaculture Practices (GAA BAP) 4* certification

Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Whiteleg shrimp, Farmed

Seafood Watch report for farmed shrimp, Vietnam

Wellington flying squid
Nototodarus sloanii

East and West NZ

Fishery countries:
New Zealand

Bottom trawl

Not certified or in a FIP

Sustainability not rated

Environmental Notes

- The fishery interacts with marine mammals and seabirds but there are management measures in place.
- Information on bycatch is limited.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

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

References

OpenSeas New Zealand, May 2019, Arrow squid

Yellowtail flounder

Bottom trawl

Certified

FishSource
Well Managed

Limanda ferruginea

Newfoundland Grand Banks

Fishery countries:
Canada

Seafood Watch
Eco-Certification
Recommended

Ocean Wise
Not recommended

Environmental Notes

- Effects of this fishery on ETP species have not been reported. A number of sharks, rays and skates are classified as at risk on the IUCN Red List for the Northwest Atlantic. Some management measures for sharks are in place.
- Bycatch for this fishery includes cod and American plaice.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the sea bed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

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