Hilton Seafood UK

Hilton Seafoods UK is a seafood division of Hilton Food Group plc and is a leading supplier of chilled fish to the UK retail market from two large factories in Grimsby, UK. The company supplies salmon, whitefish, speciality species, shellfish, coated fish and fishcakes, prawn cocktails and other added value products. Hilton Seafoods UK is also the owner of The Saucy Fish Co. brand and has established a presence in both UK and International retailers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of wild caught species used</th>
<th>% volume from certified fisheries</th>
<th>% volume from a FIP</th>
<th>Number of farmed species used</th>
<th>% volume from certified farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>&gt;98</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>&gt;99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Production Methods Used

- Midwater trawl
- Bottom trawl
- Dredge
- Purse seine
- Seine nets
- Gillnets and entangling nets
- Hook and line
- Longlines
- Pots and traps
- Farmed

Summary

Hilton Seafoods UK lead in fishery and aquaculture supply chain collaboration and innovation in sustainability and welfare. Together with industry partners and NGOs we have negotiated voluntary marine protected areas and funded Fishery Improvement Projects. Our target is 100% MSC certified wild caught fish in our direct supply chains. In aquaculture we have introduced innovative solutions to address welfare and sustainability challenges including using algal oils to replace oils from wild caught fish.

Hilton Seafoods UK are members of the Sustainable Seafood Coalition (SSC), the Global Aquaculture Alliance (GAA) and Global Gap to support sustainable wild capture and farmed seafoods. Hilton Seafoods UK have developed a number of additional MSC certifications working closely with the fisheries. As part of the Hilton Food Group our work on improving and monitoring fish welfare has been recognised in the Business Benchmark for Animal Welfare (BBF AW) Tier 2 ranking.

Hilton Seafoods 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 founding members of the Seafood Ethical Action Alliance (SEAA) we are seeking ways of improving conditions and monitoring of the workers conditions. Hilton Seafoods have supported pilots of the fishing fleets for the Responsible Fishing Vessel Scheme.

This profile covers all main wild-captured and farmed seafood sourced in 2019.

Environmental Notes
- 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.

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.

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**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 2

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Environmental Notes
- 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.

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.

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**American lobster**
*Homarus americanus*

Gulf of St. Lawrence
South
Fishery countries:
Canada

Pots and traps Certified

**FishSource**
Well Managed

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Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species. The risk to marine mammals of entanglement in lobster gear is considered low.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Lobster traps are unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed.

General Notes
- No additional notes
### Environmental Notes
- Catch of the endangered species golden redfish is a concern. Although catch of the species in this fishery is very low, cumulative impacts across fisheries operating in the region may occur.
- 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

**References**


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### Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact 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. MSC conditions and recommendations are in place to strengthen understanding of fishery interactions with sensitive habitat.

### General Notes
- No additional notes.
### Environmental Notes
- This fishery is unlikely to impact 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 seabed. MSC conditions and recommendations are in place to strengthen understanding of fishery interactions with sensitive habitat.

### General Notes
- No additional notes.

### Atlantic cod
- **Gadus morhua**
- **Fishery countries:** Iceland
- **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 seabed.

### General Notes
- No additional notes.

### Atlantic salmon
- **Salmo salar**
- **Ireland**
- **Fishery countries:** Ireland
- **Farmed**
- **Certified**
- **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.
Environmental Notes

- Salmon rely on wild capture fisheries for feed, but inputs often come from IFPO RS-certified sources. Algal oil is being used as a sustainable alternative to wild fish oils. Insect meal is being used in some feeds as a marine protein alternative. The increase in use for both novel ingredients is being encouraged.
- 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:

- Good Fish Guide - Salmon, Atlantic (Farmed), Scotland, Norway and Faroe Islands, GlobalGap certification
- Seafood Watch report for farmed salmon, Scotland
- FishSource - salmon, United Kingdom

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.
Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- Dredges will directly impact on the sea bed. An MSC condition is in place to assess the impact of mussel dredges on the sea floor.

General Notes

- No additional notes.
Merluccius merluccius

NE Atlantic northern stock

Fishery countries:
U.K.

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

General Notes

- No additional notes.

European hake
Merluccius merluccius

NE Atlantic northern stock

Fishery countries:
U.K.

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.

General Notes

- No additional notes.

European plaice
Pleuronectes platessa

North Sea and Skagerrak

Fishery countries:
Denmark, Netherlands

Environmental Notes

- Fishery is generally considered to be well managed.

General Notes

- No additional notes.
Environmental Notes

- 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.

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 IVa) twin rigged otter trawl plaice fishery

European seabass

Dicentrarchus labrax

Farmed Certified

Turkey

Fishery countries:

Turkey

Environmental Notes

- Seabass require fishmeal and fishsol 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 - Bass, seabass (Farmed), Europe, Global GAP certified

Seafood Watch report for farmed European sea bass and Gilthead sea bream, Mediterranean Sea

Giant tiger prawn

Penaeus monodon

Farmed Certified

Vietnam

Fishery countries:

Vietnam

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fishsol 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 ASC
Seafood Watch Recommended Eco-Certifications for Giant tiger prawn

Environmental Notes
- Bream require fishmeal and fish oil 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)
Seafood Watch report for European Sea bass and Gilthead Seabream, Mediterranean Sea

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.
**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

### Haddock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Certification</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seine nets</td>
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<td>FishSource: Well Managed</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seafood Watch: Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise: Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.
- Measures to protect vulnerable habitats such as cold water coral reefs are in place.

**General Notes**
- No additional notes.

### Haddock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Certification</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Bottom trawl</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seafood Watch: Eco-Certification Recommended</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good Fish Guide: Best Choice 2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ocean Wise: Recommended</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.
### 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.

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### 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.

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### 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.
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.

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**Japanese flying squid**
*Tadoroides pacificus*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Midwater trawl</th>
<th>FIP</th>
<th>Sustainability</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>not rated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**East China Sea and Japan Sea**

Fishery countries:
- China

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Environmental Notes

- There is no information on the impact of this fishery on protected, endangered and threatened (PET) species.
- Information on bycatch is not available for this fishery.
- The midwater trawl fishery is unlikely to have a significant impact on the sea bed, however, the combined impacts from the multi-gear fishery are unknown.

General Notes

- Hilton no longer sources from this fishery.
- There is a lack of information on stock status and mortality rates for Japanese flying squid in Chinese waters.

References

*Fishery Progress, East China Sea and Yellow Sea Japanese flying squid – trawl*

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**Lemon sole**
*Microstomus kitt*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
<th>FIP</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>

**North Sea, Skagerrak and Kattegat, and Eastern English Channel**

Fishery countries:
- U.K.

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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

- This fishery is part of the North Sea plaice & lemon sole, mixed gear FIP operating under Project UK.
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

Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- 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 species plays an important role in the marine food web and so potential impacts on the wider marine ecosystem must be monitored.

References

Acoura Marine, October 2016, MSC Public Certification Report for Canada Northern and Striped Shrimp Fishery
Environmental Notes

- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch in this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact the sea bed but the fishery is considered unlikely to cause serious and irreversible harm to habitats.

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.

References

DNG GL 2018, Public Certification Report for the Re-assessment of the Norway North East Arctic cold water prawn fishery
- This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.
- Bycatch for this fishery is considered low.
- Bottom trawls will directly impact on the seabed.

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norway lobster</th>
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<th>Good Fish Guide</th>
<th>Ocean Wise</th>
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<th>Environmental Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bycatch is a risk for this fishery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom trawls will directly impact on the seabed. However, management measures are in place.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Norway lobster</th>
<th>Bottom trawl</th>
<th>FIP</th>
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<td><em>Nephrops norvegicus</em></td>
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<th>Environmental Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This fishery is unlikely to impact PET species.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom trawls will directly impact on the seabed. However, management measures are in place.</td>
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**General Notes**

References

Fishery Progress - UK Norway Lobster - bottom trawl and creel
**North Minch**

**Fishery countries:**

- U.K.

<table>
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<td>Think 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ocean Wise</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**General Notes**

**References**

[Fishery Progress - UK Norway lobster - bottom trawl and creel](#)

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**Norway lobster**

*Nephrops norvegicus*

**South Minch**

**Fishery countries:**

- U.K.

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<td>Ocean Wise</td>
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**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](#)

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**Pangas**

*Pangasius spp.*

**Vietnam**

**Fishery countries:**

- Vietnam

<table>
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<td>Ocean Wise</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
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</table>

[458x458]
Environmental Notes

- Pangasius feed includes low levels of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. Feed inputs are required to be responsibly sourced wherever 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:

- Good Fish Guide - Basa, Tra, Catfish or Vietnamese River Cobbler, Global ASC
- Seafood Watch report for farmed pangasius, Vietnam
- Ocean Wise ratings for catfish
- FishSource - Pangasius, Vietnam

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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:

- Seafood Watch report for farmed pangasius, Vietnam
- FishSource - Pangasius, Vietnam

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Environmental Notes

- Patagonian scallop feed includes low levels of fishmeal and fish oil from marine feed sources. Feed inputs are required to be responsibly sourced.
- As a native species, the risk to wild populations from escapes is low. Juveniles used in Patagonian scallop farming come from Argentine hatcheries and the trade of wild-caught broodstock is limited.
- Patagonian scallop farming in Argentina 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 Patagonian scallop farms to be managed under a zonal approach.

References:

- Patagonian scallop, Argentina
- Ocean Wise ratings for scallops
- FishSource - Patagonian scallop, Argentina

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Patagonian scallop

- Zygachlamys patagonica
- Argentina
- Fishery countries:
  - Argentina

Certified

- Bottom trawl

FishSource

- Well Managed

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. 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

Environmental Notes

- While encounters with marine mammals and birds have been documented in this fishery, the impact on PET 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


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

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil 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, GAA GAP (4*)

FishSource - Shrimp, Vietnam

Environmental Notes

- Fishmeal and fish oil 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, Global GAP
Profile Download

ODP profiles from previous years are available to download as PDFs below.

2019

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