













IMPACT DIMENSION	IMPACT INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE	RATIONALE
Life on Planet & Natural Resources			
Climate Change	Product Carbon Footprint (PCF)		<i>Exceptionally low PCF (1.2 kg CO₂ eq./kg product at store)</i>
Biodiversity Loss	Loss of biodiversity & biosphere integrity		<i>Active promotion of biodiversity</i>
Deforestation	Land use change due to deforestation		<i>No deforestation, active restoration</i>
Freshwater Depletion	Risk for freshwater depletion		<i>No freshwater depletion</i>
Eutrophication	Discharge of nitrogen (N) and phosphorous (P)		<i>No N-P-inputs through feed or fertilizer</i>
Toxic Compounds	Pollution with toxic chemicals and pesticides		<i>No use and discharge of toxic compounds</i>
People & Coastal Communities			
Human Rights	Human rights & decent work conditions		<i>Low risk for human right violation</i>
Workers' Safety	Exposure to health & safety hazards		<i>Low risk of unsafe working conditions</i>
Community Inclusiveness	Fair value chain participation by communities		<i>Family-operated small-scale farms</i>
Animal Welfare			
Living Conditions	Husbandry system & rearing conditions		<i>Rearing in natural environmental conditions</i>
Physical Stress	Stress & injuries during rearing and harvesting		<i>Moderate risk for stress during harvesting</i>
Humane Slaughter	Pain & suffering during slaughter		<i>Direct transfer to ice slurry after harvesting</i>



BLUEYOU OCEAN IMPACT TRACKER

METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSMENT AND SCORING GUIDEPOST

FARMED SEAFOOD

Version 1.0 Oct 2023

Assessment Date: November 20 2023
 Assessor Name: Jonas Walker
 Unit of Origin Code: A-GIT-1

Species Name: **Black Tiger Shrimp Penaeus Monodon**
 Country of Origin: **Vietnam**
 Farming Area: **Mekong River Delta, Ca Mau Province**
 Origin Type: **Aquaculture**
 Farming Method: **Integrated Mangrove Aquaculture IMA**
 Operation Type: **Small-scale / Community based**

LIFE ON PLANET & NATURAL RESOURCES

Impact Dimension	Parameter for Evaluation	Assesment Indicators and Metrics	Scoring Guidepost			Score	Comments and Remarks for Assessment
			1 Negative impact / Critical performance	2 Moderate impact / Acceptable performance	3 Positive impact / Good performance		
Climate Change Impact	LCA-based carbon footprint	Carbon Footprint in Kg CO ₂ Eq. / kg final product on POS in market	High footprint (> 8.0 kg CO ₂ eq./kg product at store)	Moderate footprint [3.0 - 8.0 kg CO ₂ eq./kg product at store]	Low footprint (< 3.0 kg CO ₂ eq./kg product at store)	3	Carbon footprint (LCA) for 1 kg PD shrimp: 1.2kg CO ₂ eq/ kg product at store
Ecosystems & Biodiversity	Biospere integrity and biodiversity loss	Biodiversity loss, ETP impact, wildlife interaction	Critical impact on habitats, wildlife and biodiversity through farming and feed inputs	Moderate impact on biodiversity and habitats through farming and feed inputs	Low impact or nature-positive food system	3	Nature-based, zero-input farming system which uses mangroves as basis for aquatic food web, shelter and habitat for shrimp to live in polyculture system with other shrimp, mud crab and bivalve mollusks. Operation has no negative impact on biodiversity. No indirect biodiversity impact due to the fact that no feed is applied
Deforestation	Land system change due to deforestation	Deforestation of land for agriculture or aquaculture	Critical deforestation happening / no restoration efforts	Risk for deforestation (feed crops) / no restoration	No deforestation risks / active restoration ongoing	3	Selva Shrimp farmers must comply with mangrove restoration standard of 60% of total farm surface. Farmers maintain functional mangrove systems as part of farming system. Non compliant farms must reestablish mangroves in order to join the program.
Freshwater Use	Depletion of freshwater	Use of freshwater and risk of depletion (feed and farming)	High consumption and critical risk for depletion	Moderate consumption / freshwater no depletion risk	No use of freshwater	3	No use of freshwater in the entire farming system except for use as ice for chilling of catch and during cool chain. Use of freshwater during processing and freezing is considered moderate and there is no risk of freshwater depletion in Southern Vietnam.
Eutrophication	Discharge of critical nutrients (N,P)	Risk of eutrophication in feed production and aquaculture	High risk (agriculture and aquaculture)	Moderate risk	Low / No Risk	3	Farming system without feed and fertilizers. No external nutrient input into the system. No risk of eutrophication through the farming activity!
Toxic Compounds	Pollution with chemicals and pesticides	Use of chemicals, pesticides, antibiotics and toxic compounds	Frequent and continuous use as part of SOP	Moderate and occasional use under GAP	No use as part of SOP	3	Organic farming system without use of chemicals, pesticides and antibiotics.

PEOPLE & COASTAL COMMUNITIES

Human Rights & Work Conditions	Human rights and decent work conditions	Risk for human right abuse and critical work conditions	High risk	Moderate risk	Low risk	3	Family-operated farming systems with limited daily work for attending the ponds. Licensed processing and packing partners for SELVA SHRIMP are BSCI approved or SMETA / SA 8000 audited companies with labor standards according to local regulations and ILO basic conditions.
Workers' Safety	Safe working conditions along supply chain	Risk for critical working conditions on farming and processing level	High risk	Moderate risk	Low risk	3	Workers safety risk on farm level is assessed as low as there is no work with critical machinery or risky exposure. Workers safety risks on processing and manufacturing level are part of SOP and workers safety standards and training by the licensed packers in line with BSCI, SA 8000 or SMETA conditions.
Community Inclusiveness	Fair value and participation of communities	Level of involvement of local community in farming and value chain	No / Low	Moderate	High	3	SELVA SHRIMP farming systems in Vietnam are all family owned and operated small-scale farms with attractive and adequate premiums for harvested shrimp. Income level and participation in the value chain is considered well above average and beneficial for farmers and the farming community.

ANIMAL WELFARE

Living Conditions & Quality of Life	Husbandry system which respects natural behaviour	Husbandry systems, intensity level, natural environment	Inappropriate husbandry, High risk for overcrowding and prolonged stress	Species appropriate husbandry, moderate crowding	Natural environment, low densities	3	Natural farming system at low and species adequate stocking densities of around max. 5 PL/ m ² . Shrimp live in their natural environment as compared to wild shrimp and husbandry system is considered natural.
Capture, Harvesting & Handling	Reducing stress during harvesting & handling	Risk of exposure to prolonged stress, pain and injuries	High risk for prolonged stress, pain and multiple injuries	Moderate exposure to stress and improved handling	Optimized handling to reduce stress to minimum	2	Shrimp are harvested in small batches during low tide when tidal hub is at maximum (full moon and new moon) and are drawn with the current into a net at the end of the farm. Retention time of shrimp in the net takes 15-25 min and is considered stressful. After catch by net, shrimp are transferred to ice water tanks killing and chilling. Overall stress is considered moderate.
Stunning & Humane Slaughter	Stunning before slaughtering	Vertebrate and Decapod Crustacean are stunned prior to killing	No stunning and prolonged suffering prior to death	No stunning but moderate risk for prolonged suffering	Effective stunning in place within minimal time	2	Shrimp die due to a combination of osmotic stress (freshwater environment in ice-water) and thermal shock during 3-4 minutes. The current process cannot be optimized (e.g. by means of electrocution) as harvest batch is very small (15-20 kg per harvest / night)