IMPACT DIMENSION	IMPACT INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE	RATIONALE
Life on Planet & Natural Resources			
Climate Change	Product Carbon Footprint (PCF)		*Currently being assessed*
Biodiversity Loss	Loss of biodiversity & biosphere integrity		*Well managed but system inherent risks*
Deforestation	Land use change due to deforestation		*No direct risk, indirect risk through feed production*
Freshwater Depletion	Risk for freshwater depletion		*No direct risk, indirect risk through feed production*
Eutrophication	Discharge of nitrogen (N) and phosphorous (P)		*High nutrient input through feed but well-managed*
Toxic Compounds	Pollution with toxic chemicals and pesticides		*Strict criteria for the use of chemicals and toxic compounds*
People & Coastal Communities			
Human Rights	Human rights & decent work conditions		*Low risk for human rights violations*
Workers' Safety	Exposure to health & safety hazards		*Low risk for unsafe working conditions*
Community Inclusiveness	Fair value chain participation by communities		*Corporate farm*
Animal Welfare			
Living Conditions	Husbandry system & rearing conditions		*High stocking density and low habitat structure*
Physical Stress	Stress & injuries during rearing and harvesting		*Moderate risk for stress during rearing, low during harvesting*
Humane Slaughter	Pain & suffering during slaughter		*Immediate stunning at harvesting*

BLUEYOU OCEAN IMPACT TRACKER | METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSMENT AND SCORING GUIDEPOST | FARMED SEAFOOD

Version 1.0 Oct 2023

Assessment Date:	December 26, 2023	Species Name	**Gilthead Seabream (Sparus aurata)**
Assessor Name:	Jonas Walker	Country of Origin	**Turkey**
Unit of Origin Code:	**A-SBG-1**	Farming Area	Izmir Province, Turkey
		Origin Type	Aquaculture
		Farming Method	Marine Net Pens, ASC Certified
		Operation Type	Corporate Farms

LIFE ON PLANET & NATURAL RESOURCES

Impact Dimension	Parameter for Evaluation	Assesement 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]	0	The Carbon Footprint of this origin is currently being assessed. As for most feed-based systems, we expect a high carbon footprint of above 8 kg CO2eq/kg product at final retailer
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	2	The farms are ASC certified and a thorough ecosystem impact assessment is conducted in the certification process. Further, the ASC encompasses strict ecosystem criteria which have to be met in order to be certified. Nevertheless, intensive farming, and mostly the high input of nutrients in the marine ecosystem through feed application, has been associated with negative impacts on the environment, especially on the benthos below the net pens.
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 riks / active restoration ongoing	2	There is no direct deforestation risk due to the aquaculture operation. Within the ASC Feed Standard, indirect deforestation through feed ingredients is addressed and producers must commit to transition to deforestation-free feed ingredients until January 2025
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	2	No freshwater is used during the grow-out. However, freshwater is used for the production of the crops used for the feed.
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	2	Feed is used during grow-out. The ASC Standard encompasses strict criteria on water quality and effluent management and monitoring as well as setting upper limits for N and P loads for effluent waters.
Toxic Compounds	Pollution with chemicals and pesticides	Use of chemicals, pesticides, antibiotics and toxic compounds	Frequent and continous use as part of SOP	Moderate and occasional use under GAP	No use as part of SOP	2	Inorganic fertilizer, medication and further chemical substances are allowed in the production period, however, the ASC has a stringent set of criteria which regulates the use of chemical substances and criteria which aim to minimize their use during grow-out

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	The farms are ASC-certified and adhere to the social criteria encompassed in the ASC standard. The ASC set of social criteria ensures basic social compliance along the supply chain but is less thorough than specific social certifications (ex. Fair Trade USA).
Workers' Safety	Safe working conditons along supply chain	Risk for critical working conditions on farming and processing level	High risk	Moderate risk	Low risk	3	The farms are ASC-certified and adhere to the social criteria in the ASC standard which encompass safety at work. The ASC set of social criteria ensures social compliance along the supply chain but is less thorough than specific social certifications (ex. Fair Trade USA).
Community Inclusiveness	Fair value and participation of communities	Level of involvement of local community in farming and value chain	No / Low	Moderate	High	1	The aquaculture ponds are not managed by a community of small-scale farmers but by a few employees of the owning company.

ANIMAL WELFARE

Living Conditions & Quality of Life	Husbandy system which respects natural behaviour	Husbandry systems, intensity level, natural environment	Inappropriate husbandry, High risk for overcrowding and prolongued stress	Species appropriate husbandry, moderate crowding	Natural environment, low densities	1	The living conditions for the European Seabass in the respective aquaculture systems are deemed improvable. This is mostly due to the high stocking densities and the low habitat structure within the net pens.
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	Moderate risk for stress during rearing due to high stocking density, Low risk furing harvesting: electro stunning directly after harvesting and transfer into ice slurry
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	3	Stunning before slaughtering