IMPACT DIMENSION IMPACT INDICATOR

PERFORMANCE

RATIONALE

Life on Planet & Natural Resources

Climate Change	Product Carbon Footprint (PCF)		Low PCF (< 3.0 kg CO ₂ eq./kg product at store)
Biodiversity Loss	Loss of biodiversity & biosphere integrity		Safe target stock but some uncontrolled ETP bycatch
Habitat Degradation	Destruction of Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VMEs)		Moderate gear-seafloor interaction ("midwater" trawl)
Freshwater Depletion	Risk of freshwater depletion		No freshwater use
Eutrophication	Discharge of nitrogen (N) and phosphorous (P)		No use and discharge of N-P compounds
Toxic Compounds	Pollution with toxic chemicals and pesticides		No use and discharge of toxic compounds

People & Coastal Communities

Human Rights	Human rights & decent work conditions	Moderate risk for human right abuse / decent work
Workers' Safety	Exposure to health & safety hazards	Adequate workers safety (fleet and processing)
Community Inclusiveness	Fair value chain participation by communities	Communities are not included (industrial fishery)

Human Rights	Human rights & decent work conditions		Moderate risk for human right abuse / decent work
Workers' Safety	Exposure to health & safety hazards		Adequate workers safety (fleet and processing)
Community Inclusiveness	Fair value chain participation by communities		Communities are not included (industrial fishery)
Animal Welfare			
Living Conditions	Natural behaviour during lifetime		Life in the wild, no husbandry systems
Physical Stress	Stress & physical damage during or after capture		Catching fast, but slowly squashed or suffocated to death
Humane Slaughter	Pain & suffering during slaugther		No stunning, squashing or suffocating to death



BLUEYOU OCEAN IMPACT TRACKER

METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSMENT AND SCORING GUIDEPOST WILD CAUGHT SEAFOOD

Version 1.0 Oct 2023

Assessment Date: Assessor Name: Unit of Origin Code:

November 20 2023 Fabian Mollet

Species Name Country of Origin Alaska Pollock Alaska (USA)

Country of Origin
Catch & Harvesting Area
Origin Type
Farming / Fishing Method
Operation Type

Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska, USA, Northeast Pacific (FAO 67)
Wild Capture Fisheries

Midwater Trawl Industrial

LIFE ON PLANET & NATURAL RES	OURCES						
Impact Dimension	Parameter for Evaluation	Asessement 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	Low PCF (<3.0 kg CO ₂ eq./kg product)
Ecosystems & Biodiversity	Biospere integrity and biodiversity loss	Biodiversity loss, ETP impact, overexploitation	Critical biodiversity loss OR significant mortality of ETP species, threatening ecosystem integrity OR stocks overexploited through fishery under assessment	Moderate risk for biodiversity loss, marginal mortality of ETP species, low risk of ecosystem integrity change, no overexploitation by the fishery under assessment	No risk for biodiversity loss, negligible mortality of ETP species, no risk of ecosystem integrify change, no overexploitation for any of the affected species	2	Stock under assessment is safe, but some critical bycatch and mortality of ETP species is likely.
Habitat Degradation	Habitat system change due fishing gear impact	Destructivness of fishing gear versus sensitivity of habitat	Irreversible damage and long term degradation to sensitive habitats	Moderate gear-seafloor interaction, not highly sensitive habitat, causing some damage that is reversible	No gear-seafloor interaction	2	Moderate gear-seafloor interaction (in theory no interaction, but this depends where the pollock are).
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 freshwater use
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	No use and discharge of N-P compounds
Toxic Compounds	Pollution with chemicals and pesticides	Use of chemicals, pesticides, antibiotics and toxic compound	s Frequent and continous use as part of SOP	Moderate and occasional use under GAP	No use as part of SOP	3	No use and discharge of toxic compounds
PEOPLE & COASTAL COMMUNIT	IES						
Human Rights & Work Conditions	Human rights and decent work conditions	Risk for human right abuse and critical work conditions (fishing and processing)	High risk	Moderate risk	Low risk	2	Moderate risk for human right abuse / decent work
Workers' Safety	Safe working conditons along supply chain	Risk for critical working conditions on fishery fleet and processing level	High risk	Moderate risk	Low risk	3	Adequate workers safety (fleet and processing)
Community Inclusiveness	Fair value and participation of communities	Level of involvement of local community in fishing operation and value chain	No / Low	Moderate	High	1	Communities are not included (industrial fishery)
ANIMAL WELFARE							
Living Conditions & Quality of Life	Husbandy system which respects natural behaviour	Husbandry systems, species appropriate stocking densities, natural environment	n.a.	n.a.	Default selector for wild caught seafood systems (species live in their natural, wild environment)	3	Life in the wild, no husbandry systems
Capture, Harvesting & Handling	Reducing stress during harvesting & handling	Risk of exposure to prolonged stress, pain and injuries	High risk for prolonged stress during catch, pain and multiple injuries, high by-catch rates, risk for ghost gear mortalities	. Moderate exposure to stress, improved handling and quick process of catch and handling	Optimized handling to reduce stress to minimum	2	Catching fast, but slowly squashed or suffocated to death
Stunning & Humane Slaughter	Stunning before slaughtering	Objective: 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 between stunning and slaughter	1	No stunning, squashing or suffocating to death