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Life on Planet & Natural Resources			
Climate Change	Product Carbon Footprint (PCF)	  	<i>Intermediate PCF (3 - 8 kg CO₂ eq./kg product at store)</i>
Biodiversity Loss	Loss of biodiversity & biosphere integrity	  	<i>Stocking-based fishery, bycatch due to dredging</i>
Habitat Degradation	Destruction of Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VMEs)	  	<i>Destructive gear, but applied only to stocked banks</i>
Freshwater Depletion	Risk of freshwater depletion	  	<i>No freshwater use</i>
Eutrophication	Discharge of nitrogen (N) and phosphorous (P)	  	<i>No use and discharge of N-P compounds</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>Japanese labor laws on all vessels, no migrant workers</i>
Workers' Safety	Exposure to health & safety hazards	  	<i>Japanese safety at sea standards</i>
Community Inclusiveness	Fair value chain participation by communities	  	<i>Fishery self-governed by the community</i>
Animal Welfare			
Living Conditions	Natural behaviour during lifetime	  	<i>Life in the wild, no husbandry systems</i>
Physical Stress	Stress & physical damage during or after capture	  	<i>Stress levels deemed moderate to low (no data on bivalves)</i>
Humane Slaughter	Pain & suffering during slaughter	  	<i>Slaughtered alive [Suffering unclear in bivalves]</i>



BLUEYOU OCEAN IMPACT TRACKER

METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSMENT AND SCORING GUIDEPOST WILD CAUGHT SEAFOOD

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Assessment Date:	November 20 2023	Species Name	Japanese Scallop
Assessor Name:	Fabian Mollet	Country of Origin	Japan
Unit of Origin Code:		Catch & Harvesting Area	Sea of Okhotsk, Hokkaido, Japan, Northwestern Pacific (FAO 61)
		Origin Type	Wild Capture Fisheries
		Farming / Fishing Method	Mechanized dredge
		Operation Type	Community-based semi-industrial fishing

LIFE ON PLANET & NATURAL RESOURCES						Score	Comments and Remarks for Assessment
Impact Dimension	Parameter for Evaluation	Assesment Indicators and Metrics	Scoring Guidepost				
			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)	2	Intermediate PCF (3-8kg CO2 eq./kg product at store)
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 integrity change, no overexploitation for any of the affected species	2	Since the fishery is stocking-based, it cannot be considered overexploited. Dredging will have some bycatch and cause some additional mortality (which is likely discarded), which might accidentally also include ETP species.
Habitat Degradation	Habitat system change due fishing gear impact	Destructiveness of fishing gear versus sensitivity of habitat	Irreversible damage and long term degradation to sensitive habitats	Moderate gear-seafood interaction, not highly sensitive habitat, causing some damage that is reversible	No gear-seafood interaction	2	Dredging is destructive. However, since the dredges are applied only on the banks where scallops are stocked, the negative impact of the dredging activity is not considered critical (and score 2 is given instead of 3).
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 compounds	Frequent and continuous 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 COMMUNITIES						Score	Comments and Remarks for Assessment
Impact Dimension	Parameter for Evaluation	Assesment Indicators and Metrics	Scoring Guidepost				
			High risk	Moderate risk	Low risk		
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	3	Japanese labor laws on all vessels, no migrant workers
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	Japanese safety at sea standards
Community Inclusiveness	Fair value and participation of communities	Level of involvement of local community in fishing operation and value chain	No / Low	Moderate	High	3	Fishery self-governed by the community

ANIMAL WELFARE						Score	Comments and Remarks for Assessment
Impact Dimension	Parameter for Evaluation	Assesment Indicators and Metrics	Scoring Guidepost				
			n.a.	n.a.	Default selector for wild caught seafood systems in their natural, wild environment (species live)		
Living Conditions & Quality of Life	Husbandry system which respects natural behaviour	Husbandry systems, species appropriate stocking densities, natural environment	n.a.	n.a.	Default selector for wild caught seafood systems in their natural, wild environment (species live)	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	3	Stress levels deemed moderate to low (no data on bivalves)
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	2	Slaughtered alive (Suffering unclear in bivalves)