



By-Product assessment report

BP002

Thien Quynh Product and Trading Co. Ltd

Report code	BP002	Date of issue	August 2026
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1. Application details			
Applicant		Thien Quynh Product and Trading Co. Ltd	
Applicant country		Vietnam	
2. Certification Body details			
Name of Certification Body (CB)		NSF / Global Trust Certification Ltd	
Contact information for CB		Fisheries@NSF.org	
Assessor name		Sam Peacock	
CB internal peer reviewer name		Matthew Jew	
Internal peer review evaluation		Agree with evaluation	
Number of Assessment days		1	
Comments on the assessment		This assessment covers 14 byproduct sources. Of these, 7 are exclusively sourced from Low and/or Medium risk flag states, and were Approved source with caution. The remaining 7 byproducts are sourced from one or more High Risk flag states and were subjected to a Step 3 assessment. All of these species passed the Category C assessment and traceability information requirements, and were also Approved, source with caution.	
3. Approval validity		Valid from 08/2026	Valid until 08/2027
4. Assessment cycle		Re-Approval	

5. By-product assessment outcomes			
By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	Fishing Areas	MarinTrust approval status
<i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> – Pacific cod	USA	FAO 61	Approved source with caution
<i>Gadus morhua</i> – Cod	Russia, Norway, Greenland	FAO 27.1, 27.2	Approved source with caution
<i>Gadus/theragra chalcogrammus</i> – Alaska pollack	Russia	FAO 61	Approved source with caution
<i>Gadus/theragra chalcogrammus</i> – Alaska pollack	USA	FAO 61	Approved source with caution
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> – Skipjack tuna	Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, USA, Papua New Guinea, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	FAO 71, 81	Approved source with caution
<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> - Haddock	Russia, Norway, Greenland	FAO 27.1, 27.2	Approved source with caution
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i> – Albacore tuna	USA, Vanuatu, Fiji	FAO 71, 77	Approved source with caution
<i>Thunnus albacares</i> – Yellowfin tuna	Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, USA, Papua New Guinea, Tuvalu, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, China, Fiji	FAO 71, 77	Approved source with caution

5. By-product assessment outcomes			
By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	Fishing Areas	MarinTrust approval status
<i>Thunnus obesus</i> – Bigeye tuna	Republic Of Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, USA, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea	FAO 71, 77	Approved source with caution
<i>Onchorhynchus gorboscha</i> – Pink salmon	USA	n/a	Approved source with caution
<i>Sebastes alutus</i> – Pacific ocean perch	USA	n/a	Approved source with caution
<i>Pleurogrammus monopterygius</i> – Mackerel atka	USA	n/a	Approved source with caution
<i>Macruronus novaezelandiae</i> – Hoki	New Zealand	n/a	Approved source with caution
<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> – Sockeye salmon	USA	n/a	Approved source with caution

Guidance for on-site auditor

For the audit, the auditor will check how the facility manages by-products deemed medium risk. Any by-products downrated from high to medium risk will require additional due diligence checks.

It is important that facilities check all raw materials from and verify their suppliers especially if there is a perceived risk of sourcing from known or suspected IUU fishing activity. This requires checking supplier records or procedures in place to understand how the supplier can ensure there is no IUU in the raw material they provide. For raw materials risk rated medium, additional or more frequent checks may be required until the facility is certain that the raw materials are not from IUU fishing activity.

The audit requirements are covered in clause 2.11.3 of the MarinTrust Global Standard for Responsible Supply of Marine Ingredients (the MarinTrust Standard) and associated interpretation guidance.

Approved by-products

- No further checks are required beyond those included in the MarinTrust Standard.

Additional checks of Approved Source with Caution by-products

- Review supplier records or procedures in place.

Additional checks of by-products Approved Source with Caution via Step 3 assessment

- In addition to checks for medium risk Approved Source with Caution by-products, by-products that have had risk downgraded from high to medium at Step 3 (use **Appendix 1** to identify these by-product species), confirm that the relevant traceability information continues to be collected for this by-product. During the audit, a traceability check on any by-products downgraded from high to medium risk shall be included as part of the required traceability checks (Section 4).

Guidance for the applicant/certificate holder

The applicant/certificate holder is responsible for ensuring the relevant actions are taken to comply with the MarinTrust Standard.

The certificate holder is responsible for communicating any changes to the by-products sourced by submitting a scope extension request through the MarinTrust online Application Portal.

Appendix 1 – assessment outcomes

Step 2 Assessment Outcomes

By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendices	Step 2 risk status	Step 3 required
<i>Gadus macrocephalus</i> – Pacific cod	USA	Not Evaluated	Not listed	Medium risk	No
<i>Gadus morhua</i> – Cod	Russia, Norway, Greenland	Vulnerable	Not listed	High risk	Yes
<i>Gadus/theragra chalcogrammus</i> – Alaska pollack	Russia	Near threatened	Not listed	High risk	Yes
<i>Gadus/theragra chalcogrammus</i> – Alaska pollack	USA	Near threatened	Not listed	Medium risk	No

By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendices	Step 2 risk status	Step 3 required
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> – Skipjack tuna	Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, USA, Papua New Guinea, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> - Haddock	Russia, Norway, Greenland	Vulnerable	Not listed	High risk	Yes
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i> – Albacore tuna	USA, Vanuatu, Fiji	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes

By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendices	Step 2 risk status	Step 3 required
<i>Thunnus albacares</i> – Yellowfin tuna	Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, USA, Papua New Guinea, Tuvalu, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, China, Fiji	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
<i>Thunnus obesus</i> – Bigeye tuna	Republic Of Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, USA, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea	Vulnerable	Not listed	High risk	Yes
<i>Oncorhynchus gorbuscha</i> – Pink salmon	USA	Least concern	Not listed	Medium Risk	No

By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendices	Step 2 risk status	Step 3 required
<i>Sebastes alutus</i> – Pacific ocean perch	USA	Not evaluated	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
<i>Pleurogrammus monopterygius</i> –Atka mackerel	USA	Not evaluated	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
<i>Macruronus novaezelandiae</i> – Hoki	New Zealand	Not evaluated	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i> – Sockeye salmon	USA	Least concern	Not listed	Medium Risk	No

Step 3 Assessment Outcomes

By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	Fishing Area	Stock name	Category C Assessment Outcome	Traceability information	Step 3 Risk Outcome
<i>Gadus morhua</i> – Cod	Russia, Norway, Greenland	FAO 27.1, 27.2	Northeast Arctic cod	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk
<i>Gadus/theragra chalcogrammus</i> – Alaska pollack	Russia	FAO 61	East Sakhalin, Okhotsk Sea	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> – Skipjack tuna	Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, USA, Papua New Guinea, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	FAO 71, 77	Western and Central Pacific skipjack	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk
<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> - Haddock	Russia, Norway, Greenland	FAO 27.1, 27.2	Haddock in ICES subareas 1 & 2	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk

By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	Fishing Area	Stock name	Category C Assessment Outcome	Traceability information	Step 3 Risk Outcome
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i> – Albacore tuna	USA, Vanuatu, Fiji	FAO 71, 77	North and South Pacific albacore	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk
<i>Thunnus albacares</i> – Yellowfin tuna	Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, USA, Papua New Guinea, Tuvalu, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, China, Fiji	FAO 71, 77	Western and Central Pacific yellowfin	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk

By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	Fishing Area	Stock name	Category C Assessment Outcome	Traceability information	Step 3 Risk Outcome
<i>Thunnus obesus</i> – Bigeye tuna	Republic Of Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, USA, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea	FAO 71, 77	Western and Central Pacific bigeye	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk
Comments on Step 3 Assessment: N/A						

Appendix 2 – detailed assessment outcomes

(step 2 and step 3 if applicable)

Step 2 outcomes

Flag state	Risk rating	Flag score	Port score	General score	Flag State is contracting party or cooperating non-contracting party to all relevant RFMOs	'Carded' under EU Carding system	Flag state party to PSMA	Flag state mandatory vessel tracking for commercial seagoing fleet	WGI Governance rank
Russia	High	4.33	2.78	2.81	1	1	1	1	13.21%
USA	Medium	2.29	3	2.37	1	1	1	1	91.04%
Norway	Medium	2.42	2.39	2.1	1	1	1	1	92.00%
Denmark	Medium	2	2.56	1.87	1	1	1	1	98.58%
Korea (Rep. South)	Medium	3.67	3.11	1.97	1	1	1	1	83.96%
Taiwan	High	4.17	3.06	2.27	1	1	5	1	90.57%
Philippines	Medium	2.04	2.06	2.53	1	1	1	1	53.77%
Papua New Guinea	High	2.04	2.94	2.07	1	1	5	1	26.42%

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Micronesia (FS of)	High	1.92	2.94	1.93	1	1	5	1	31.13%
Nauru	Medium	2.04	1	1.64	1	1		1	53.30%
Kiribati	High	1.79	3.11	1.96	1	1	5	1	42.92%
Solomon Isl.	High	1.58	3.28	2.07	1	1	5	1	21.70%
Vanuatu	High	2.88	1.56	2.17	2	1	1	1	48.58%
Fiji	Medium	2	2.17	1.9	1	1	1	1	50.47%
Tuvalu	High	1.67	2.67	1.81	1	1	5	1	47.64%
China	High	4.21	4.33	3.2	1	1	5	1	36.79%
New Zealand	Medium	2.46	2.11	1.5	1	1	1	1	99.06%
Denmark	Medium	2	2.56	1.87	1	1	1	1	98.58%
Korea (Rep. South)	Medium	3.67	3.11	1.97	1	1	1	1	83.96%

Step 3 outcomes

The sourcing information provided by the applicant indicated the following sources for the byproducts determined to be High Risk in Step 2:

Species	Catch location(s)	Landing location(s)
<i>Gadus morhua</i> – Cod	FAO Area 27, Subareas 1 & 2	Norway, Russia
<i>Gadus/theragra chalcogrammus</i> – Alaska pollack	East Sakhalin, Okhotsk Sea	Russia
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> – Skipjack tuna	FAO 71 & 77	Micronesia, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands
<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> - Haddock	FAO Area 27, Subareas 1 & 2	Norway, Russia
<i>Thunnus alalunga</i> – Albacore tuna	FAO 71 & 77	Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Kiribati
<i>Thunnus albacares</i> – Yellowfin tuna	FAO 71 & 77	Kiribati, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Samoa
<i>Thunnus obesus</i> – Bigeye tuna	FAO 71 & 77	Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Fiji

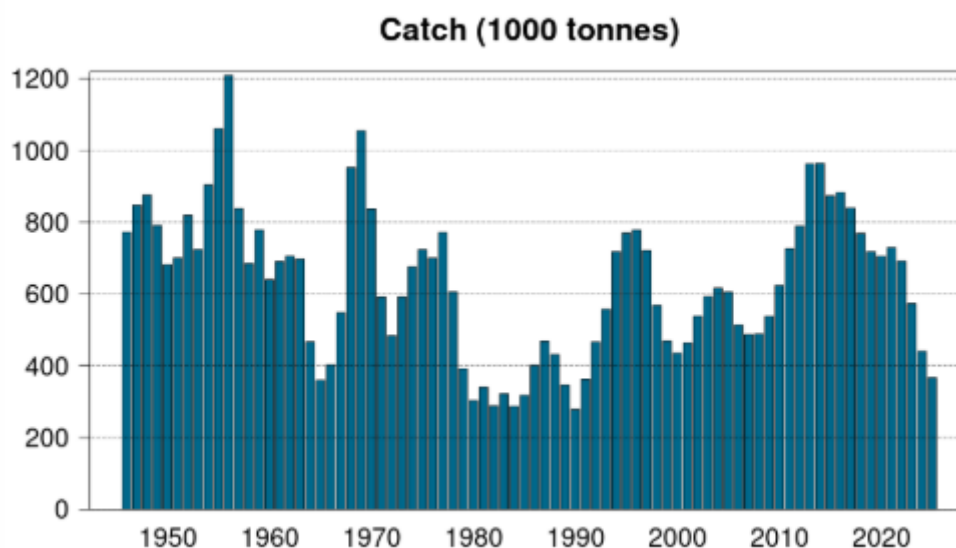
Based on the information provided by the applicant, an individual source stock can be identified for most of the listed byproducts. The exception to this is albacore tuna in FAO 71 & 77, which covers two stocks; and Alaska pollack in FAO 61, which also covers two stocks. In both cases, both stocks are shown below.

Category C assessment

Species name		Cod
Fishing area and stock		FAO 27.1 and 27.2, Northeast Arctic cod
C1	Category C Stock Status – Minimum Requirements	
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS
Clause outcome:		PASS

C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.

Northeast Arctic cod is subject to regular stock assessment by the Joint Russian-Norwegian Arctic Fisheries Working Group (JRN-AFWG). The most recent assessment was carried out in 2026 using all international catch data. The assessment is an age-based analytical assessment which uses catches in the model and the forecast (IMR 2026). C1.1 is met.

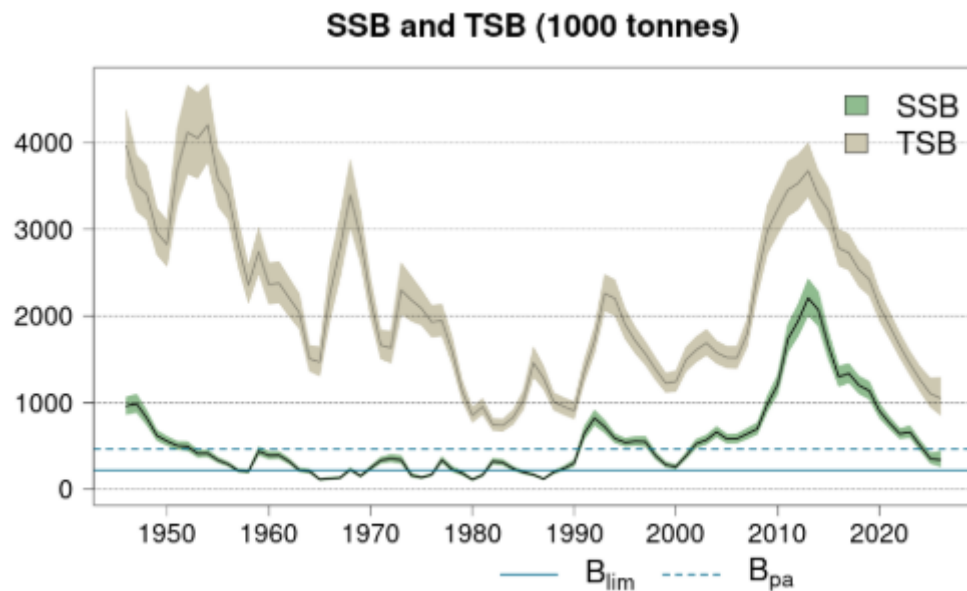


Northeast Arctic cod, catches (IMR 2026)

C1.2 The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.

Target and limit reference points have been established for this stock. The target reference points $MSY B_{trigger}$, B_{pa} and SSB_{mgt} have been set at 460,000t. The limit reference point B_{lim} has been set at 220,000t. The most recent stock assessment projected that SSB in 2027 would be 345,518t, and

concluded that “spawning-stock biomass in 2026 is below MSY $B_{trigger}$ and B_{pa} , but above B_{lim} ” (IMR 2026). C1.2 is met.



Northeast Arctic cod, biomass relative to current reference points (IMR 2026)

References

IMR (2026). Advice on fishing opportunities for Northeast Arctic cod in 2027 in ICES subareas 1 and 2. <https://www.hi.no/en/hi/nettrapporter/imr-vniro-en-2026-1>

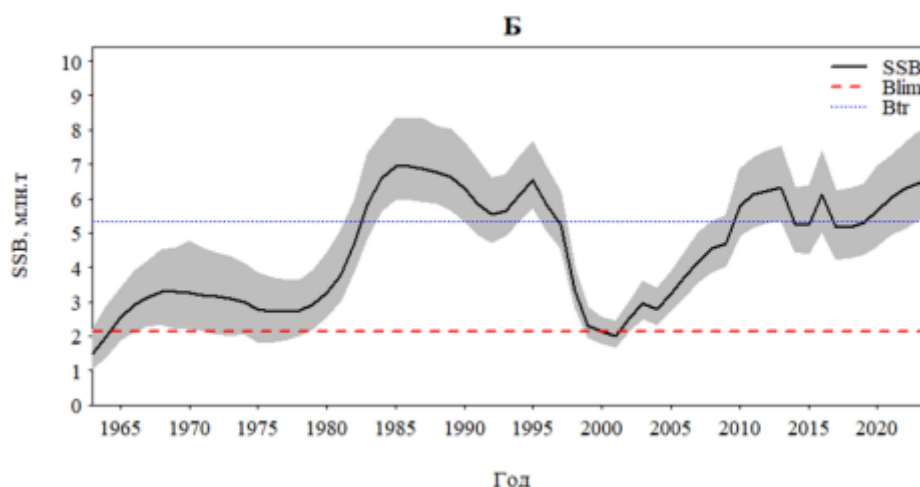
Species name		Alaska pollock
Fishing area and stock		FAO 61, North Okhotsk Sea pollock and East Sakhalin pollock
C1	Category C Stock Status – Minimum Requirements	
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS
Clause outcome:		PASS

C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.

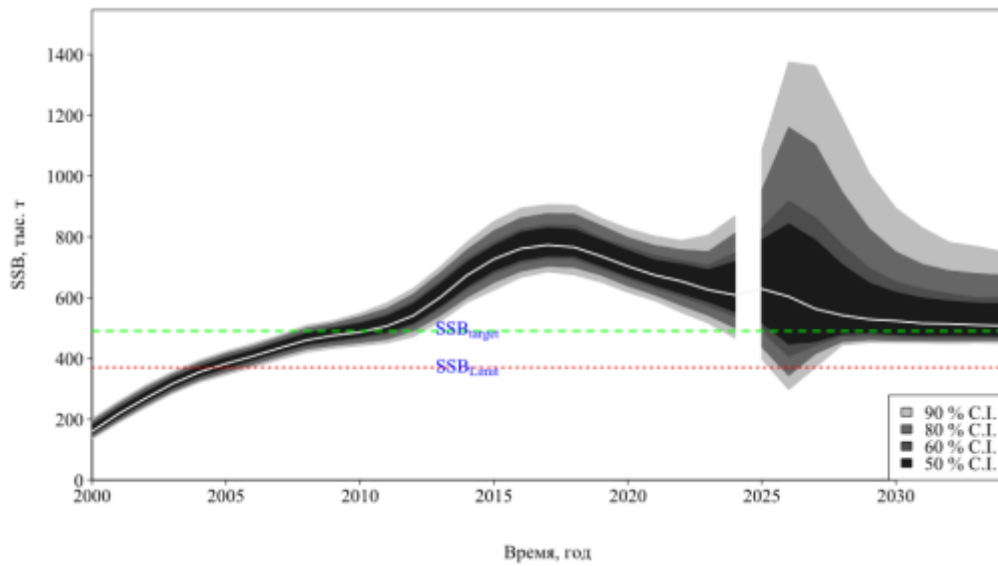
This fishery is currently MSC certified, with the most recent surveillance report published in March 2026 (UCSL 2026). Stock assessments for both stocks are conducted annually by the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO), the most recent of which was carried out in 2025. The assessment utilised all catch and discard data, plus length and age samples, plankton, trawl and acoustic survey indices. C1.1 is met.

C1.2 The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.

The 2025 stock assessments produced estimates of the current status of the stocks relative to established reference points. The 2026 surveillance report for the MSC certification indicates that the biomass of both stocks is above the target reference points level (see graphs below). C1.2 is met.



North Okhotsk Sea pollock, estimated SSB relative to current reference points (UCSL 2026)



East Sakhalin pollock, estimated biomass relative to target (green line, SSB_{tr}) and limit (red line, SSB_{lim}) reference points (UCSL 2026)

References

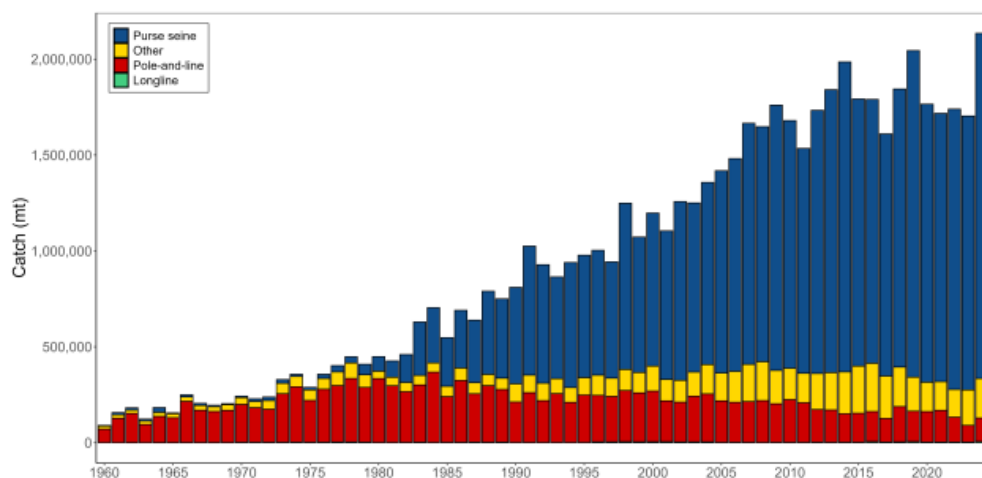
UCSL (2026). Russia Sea of Okhotsk pollock, Surveillance Report. 31 March 2026.
<https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/russia-sea-of-okhotsk-pollock/@assessments>

Species name		Skipjack tuna
Fishing area and stock		FAO 71 and 77, Western and Central Pacific skipjack
C1	Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements	
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS
Clause outcome:		PASS

C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.

WCPO skipjack tuna is subjected to regular stock assessments by the WCPFC. The most recent of these was carried out in 2025, using data up to the end of 2024. The assessment incorporated catch, effort- and length-frequency estimates, and tag-recapture data (WCPFC 2025). The stock assessment report does not raise major concerns about uncertainties due to lack of data.

Catches are presented in the figure below. C1.1 is met.

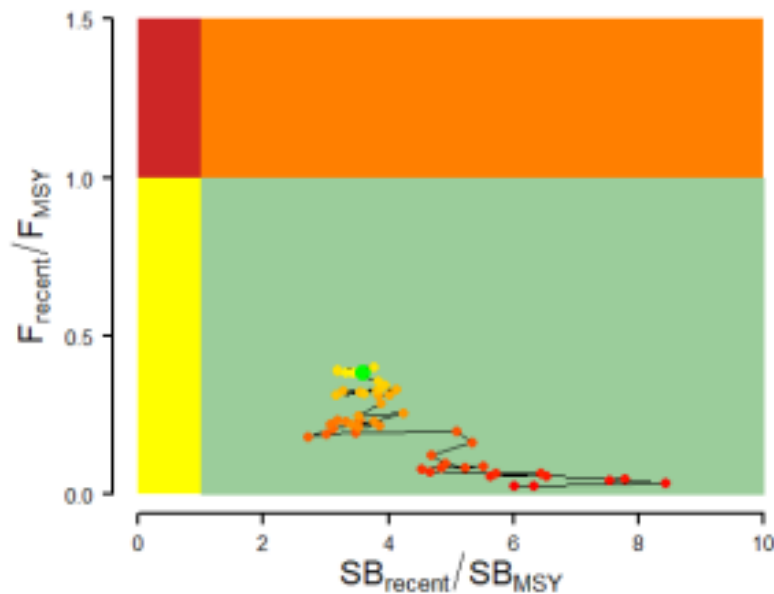


Annual catches of skipjack by gear type in the WCPO area covered by the stock assessment (WCPFC 2025a)

C1.2 The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.

The 2025 stock assessment for WCPO skipjack concluded that “Overall, the outcomes of this assessment suggest that the skipjack stock in the WCPO is not overfished nor undergoing overfishing” (WCPFC 2025). SB_{RECENT}/SB_{MSY} was estimated to be 3.90, with an 80% CI of 2.95 – 5.61,

suggesting biomass is highly likely to be above the MSY level. A Kobe plot illustrating current stock status is shown below. C1.2 is met.



Kobe plot summarising the results for the dynamic MSY analysis of WCPO skipjack by the 2025 stock assessment. Dot colours go from red to green over time, with the green dot being the most recent SB estimate (WCPFC 2025)

References

WCPFC (2025). WCPO skipjack tuna stock assessment 2025. <https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/26679>

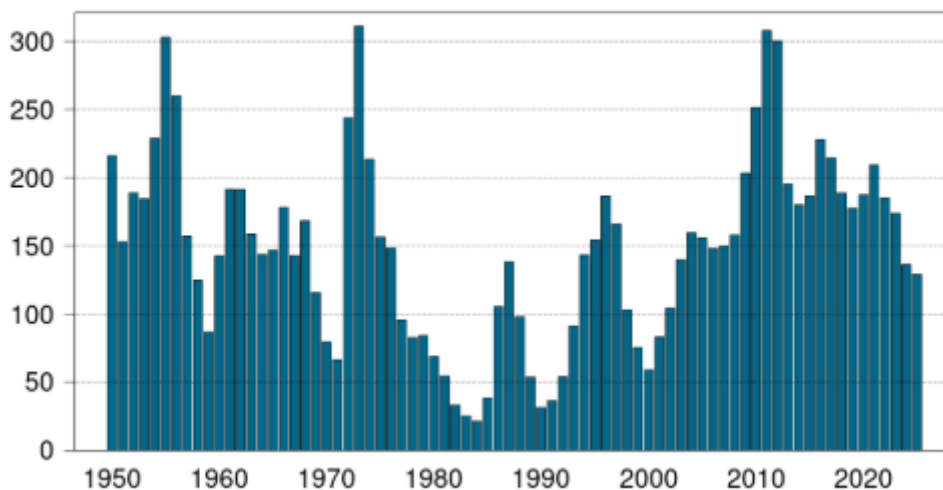
WCPFC (2025a). Overview of tuna fisheries in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, including economic conditions – 2024. <https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/26697>

Species name		Haddock
Fishing area and stock		FAO 27.1 and 27.2, Haddock in ICES subareas 1 & 2
C1	Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements	
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS
Clause outcome:		PASS

C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.

Northeast Arctic haddock is subjected to regular stock assessment by the Joint Russian-Norwegian working group on Arctic Fisheries (JRN-AFWG). The most recent assessment was conducted in 2026, using an age-based analytical assessment which incorporated all international catch data. The assessment also utilised age and length frequency data from catches, four survey indices, maturity and weight-at-age data from surveys, and natural mortality estimates (IMR 2026). C1.1 is met.

Catch (1000 tonnes)

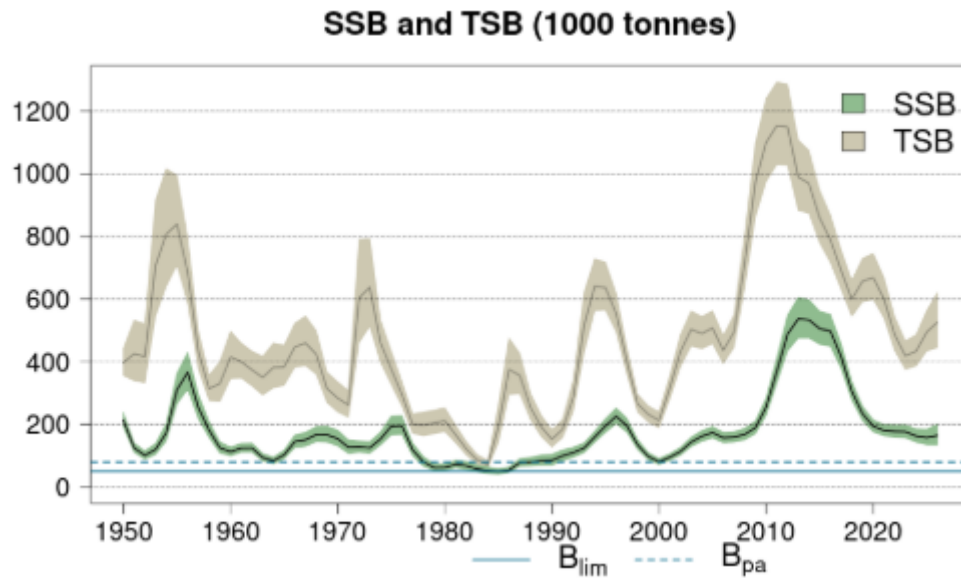


Northeast Arctic haddock, catches (IMR 2026)

C1.2 The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.

Target and limit reference points have been established for this stock. The target reference points $MSY B_{trigger}$, B_{pa} , and SSB_{MGT} are set at 80,000t. The limit reference point B_{lim} is set at 50,000t. The most recent stock assessment forecast that SSB in 2027 would be 186,998t, substantially above the

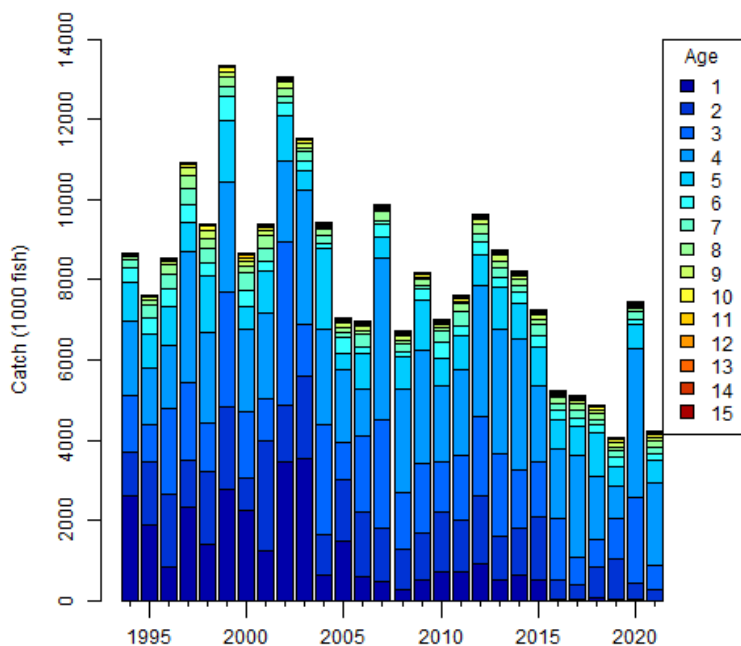
target reference point level, and concluded that “spawning-stock biomass in 2026 is above B_{pa} and B_{lim} ” (IMR 2026). C1.2 is met.



Northeast Arctic haddock, biomass relative to current reference points (IMR 2026)

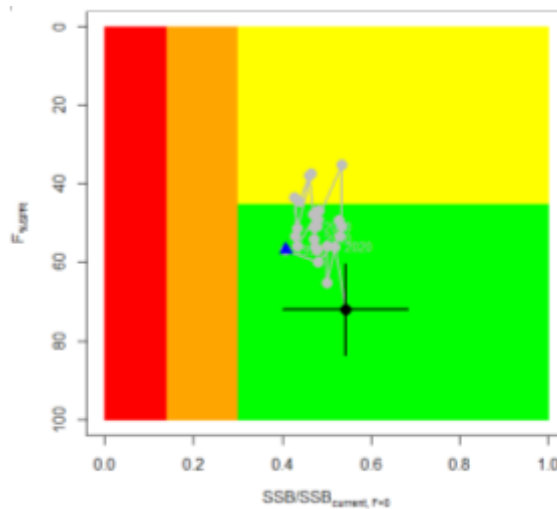
References

IMR (2026). Advice on fishing opportunities for Northeast Arctic haddock in 2027 in ICES subareas 1 and 2. <https://www.hi.no/en/hi/nettrapporter/imr-vnir-en-2026-2>

Species name		Albacore tuna
Fishing area and stock		FAO 71 and 77, North Pacific albacore
C1	Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements	
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS
Clause outcome:		PASS
C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. The most recent available stock assessment for the northern Pacific albacore stock was conducted in 2023 and utilised all available data up to 2021. Catch and size composition data were used to inform a length-based, age- and sex-structured Stock Synthesis model. No concerns were raised in the reporting documentation as to the completeness of the catch data (WCPFC 2024). C1.1 is met.  Historical catch-at-age of North Pacific Albacore estimated by the base case stock assessment model (WCPFC 2024)		

C1.2 The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.

A limit reference point is established for the northern Pacific albacore stock, and is based on dynamic biomass estimates and therefore fluctuates according to changes in recruitment. The limit reference point $14\%SSB_{current, F=0}$ is calculated as 14% of the unfished dynamic female spawning biomass in the terminal year of the assessment (WCPFC 2024). SSB in the most recent stock assessment, conducted in 2023 and providing an indication of stock status in 2021, was estimated to be 54% of $SSB_{current, F=0}$, considerably above the limit reference point. The conclusion reached at the time of the stock assessment was that the stock is likely not overfished relative to the limit reference point. C1.2 is met.

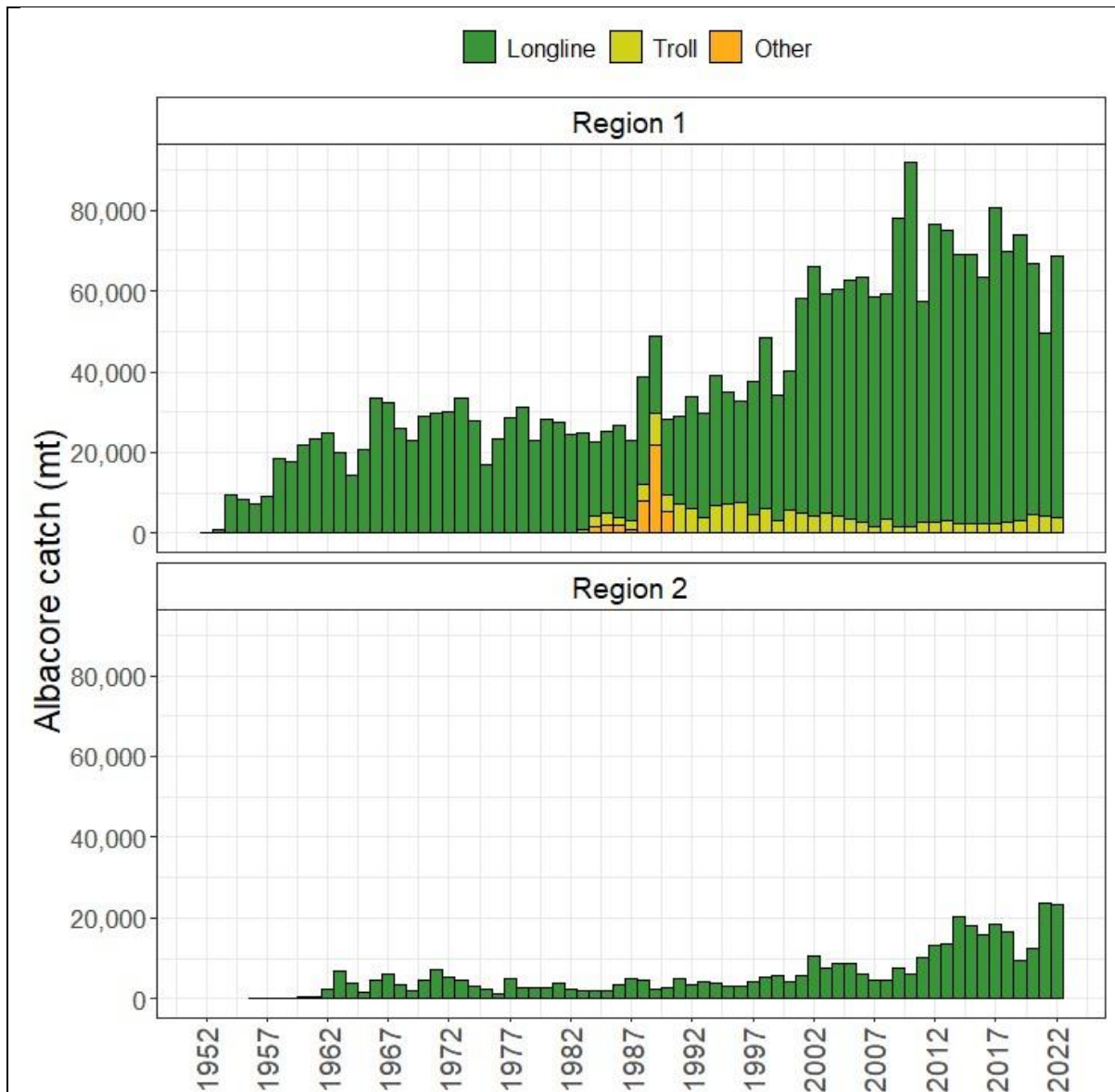


Stock status phase plot showing the status of the north Pacific albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) stock relative to the biomass-based threshold and limit reference points, and fishing intensity-based target reference point ($F_{45\%SPR}$) over the modelling period (1994 – 2021). (WCPFC 2024).

References

WCPFC (2024). North Pacific albacore tuna, stock assessment summary. <https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/05/north-pacific-albacore-tuna>

Species name		Albacore tuna
Fishing area and stock		FAO 71 and 77, South Pacific albacore
C1	Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements	
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS
Clause outcome:		PASS
C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. The most recent stock assessment for albacore tuna in the south Pacific was conducted in 2024, using data up to 2022. The assessment used catch data including international catches by fishing gear. The published stock assessment summary (WCPFC 2025) does not appear to include any concerns relating to the availability of catch data. C1.1 is met.		

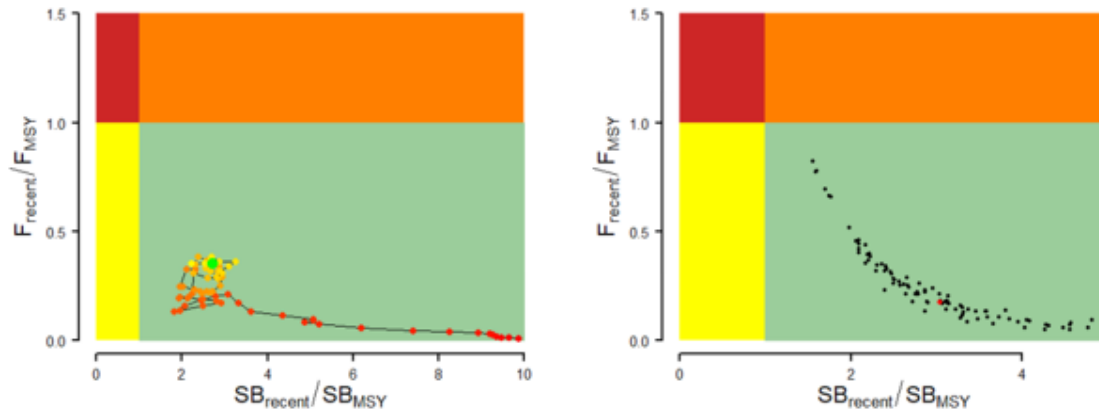


Historical catches of South Pacific albacore in each model region (WCPFC-CA = region 1, EPO = region 2) from 1952-2022 by gear type (WCPFC 2025)

C1.2 The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.

The stock is assessed relative to a range of potential reference points (WCPFC 2025), with the key reference point used to determine whether the stock was overfished being 20%SB_{F=0}. The 2024 stock assessment concluded that “the median recent spawning biomass from the model ensemble with estimation uncertainty is well above the spawning biomass to achieve MSY” (WCPFC 2025), and that

in “all models... $SB_{\text{recent}}/SB_{F=0}$ was above the limit reference point of 0.2” (WCPFC 2025). The most recent stock assessment concluded that the stock biomass is highly likely above the target and limit reference points. C1.2 is met.



Kobe plots for Southern Pacific albacore tuna the results for the dynamic MSY analysis (left) and each of the models in the model ensemble for the recent period (2019– 2022; right). Colours for dynamic MSY go from red to green over time. The red point in the model ensemble (right) represents the median (WCPFC 2022).

References

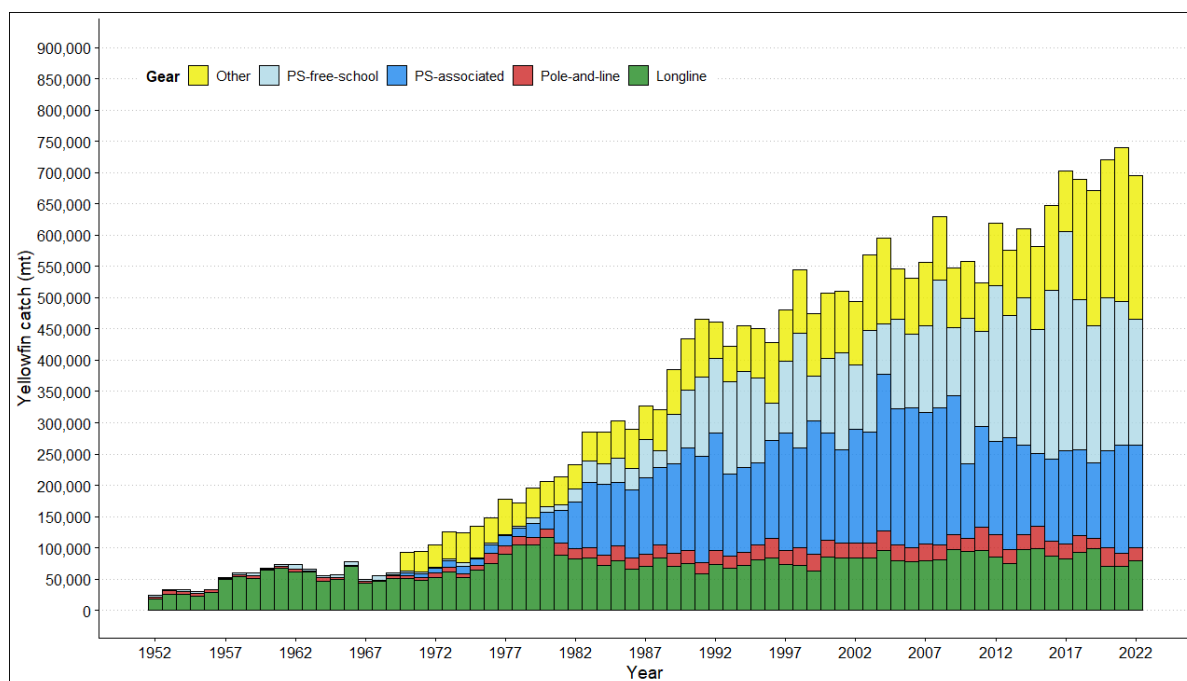
WCPFC (2025). Stock status and advice key documents, South Pacific albacore tuna. <https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/04/south-pacific-albacore-tuna>

Species name		Yellowfin tuna
Fishing area and stock		FAO 71 and 77, Western and Central Pacific yellowfin
C1	Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements	
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS
Clause outcome:		PASS

C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.

Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) yellowfin tuna is subject to regular stock assessments by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). The most recent stock assessment was conducted in 2023 and utilised all available catch data, as summarised in the graph below. 54 models were used to provide a range of potential outcomes based on different key variables, a process which reduces the inherent level of uncertainty. C1.1 is met.

Catches are presented in the figure below:



WCPO yellowfin catches, 1952-2022 (WCPFC 2023)

C1.2 The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.

The 2023 stock assessment produced a series of estimates of the current status of the stock relative to the target reference point BMSY. Biomass in 2021 was estimated to be between 1.91 and 3.11 times larger than BMSY with an 80% certainty; none of the model results indicated that biomass was below BMSY. Biomass is estimated by the most recent stock assessment to be above the target reference point with a high degree of certainty, and therefore also above any potential limit reference point (WCPFC 2023). C1.2 is met.

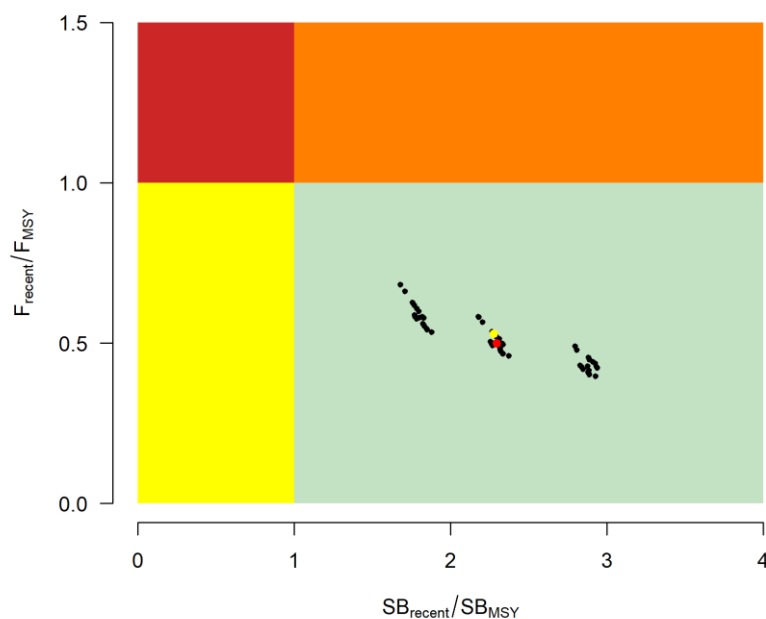


Figure 1. WCP0 yellowfin tuna, Kobe plot summarising the results of each of the stock assessment models. The yellow dot is the 2023 diagnostic model and the red dot is the median (WCPFC 2023).

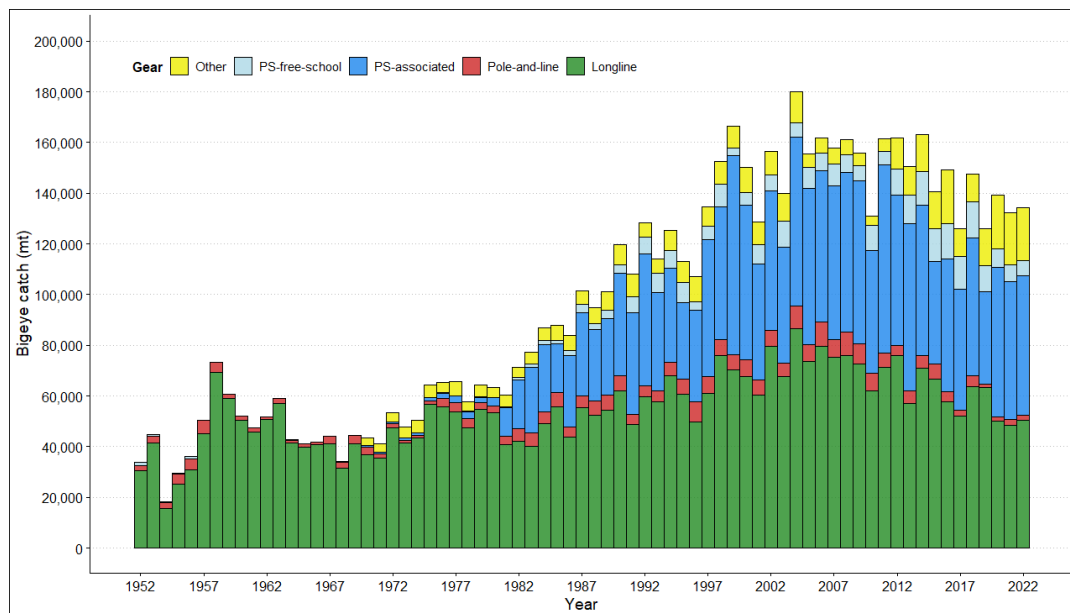
References

WCPFC (2023). WCP0 Yellowfin Tuna, Stock Status and Management Advice. <https://www.wcpfc.int/file/1008665/download?token=wFUhc7q7tern>

Species name		Bigeye tuna
Fishing area and stock		FAO 71 and 77, Western and Central Pacific bigeye
C1	Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements	
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. PASS
Clause outcome:		PASS

C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.

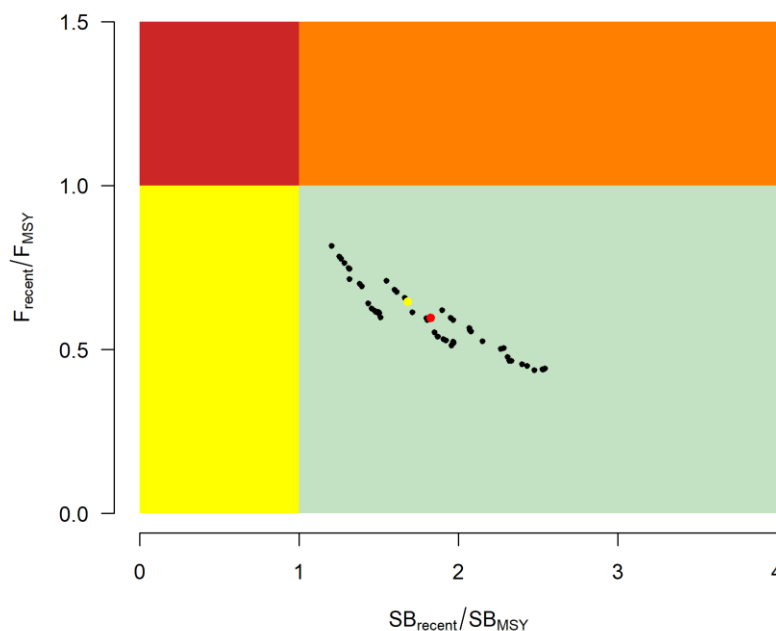
Bigeye tuna in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean is subject to regular stock assessment by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. The most recent stock assessment was conducted in 2023, using data up to 2021. The assessment utilised all international catch data. 54 models were applied to take into account the main sources of uncertainty, and the results are presented alongside the likely confidence intervals (WCPFC 2021). All available catch data are incorporated into the assessment. C1.1 is met.



Time series of total annual catch ('000t) by fishing gear for the diagnostic model over the full assessment period. Green = longline; red = pole and line; blue = purse seine (WCPFC 2024)

C1.2 The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.

The results of the most recent stock assessment produced an estimate of the current status of the stock relative to target reference point SB_{MSY} . The assessment concluded across all 54 models that the mean value of SB_{latest}/SB_{MSY} was 1.76, with an 80% certainty that it was between 1.28 and 2.31 (WCPFC 2024). This translates to a very high probability that stock biomass is above the target reference point SB_{MSY} , and therefore also above any potential limit reference point. The most recent stock assessment summary also states that “For all models in the grid $SB_{recent}/SB_{F=0}$ was above the biomass limit reference point” (WCPFC 2024). C1.2 is met.



Western and Central Pacific bigeye tuna, Kobe plot for recent spawning potential (2018-2021) summarising the results for each of the models in the structural uncertainty grid. Median value is shown in red (WCPFC 2024)

References

WCPFC (2024). WCPFC bigeye tuna stock status and management advice. <https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/01/bigeye-tuna>

Traceability information

Species name	<i>Gadus morhua</i> – Cod			
Path 1	Yes ☐ No ☒			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐ <i>If yes for Path 2, complete the next section</i>			
Path 2 outcome	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Russia, Norway, Greenland	Norway, Russia (Medium Risk)	Norway, Russia (Medium Risk)	Downgraded to medium risk

Species name	<i>Gadus/theragra chalcogrammus</i> – Alaska pollack			
Path 1	Yes ☐ No ☒			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐ <i>If yes for Path 2, complete the next section</i>			
Path 2 outcome	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Russia, USA	Canada, Russia, USA (Medium Risk)	Russia, USA (Medium Risk)	Downgraded to medium risk

Species name	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> – Skipjack tuna			
Path 1	Yes ☐ No ☒			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐ <i>If yes for Path 2, complete the next section</i>			
Path 2 outcome.	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, USA, Papua New Guinea, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Kiribati, Solomon	Many states & high seas in FAO 71 & 77. Highest risk rating is Medium Risk.	Micronesia, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands (Medium Risk)	Downgraded to medium risk

	Islands, Vanuatu			
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Species name	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i> - Haddock			
Path 1	Yes ☐ No ☒			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐ <i>If yes for Path 2, complete the next section</i>			
Path 2 outcome	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Russia, Norway, Greenland	Norway, Russia (Medium Risk)	Norway, Russia (Medium Risk)	Downgraded to medium risk

Species name	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i> – Albacore tuna			
Path 1	Yes ☐ No ☒			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐ <i>If yes for Path 2, complete the next section</i>			
Path 2 outcome.	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	USA, Vanuatu, Fiji	Many states & high seas in FAO 71 & 77. Highest risk rating is Medium Risk.	Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Kiribati (Medium Risk)	Downgraded to medium risk

Species name	<i>Thunnus albacares</i> – Yellowfin tuna			
Path 1	Yes ☐ No ☒			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐ <i>If yes for Path 2, complete the next section</i>			
Path 2 outcome.	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, USA, Papua New Guinea, Tuvalu,	Many states & high seas in FAO 71 & 77. Highest risk rating is Medium Risk.	Kiribati, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon	Downgraded to medium risk

	Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, China, Fiji		Islands, Samoa (Medium Risk)	
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Species name		Thunnus obesus – Bigeye tuna		
Path 1		Yes ☐ No ☒		
Confirm all KDEs are provided		Yes ☐ No ☐		
Path 2		Yes ☒ No ☐ If yes for Path 2, complete the next section		
Path 2 outcome.	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Republic Of Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, USA, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea	Many states & high seas in FAO 71 & 77. Highest risk rating is Medium Risk.	Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Fiji (Medium Risk)	Downgraded to medium risk

Guidance for Applicants/Certificate holders on improved traceability

When by-product origin cannot be made more granular than major FAO Areas, or when the source fishery is taking place in the High Seas (i.e. outside of EEZs of all relevant nations), an assessor must evaluate the Coastal and Port scores for each nation that straddles that FAO Area. This may lead to higher risk outcomes for an applicant. To mitigate that risk, better practice involves securing KDEs from the source fishery of the by-products, thereby meeting Path 1 instead of Path 2.

What does better practices look like?

Comprehensive data collection and sharing: Collect detailed information using Key Data Elements (KDEs) including vessel identification and authorisation, species, catch areas, fishing method and dates. These are defined in the MarinTrust Standard clauses 2.11.2.2 and 3.2.5.

Supply chain transparency: Maintain detailed records at each step of the supply chain, from capture to final sale, to ensure traceability.

Interoperable systems and technologies to support the collection and transfer of this information.