By-Product assessment report

BP002

Thien Quynh Product and Trading Co. Ltd

Report code	BP002	Date of issue	October 2025

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	Léa Lebechnech	
Internal peer review evaluation	Agree with evaluation	
Number of Assessment days	1	
Comments on the assessment	This assessment covers 15 byproducts. Of these, 7 are exclusively sourced from Low and/or Medium risk flag states, and were Approved source with caution. The remaining 8 species are sourced from one or more High Risk flag states and were subjected to a Step 3 assessment. All 8 passed the Category C assessment and traceability information requirements, and were also Approved, source with caution. Note that this report contains different byproduct species and sources than the previous MT assessment for this applicant.	
3. Approval validity	Valid from 10/2025	Valid until 10/2026
4. Assessment cycle	Re-Approval	

5. By-product assessment outcomes			
By-product species name	**Flag country(ies)**	**Fishing Areas**	**MarinTrust approval status**
Gadus macrocephalus – Pacific cod	Russia	FAO 61	Approved source with caution
Gadus macrocephalus – Pacific cod	USA	FAO 67	Approved source with caution
Gadus morhua – Cod	Russia, Norway, Greenland	FAO 27.1, 27.2	Approved source with caution
Gadus/theragra chalcogrammus – Alaska pollack	Russia	FAO 61	Approved source with caution
Gadus/theragra chalcogrammus – Alaska pollack	USA	FAO 67	Approved source with caution
Katsuwonus pelamis – Skipjack tuna	Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, USA, Papua New Guinea, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	FAO 71, 77	Approved source with caution
Melanogrammus aeglefinus - Haddock	Russia, Norway, Greenland	FAO 27.1, 27.2	Approved source with caution
Thunnus alalunga – Albacore tuna	USA, Vanuatu, Fiji	FAO 71, 77	Approved source with caution
Thunnus albacares – 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
Thunnus obesus – 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
Onchorhynchus gorbuscha – Pink salmon	USA	n/a	Approved source with caution
Sebastes alutus – Pacific ocean perch	USA	n/a	Approved source with caution
Pleurogrammus monopterygius – Mackerel atka	USA	n/a	Approved source with caution

Macruronus novaezelandiae – Hoki	New Zealand	n/a	Approved source with caution
Oncorhynchus nerka – 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
Gadus macrocephalus – Pacific cod	Russia	Not Evaluated	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Gadus macrocephalus – Pacific cod	USA	Not Evaluated	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Gadus morhua – Cod	Russia, Norway, Greenland	Vulnerable	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Gadus/theragra chalcogrammus – Alaska pollack	Russia	Near threatened	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Gadus/theragra chalcogrammus – Alaska pollack	USA	Near threatened	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Katsuwonus pelamis – 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
Melanogrammus aeglefinus - *Haddock*	Russia, Norway, Greenland	Vulnerable	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Thunnus alalunga – Albacore tuna	USA, Vanuatu, Fiji	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Thunnus albacares – 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
Thunnus obesus – 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
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha – Pink salmon	USA	Least concern	Not listed	Medium Risk	No

Sebastes alutus – Pacific ocean perch	USA	Not evaluated	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Pleurogrammus monopterygius – Atka mackerel	USA	Not evaluated	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Macruronus novaezelandiae – Hoki	New Zealand	Not evaluated	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Oncorhynchus nerka – 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
Gadus macrocephalus – Pacific cod	Russia	FAO 61	Western Bering Sea Pacific cod	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk
Gadus morhua – Cod	Russia, Norway, Greenland	FAO 27.1, 27.2	Northeast Arctic cod	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk
Gadus/theragra chalcogrammus – Alaska pollack	Russia	FAO 61	North Okhotsk Sea pollock & East Sakhalin pollock	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk
Katsuwonus pelamis – 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
Melanogrammus aeglefinus - Haddock	Russia, Norway, Greenland	FAO 27.1, 27.2	Haddock in ICES subareas 1 & 2	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk
Thunnus alalunga – Albacore tuna	USA, Vanuatu, Fiji	FAO 71, 77	North and South Pacific albacore	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk

Thunnus albacares – 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
Thunnus obesus – 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%
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)
Gadus macrocephalus – Pacific cod	Bering Sea	Russia
Gadus morhua – Cod	FAO Area 27, Subareas 1 & 2	Norway, Russia
Gadus/theragra chalcogrammus – Alaska pollack	East Sakhalin, Okhotsk	Russia
Katsuwonus pelamis – Skipjack tuna	FAO 71 & 77	Micronesia, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands
Melanogrammus aeglefinus - Haddock	FAO Area 27, Subareas 1 & 2	Norway, Russia
Thunnus alalunga – Albacore tuna	FAO 71 & 77	Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Kiribati
Thunnus albacares – Yellowfin tuna	FAO 71 & 77	Kiribati, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Samoa
Thunnus obesus – 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 exceptions to this are as follows:

- Pacific cod and Alaksa pollack. Catch location information for these species covers the geographical area of many potential source stocks. In both cases, at least one of these potential source stocks does not pass the Category C assessment, and therefore none of the byproduct material of these species can pass. For the sake of brevity, only an individual Cat C assessment is presented for each.
- Albacore tuna in FAO 71 & 77 covers two stocks; both are presented below.

Category C assessment

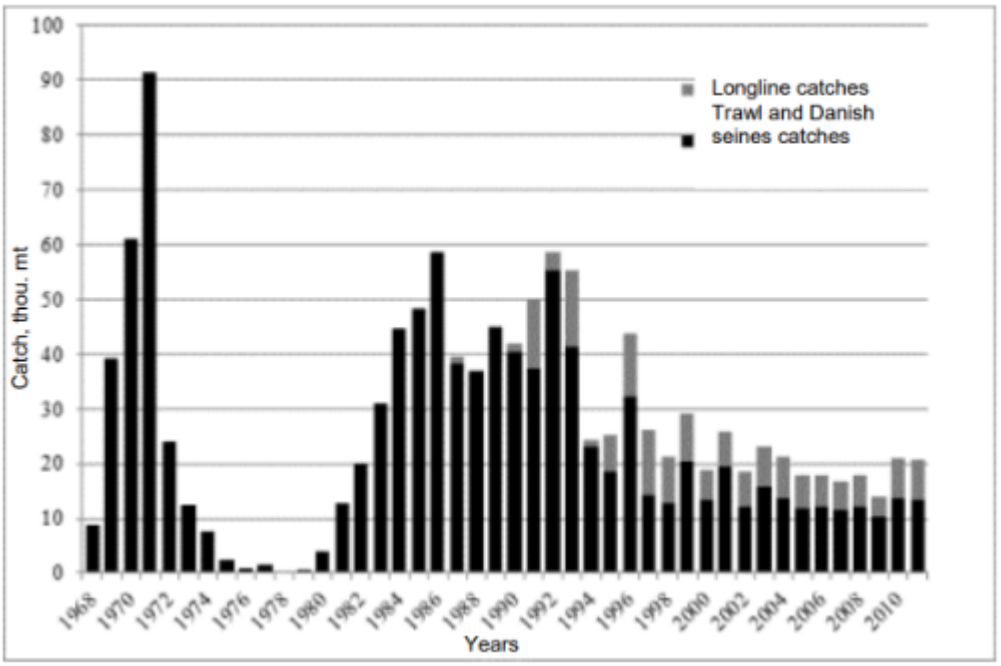
Species name		**Pacific cod**	
Fishing area and stock		**FAO 61, Bering Sea cod**	
C1	**Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements**		
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to 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.

The stock is assessed annually according to the standard assessment methods (Aravind and Samy-Kamal, 2022). The stock assessment process is conducted using the 'SYNTHESIS' method which algorithm is realized in a computer program 'Methods' version 3.06 (Aravind and Samy-Kamal, 2022). The model uses are variety of fishery-dependent and -independent sources including CPUE.

As this stock is managed by TAC, total catch efforts are recorded each year and used in the stock assessment process. Figure 1 shows the long-term trends in catch data. More recent catch data does not appear to be available.

Catches are presented in the figure below:



Catches of Pacific cod in the Western Bering Sea from 1968 – 2011 (Lajus *et al* 2019)

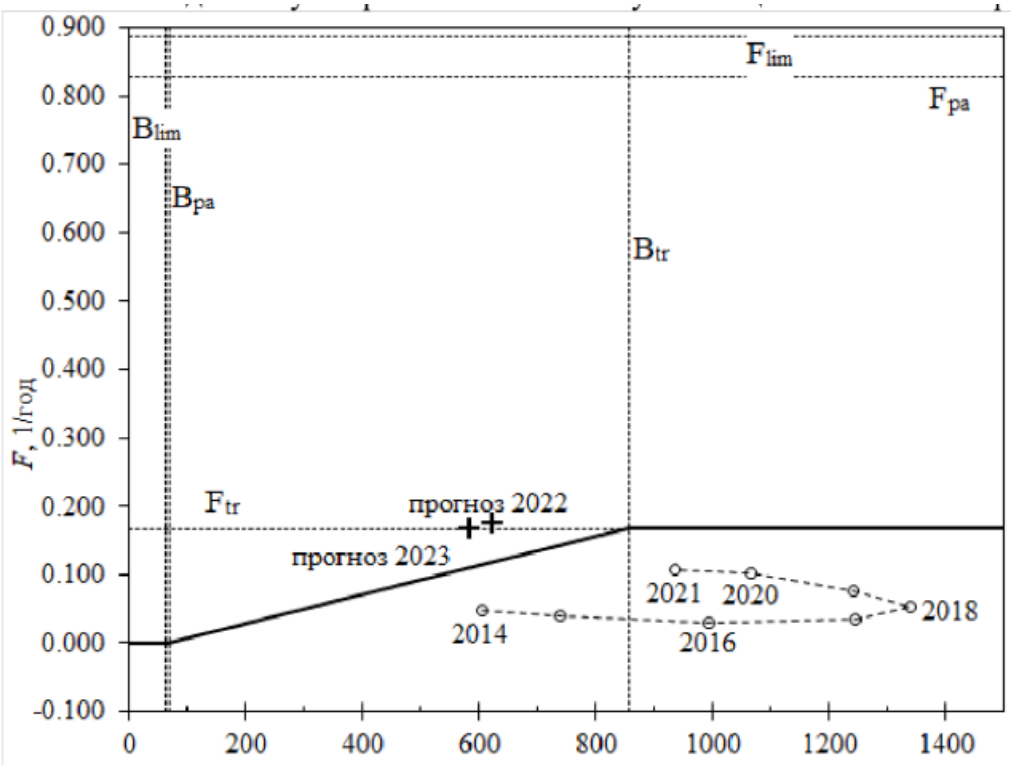
Therefore, fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process and therefore the stock PASSES clause C1.1.

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.

Biomass for this stock appears to have been last evaluated in 2022, against the following reference points:

- B_{MSY} = 1,123,210t
- B_{lim} = 291,080t
- B_{pa} = 375,620t

At the time of the 2022 stock assessment, biomass was estimated to be fluctuating around B_{MSY}, substantially higher than the limit reference point level.



Harvest Control Rule of Pacific cod fishery in the western Bering Sea (West Bering Sea and Chukotskaya zones) and evaluation of its implementation from 2014 to 2021 with forecasts for 2022 and 2023. Biomass parameters are on the horizontal axis and fishing mortality on the vertical axis (UCSL 2024)

Therefore, the species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy) and it PASSES clause C1.2.

References

Aravind, V., and Samy-Kamal, M. 2022. Western Bering Sea Pacific cod and Pacific halibut longline 1st Surveillance Report. MSC fisheries assessment. UCSL – United Certification Systems Limited. https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/western-bering-seapacific-cod-and-pacific-halibut-longline/@@assessmentdocumentsets?assessment_step=Surveillance+Audit&documentset_name=Surveillance+report&assessment_id=FA02765&phase_name=Ongoing+surveillance&start_date=2021-09-03

Lajus, D., Safronova, D., Orlov, A., and Blyth-Skyrme, R. 2019. Western Bering Sea Pacific cod and Pacific halibut longline Public Certification Report. MSC fisheries assessment. Marine Certification. https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/western-bering-seapacific-cod-and-pacific-halibut-longline/@@assessmentdocumentsets?assessment_step=Initial+assessment&documentset_name=Public+certification+report&assessment_id=FA01881&phase_name=Public+certification+report+and+certificate+issue&start_date=2018-04-18

UCSL, 2024. Additional materials for "Western Bering Sea Pacific cod and Pacific halibut longline" Second Surveillance Report, https://drive.google.com/file/d/119Uac_QEUyk3AakhCdD4pQLMVBfqg3fu/view

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 2025 using all international catch data. The assessment is an age-based analytical assessment which uses catches in the model and the forecast (IMR 2025). Figure 1 shows catch data for this stock.

Therefore, fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process and therefore the stock PASSES clause C1.1.

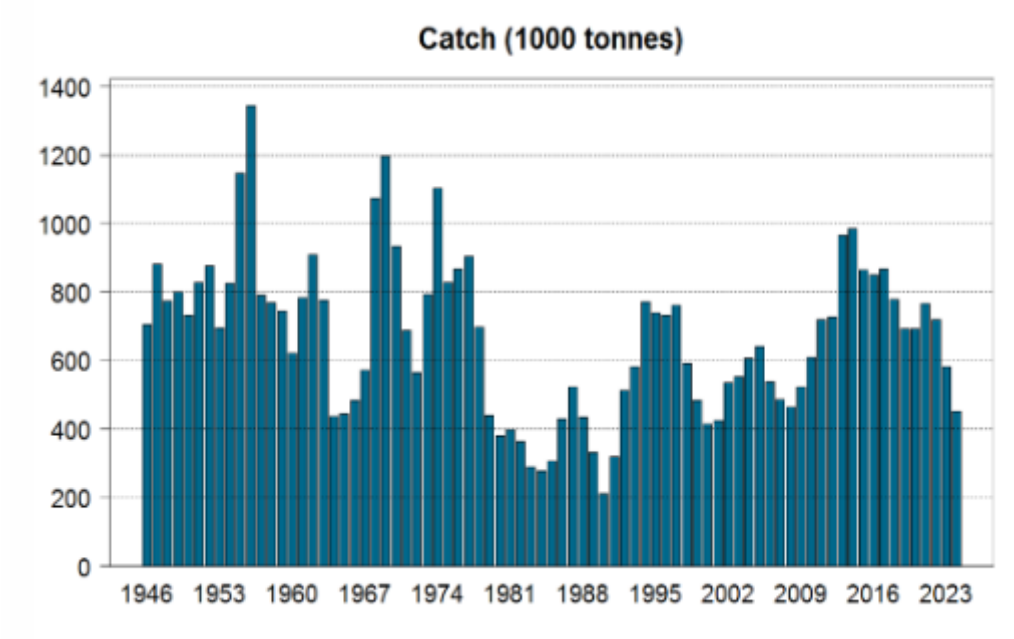


FIGURE 1 NORTHEAST ARCTIC COD, CATCHES (IMR 2025)

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.

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 2026 would be 325,486t, and 15oncluded that "spawning-stock biomass in 2025 is below MSY $B_{trigger}$ and B_{pa}, but above B_{lim}" (IMR 2025). Figure 2 shows current and historical biomass estimates for this stock.

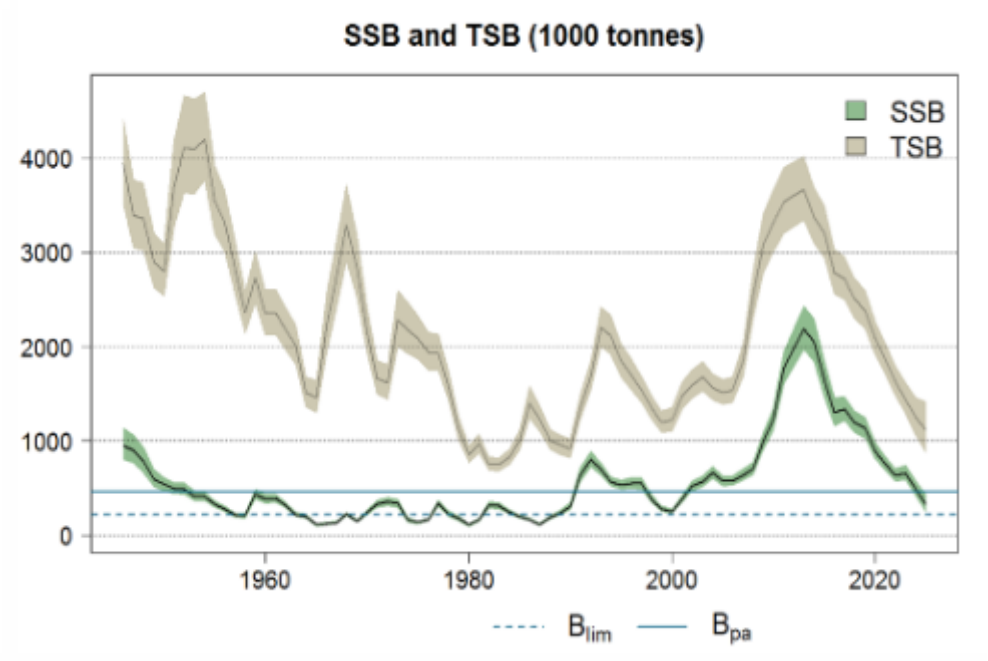


FIGURE 2 NORTHEAST ARCTIC COD, BIOMASS RELATIVE TO CURRENT REFERENCE POINTS (IMR 2025)

Therefore, the species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy) and it PASSES clause C1.2.

References

IMR (2025). Advice on fishing opportunities for Northeast Arctic cod in 2026 in ICES subareas 1 and 2. https://www.hi.no/en/hi/nettrapporter/imr-pinro-2025-4

Species name		**Alaska pollack**	
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

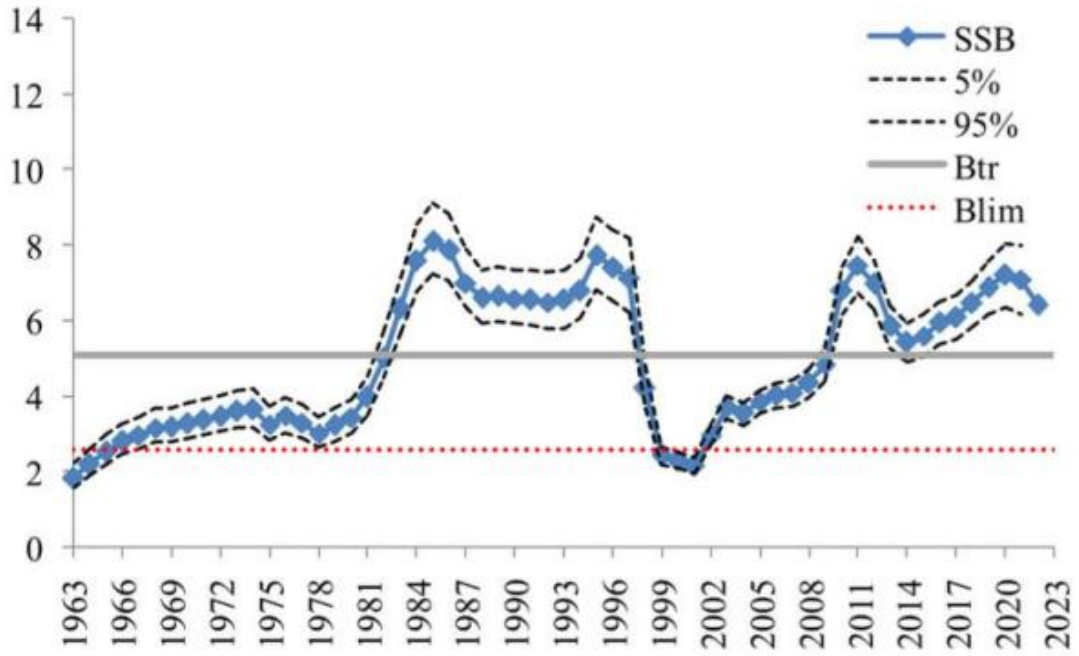
C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.

This fishery is currently MSC certified, with the most recent full re-assessment report published in December 2023 (UCSL 2023). 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 2022. The assessment utilised all catch and discard data, plus length and age samples, plankton, trawl and acoustic survey indices.

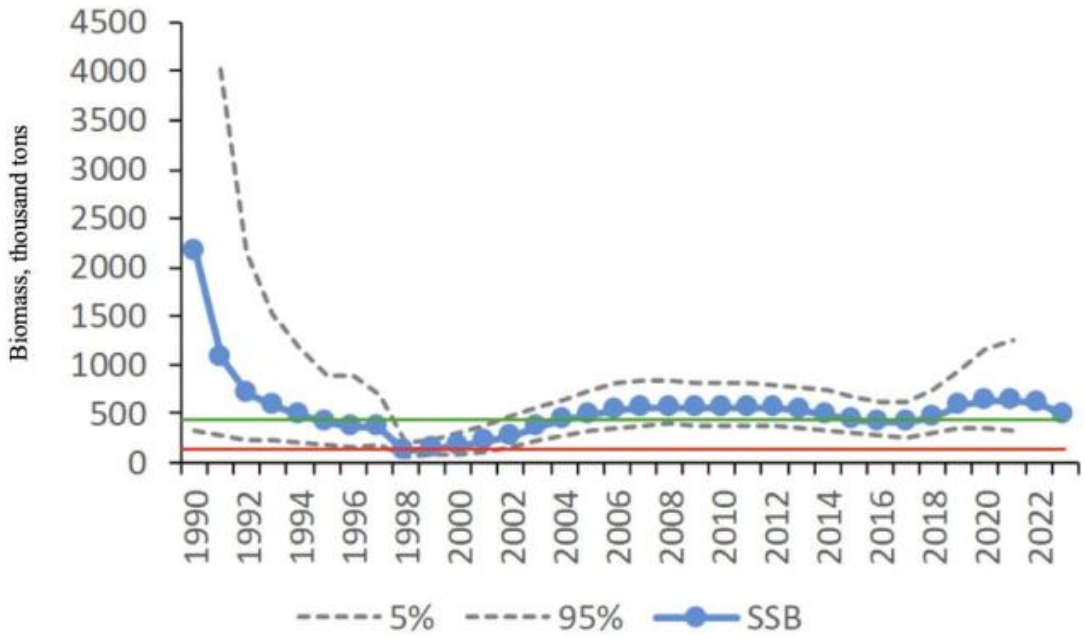
Therefore, fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process and therefore the stock PASSES clause C1.1.

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 2022 stock assessment produced estimates of the current status of the stock relative to established reference points. The 2023 ACDR for the MSC certification indicates that the biomass of both stocks is above the target reference points level (see graphs below).



North Okhotsk Sea pollock, estimated SSB relative to current reference points (UCSL 2023)



East Sakhalin pollock, estimated biomass relative to target (green line, SSB_{tr}) and limit (red line, SSB_{lim}) reference points (UCSL 2023)

Therefore, the species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy) and it PASSES clause C1.2.

References

UCSL (2023). Russia Sea of Okhotsk pollock, Public Certification Report. 19 December 2023. 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 2022, using data up to 2021. The assessment incorporated catch, effort- and length-frequency estimates, and tag-recapture data (WCPFC 2022). The stock assessment report includes a discussion of structural uncertainties and needs for further data gathering; however, it does not raise major concerns.

Catches are presented in the figure below:

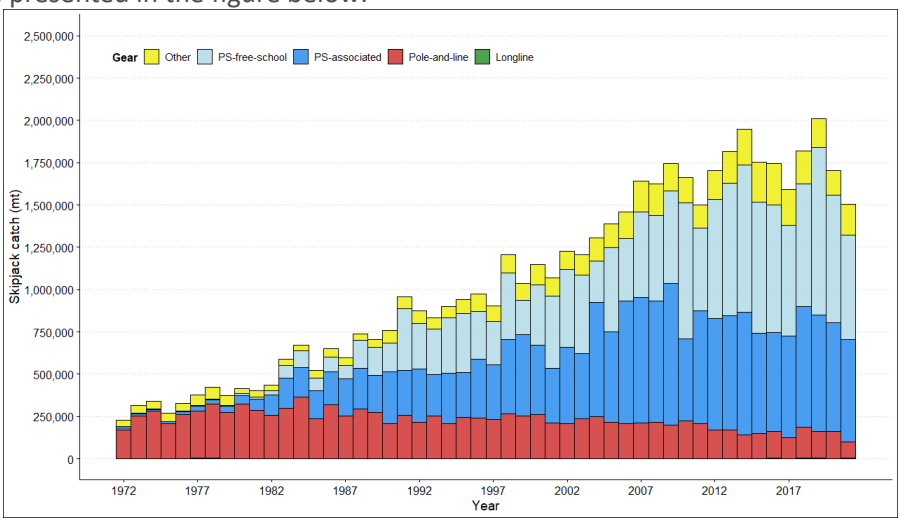


FIGURE 3 ANNUAL CATCHES OF SKIPJACK BY GEAR TYPE IN THE WCPO AREA COVERED BY THE STOCK ASSESSMENT (WCPO 2023)

Therefore, fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process and therefore the stock PASSES clause C1.1.

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 2022 stock assessment for WCPO skipjack concluded that "according to WCPFC reference points the stock is not overfished, not undergoing overfishing" (WCPFC 2023). None of the model outcomes produced by the stock assessment indicated that the stock biomass was below the limit reference point of $0.2*SB_{F=0}$. The median model outcome indicated that stock biomass is very close to the interim target reference point of $SB_{recent}/SB_{F=0} = 0.5$. Figure 4 shows a Kobe chart for this stock.

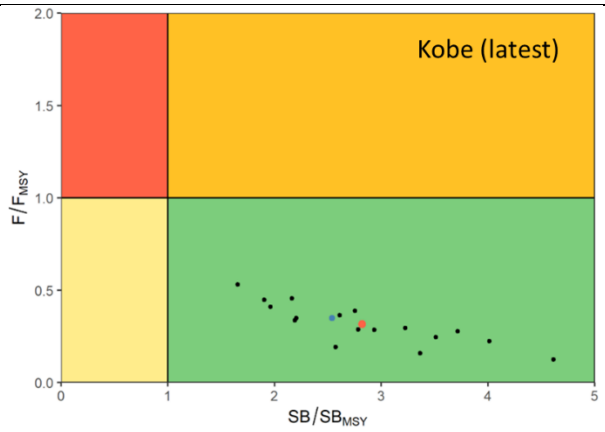


FIGURE 4 KOBE PLOT SUMMARISING THE RESULTS FOR EACH OF THE MODELS IN THE "LATEST" PERIOD (I.E. 2021). THE BLACK DOTS REPRESENT MODEL OUTCOMES, THE BLUE POINT IS THE DIAGNOSTIC MODEL, AND THE RED POINT IS THE MEDIAN (WCPFC 2023).

Therefore, the species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy) and it PASSES clause C1.2.

References

WCPFC (2022). WCPO skipjack tuna stock assessment, 2022. https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/16242

WCPFC (2023). Skipjack tuna, current stock status and advice. https://www.wcpfc.int/file/987813

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 2025, 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 2025). Figure 5 shows catch data for this stock.

Therefore, fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process and therefore the stock PASSES clause C1.1.

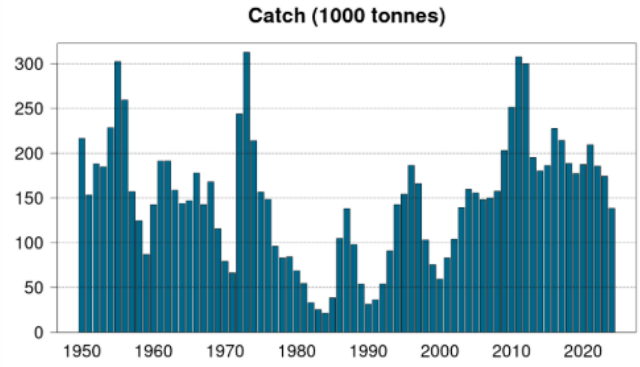


FIGURE 5 NORTHEAST ARCTIC HADDOCK, CATCHES (IMR 2025)

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.

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 2026 would be 157,726t, substantially above the target reference point level, and concluded that "spawning-stock biomass in 2025 is above B_{pa} and B_{lim}" (IMR 2025). Figure 6 shows current and historical biomass estimates for this stock.

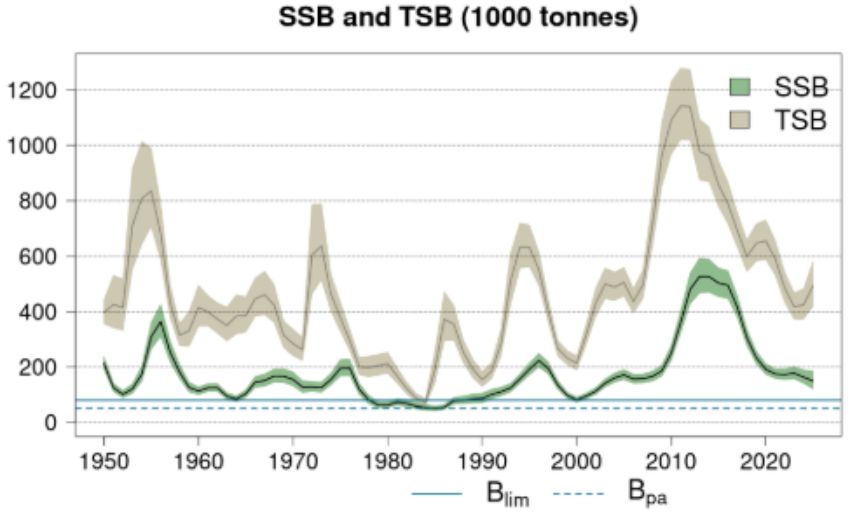


FIGURE 6 NORTHEAST ARCTIC HADDOCK, BIOMASS RELATIVE TO CURRENT REFERENCE POINTS (IMR 2025)

Therefore, the species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy) and it PASSES clause C1.2.

References

IMR (2025). Advice on fishing opportunities for Northeast Arctic haddock in 2026 in ICES subareas 1 and 2. https://www.hi.no/en/hi/nettrapporter/imr-pinro-2025-5

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). Figure 7 shows catch data for this stock.

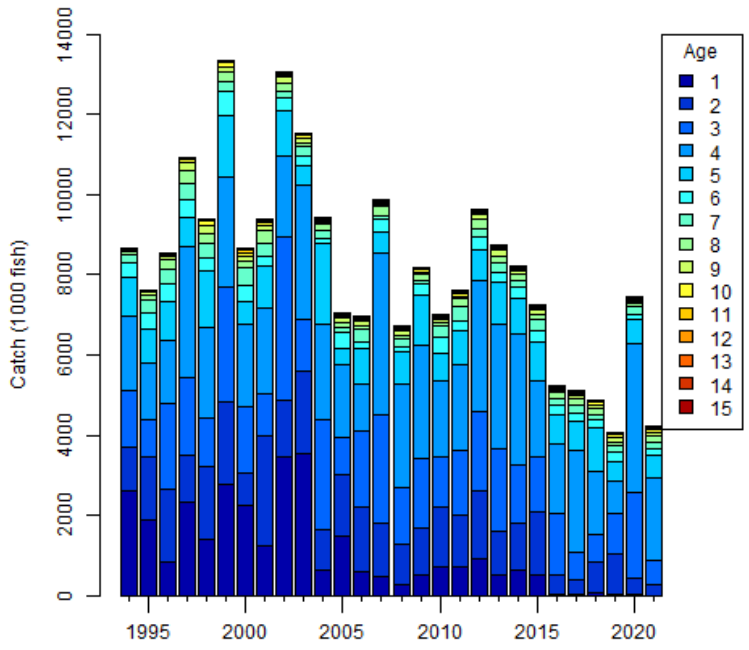


FIGURE 7 HISTORICAL CATCH-AT-AGE OF NORTH PACIFIC ALBACORE ESTIMATED BY THE BASE CASE STOCK ASSESSMENT MODEL (WCPFC 2024)

Therefore, fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process and therefore the stock PASSES clause C1.1.

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. Figure 8 shows a Kobe chart for this stock.

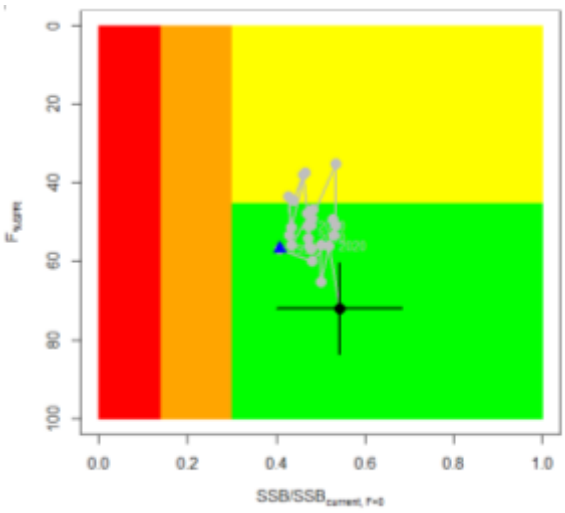


FIGURE 8 STOCK STATUS PHASE PLOT SHOWING THE STATUS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC ALBACORE (THUNNUS ALALUNGA) STOCK RELATIVE TO THE BIOMASS-BASED THRESHOLD AND LIMIT REFERENCE POINTS, AND FISHING INTENSITY-BASED TARGET REFERENCE POINT (F45%SPR) OVER THE MODELLING PERIOD

Therefore, the species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy) and it PASSES clause C1.2.

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**
	Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements

C1	**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. Figure 9 shows catch data for this stock.

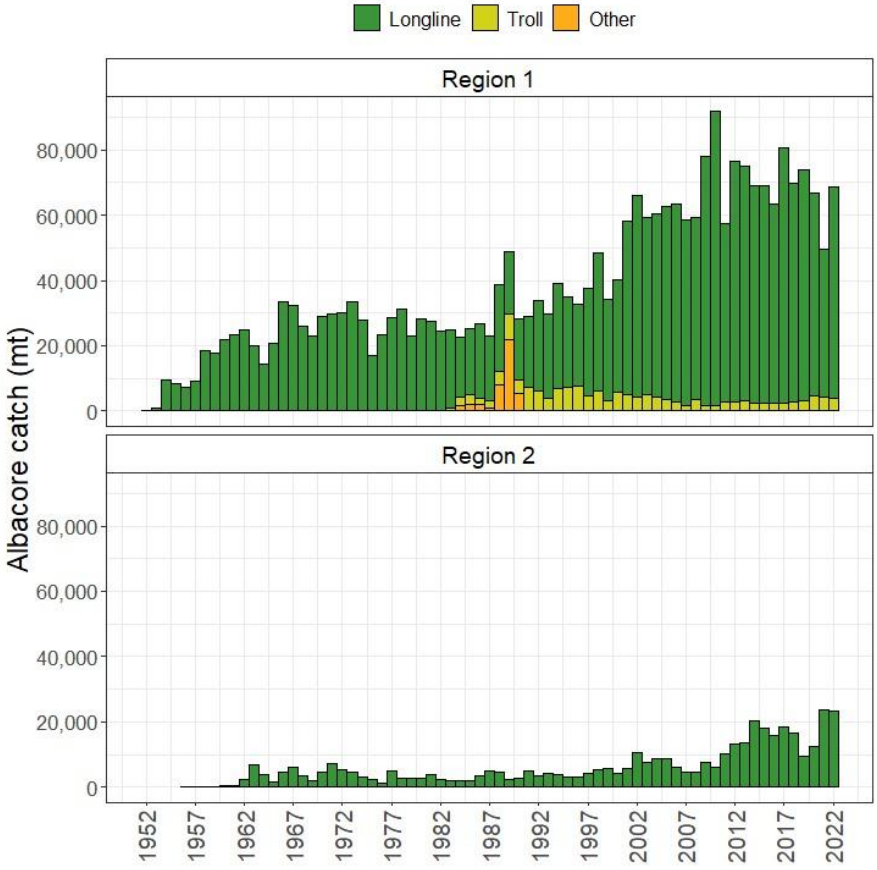


FIGURE 9 HISTORICAL CATCHES OF SOUTH PACIFIC ALBACORE IN EACH MODEL REGION (WCPFC-CA = REGION 1, EPO = REGION 2) FROM 1952-2022 BY GEAR TYPE (WCPFC 2025)

Therefore, fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process and therefore the stock PASSES clause C1.1.

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…$SB_{recent}/SB_{F=0}$ 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. Figure 10 shows Kobe charts for this stock.

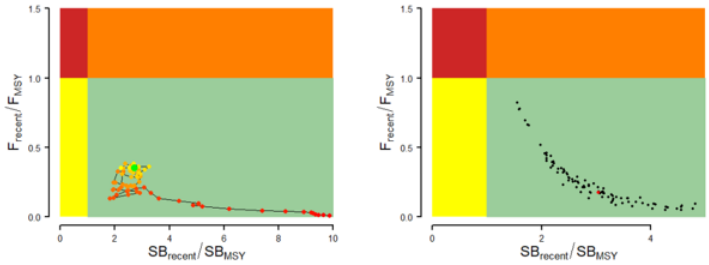


FIGURE 10 KOBE PLOTS FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC ALBACORE TUNA THE RESULTS FOR THE DYNAMIC MSY ANALYSIS (LEFT) AND EACH OF THE MODELS IN THE MODEL ENSEMBLE FOR THE RECENT PERIOD (2019– 2022; RIGHT). COLOURS FOR DYNAMIC MSY GO FROM RED TO GREEN OVER TIME. THE RED POINT I

Therefore, the species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy) and it PASSES clause C1.2.

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.

Catches are presented in the figure below:

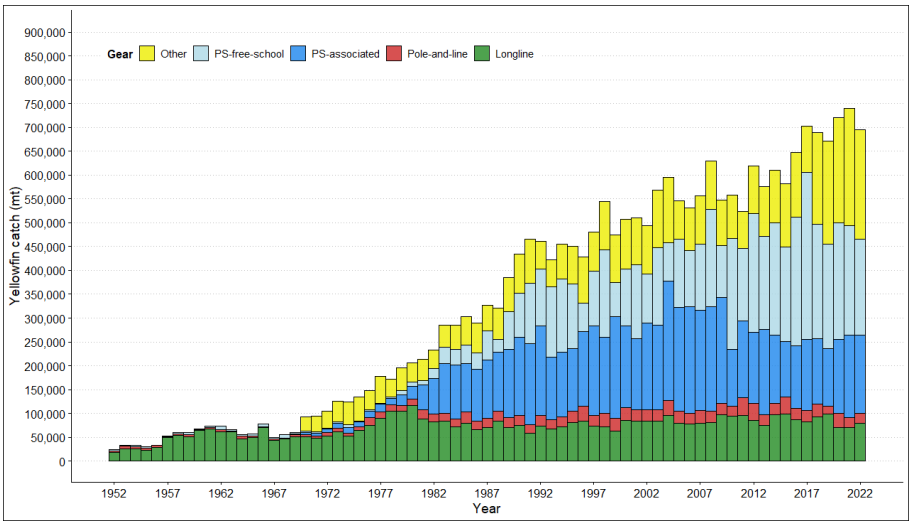


FIGURE 11 WCPO YELLOWFIN CATCHES, 1952-2022 (WCPFC 2023)

Therefore, fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process and therefore the stock PASSES clause C1.1.

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). Figure 12 shows a Kobe chart for this stock.

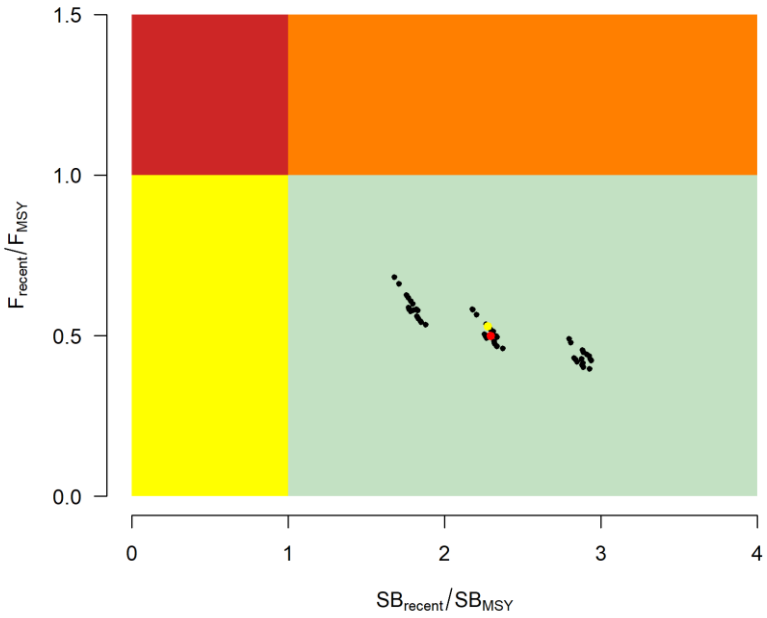


FIGURE 12 WCPO YELLOWFIN TUNA, KOBE PLOT SUMMARISING THE RESULTS OF EACH OF THE STOCK ASSESSMENT MODELS. THE YELLOW DOT IS THE 2023 DIAGNOSTIC MODEL AND THE RED DOT IS THE MEDIAN (WCPFC 2023).

Therefore, the species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy) and it PASSES clause C1.2.

References

WCPFC (2023). WCPO 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. Figure 13 shows catch data for this stock.

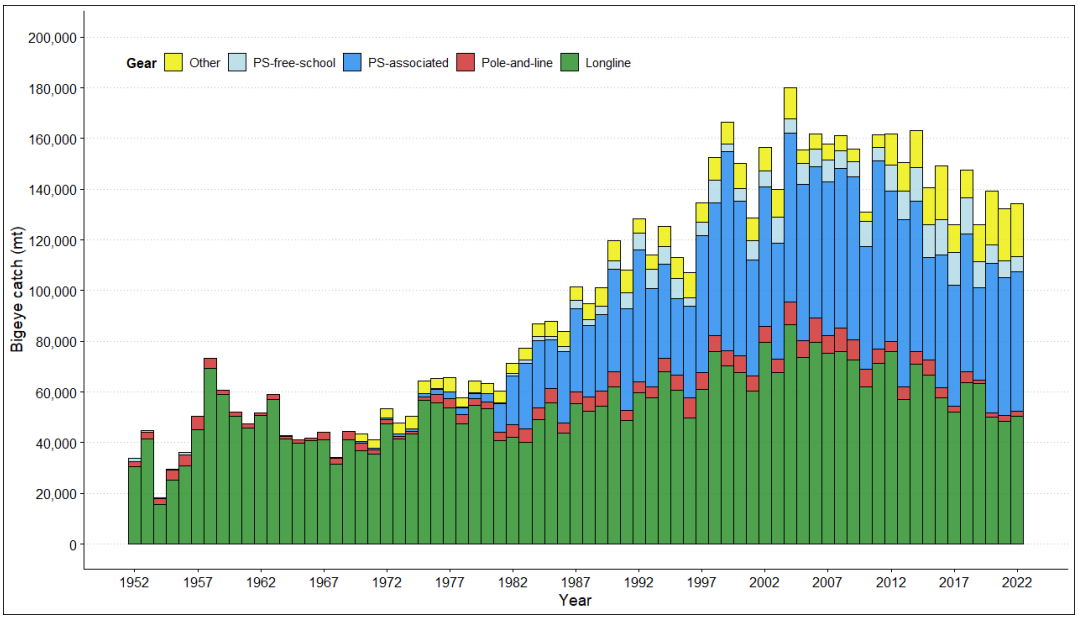


FIGURE 13 TIME SERIES OF TOTAL ANNUAL CATCH ('000T) BY FISHING GEAR FOR THE DIAGNOSTIC MODEL OVER THE FULL ASSESSMENT PERIOD. GREEN = LONGLINE; RED = POLE AND LINE; BLUE = PURSE SEINE (WCPFC 2024)

Therefore, fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process and therefore the stock PASSES clause C1.1.

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). Figure 14 shows a Kobe chart for this stock.

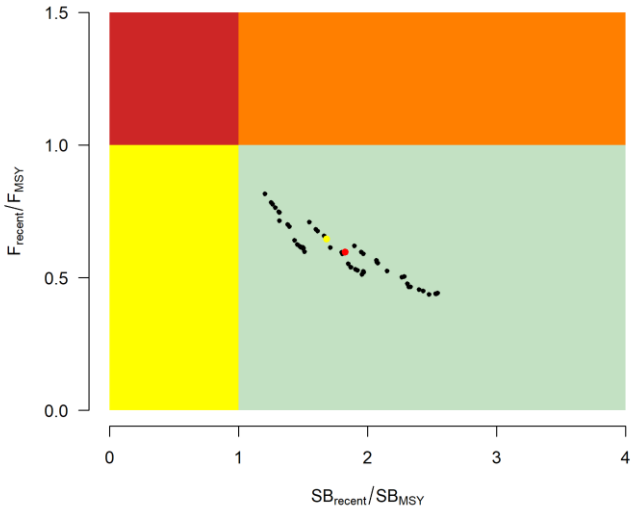


FIGURE 14 WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BIGEYE TUNA, KOBE PLOT FOR RECENT SPAWNING POTENTIAL (2018-2021) SUMMARISING THE RESULTS FOR EACH OF THE MODELS IN THE STRUCTURAL UNCERTAINTY GRID. MEDIAN VALUE IS SHOWN IN RED (WCPFC 2024)

Therefore, the species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy) and it PASSES clause C1.2.

References

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

Traceability information

Information provided for Step 3 Path 1 or Path 2

Species name	*Gadus macrocephalus* – Pacific cod			
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 *Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.*	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	Russia, USA	Russia, USA (Medium Risk)	Russia, USA (Medium Risk)	Downgraded to medium risk
				Choose an item.

Species name	*Gadus morhua* – Cod			
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 *Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.*	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	Russia, Norway, Greenland	Norway, Russia (Medium Risk)	Norway, Russia (Medium Risk)	Downgraded to medium risk
				Choose an item.

Species name	*Gadus/theragra chalcogrammus* – Alaska pollack			
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 *Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.*	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	Russia, USA	Canada, Russia, USA (Medium Risk)	Russia, USA (Medium Risk)	Downgraded to medium risk
				Choose an item.

Species name	*Katsuwonus pelamis* – Skipjack 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 *Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.*	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, USA, Papua New Guinea, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu	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
				Choose an item.

Species name	*Melanogrammus aeglefinus* - Haddock			
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 *Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.*	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	Russia, Norway, Greenland	Norway, Russia (Medium Risk)	Norway, Russia (Medium Risk)	Downgraded to medium risk
				Choose an item.

Species name	*Thunnus alalunga* – Albacore 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**

Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.	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
				Choose an item.

Species name	*Thunnus albacares* – Yellowfin 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 *Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.*	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, USA, Papua New Guinea, Tuvalu, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, China, Fiji	Many states & high seas in FAO 71 & 77. Highest risk rating is Medium Risk.	Kiribati, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Samoa (Medium Risk)	Downgraded to medium risk
				Choose an item.

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 *Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.*	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	Republic Of Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, USA, Nauru, Solomon	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

	Islands, Vanuatu, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea			
				Choose an item.

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.