By-Product assessment report

BP058

Piyo Bhokabhan Co. Ltd

Report code	BP058	Date of issue	2025

1. Application details		
Applicant	Piyo Bhokabhan Co. Ltd	
Applicant country	Thailand	
2. Certification Body details		
Name of Certification Body (CB)	NSF / Global Trust Certification Ltd	
Contact information for CB	Fisheries@nsf.org / NSF-marintrust@nsf.org	
Assessor name	Ana Elisa Almeida Ayres	
CB internal peer reviewer name	Léa Lebechnech	
Internal peer review evaluation	Agree with evaluation	
Comments on the assessment	This assessment covers ten byproduct species/source location combinations. Seven byproducts are fished by medium risk flag states and were approved with caution. Three byproducts are fished by at least one High Risk flag state and therefore were subjected to the Step 3 assessment (*Thunnus obesus* - Bigeye tuna stock in FAO 71 area caught by vessels from Federated States of Micronesia, *Thunnus obesus* - Bigeye tuna stock in FAO 77 caught by vessels from Kirimbati and *Thunnus albacares* - Yellowfin tuna stock in FAO 71 and 77 areas caught by vessels from Taiwan). The MarinTrust applicant provided information for following the Step 2 and these states were downgraded to medium risk, being approved with caution.	
3. Approval validity	Valid from July 2025	Valid until July 2026
4. Assessment cycle	Initial	

5. By-product assessment outcomes		
By-product species name	**Flag country(ies)**	**MarinTrust approval status**
Katsuwonus pelamis - Skipjack tuna	Indonesia	Approved source with caution
Katsuwonus pelamis - Skipjack tuna	South Korea	Approved source with caution
Thunnus obesus - Bigeye tuna	France	Approved source with caution
Thunnus obesus - Bigeye tuna	Federated States of Micronesia	Approved source with caution
Thunnus obesus - Bigeye tuna	Kiribati	Approved source with caution
Thunnus albacares - Yellowfin tuna	France	Approved source with caution
Thunnus albacares - Yellowfin tuna	Taiwan	Approved source with caution
Limanda aspera - Yellowfin sole	USA	Approved source with caution
Scomber scombrus - Mackerel	Norway	Approved source with caution
Seriola quinqueradiata - Japanese amberjack	Japan	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?
Katsuwonus pelamis - Skipjack tuna	Indonesia	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Katsuwonus pelamis - Skipjack tuna	South Korea	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Thunnus obesus - Bigeye tuna	France	Vulnerable	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Thunnus obesus - Bigeye tuna	Federated States of Micronesia	Vulnerable	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Thunnus obesus - Bigeye tuna	Kiribati	Vulnerable	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Thunnus albacares - Yellowfin tuna	France	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Thunnus albacares - Yellowfin tuna	Taiwan	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Limanda aspera - Yellowfin sole	USA	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Scomber scombrus - Mackerel	Norway	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Seriola quinqueradiata - Japanese amberjack	Japan	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
Thunnus obesus - Bigeye tuna	Federated States of Micronesia	FAO 71	Western Central Pacific	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium risk
Thunnus obesus - Bigeye tuna	Kiribati	FAO 77	Eastern Central Pacific	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium risk
Thunnus albacares - Yellowfin tuna	France	FAO 71	Western Central Pacific	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium risk
Thunnus albacares - Yellowfin tuna	Taiwan	FAO 77	Eastern Central Pacific	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium risk
Comments on Step 3 Assessment: *Assessor note: 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 (0-100%)
France	Medium	3,17	2,39	1,67	1	1	1	1	85,38%
Indonesia	Medium	3,33	2,56	2,47	1	1	1	1	59,43%
Japan	Medium	2,92	2,06	1,93	1	1	1	1	91,51%
Kiribati	High	1,79	3,11	1,96	1	1	5	1	42,92%
Korea (Rep. South)	Medium	3,67	3,11	1,97	1	1	1	1	83,96%
Micronesia (FS of)	High	1,92	2,94	1,93	1	1	5	1	31,13%
Norway	Medium	2,42	2,39	2,1	1	1	1	1	92,00%
Taiwan	High	4,17	3,06	2,27	1	1	5	1	90,57%
USA	Medium	2,29	3	2,37	1	1	1	1	91,04%

Step 3 outcomes

Category C assessment

Species name		***Thunnus obesus* - Bigeye tuna**	
Fishing area and stock		**FAO 71 (Western Central Pacific)**	
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.

A stock assessment for bigeye tuna was conducted by the WCPO scientific committee in 2023. The assessment provides stock status based upon a 54-model structural uncertainty grid with four axes: steepness with three levels, tag mixing period with two levels, and size and age composition data with three levels each. Time series of total annual catch by fishing gear over the full assessment period is shown in figure below. SC19 noted that the preliminary estimate of total catch of WCPO bigeye tuna for 2022 was 140,664 mt which was similar to the 2021 level. Longline catch in 2022 (54,800 mt) was similar to the 2021 catch and lower than the recent ten-year average and understood to be partly due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Purse-seine catch in 2022 (62,811 mt) was also similar to the 2021 catch, and lower than the recent ten-year average.

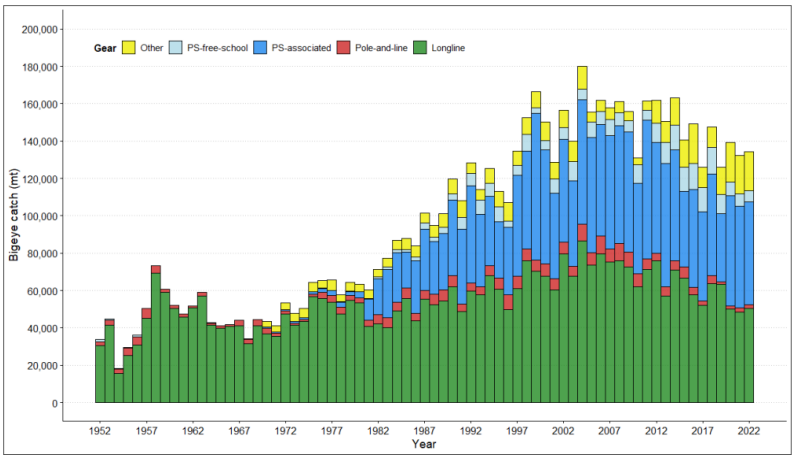

Figure 1. Time series of total annual catch (1000s mt) by fishing gear for the diagnostic model over the. Full assessment period. The different colors refer to longline (green), pole-and-line (red), purse seine (blue), purse seine associated (dark blue), purse seine unassociated (light blue), miscellaneous (yellow) and index (grey). Note that the catch by longline gear has been converted into catch-in-weight from Catch-in-numbers and so may differ from the annual catch estimates

presented in (Williams et al., 2023), However these catches enter the model as catch-in-numbers (Figure 3 from SC19-SA-WP-05) (WCPO 2025).

Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, 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 2023 WCPO bigeye tuna stock assessment median depletion from the model grid for the recent period (2018-2021; SBrecent/SBF=0) was 0.35 (10th to 90th percentile interval of 0.30 to 0.40). For all models in the grid SBrecent/SBF=0 was above the biomass limit reference point. SC19 noted that the results show that both total and spawning potential has been continuously declining since the late 1950s through until the mid-1970's, followed by a more gradual decline through to the present. The recent median fishing mortality (2017-2020; Frecent/FMSY) was 0.59 (10th to 90th percentile interval of 0.46 to 0.74). For all models in the grid, Frecent/FMSY was less than one. The catch in the last year of the assessment (2021) was less than the median MSY (164,640 mt), which is a 17% increase in the estimated MSY for bigeye tuna from the 2020 stock assessment (140,720 mt). although SSB has declined, the stock is over the limit reference point.

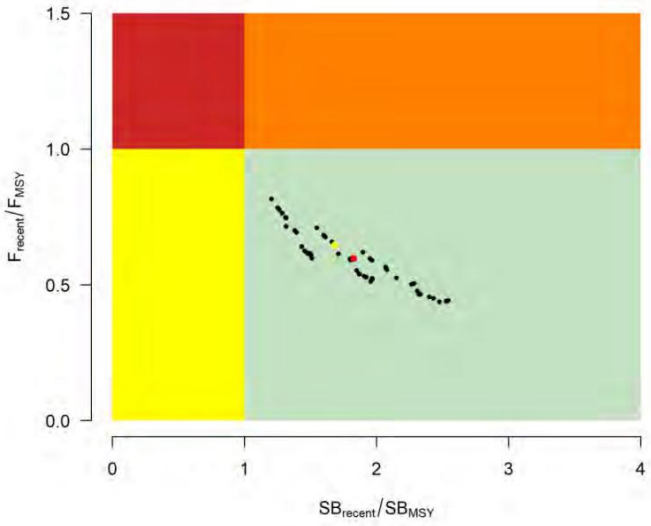

Figure 2. Kobe plot for the recent spawning potential (2018–2021) summarizing the results for each of the models in the structural uncertainty grid. The plots represent estimates of stock status in terms of spawning biomass depletion and fishing mortality. The yellow point is the 2023 diagnostic model and red point is the median (figure 68 from SC19-SA-WP-05) (WCPO 2025).

The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference points (or proxy), C1.2 is met

References

WCPO (2025). WCPO BIGEYE TUNA (Thunnus obesus). STOCK STATUS AND MANAGEMENT ADVICE CAT (2024-2025). Available at: https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/01/bigeye-tuna

Species name	*Thunnus obesus* – Bigeye tuna
Fishing area and stock	FAO 77 (Eastern Central Pacific)

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.

	YFT			SKJ			BET			Total		
	EPO	WCPO	Total	EPO	WCPO	Total	EPO	WCPO	Total	EPO	WCPO	Total
1995	244,639	442,805	687,444	150,661	977,478	1,128,139	108,210	110,385	218,595	503,510	1,530,668	2,034,178
1996	266,928	425,669	692,597	132,335	999,701	1,132,036	114,706	107,168	221,874	513,969	1,532,538	2,046,507
1997	277,575	481,019	758,594	188,285	939,497	1,127,782	122,274	133,495	255,769	588,134	1,554,011	2,142,145
1998	280,606	536,845	817,451	165,489	1,244,132	1,409,621	93,954	152,415	246,369	540,049	1,933,392	2,473,441
1999	304,638	474,648	779,286	291,249	1,070,280	1,361,529	93,078	162,524	255,602	688,965	1,707,452	2,396,417
2000	286,863	506,028	792,891	230,479	1,194,139	1,424,618	148,557	148,094	296,651	665,899	1,848,261	2,514,160
2001	425,008	504,501	929,509	157,676	1,100,714	1,258,390	130,546	134,459	265,005	713,230	1,739,674	2,452,904
2002	443,458	489,995	933,453	167,048	1,253,634	1,420,682	132,806	157,958	290,764	743,312	1,901,587	2,644,899
2003	415,933	563,926	979,859	300,470	1,245,155	1,545,625	115,175	143,471	258,646	831,578	1,952,552	2,784,130
2004	296,847	595,888	892,735	217,249	1,354,765	1,572,014	110,722	182,599	293,321	624,818	2,133,252	2,758,070
2005	286,492	551,822	838,314	283,453	1,418,105	1,701,558	110,514	154,748	265,262	680,459	2,124,675	2,805,134
2006	180,519	537,076	717,595	309,090	1,479,366	1,788,456	117,328	165,386	282,714	606,937	2,181,828	2,788,765
2007	182,141	565,930	748,071	216,324	1,663,353	1,879,677	94,260	165,365	259,625	492,725	2,394,648	2,887,373
2008	197,328	644,365	841,693	307,699	1,649,067	1,956,766	103,350	171,317	274,667	608,377	2,464,749	3,073,126
2009	250,413	558,914	809,327	239,408	1,761,272	2,000,680	109,255	169,294	278,549	599,076	2,489,480	3,088,556
2010	261,871	564,607	826,478	153,092	1,680,215	1,833,307	95,408	139,796	235,204	510,371	2,384,618	2,894,989
2011	216,720	530,946	747,666	283,509	1,536,806	1,820,315	89,460	168,119	257,579	589,689	2,235,871	2,825,560
2012	213,310	625,697	839,007	273,519	1,731,944	2,005,463	102,687	167,245	269,932	589,516	2,524,886	3,114,402
2013	231,170	578,467	809,637	284,043	1,831,413	2,115,456	86,029	154,783	240,812	601,242	2,564,663	3,165,905
2014	246,784	618,262	865,046	265,490	1,985,110	2,250,600	96,054	169,046	265,100	608,328	2,772,418	3,380,746
2015	260,265	589,128	849,393	334,049	1,788,545	2,122,594	104,820	145,709	250,529	699,134	2,523,382	3,222,516
2016	255,465	660,291	915,756	345,163	1,788,760	2,133,923	92,952	156,656	249,608	693,580	2,605,707	3,299,287
2017	224,800	710,202	935,002	327,629	1,609,970	1,937,599	102,860	130,595	233,455	655,289	2,450,767	3,106,056
2018	253,305	696,706	950,011	291,352	1,843,398	2,134,750	94,479	154,404	248,883	639,136	2,694,508	3,333,644
2019	242,248	682,704	924,952	350,992	2,044,477	2,395,469	97,145	131,808	228,953	690,385	2,858,989	3,549,374
2020	231,603	726,403	958,006	298,583	1,721,476	2,020,059	104,893	146,497	251,390	635,079	2,594,376	3,229,455
2021	263,755	747,354	1,011,109	328,616	1,684,029	2,012,645	79,953	132,915	212,868	672,324	2,564,298	3,236,622
2022	298,897	689,051	987,948	298,136	1,715,934	2,014,070	68,217	140,838	209,055	665,250	2,545,823	3,211,073
2023	306,170	739,277	1,045,447	390,549	1,631,322	2,021,871	67,233	140,673	207,906	763,952	2,511,272	3,275,224
2024	294,493	*	294,493	645,260	*	645,260	51,936	*	51,936	991,689	*	991,689

Figure 3. Total annual catches (t) of yellowfin (YFT), skipjack (SKJ), and bigeye (BET) tunas, by all types of gear combined, in the Pacific Ocean. The EPO totals for 1995-2024 include discards from purse-seine vessels with carrying capacities greater than 363 t (IATCC, 2025).

Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, 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.

According to IATCC (2024a), the overall results of the risk analysis performed for the stock indicated:

> *"a. 46.6% probability that the spawning biomass at the beginning of 2024 is below the target reference point (S_{MSY_d})*

b. 24.7% probability that the fishing mortality in 2021-2023 is above the target reference point (F_{MSY})

c. 58.5% probability that the fishing mortality in 2017-2019 (the status quo period) was above the target reference point (F_{MSY})

d. 0.2% probability that the spawning biomass at the beginning of 2024 is below the limit reference point (S_{Limit})

e. 0.1% probability that the fishing mortality in 2021-2023 is above the limit reference point (F_{Limit})

8. The weighted 10-year projection under the current fishing mortality suggests there is a 50% probability that the spawning biomass ratio at the beginning of 2034 will be above 0.27."

As the probability that the spawning biomass at the beginning of 2024 is below the limit reference point is small (0.2%), **the species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference points (or proxy), C1.2 is met.**

References

IATCC (2024a). DOCUMENT SAC-15-02 REVISED STOCK ASSESSMENT OF BIGEYE TUNA IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN: 2024 BENCHMARK ASSESSMENT. https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/23cfd40e-2865-451a-b63a-b22132a760ab/SAC-15-02_Bigeye-tuna-benchmark-assessment-2024.pdf

IATTC (2025). The tuna fishery in the Eastern Pacific Ocean in 2024. https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/0f3c1e8c-0ae6-41f3-a3a9-5d5891b5cc4e/SAC-16-01_The-tuna-fishery-in-the-Eastern-Pacific-Ocean-in-2024.pdf

Species name		*Thunnus albacares* - Yellowfin tuna	
Fishing area and stock		FAO 71 (Western Pacific)	
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.

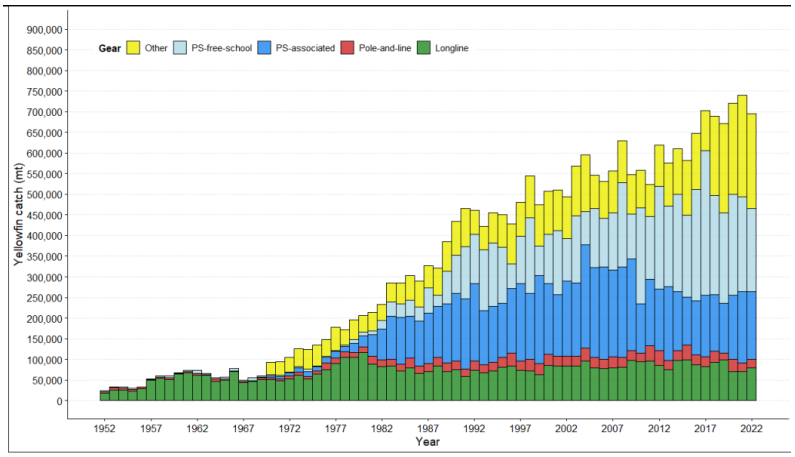

Figure 4. WCPO yellowfin catches, 1952-2022 (WCPFC 2024).

Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, 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 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 2024).

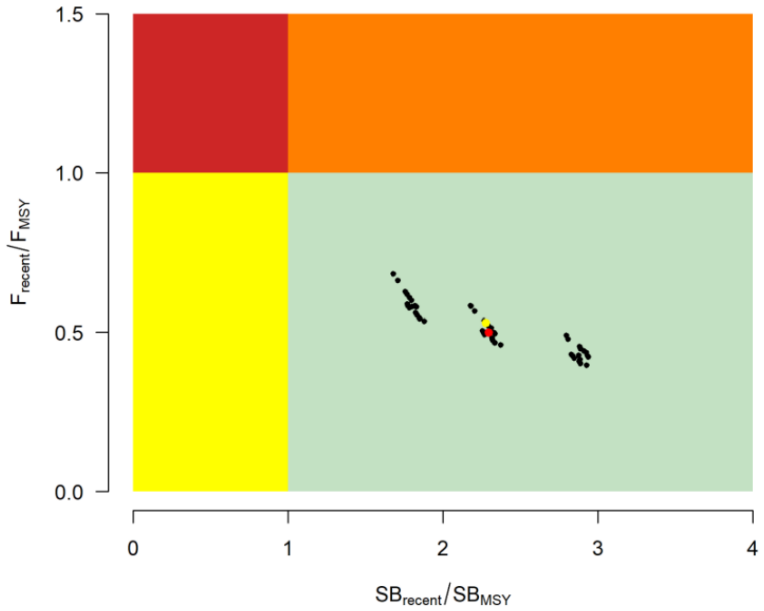

Figure 5. WCPO yellowfin tuna, Kobe plot summarising the results of each of the stock assessment models. The yellow dot is the 2023 diagnostic model and the red dot is the median (WCPFC 2024).

The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference points (or proxy), C1.2 is met.

References

WCPFC (2024). WCPO Yellowfin Tuna, Stock Status and Management Advice. https://www.wcpfc.int/file/1008665/download?token=wFUhc7q7

Species name		*Thunnus albacares* - Yellowfin tuna	
Fishing area and stock		FAO 77 (Eastern Central Pacific)	
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.

A full benchmark assessment for yellowfin tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) was completed in 2020 and incorporated into a risk analysis at that time. Despite this, significant uncertainties remained, prompting further research to enhance the assessment process. In 2024, an exploratory stock assessment was conducted and utilized catch and related data collected throughout the EPO, offering updated indicators of stock status. Key improvements included revised estimates for natural mortality, growth parameters, and how different fisheries are represented in the model. Nevertheless, uncertainties regarding the stock's spatial structure persist. The 2024 assessment focused on data from the core area of the dolphin-associated (DEL) fishery and tested the model's sensitivity to assumptions about stock structure and the presence of larger individuals. Indicators based on catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) and average fish length from both the DEL fishery and longline operations were analyzed across five regions to assess the potential for localized stock depletion (IATCC, 2024b).

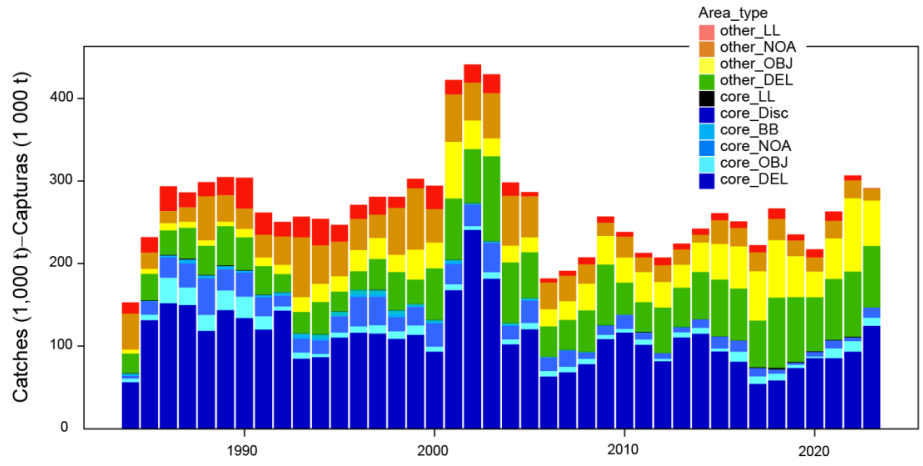

Figure 6. Annual catch used in the model by method and indication of whether it is from the core area or outside the core area (IATCC, 2024b).

Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, 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 findings from the exploratory stock assessment models suggest that the yellowfin tuna stock, along with any potential sub-stocks, is likely at or above levels associated with dynamic maximum sustainable yield (MSY), and it is unlikely that the spawning biomass has fallen below the established limit reference point. However, these results carry a degree of uncertainty, primarily due to assumptions about the steepness of the Beverton-Holt stock-recruitment model. To improve the accuracy of future assessments and management recommendations, further studies and expanded data collection—especially regarding stock structure and spatial distribution—are necessary **(**IATCC, 2024b).

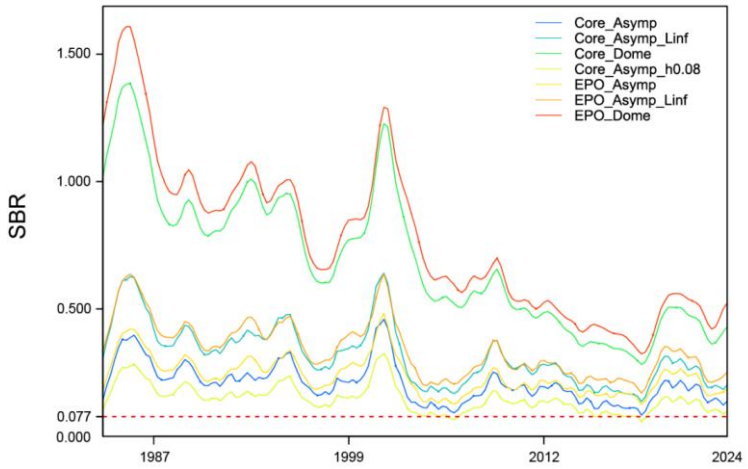

Figure 7. Comparison of estimated spawning biomass ratio (SBR) of yellowfin tuna between 1984 and 2023. SBR is the ratio of the spawning output of the current stock to that of the equilibrium unfished stock. The red dashed line is the SBR corresponding to the limit reference point (IATCC, 2024b).

The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference points (or proxy), C1.2 is met.

References

IATCC. 2024b. DOCUMENT SAC-15-03 REV EXPLORATORY ASSESSMENT AND STOCK STATUS INDICATORS FOR YELLOWFIN TUNA IN THE EPO. https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/4118dd7c-747d-473c-add0-235441348c5d/SAC-15-03_Exploratory-assessment-and-stock-indicators-for-YFT.pdf

Traceability information

Information provided for Step 3 Path 1 or Path 2

Species name	*Thunnus obesus* - Bigeye tuna stock in FAO 71 and 77			
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**
	Federated States of Micronesia	Medium risk (Federated States of Micronesia)	Medium risk (Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Marshall Islands)	Downgraded to medium risk
	Kiribati	Medium risk (Kiribati)	Medium risk (Kiribati)	Downgraded to medium risk

Species name	*Thunnus albacares* - Yellowfin tuna in FAO 71 and 77			
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**
	Federated State of Micronesia	Medium risk (Nauru, Papua New Guinea , Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Solomon Islands)	Medium risk (Federated State of Micronesia)	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.