



By-Product assessment report

BP058

Piyo Bhokabhan Co. Ltd

Report code	BP058	Date of issue	August 2026
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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	
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 12 byproduct sources. Of these, 5 byproducts are sourced exclusively from Medium Risk flag states, and are Approved source with caution without the need for a Step 3 assessment. The remaining 7 byproducts passed the Category C assessment, and the applicant was able to provide full KDE information for each. Therefore, these byproducts were downgraded to Medium Risk, 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 <i>Common and Latin names</i>	Flag country(ies)	Fishing Areas <i>Only applicable to Step 3 assessed species</i>	MarinTrust approval status
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> - Skipjack tuna	Indonesia, Maldives, Taiwan	FAO 51, 57	Approved source with caution
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> - Skipjack tuna	South Korea	FAO 71,77	Approved source with caution
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> - Skipjack tuna	Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 61, 71	Approved source with caution
<i>Thunnus obesus</i> - Bigeye tuna	France	FAO 51	Approved source with caution
<i>Thunnus obesus</i> - Bigeye tuna	Micronesia (FS of), South Korea	FAO 61, 71	Approved source with caution
<i>Thunnus obesus</i> - Bigeye tuna	Kiribati	FAO 77	Approved source with caution
<i>Thunnus albacares</i> - Yellowfin tuna	France, Indonesia, Maldives	FAO 51, 57	Approved source with caution
<i>Thunnus albacares</i> - Yellowfin tuna	Taiwan	FAO 71,77	Approved source with caution
<i>Thunnus albacares</i> - Yellowfin tuna	Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Nauru, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 61, 71	Approved source with caution
<i>Limanda aspera</i> - Yellowfin sole	USA	FAO 67	Approved source with caution
<i>Scomber scombrus</i> - Mackerel	Norway	FAO 27	Approved source with caution
<i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i> - Japanese amberjack	Japan	FAO 61	Approved source with caution

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6. Application details		
Applicant	Piyo Bhokabhan Co. Ltd	
Applicant country	Thailand	
7. Certification Body details		
Name of Certification Body (CB)	NSF / Global Trust Certification Ltd	
Contact information for CB	Fisheries@nsf.org	
Assessor name	Silvia Manglano Otaduy	
CB internal peer reviewer name	Matthew Jew	
Internal peer review evaluation	Agree with evaluation	
Number of Assessment days	0.25	
Comments on the assessment	This assessment covers 1 new byproduct species – Albacore tuna – sourced exclusively from Medium Risk flag states, and are Approved source with caution without the need for a Step 3 assessment.	
8. Approval validity	Valid from 09/2026	Valid until 08/2027
9. Assessment cycle	Scope Extension	

1. By-product assessment outcomes			
By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	Fishing Areas	MarinTrust approval status
Albacore Tuna (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>)	Indonesia, Japan	FAO 61, 71	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>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> - Skipjack tuna	Indonesia, Maldives, Taiwan	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> - Skipjack tuna	South Korea	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> - Skipjack tuna	Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
<i>Thunnus obesus</i> - Bigeye tuna	France	Vulnerable	Not listed	Medium risk	No
<i>Thunnus obesus</i> - Bigeye tuna	Micronesia (FS of), South Korea	Vulnerable	Not listed	High Risk	Yes
<i>Thunnus obesus</i> - Bigeye tuna	Kiribati	Vulnerable	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	France, Indonesia, Maldives	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
<i>Thunnus albacares</i> - Yellowfin tuna	Taiwan	Least concern	Not listed	High Risk	Yes
<i>Thunnus albacares</i> - Yellowfin tuna	Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Nauru, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Least concern	Not listed	High Risk	Yes
<i>Limanda aspera</i> - Yellowfin sole	USA	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No
<i>Scomber scombrus</i> - Mackerel	Norway	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No
<i>Seriola quinqueradiata</i> - Japanese amberjack	Japan	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No

Step 2 Assessment Outcomes – Scope Extension (September 2026)

By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendices	Step 2 risk status	Step 3 required
Albacore Tuna (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>)	Indonesia, 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
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> - Skipjack tuna	Indonesia, Maldives, Taiwan	FAO 51, 57	Indian Ocean skipjack	Pass	Path 1 - Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> - Skipjack tuna	Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 61, 71	Western and Central Pacific skipjack	Pass	Path 1 - Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk
<i>Thunnus obesus</i> - Bigeye tuna	Micronesia (FS of), South Korea	FAO 71	Western and Central Pacific bigeye	Pass	Path 1 - Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk
<i>Thunnus obesus</i> - Bigeye tuna	Kiribati	FAO 77	Eastern Pacific Ocean bigeye	Pass	Path 1 - Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk
<i>Thunnus albacares</i> - Yellowfin tuna	Taiwan	FAO 71, 77	Western and Central Pacific yellowfin; East Pacific yellowfin	Pass	Path 1 - Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk

<i>Thunnus albacares</i> - Yellowfin tuna	France, Indonesia, Maldives	FAO 51, 57	Indian Ocean yellowfin	Pass	Path 1 - Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk
<i>Thunnus albacares</i> - Yellowfin tuna	Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Nauru, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 61, 71	Western and Central Pacific yellowfin	Pass	Path 1 - 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
Indonesia	Medium	3.33	2.56	2.47	1	1	1	1	59.43%
Korea (Rep. South)	Medium	3.67	3.11	1.97	1	1	1	1	83.96%
France	Medium	3.17	2.39	1.67	1	1	1	1	85.38%
Micronesia (FS of)	High	1.92	2.94	1.93	1	1	5	1	31.13%
Kiribati	High	1.79	3.11	1.96	1	1	5	1	42.92%
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%
Norway	Medium	2.42	2.39	2.1	1	1	1	1	92.00%

Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd (09357209) | TEM-003 (previously FISH1) - Issued April 2025 – Version 3.1

| Approved by MarinTrust Fisheries Manager

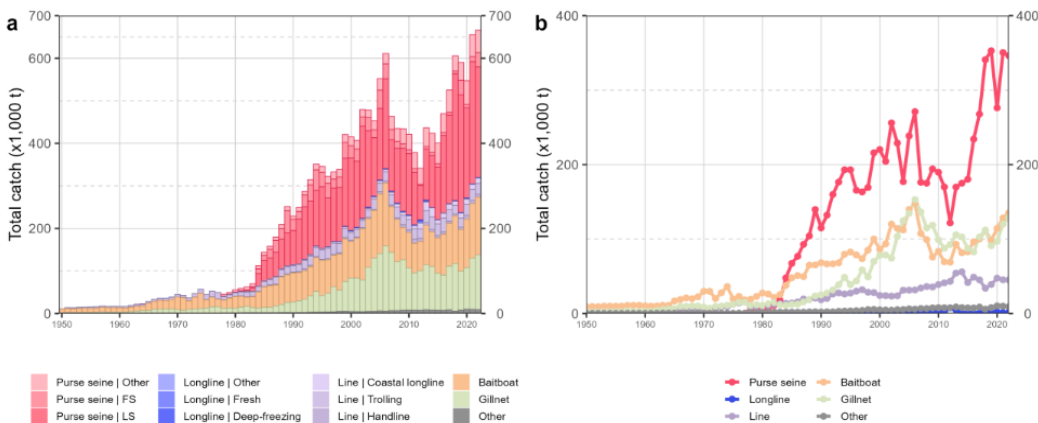
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Flag state	Risk rating	Flag score	Port score	General score	Flag State is contracting party or cooperating non-contracting party to all relevant RFMOs	'Carded' under EU Carding system	Flag state party to PSMA	Flag state mandatory vessel tracking for commercial seagoing fleet	WGI Governance rank
Japan	Medium	2.92	2.06	1.93	1	1	1	1	91.51%
Maldives	High	2.25	1.67	2.13	1	1	1	1	26.89%
Nauru	Medium	2.04	1	1.64	1	1		1	53.30%
Vanuatu	High	2.88	1.56	2.17	2	1	1	1	48.58%
Tuvalu	High	1.67	2.67	1.81	1	1	5	1	47.64%

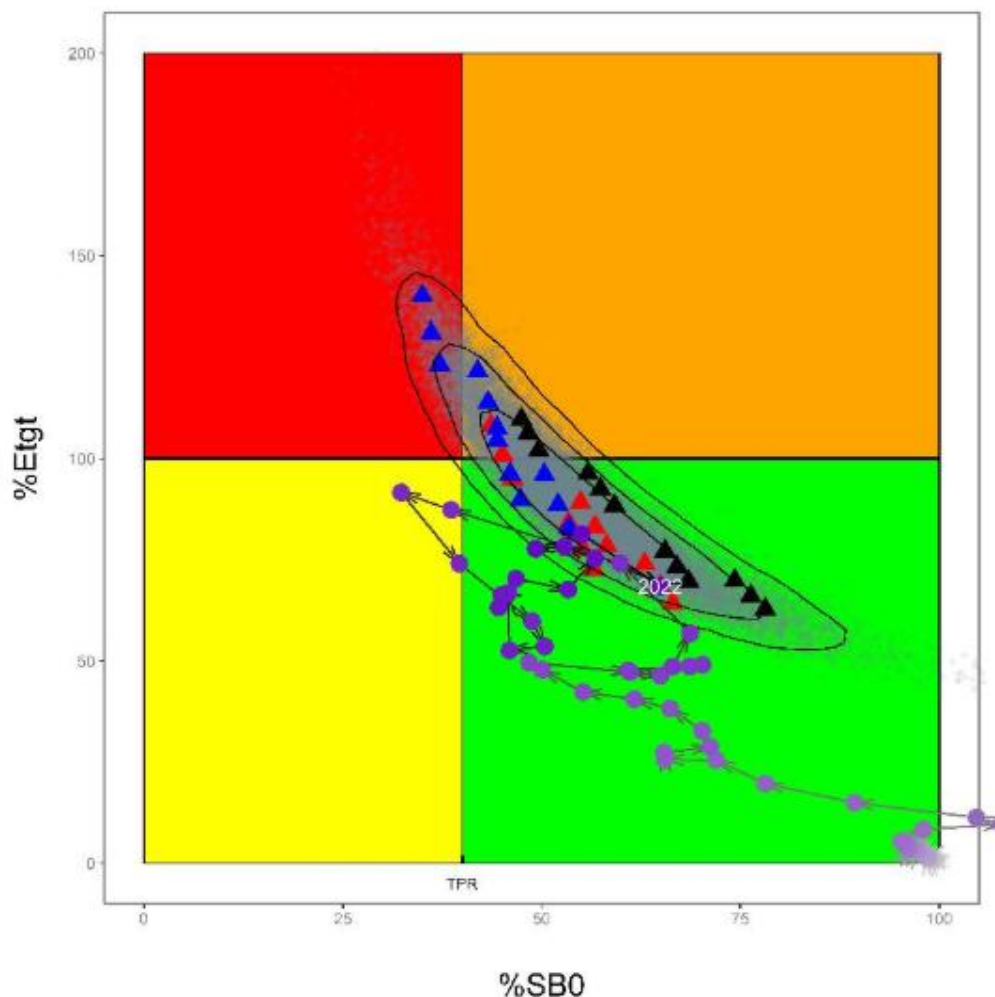
Step 3 outcomes

Category C assessment

Species name		<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> - Skipjack tuna
Fishing area and stock		Indian Ocean 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. The stock assessment conducted by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) takes all fishery removals into account. The most recent assessment was conducted in 2023. Landings in recent years were reported as a total catch in 2022 of 666,408t, and an average catch 2018-2022 of 613,061t (IOTC 2025). Full catch datasets, including catch and effort by month, species, gear, and vessels flag, and size-frequency datasets, are made available on the IOTC website (IOTC 2025). Catches are shown in the charts below. C1.1 is met.  Chart (a) Cumulative nominal catches (metric tonnes; t) by fishery and (b) individual nominal catches (metric tonnes; t) by fishery group for Indian Ocean skipjack tuna during 1950-2022 (IOTC 2025). Legend for Chart (a): - Purse seine Other - Purse seine FS - Purse seine LS - Longline Other - Longline Fresh - Longline Deep-freezing - Line Coastal longline - Line Trolling - Line Handline - Baitboat - Gillnet - Other Legend for Chart (b): - Purse seine - Longline - Line - Baitboat - Gillnet - Other Annual time series of (a) cumulative nominal catches (metric tonnes; t) by fishery and (b) individual nominal catches (metric tonnes; t) by fishery group for Indian Ocean skipjack tuna during 1950-2022 (IOTC 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 most recent stock assessment was carried out in 2023, as reported in a 2025 stock status report published by the IOTC (IOTC 2025). The stock assessment conclusion states that “The outcome of the 2023 stock assessment model is more optimistic than the previous assessment (2020) despite the high catches recorded in the period 2021-2022, which exceeded the catch limits established in 2020 for this period” (IOTC 2025).

Biomass was estimated to be around 53% of the unfished level, which is above SB_{MSY} . The IOTC also notes that “Over the history of the fishery, biomass has been well above the adopted limit reference point ($20\%SB_0$)” (IOTC 2025). A Kobe plot summarising the outcomes of the most recent stock assessment is provided below. C1.2 is met.



Indian Ocean skipjack tuna, Kobe plot of the 2023 stock assessment. Triangles represent outputs from individual models, grey dots represent uncertainty from individual models (IOTC 2025)

References

IOTC (2025). Indian Ocean Skipjack Tuna Stock Status: Executive Summary.

https://iotc.org/sites/default/files/content/Stock_status/2025/English/IOTC-2025-SC28-ES03_SKJE.pdf

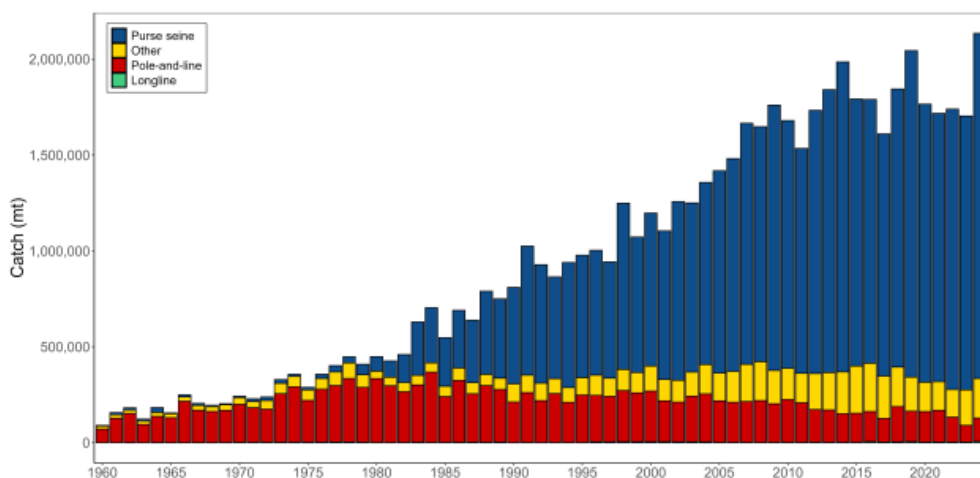
IOTC (2025). Available datasets. <https://www.iotc.org/data/datasets>

Species name		<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> - Skipjack tuna
Fishing area and stock		West 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 2025a). 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.

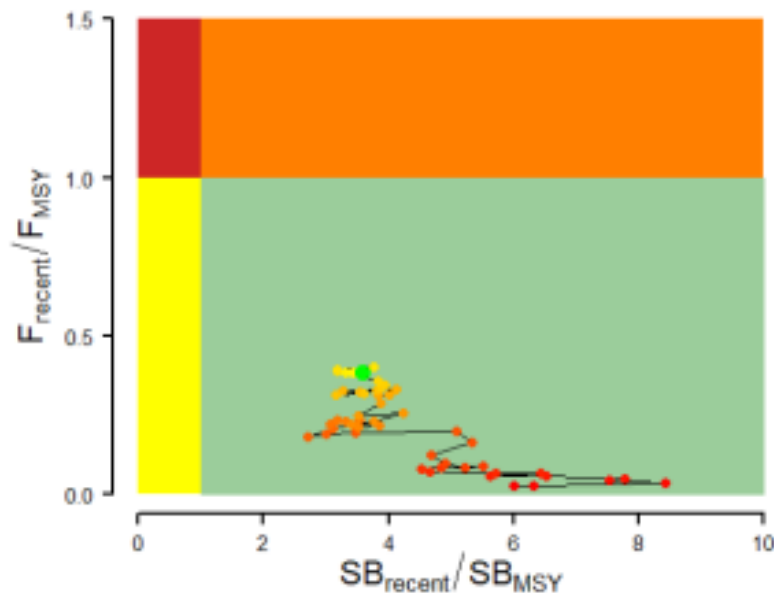


Annual catches of skipjack by gear type in the WCPO area covered by the stock assessment (WCPFC 2025b)

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 2025a). 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 2025a)

References

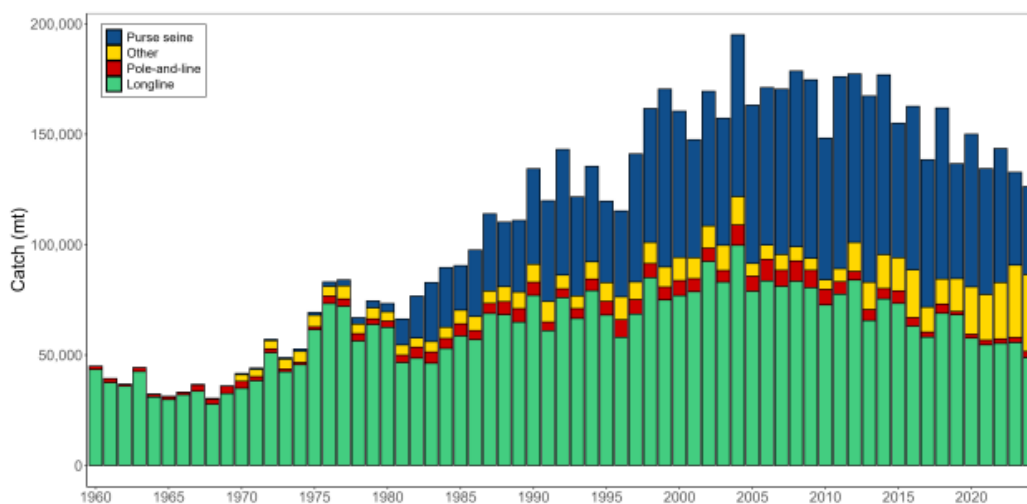
WCPFC (2025a). WCPO skipjack tuna stock assessment 2025. <https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/26679>

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

Species name		<i>Thunnus obesus</i> - Bigeye tuna
Fishing area and stock		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.

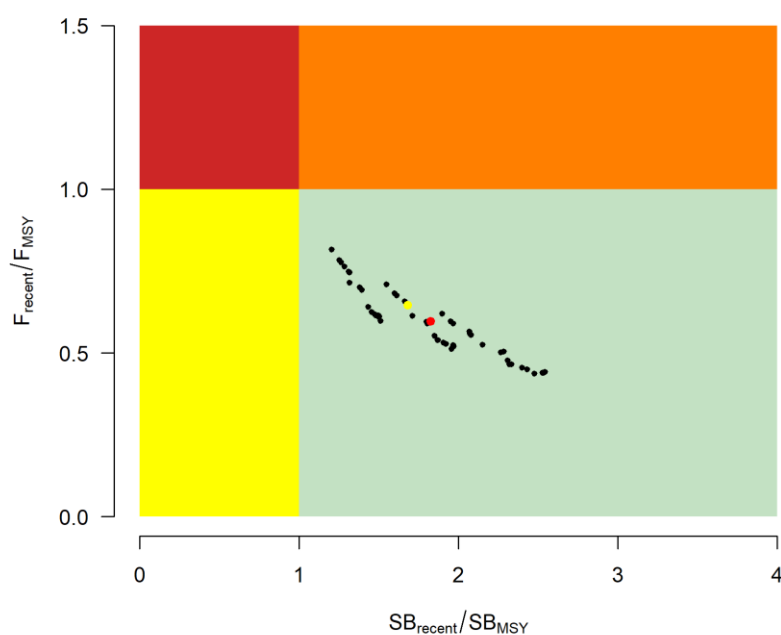
Bigeye tuna in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean is subject to regular stock assessment by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. The most recent stock assessment was conducted in 2023, using data up to 2021. The assessment utilised all international catch data. 54 models were applied to take into account the main sources of uncertainty, and the results are presented alongside the likely confidence intervals (WCPFC 2024). All available catch data are incorporated into the assessment, and a chart summarising these data is provided below. C1.1 is met.



Western and Central Pacific bigeye catch (mt) by gear (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 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). A Kobe plot summarising the outcomes of the stock assessment is provided below. 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)

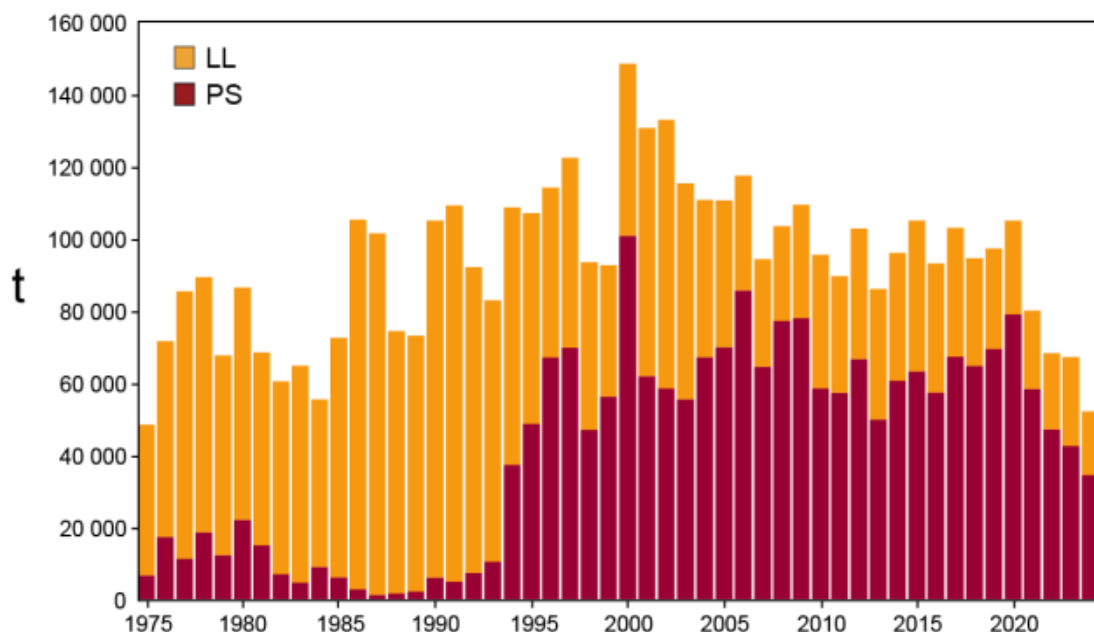
References

- WCPFC (2024). WCPO bigeye tuna stock status and management advice. <https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/01/bigeye-tuna>
- WCPFC (2025). Overview of tuna fisheries in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, including economic conditions – 2024. <https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/26697>

Species name		<i>Thunnus obesus</i> - Bigeye tuna
Fishing area and stock		East 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.

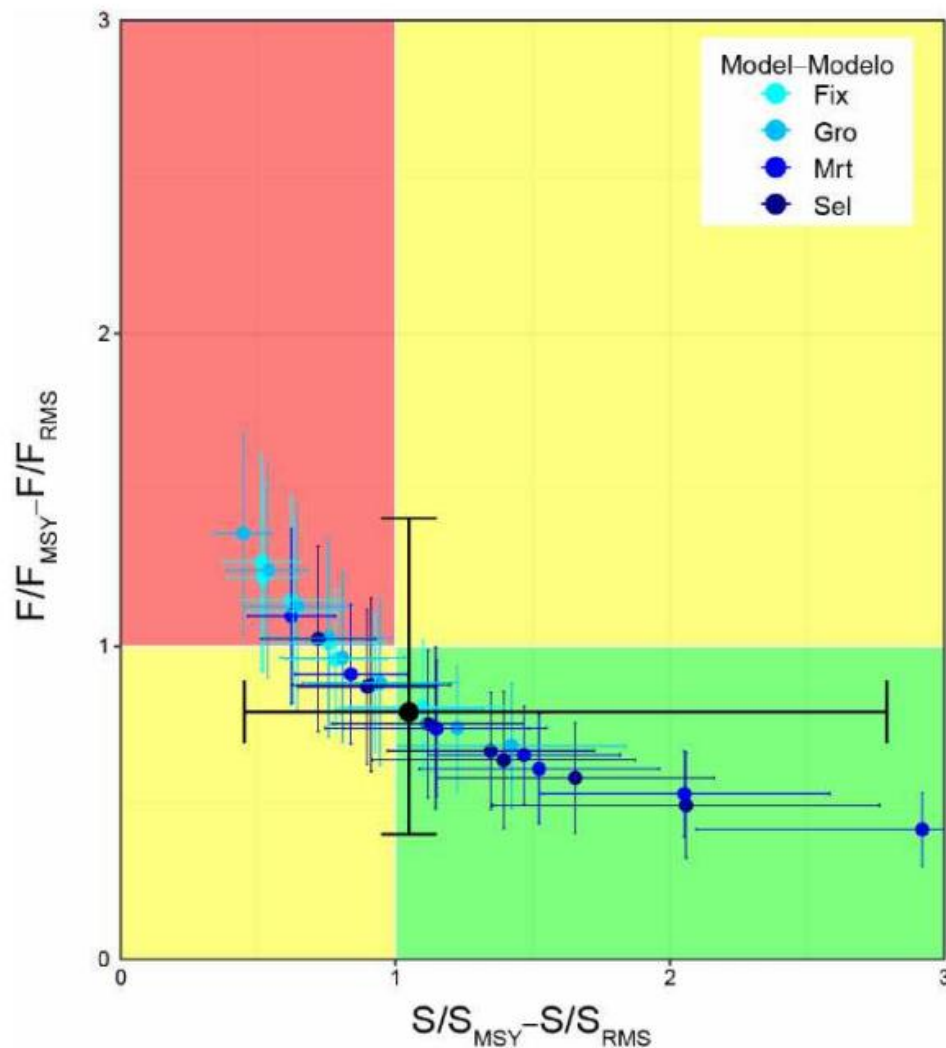
Bigeye tuna in the EPO is subject to regular stock assessment by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC). The most recent full stock assessment was conducted in 2024. The assessment utilised all international catch data. 33 models were applied to take into account the main sources of uncertainty, and the results are presented alongside the likely confidence intervals. In 2023, risk-based Stock Status Indicators (SSIs) were introduced. SSIs are considered to be important alternatives to formal stock assessments, particularly where those stock assessments may be too unreliable to form the basis for management advice. In the case of bigeye, they are incorporated into the annual stock status review (IATTC 2025). Catches of EPO bigeye are shown in the chart below. C1.1 is met.



Total EPO bigeye catch by purse seine gears (PS), and retained catches by longline gears (LL), 1975 – 2023. 2020 and 2021 data are preliminary (IATTC 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 2024 stock assessment produced statistical probabilities for the status of the stock relative to target and limit reference points. The key conclusion for the purposes of this byproduct assessment were that there is a “46.6% probability that the spawning biomass at the beginning of 2024 is below the target reference point”, and a “0.2% probability that the spawning biomass at the beginning of 2024 is below the limit reference point” (IATTC 2025). Therefore, there was a very low probability of the biomass being below the limit reference point. A Kobe plot summarising the current status of the stock is provided below. C1.2 is met.



Kobe plot of the most recent estimates of spawning biomass (S) and fishing mortality (F) relative to their MSY reference points (SMSY_d and FMSY) from the thirty-three reference models. Each dot is based on the average F over the most recent three years, 2021-2023, and the error bars represent the 95% confidence interval of model estimates. The black dot and error bars represent the medium and 95% confidence interval of combined values, respectively. (IATTC 2025)

References

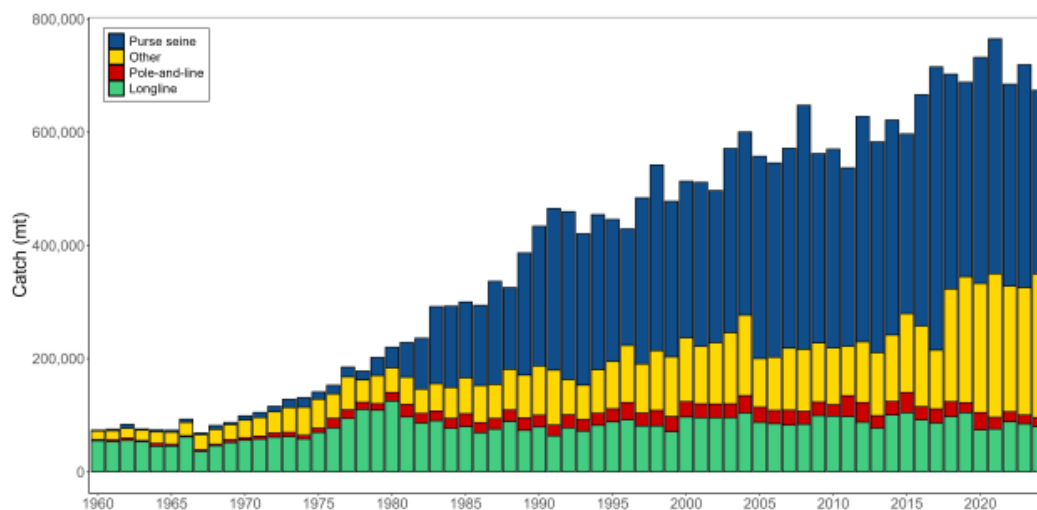
IATTC (2025). The tuna fishery in the Eastern Pacific Ocean in 2024.
https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/02c5d8e6-6d9b-42b3-a943-a6873f75deac/No-23-2025_The-tuna-fishery-in-the-Eastern-Pacific-Ocean-in-2024_EN.pdf

Species name		<i>Thunnus albacares</i> -Yellowfin Tuna
Fishing area and stock		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 (WCPFC, 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. C1.1 is met.

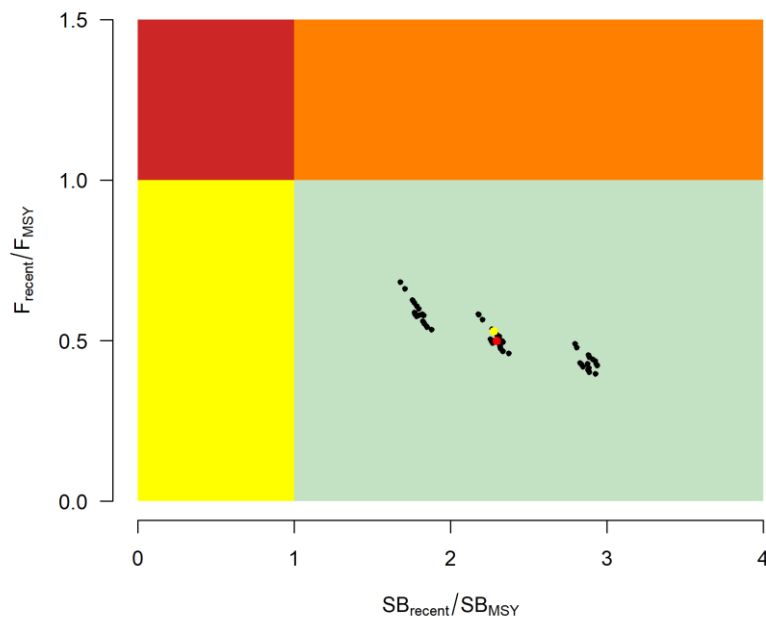


WCPO yellowfin catch by gear (WCPFC 2025)

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 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). A Kobe plot showing current stock status is provided below. C1.2 is met.



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).

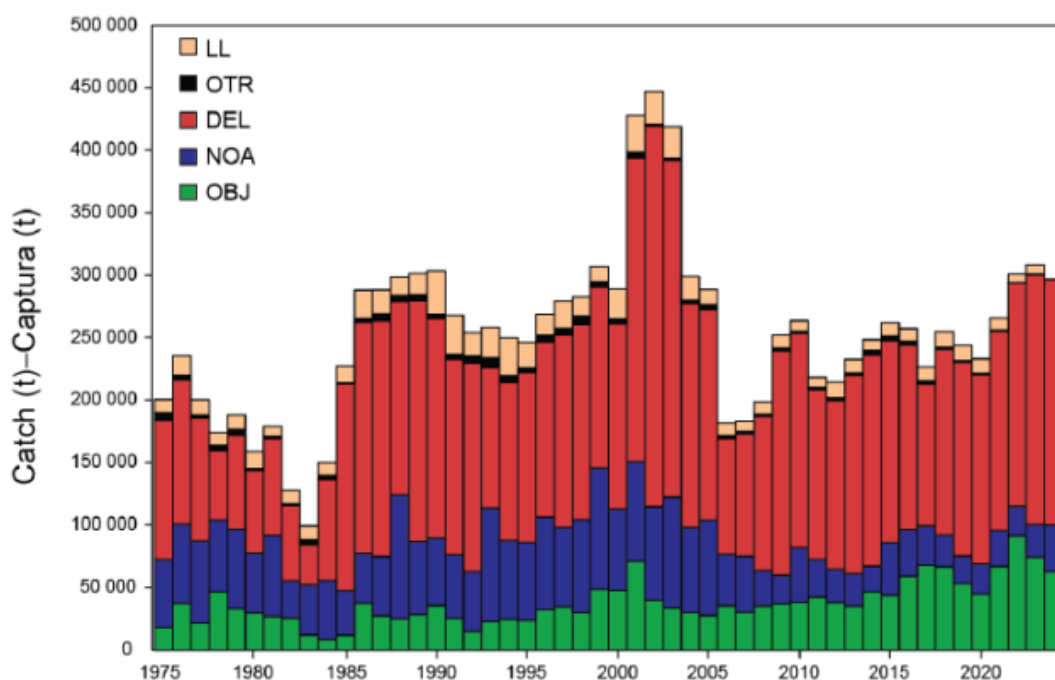
References

- WCPFC (2023). WCPo Yellowfin Tuna, Stock Status and Management Advice. <https://www.wcpfc.int/file/1008665/download?token=wFUhc7q7tern>
- WCPFC (2025). Overview of tuna fisheries in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, including economic conditions – 2024. <https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/26697>

Species name		<i>Thunnus albacares</i> -Yellowfin Tuna
Fishing area and stock		East 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.

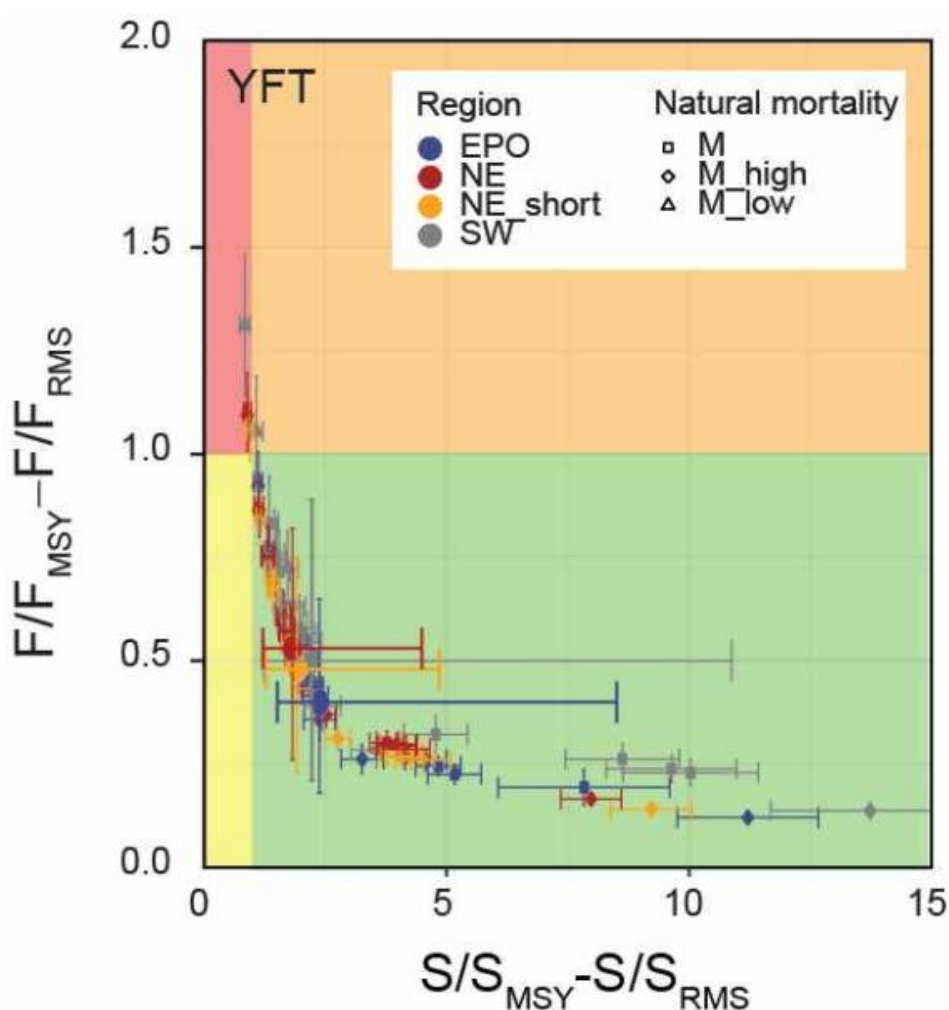
The Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) yellowfin tuna stock is managed and assessed by the Inter-American Tropical Tunas Commission (IATTC). A full benchmark of the stock was conducted in 2025, specifically aiming to tackle one of the main sources of uncertainty in the stock, that of stock structure (IATTC 2025). Catches of yellowfin in the EPO are shown in the chart below. The most recent full stock assessment was conducted in 2025 and C1.1 is met.



Total catches of yellowfin tuna in the EPO by set type. Data for 2023 and 2024 are preliminary. (IATTC 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.

In the full stock assessments for this stock, multiple reference models are utilised to create a risk-based understanding of stock status. The most recent results, from 2025, indicated that “the spawning biomass ratio...has been above the limit reference point for all the assessment periods” (IATTC 2025), and that the probability of the biomass of fishing mortality currently breaching the limit reference points is zero. A Kobe plot summarising current stock status is provided below. C1.2 is met.

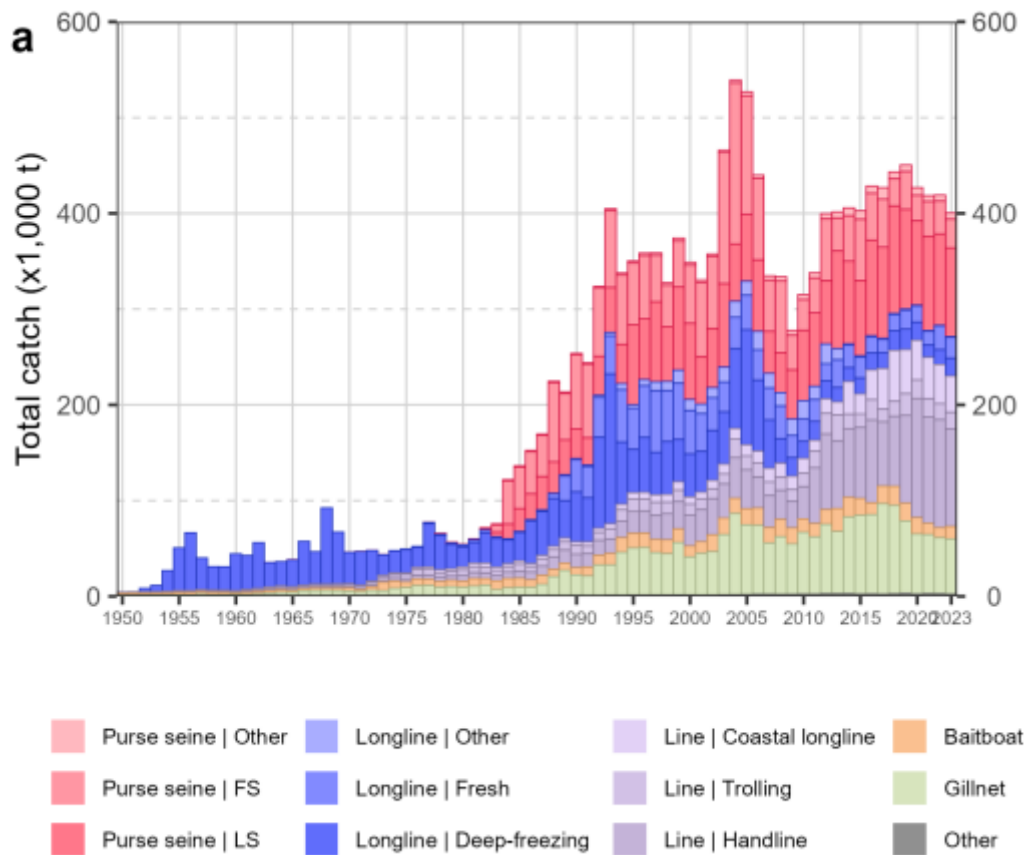


Kobe plot for yellowfin tuna in the EPO of estimates of spawning biomass (S) and fishing mortality (F) relative to their target reference points. (IATTC 2025).

References

IATTC (2025). The tuna fishery in the Eastern Pacific Ocean in 2024.
https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/02c5d8e6-6d9b-42b3-a943-a6873f75deac/No-23-2025-The-tuna-fishery-in-the-Eastern-Pacific-Ocean-in-2024_EN.pdf

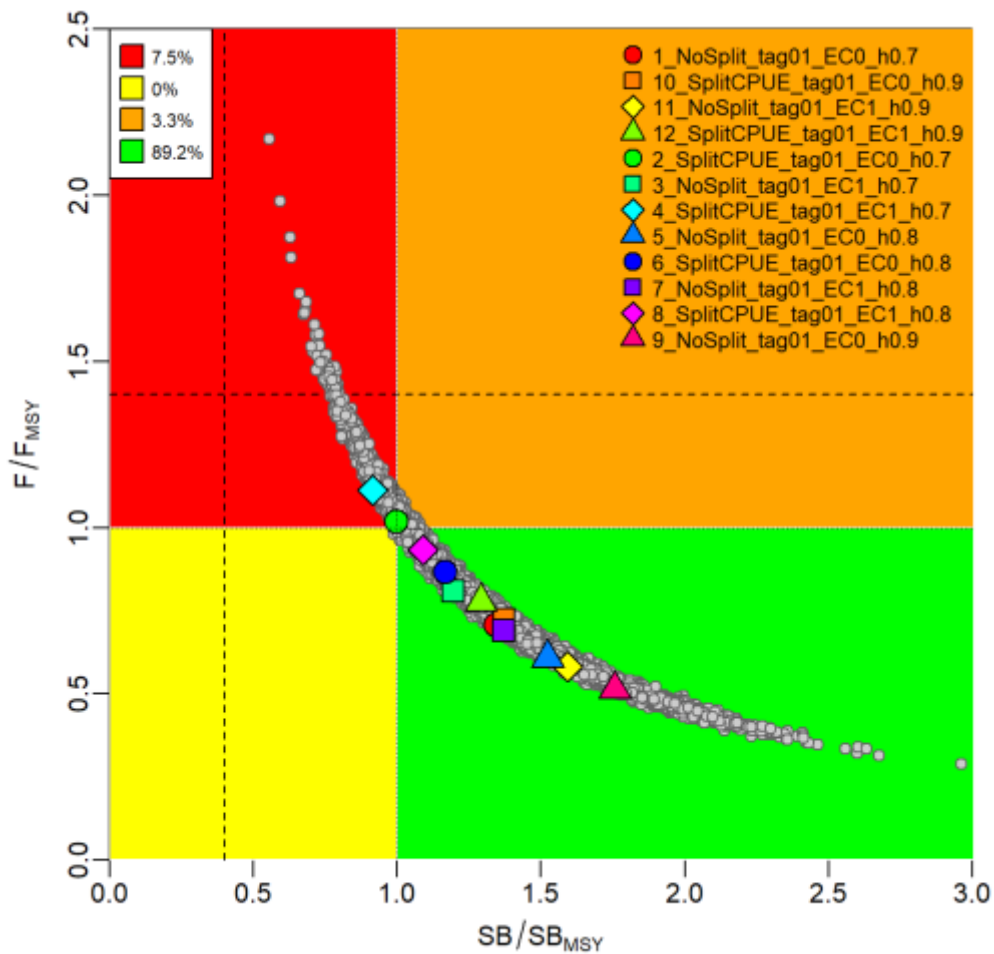
Species name		Thunnus albacares -Yellowfin Tuna	
Fishing area and stock		Indian Ocean yellowfin	
C1	Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements		
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities 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.			
The stock assessment conducted by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) takes all fishery removals into account. The most recent assessment was conducted in 2024. Landings in recent years were reported as a total catch in 2023 of 400,950t, and an average catch 2019-2023 of 423,142t (IOTC 2025)a. Full catch datasets, including catch and effort by month, species, gear, and vessels flag, and size-frequency datasets, are made available on the IOTC website (IOTC 2025b). Catches are shown in the chart below. C1.1 is met.			



Catches of yellowfin tuna in the Pacific Ocean by gear type, 1950 – 2023 (IOTC 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 most recent stock assessment was carried out in 2024 using data from 1975–2023, as reported in a 2024 stock status report published by the IOTC (IOTC 2025a). The stock assessment conclusion states that “overall stock status estimates do not differ substantially from the previous assessment”. Spawning biomass in 2023 was estimated to be around 44% of the unfished level and 32% higher than B_{MSY} . The biomass is therefore estimated to be above the target reference point, and therefore the stock is considered to have a biomass above the limit reference point in its most recent stock assessment (IOTC 2025a). A Kobe plot summarising the outcomes of the stock assessment is shown below. C1.2 is met.



Yellowfin tuna in the Pacific Ocean: Kobe chart estimating current stock status. Coloured symbols represent estimates from individual models. Grey dots represent statistical uncertainty from individual models. Dashed lines represent limit reference points (IOTC 2025a)

References

IOTC (2025a). Indian Ocean Yellowfin Tuna Stock Status: Executive Summary. https://iotc.org/sites/default/files/content/Stock_status/2025/English/IOTC-2025-SC28-ES04_YFTE.pdf

IOTC (2025b). Available datasets. <https://www.iotc.org/data/datasets>

Traceability information

Information provided for Step 3 Path 1 or Path 2

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
				Choose an item.

Species name	<i>Thunnus obesus</i> – Bigeye 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
				Choose an item.

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
				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.