By-Product assessment report

BP065

SPA International Food Group Co. Ltd

Report code	BP065	Date of issue	October 2026

1. Application details		
Applicant	SPA International Food Group 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	Deirdre Hoare	
CB internal peer reviewer name	Matthew Jew	
Internal peer review evaluation	Agree with evaluation	
Number of Assessment days	3	
Comments on the assessment	This assessment covers 3 species. Out of these, there are 9 stocks which are sourced from at least one High Risk flag state, requiring a Step 3 assessment. These 9 by-products were subjected to the Category C assessment. They also passed traceability assessment. The result for all by-product species is “Approved, source with caution”.	
3. Approval validity	Valid from 10/26	Valid until 10/27
4. Assessment cycle	Initial	

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5. By-product assessment outcomes			
By-product species name	**Flag country(ies)**	**Fishing Area(s)**	**MarinTrust approval status**
Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	Oman, Seychelles, Spain, Tanzania	FAO 51, 57	Approved source with caution
Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 61, 71, 81	Approved source with caution
Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	Ecuador, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Spain, Tuvalu, USA	FAO 77, 87	Approved source with caution
Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)	India, Indonesia, Oman, Seychelles, Spain, Tanzania	FAO 51, 57	Approved source with caution
Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)	Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 61, 71	Approved source with caution
Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)	Ecuador, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Spain, Tuvalu, USA	FAO 77	Approved source with caution
Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	Oman, Seychelles, Spain, Tanzania	FAO 51, 57	Approved source with caution

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5. By-product assessment outcomes			
By-product species name	**Flag country(ies)**	**Fishing Area(s)**	**MarinTrust approval status**
Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 61, 71, 81	Approved source with caution
Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	Ecuador, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Spain, Tuvalu, USA	FAO 77, 87	Approved source with caution

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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.

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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?
Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	Oman, Seychelles, Spain, Tanzania	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	Ecuador, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Spain, Tuvalu, USA	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes

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By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendices	Step 2 risk status	Step 3 required?
Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)	India, Indonesia, Oman, Seychelles, Spain, Tanzania	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)	Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)	Ecuador, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Spain, Tuvalu, USA	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	Oman, Seychelles, Spain, Tanzania	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	Ecuador, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Spain, Tuvalu, USA	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes

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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
Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	Oman, Seychelles, Spain, Tanzania	FAO 51, 57	Indian Ocean yellowfin	Pass	Path 1 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 61, 71, 81	Western and Central Pacific yellowfin	Pass	Path 1 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	Ecuador, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Spain, Tuvalu, USA	FAO 77, 87	Eastern Pacific yellowfin	Pass	Path 1 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)	India, Indonesia, Oman, Seychelles, Spain, Tanzania	FAO 51, 57	Indian Ocean skipjack	Pass	Path 1 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk

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By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	Fishing Area	Stock name	Category C Assessment Outcome	Traceability information	Step 3 Risk Outcome
Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)	Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 61, 71	Western and Central Pacific skipjack	Pass	Path 1 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)	Ecuador, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Spain, Tuvalu, USA	FAO 77	Eastern Pacific skipjack	Pass	Path 1 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	Oman, Seychelles, Spain, Tanzania	FAO 51, 57	Indian Ocean bigeye	Pass	Path 1 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	Federated States of Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 61, 71, 81	Western and Central Pacific bigeye	Pass	Path 1 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk

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By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	Fishing Area	Stock name	Category C Assessment Outcome	Traceability information	Step 3 Risk Outcome
Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	Ecuador, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Nauru, Spain, Tuvalu, USA	FAO 77, 87	Eastern Pacific bigeye	Pass	Path 1 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk

Comments on Step 3 Assessment:

Category C assessments for step 3 species were completed earlier in 2026 under different MarinTrust by-product assessments. As there has not been an updated stock assessment for these stocks since the publication of those reports, the Category C assessments remain identical to those included in BP063 and BP099, completed in August 2026 and September 2026, respectively. Six Category C assessments were taken from BP099 and three from BP063. Each scoring rationale for the relevant species below contains a note that describes which previous report the Category C assessment was taken from.

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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
India	High	2.75	3	3.47	1	1		5	50.94%
Indonesia	Medium	3.33	2.56	2.47	1	1	1	1	59.43%
Oman	Medium	1.92	1.6	2.03	1	1	1	1	65.57%
Seychelles	Medium	1.79	2.39	1.57	1	1	1	1	62.26%
Spain	Medium	3.21	3.39	2.03	1	1	1	1	75.94%
Tanzania	High	1.83	2.78	2.3	2	1	5	1	30.19%
Micronesia (FS of)	High	1.92	2.94	1.93	1	1	5	1	31.13%
Japan	Medium	2.92	2.06	1.93	1	1	1	1	91.51%

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Kiribati	High	1.79	3.11	1.96	1	1	5	1	42.92%
Marshall Isl.	High	1.79	3.17	1.89	1	1	5	1	37.74%
Nauru	Medium	2.04	1	1.64	1	1		1	53.30%
Papua New Guinea	High	2.04	2.94	2.07	1	1	5	1	26.42%
Solomon Isl.	High	1.58	3.28	2.07	1	1	5	1	21.70%
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%
Tuvalu	High	1.67	2.67	1.81	1	1	5	1	47.64%
Vanuatu	High	2.88	1.56	2.17	2	1	1	1	48.58%
Ecuador	High	2.58	2.11	2.43	1	3	1	1	35.38%
USA	Medium	2.29	2.06	2.37	1	1	1	1	91.04%

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Step 3 outcomes

Category C assessment

Species name		**Yellowfin Tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)**	
Fishing area and stock		**FAO 51, 57 – 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**

A review for the yellowfin tuna was made in **September 2026** for the MarinTrust BP099 report and the Category C assessment for the **Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna** has not changed because a new stock assessment is not yet available. Therefore, the assessment for this species utilizes previous outcomes and rationale.

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 (Figure)[1]. 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 [2].

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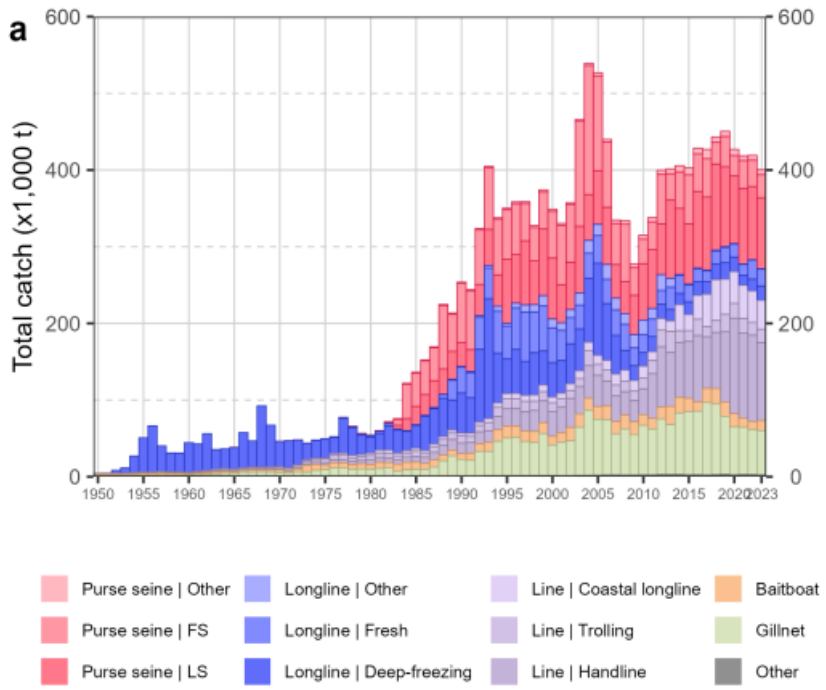


Figure 1. Catches of yellowfin tuna in the Pacific Ocean by gear type, 1950 – 2023 [1]

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 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 [1]. 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 BMSY (Figure). 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 [1].

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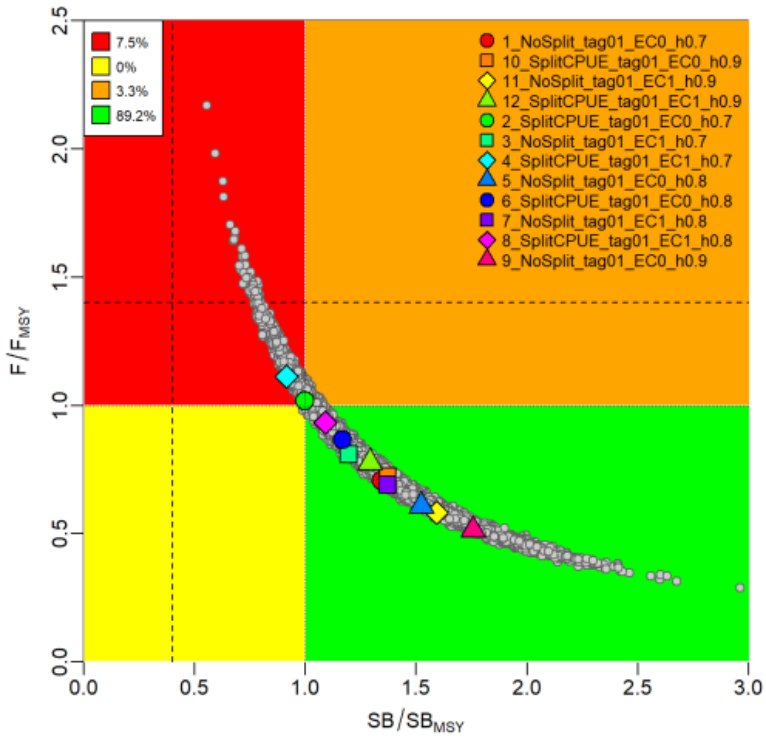


Figure 2. Yellowfin tuna in the Pacific Ocean: Kobe chart estimating current stock status. Coloured symbols represent estimates from individual models. Grey dots represent statistical uncertainty from individual models. Dashed lines represent limit reference points [1]

References

[1] 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

[2] IOTC (2025b). Available datasets. https://www.iotc.org/data/datasets

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Species name	Yellowfin Tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	
Fishing area and stock	FAO 61, 71, 81 – 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**

A review for the yellowfin tuna was made in **September 2026** for the MarinTrust BP099 report and the Category C assessment for the **Western and Central Pacific yellowfin tuna** has not changed because a new stock assessment is not yet available. Therefore, the assessment for this species utilizes previous outcomes and rationale.

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 2026 and utilised all available catch data (Figure), 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.

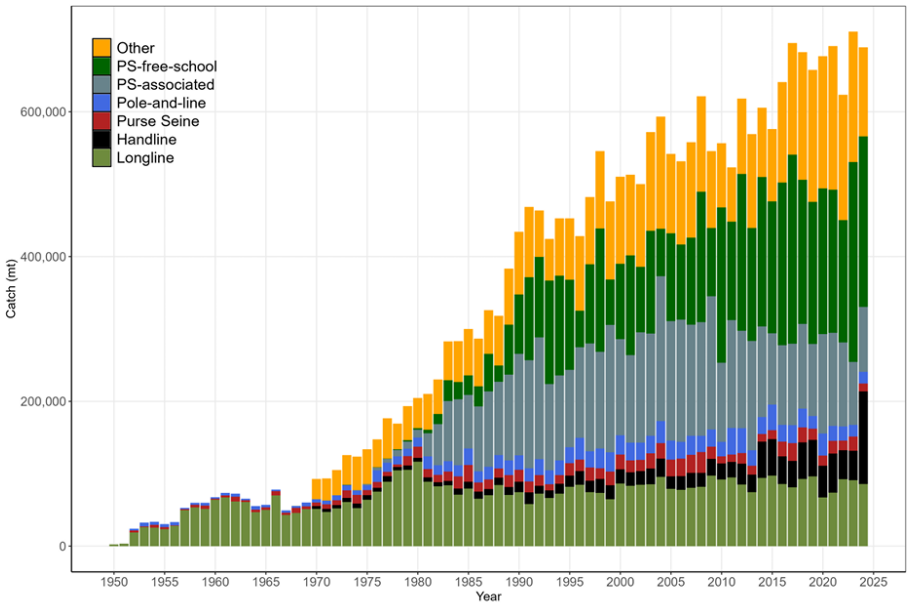


Figure 3. WCPO yellowfin catch by gear [1]

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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 of 2026 provides quantitative estimates of stock status relative to established biological reference points. The Kobe plot shows that the stock is not overfished and is not undergoing overfishing, with 100% of the uncertainty ensemble distributed within the green quadrant (Figure), indicating that both biomass and fishing mortality remain within sustainable limits [1]. Although uncertainty exists around recent biomass and fishing mortality estimates, the assessment results indicate that the stock remains above the limit reference point and below the fishing mortality reference point [1].

Therefore, the assessment provides an estimate of the status of the biological stock relative to a reference point or proxy.

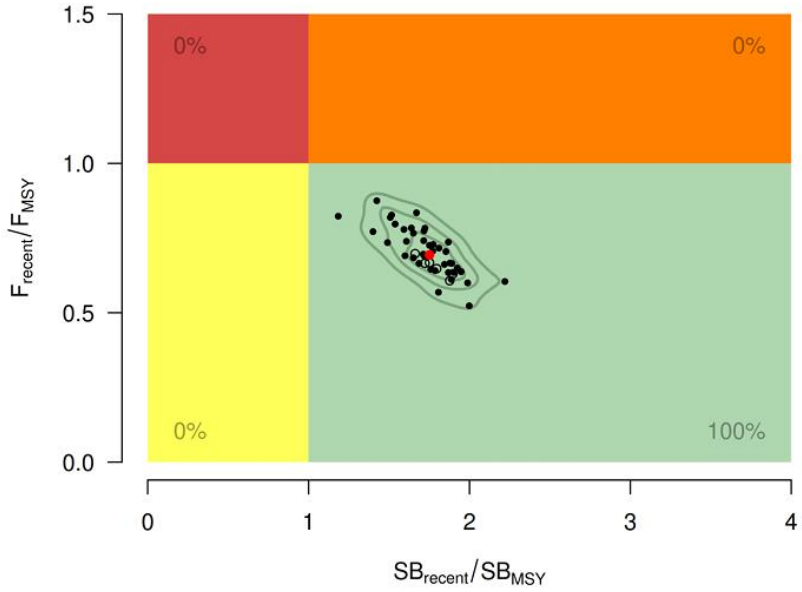


Figure 4. Kobe plot of SBrecent/SBMSY and Frecent/FMSY [2].

References

[1] WCPFC (2026). Stock assessment of yellowfin tuna in the western and central pacific ocean. https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/32678

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Species name		Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	
Fishing area and stock		Eastern Pacific Ocean yellowfin tuna (77 and 87)	
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**

A review for the yellowfin tuna was made in **August 2026** for the MarinTrust BP063 report and the Category C assessment for the **Eastern Pacific Ocean yellowfin tuna** has not changed because a new stock assessment is not yet available. Therefore, the assessment for this species utilizes previous outcomes and rationale.

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 EPO yellowfin tuna stock is assessed by the IATTC using an integrated Stock Synthesis model conditioned on catches and fitted to relative abundance indices and length-composition data from all fisheries operating on the stock, including the purse-seine fishery (dolphin-associated, floating-object and unassociated sets) and the longline fishery. Total EPO yellowfin catch in 2024 was approximately 294,000 t, with purse-seine gear accounting for the large majority of removals, longline for roughly 4% of the total, and other gears (pole-and-line, troll, gillnet, artisanal and recreational) for a small remainder. Fishery removals are therefore included in the stock assessment process (IATTC, 2025a).

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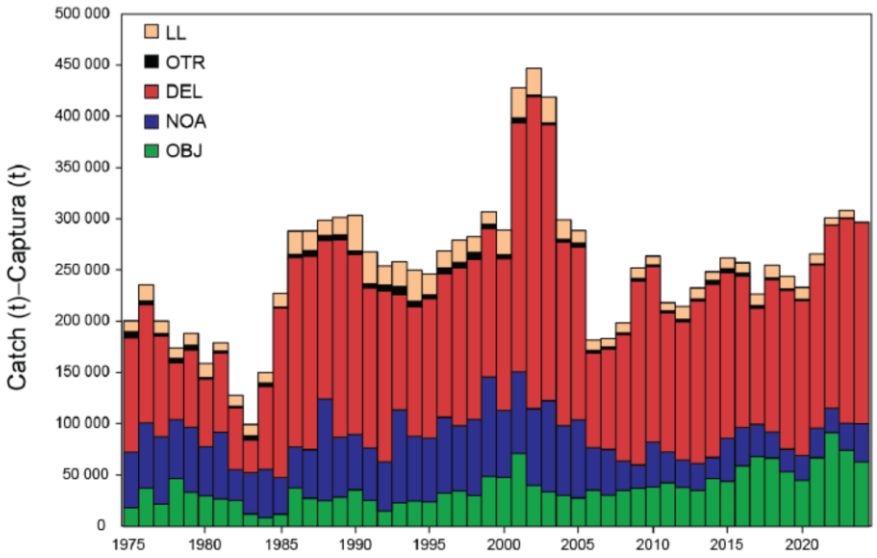


Figure 5. Yellowfin tuna catches in the eastern Pacific Ocean, 1975–2024: total catches (retained plus discards) for the purse-seine fishery by set type — DEL (dolphin-associated), NOA (unassociated) and OBJ (floating object) — and retained catches for the longline (LL) and other (OTR) fisheries. Purse-seine catches are adjusted to the species composition estimated from catch sampling. Data for 2023 and 2024 are preliminary. Source: IATTC (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 benchmark stock assessment (IATTC, 2025b) estimated current spawning biomass at 5.4 to 7.7 times the IATTC-adopted limit reference point (S_{LIMIT}, $S_{0.5R0}$ basis, Resolution C-23-06), depending on the spatial-structure hypothesis used, with a 0% probability across all hypotheses that the limit reference point has been breached. This is corroborated by the Commission-level risk synthesis presented in September 2025, which reports less than 3% probability that current biomass is below S_{MSY} and 0% probability that it is below the limit reference point. The stock is not subject to overfishing (F/F_{MSY} ranging 0.40–0.53 across models; less than 7% probability of exceeding F_{MSY}).

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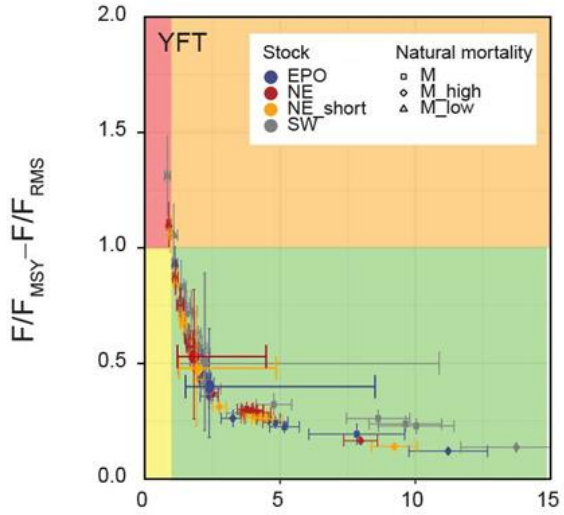


Figure 6. Kobe plot for eastern Pacific yellowfin tuna, showing spawning biomass and fishing mortality relative to their MSY reference points and dynamic-MSY reference points (x-axis: S/SMSY−S/SRMS; y-axis: F/FMSY −F/FRMS), based on average fishing mortality over 2021–2023. Points are the individual models of the 2025 benchmark assessment and risk analysis, coloured by spatial-structure hypothesis (EPO, NE, NE_short, SW) and shaped by natural-mortality assumption; bars are 80% confidence intervals. Source: IATTC (2025c)

References

IATTC (2025a). The Tuna Fishery in the Eastern Pacific Ocean in 2024. SAC-16-01. Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, 16th Meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee, 2–6 June 2025, La Jolla, California. https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/0f3c1e8c-0ae6-41f3-a3a9-5d5891b5cc4e/SAC-16-01_The-tuna-fishery-in-the-Eastern-Pacific-Ocean-in-2024.pdf

IATTC (2025b). Minte-Vera, C., Maunder, M.N., Xu, H., and Bi, R. Stock Assessment of Yellowfin Tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean: 2025 Benchmark Assessment. SAC-16-03. IATTC Scientific Advisory Committee, 16th Meeting, 2–6 June 2025, La Jolla, California. https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/11b8757d-ad0f-435c-b2c6-40f5658c56c0/SAC-16-03_Yellowfin-benchmark-assessment---2025.pdf

IATTC (2025c). Staff Recommendations for Management and Data Collection, 2025. IATTC-103-01b. 103rd Meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, 1–5 September 2025, Panama City, Panama. https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/59c1bdbb-55e4-49fe-864d-c337afd00a2e/IATTC-103-01b_Staff-recommendations-to-the-Commission.pdf

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Species name		Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	
Fishing area and stock		Indian Ocean bigeye tuna (FAO 51 and 57)	
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**

A review for the bigeye tuna was made in **August 2026** for the MarinTrust BP063 report and the Category C assessment for the **Indian Ocean bigeye tuna** has not changed because a new stock assessment is not yet available. Therefore, the assessment for this species utilizes previous outcomes and rationale.

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.

Indian Ocean bigeye tuna was assessed in 2025 using an SS3 (Stock Synthesis) model built on the 2022 assessment structure and updated with new growth and natural mortality estimates, fitted to regional joint longline CPUE indices and the EU purse-seine index, across a grid of 36 model configurations spanning uncertainty in stock-recruitment steepness, natural mortality, longline selectivity and CPUE gear-creep assumptions. The model incorporates retained catch by fishery and fleet across the full 1950–2024 time series. Total 2024 catch was 87,040 t (mean annual catch 2020–2024: 88,555 t), taken mainly by purse seine (41.3%), longline (37.3%) and line gear (14.6%), with the remainder taken by other gears (6.8%); the largest contributing fleets were Indonesia (19.4%), Seychelles (15.7%) and the EU/Spain (15.4%). Fishery removals are therefore included in the stock assessment process (IOTC Scientific Committee, 2025).

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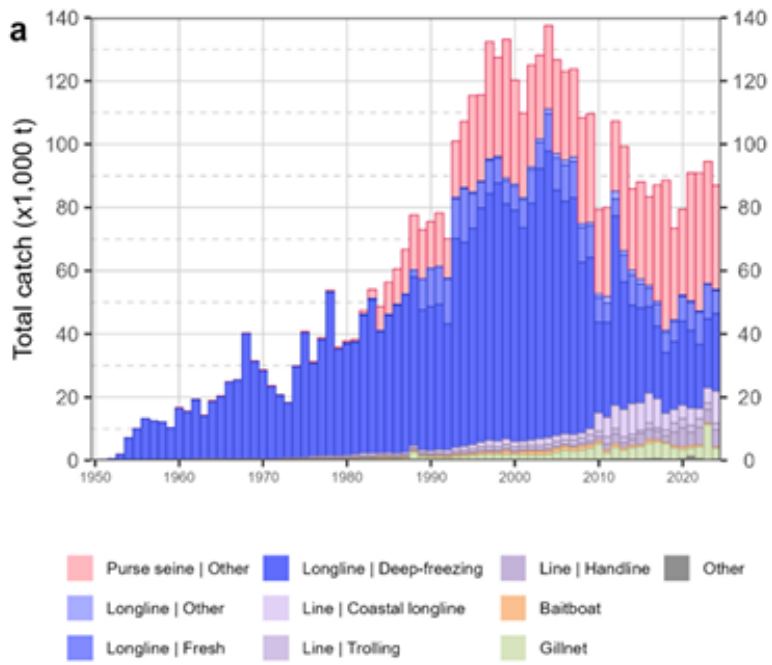


Figure 7. Cumulative retained catch (t) of Indian Ocean bigeye tuna by fishery, 1950–2024. Source: IOTC Scientific Committee (2025)

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 2025 assessment estimates median spawning biomass in 2024 (SB_{2024}/SB_{MSY}) at 0.98 (80% CI: 0.71–1.25), with a 54% probability that SB_{2024} is below SB_{MSY}. On this weight of evidence IOTC determines the stock to be overfished relative to the MSY-based target reference point, though not subject to overfishing (62% probability that F_{2024} is below F_{MSY}; median $F_{2024}/F_{MSY} = 0.94$). That determination is made against the target reference point, not against IOTC's adopted limit reference point, which for this stock is $SB_{lim} = 0.4 \times SB_{MSY}$ under Resolution 15/10. The estimated median SB_{2024}/SB_{MSY} of 0.98 is approximately 2.5 times that limit, and across the 36-model grid no model places the stock below it. The species is therefore considered to have a biomass above the limit reference point, notwithstanding its borderline status relative to the target (IOTC Scientific Committee, 2025).

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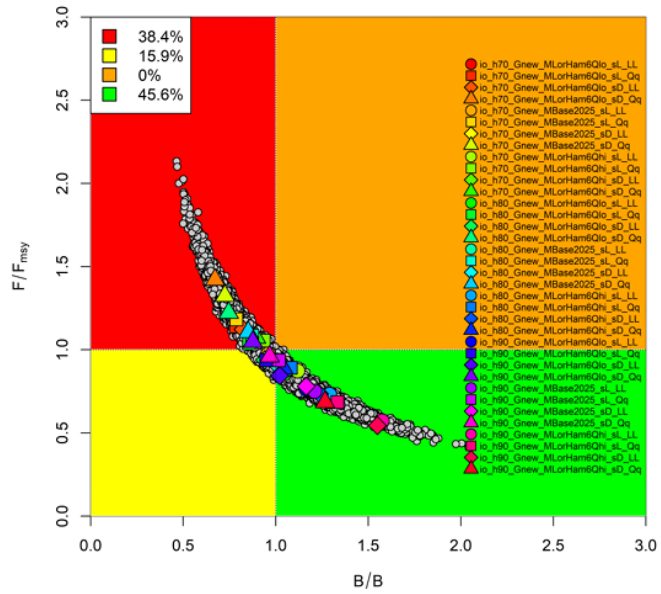


Figure 8. Indian Ocean bigeye tuna Kobe plot from the 2025 assessment, showing stock status relative to SBMSY (x-axis) and FMSY (y-axis) across the 36-model grid. Coloured symbols are maximum posterior density estimates from individual models, which vary in steepness (h), natural mortality (M), selectivity on the LL2+LL3 fleets (sL vs sD), and the effort-creep adjustment applied to the longline CPUE indices (LL vs Qq, where Qq applies a 0.5% annual adjustment). Grey points show within-model uncertainty. Quadrant probabilities: green 45.6%, red 38.4%, yellow 15.9%, orange 0%. Source: IOTC Scientific Committee (2025)

References

IOTC Scientific Committee (2025). Appendix 2, Executive Summary: Bigeye Tuna (2025). IOTC-2025-SC28-ES02[E]. Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, Twenty-Eighth Session of the Scientific Committee. https://iotc.org/sites/default/files/content/Stock_status/2025/English/IOTC-2025-SC28-ES02_BETE.pdf

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Species name		**Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)**	
Fishing area and stock		**FAO 51, 57 – 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**

A review for the skipjack tuna was made in **September 2026** for the MarinTrust BP099 report and the Category C assessment for the **Indian Ocean skipjack tuna** has not changed because a new stock assessment is not yet available. Therefore, the assessment for this species utilizes previous outcomes and rationale.

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 (Figure). 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.

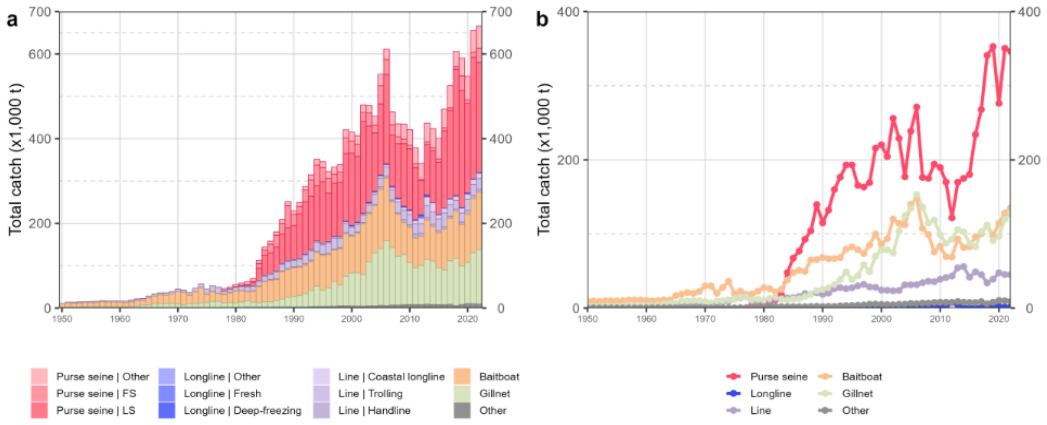


Figure 9. Annual time series of (a) cumulative nominal catches (metric tonnes; t) by fishery and (b) individual nominal catches (metric tonnes; t) by fishery group for Indian Ocean skipjack tuna during 1950-2022 (IOTC 2025).

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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 [1]. 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" [1].

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 ($20\%SB_0$)" [1] (Figure).

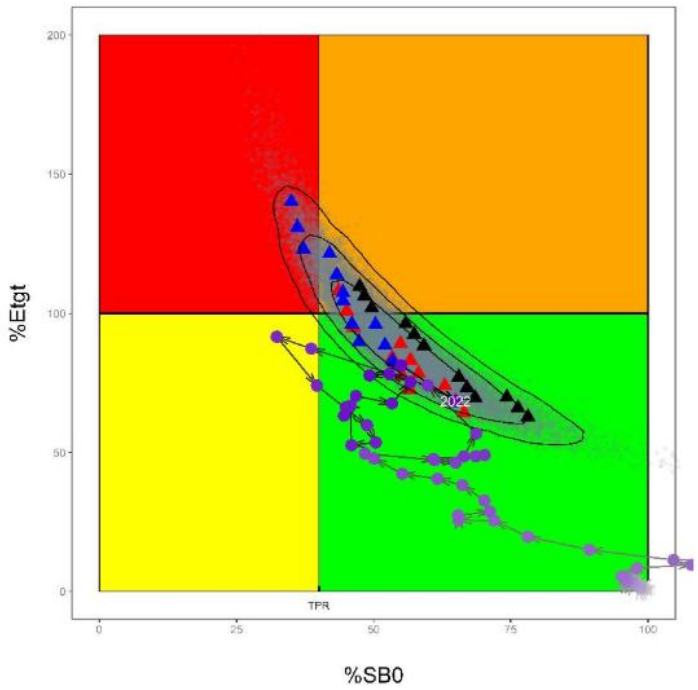


Figure 10. Indian Ocean skipjack tuna, Kobe plot of the 2023 stock assessment. Triangles represent outputs from individual models, grey dots represent uncertainty from individual models (IOTC 2025).

References

[1] 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

[2] IOTC (2025). Available datasets. https://www.iotc.org/data/datasets

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Species name	Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)	
Fishing area and stock	FAO 61, 71 – 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**

A review for the skipjack tuna was made in **September 2026** for the MarinTrust BP099 report and the Category C assessment for the **Western and Central Pacific skipjack tuna** has not changed because a new stock assessment is not yet available. Therefore, the assessment for this species utilizes previous outcomes and rationale.

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 (Figure) [1]. The stock assessment report does not raise major concerns about uncertainties due to lack of data.

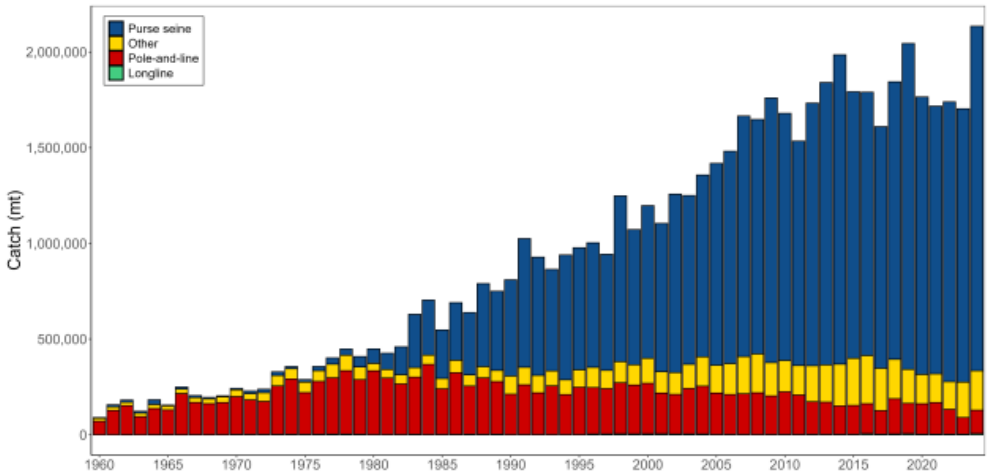


Figure 11. Annual catches of skipjack by gear type in the WCPO area covered by the stock assessment [2]

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.

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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" [1]. 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 (Figure).

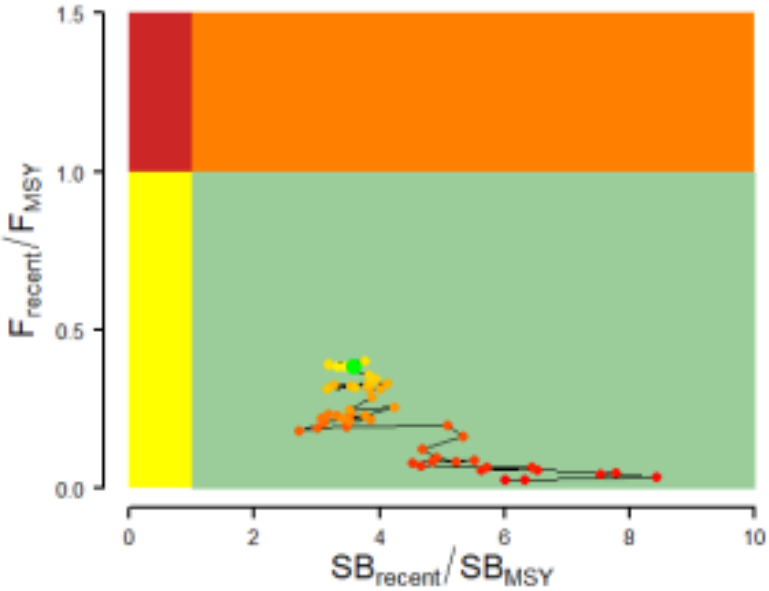


Figure 12. Kobe plot summarising the results for the dynamic MSY analysis of WCPO skipjack by the 2025 stock assessment. Dot colours go from red to green over time, with the green dot being the most recent SB estimate [1]

References

[1] WCPFC (2025a). WCPO skipjack tuna stock assessment 2025. https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/26679

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

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Species name		Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)	
Fishing area and stock		Eastern Pacific Ocean skipjack tuna (FAO 77)	
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**

A review for the skipjack tuna was made in **August 2026** for the MarinTrust BP063 report and the Category C assessment for the **Eastern Pacific Ocean skipjack tuna** has not changed because a new stock assessment is not yet available. Therefore, the assessment for this species utilizes previous outcomes and rationale.

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 EPO skipjack tuna stock is assessed by the IATTC using an integrated stock assessment model fitted to catches, relative abundance indices and size-composition data from all fisheries operating on the stock in the IATTC Convention Area. Fishery removals are therefore included in the stock assessment process.

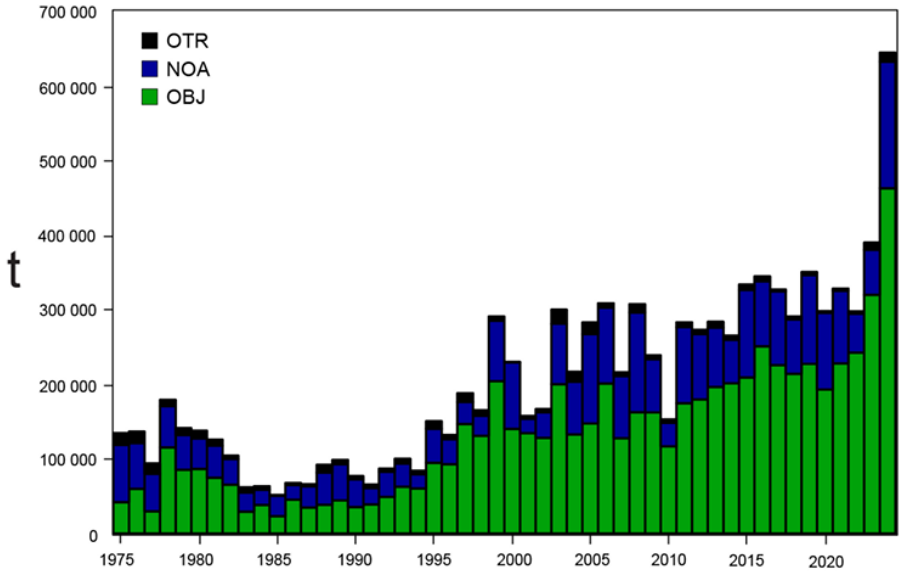


Figure 13. Skipjack tuna catches in the eastern Pacific Ocean by purse-seine set type — OBJ (floating object) and NOA (unassociated) — and by other gears (OTR), 1975–2024. The 2024 catch of approximately 645,000 t is the highest of the series. Source: IATTC (2025a)

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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 (IATTC, 2024 benchmark, updated with a 2025 risk analysis) determined that current spawning biomass is above the interim target proxy under both static and dynamic formulations, with the September 2025 Commission-level risk synthesis (IATTC, 2025b) reporting a less than 1% probability that current spawning biomass is below the limit reference point (S_{LIMIT}, defined under Resolution C-23-06 as the biomass corresponding to a 50% reduction in recruitment, $S_{0.5R0}$). The stock is not overfished and is not subject to overfishing (0% probability F exceeds $F_{MSY\text{-}proxy}$).

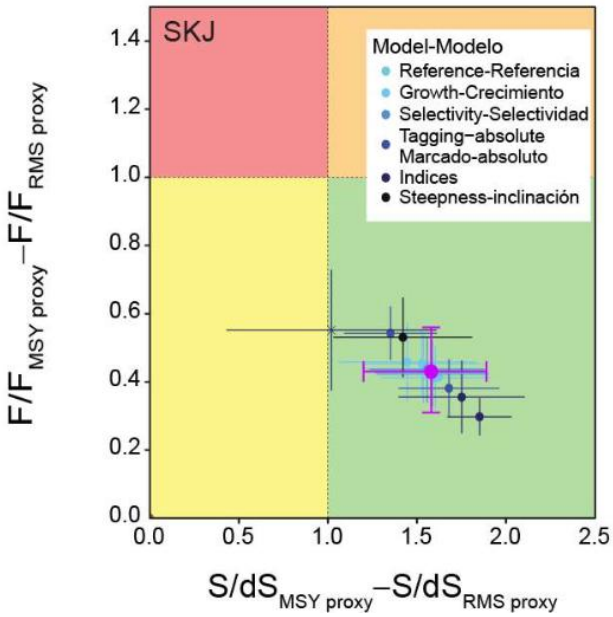


Figure 14. Kobe plot for eastern Pacific skipjack tuna, showing spawning biomass and fishing mortality relative to their MSY-proxy reference points (S/dSMSY proxy and F/FMSY proxy), based on average fishing mortality over 2021–2023. Coloured points are the individual reference models in the 2024 benchmark assessment and 2025 risk analysis; the large magenta point and bars give the median and 80% confidence interval combined across models. Source: IATTC (2025b)

References

IATTC (2024). Stock Assessment of Skipjack Tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean: 2024 Benchmark Assessment. SAC-15-04 (Rev.). Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, La Jolla, California. https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/f57dece1-81ba-4771-8fa8-3362320a368a/SAC-15-04_Skipjack-tuna-benchmark-assessment-2024.pdf

IATTC (2025a). The Tuna Fishery in the Eastern Pacific Ocean in 2024. SAC-16-01. Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, 16th Meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee, 2–6 June 2025, La Jolla, California. https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/0f3c1e8c-0ae6-41f3-a3a9-5d5891b5cc4e/SAC-16-01_The-tuna-fishery-in-the-Eastern-Pacific-Ocean-in-2024.pdf

IATTC (2025b). Staff Recommendations for Management and Data Collection, 2025. IATTC-103-01b. 103rd Meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, 1–5 September 2025, Panama City,

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Panama. https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/59c1bdbb-55e4-49fe-864d-c337afd00a2e/IATTC-103-01b_Staff-recommendations-to-the-Commission.pdf

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Species name		**Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)**	
Fishing area and stock		**FAO 51, 57 – Indian Ocean 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**

A review for the bigeye tuna was made in **September 2026** for the MarinTrust BP099 report and the Category C assessment for the **Indian Ocean bigeye tuna** has not changed because a new stock assessment is not yet available. Therefore, the assessment for this species utilizes previous outcomes and rationale.

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 Indian Ocean (IO bigeye) is subject to regular stock assessment by the IOTC. The most recent stock assessment was carried out in 2025 using a Stock Synthesis model with 36 model configurations. The assessment incorporated international catch data (Figure 1), and the range of models used was intended to capture uncertainty on stock recruitment relationship, longline selectivity, growth, and natural mortality [1].

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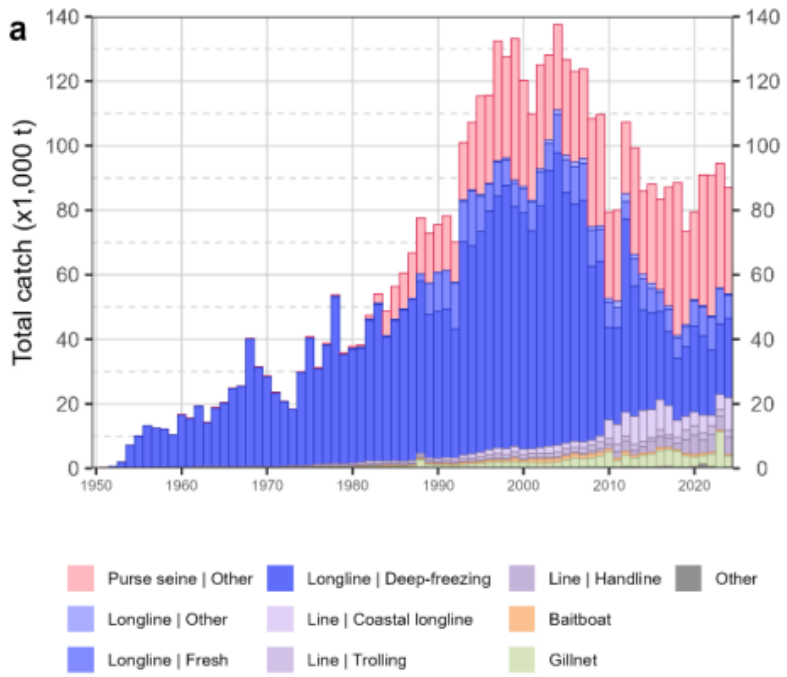


Figure 15. Indian Ocean bigeye tuna, catches [1].

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 2025 stock assessment concluded that spawning biomass levels in 2024 had "nearly recovered to the target SBMSY level" [1]. Taking into account the uncertainty in the assessment process, the IOTC documentation concludes that the stock is "overfished but not subject to overfishing" [1], where the previous assessment had concluded that it was both overfished and subject to overfishing. The 2025 conclusion still indicates that the stock is likely below the target reference point; however, the limit reference point for the stock is defined as $0.5*SB_{MSY,}$ i.e. the level at which stock biomass is half the level which can support MSY. As the stock is currently estimated to be at 98% of this level (with an 85% confidence interval that it is between 71% and 125%), biomass is very likely above the limit reference point (Figure).

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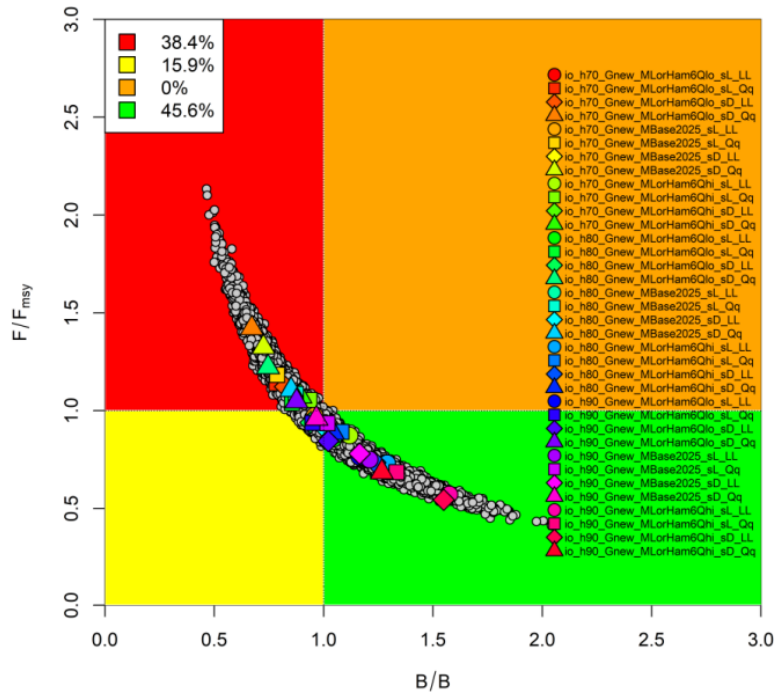


Figure 16. Aggregated Indian Ocean stock assessment Kobe plot for bigeye tuna. The coloured points represent stock status estimates from the 36 model options [1].

References

[1] IOTC (2025). Indian Ocean bigeye tuna stock status and advice, executive summary. https://iotc.org/sites/default/files/content/Stock_status/2025/English/IOTC-2025-SC28-ES02_BETE.pdf

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Species name		Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	
Fishing area and stock		FAO 61, 71, 81 – 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**

A review for the bigeye tuna was made in **September 2026** for the MarinTrust BP099 report and the Category C assessment for the **Western and Central Pacific bigeye tuna** has not changed because a new stock assessment is not yet available. Therefore, the assessment for this species utilizes previous outcomes and rationale.

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 2026, using data up to 2024. 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 [1].

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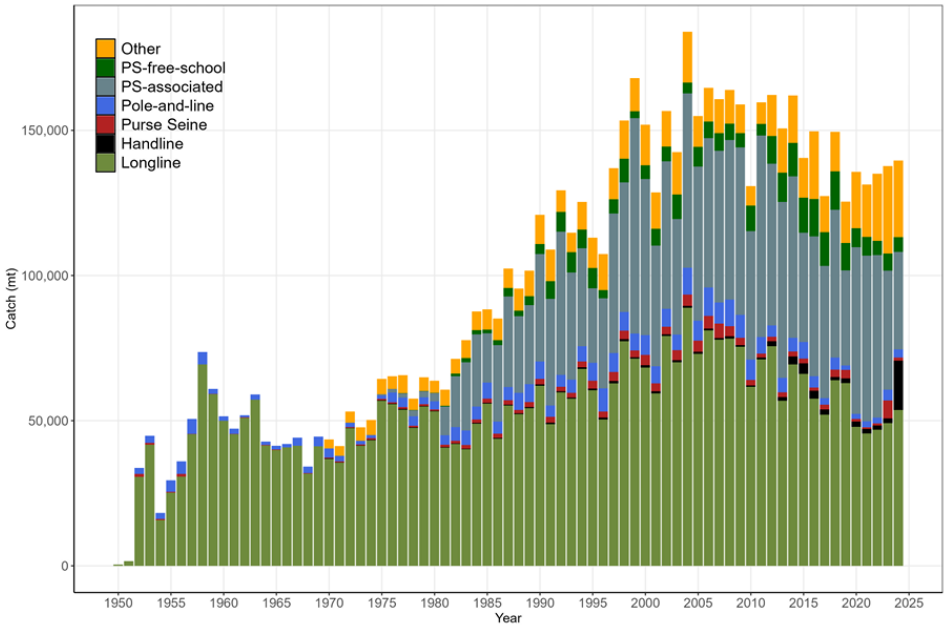


Figure 27. Annual catches of bigeye by gear type in the WCPO area covered by the assessment.

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 indicates that the stock is most likely neither overfished nor undergoing overfishing. The Kobe plot shows that the majority of the combined uncertainty distribution lies within the green quadrant (Figure), corresponding to a stock above the biomass reference point and below the fishing mortality reference point. Although some uncertainty extends into less favourable stock-status categories, the probabilities of depletion below the LRP (18.6%), biomass below SBMSY (17.3%), and fishing mortality above FMSY (24.1%) remain relatively low. Overall, the Kobe analysis indicates that the stock remains in a healthy condition and is most likely above the limit reference point while not experiencing overfishing [1].

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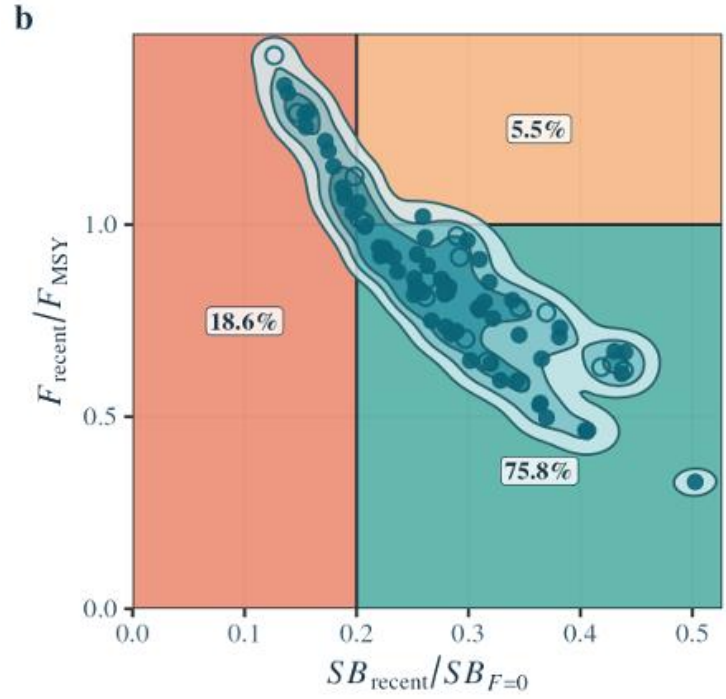


Figure 18. Western and Central Pacific bigeye tuna, Kobe plot for recent spawning potential summarising the results for each of the models in the structural uncertainty grid. Median value is shown in red [1]

References

WCPFC (2026). Stock assessment of bigeye tuna in the western and central pacific ocean. https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/32657

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Species name		Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	
Fishing area and stock		FAO 77, 87 – 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**

A review for the bigeye tuna was made in **September 2026** for the MarinTrust BP099 report and the Category C assessment for the **East Pacific bigeye tuna** has not changed because a new stock assessment is not yet available. Therefore, the assessment for this species utilizes previous outcomes and rationale.

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 stock assessment update was conducted in 2026, building on the 2024 benchmark assessment and incorporating all available information through 2025, including updated catch, abundance-index, and length-composition data from both purse-seine and longline fisheries [1].

The assessment applied the same model structure and assumptions as the 2024 benchmark assessment and utilised data from 22 fishery fleets representing the principal fisheries exploiting bigeye tuna in the EPO [1]. Catch data from both purse-seine and longline fisheries were updated through the final quarter of 2025 and incorporated into the assessment. Annual purse-seine catches declined substantially following the implementation of the Individual Vessel Threshold (IVT) measure in 2022, while longline catches remained relatively stable [1].

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The stock assessment integrates international catch, effort, abundance, and size-composition data to estimate stock status and provide management advice. The resulting outputs are used by the IATTC to evaluate stock condition and support management measures for the fishery [1].

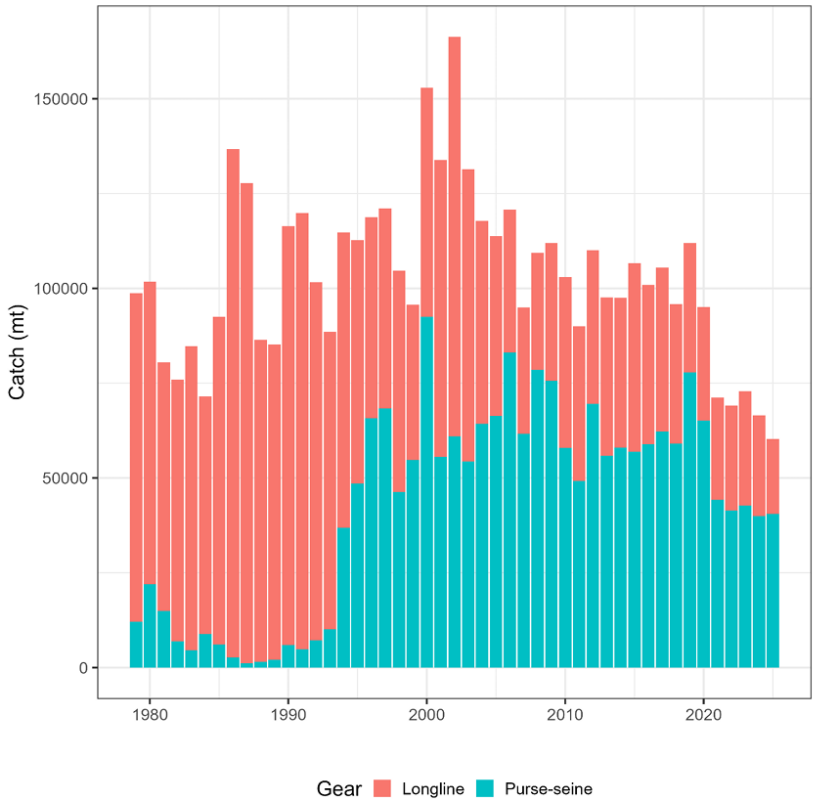


Figure 19. Annual catches (metric tons) of bigeye tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean by gear type in 1979-2025.

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 2024). 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.

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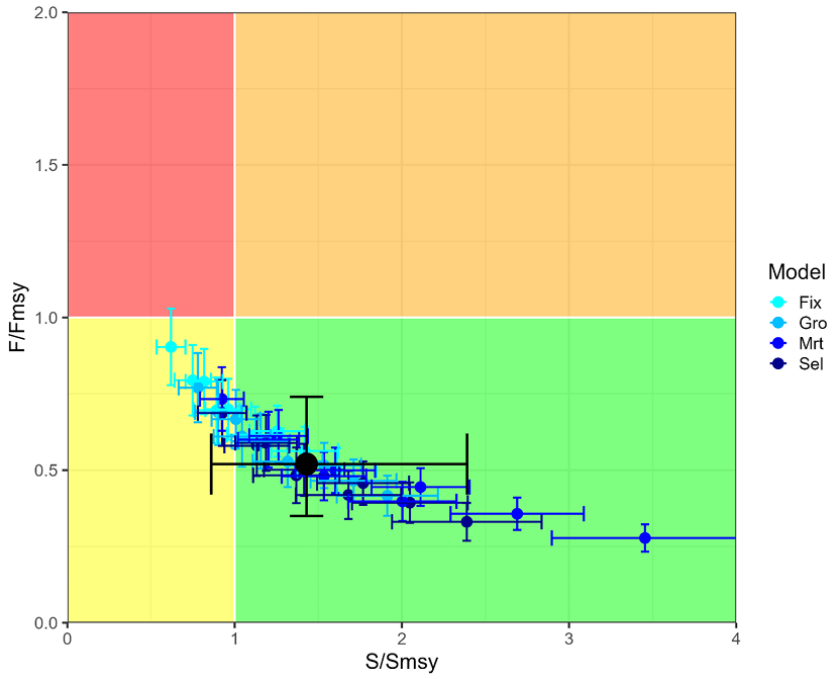


Figure 30. Phase (Kobe) plot of the most recent estimates of spawning biomass (S) and fishing mortality (F) relative to their MSY reference points (SMSY_d and FMSY) from the thirty-six reference models. Each color dot is based on S at the beginning of 2026 and average F over the most recent three years, 2023-2025, and its error bars represent the 80% confidence interval of model estimates. The large black circle and error bars represent the median and 80% confidence interval combined over all models, respectively.

References

[1] IATTC (2026). The tuna fishery in the Eastern Pacific Ocean in 2026. https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/c5e3d906-6a44-421e-a23c-5b60788f0250/SAC-17-03_BET-assessment-EN.pdf

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Traceability information

Information provided for Step 3 Path 1 or Path 2

Species name	Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) in the Indian Ocean			
Path 1	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2 outcome	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**

Species name	Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) in the WCPO			
Path 1	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2 outcome	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**

Species name	Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) in the EPO			
Path 1	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2 outcome	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**

Species name	Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) in the Indian Ocean			
Path 1	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2 outcome	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**

Species name	Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) in the WCPO			
Path 1	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2 outcome	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**

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Species name	Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) in the EPO			
Path 1	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2 outcome	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**

Species name	Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the Indian Ocean			
Path 1	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2 outcome	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**

Species name	Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the WCPO			
Path 1	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2 outcome	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**

Species name	Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the EPO			
Path 1	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2 outcome	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**

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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.

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