



By-Product assessment report

BP071

Chotiwat Manufacturing Public Co. Ltd

Document TEM-003 (prev. FISH-1) - Version 3.1

Issued April 2025 – Effective April 2025

Report code	BP071	Date of issue	March 2026
--------------------	-------	----------------------	------------

1. Application details		
Applicant	Chotiwat Manufacturing Public Co. Ltd	
Applicant country	Thailand	
2. Certification Body details		
Name of Certification Body (CB)	LRQA	
Contact information for CB	mt-ca@lrqa.com	
Assessor name	Blanca Gonzalez	
CB internal peer reviewer name	Ayana Sabu	
Internal peer review evaluation	Agree with evaluation	
Number of Assessment days	1	
Comments on the assessment	This assessment covers ten byproduct species/source location combinations. All ten byproducts are fished by at least one High Risk flag state, and therefore all were subjected to the Step 3 assessment. The applicant provided detailed additional information, meeting the KDE requirements for all ten byproducts. All ten byproducts also passed the Category C assessment, meaning that all ten were downgraded to Medium Risk, and subsequently Approved, source with caution.	
3. Approval validity	Valid from 03/2026	Valid until 03/2027
4. Assessment cycle	Re-Approval	

1. Scope Extension Assessment

Extension of the Scope	The scope extension included the addition and/or removal of fisheries species, flag states, and FAO areas. The byproduct species listed in this report are not considered ETP species under the Marin Trust definition, thereby fulfilling this requirement for the assessment. A total of 14 by-products were assessed; four of which are caught by medium-risk flag state vessels. Step 3 is not required and they are approved but should be sourced with caution. The remaining 10 by-products are captured by high-risk-flag state vessels and require a Step 3 assessment. Additional information was provided by the applicant to complete the assessment. All the fisheries passed the Category C assessment, and traceability information allowed these fisheries to be downgraded to medium risk, approving these byproducts, but they should be sourced with caution.
Name of Certification Body (CB)	LRQA
Contact information for CB	mt-ca@lrqa.com
Assessor name	Blanca Gonzalez
CB internal peer reviewer name	Ayana Sabu
Internal peer review evaluation	Agree with evaluation

Comments on the assessment	The byproduct species listed in this report are not considered ETP species under the Marin Trust definition, thereby fulfilling this requirement for the assessment. A total of 14 by-products were assessed; four of which are caught by medium-risk flag state vessels. Step 3 is not required and they are approved but should be sourced with caution. The remaining 10 by-products are captured by high-risk-flag state vessels and require a Step 3 assessment. Additional information was provided by the applicant to complete the assessment. All the fisheries passed the Category C assessment, and traceability information allowed these fisheries to be downgraded to medium risk, approving these byproducts, but they should be sourced with caution.
Approval validity	03/202603/2027
Approval Validity (Scope extension)	07/202603/2027

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
Albacore tuna - <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Senegal, Taiwan	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34	Approved source with caution
Albacore tuna - <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Taiwan	FAO 41,47	Approved source with caution
Albacore tuna - <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	China, Kiribati, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu	FAO 71	Approved source with caution
Albacore tuna - <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	China, Taiwan, USA	FAO 77, 81, 87	Approved source with caution

Bigeye tuna - <i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Seychelles, South Korea, Spain	FAO 51,57	Approved source with caution
Bigeye tuna - <i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, USA	FAO 71, 77	Approved source with caution
Skipjack tuna - <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Senegal	FAO 34	Approved source with caution
Skipjack tuna - <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Maldives, Seychelles, South Korea, Spain	FAO 51,57	Approved source with caution
Skipjack tuna - <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 61, 71	Approved source with caution
Skipjack tuna - <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Kiribati, Nauru, South Korea, USA	FAO 77	Approved source with caution
Yellowfin tuna - <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Senegal	FAO 34	Approved source with caution
Yellowfin tuna - <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Seychelles, South Korea, Spain	FAO 51,57	Approved source with caution
Yellowfin tuna - <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 61, 71	Approved source with caution
Yellowfin tuna - <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Kiribati, Nauru, USA	FAO 77	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 <i>Common and Latin names</i>	Flag country(ies)	IUCN Red List <i>Select IUCN red list category from dropdown</i>	CITES Appendices <i>Select CITES appendix status from dropdown</i>	Step 2 risk status <i>Low risk/ Medium risk/ High risk</i>	Step 3 required <i>Yes / No</i>
Albacore tuna - <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Senegal, Taiwan	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Albacore tuna - <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Taiwan	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Albacore tuna - <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	China, Kiribati, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Albacore tuna - <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	China, Taiwan, USA	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Bigeye tuna - <i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Seychelles, South Korea, Spain	Vulnerable	Not listed	Medium Risk	No

Bigeye tuna - <i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, USA	Vulnerable	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Skipjack tuna - <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Senegal	Least concern	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Skipjack tuna - <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Maldives, Seychelles, South Korea, Spain	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Skipjack tuna - <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Skipjack tuna - <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Kiribati, Nauru, South Korea, USA	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Yellowfin tuna - <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Senegal	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No

Yellowfin tuna - <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Seychelles, South Korea, Spain	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Yellowfin tuna - <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Yellowfin tuna - <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Kiribati, Nauru, USA	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes

Step 3 Assessment Outcomes

By-product species name <i>Common and Latin names</i>	Flag country(ies)	Fishing Area	Stock name <i>(If applicable e.g. Eastern Pacific stock)</i>	Category C Assessment Outcome <i>Pass/Fail</i>	Traceability information <i>Path 1 – Yes OR Path 2 – Yes/No OR MT Approved Whole Fish</i>	Step 3 Risk Outcome <i>Risk downgraded to Medium Risk/ Remains High Risk</i>
---	-------------------	--------------	---	--	--	---

Albacore tuna - <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Senegal, Taiwan	FAO 21- Northwest Atlantic	Northern Atlantic stock	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
		FAO 27- Northeast Atlantic				
		FAO 31- Northern portion of Western Central Atlantic				
		FAO 34- Northern portion of Eastern Central Atlantic				
		FAO 31- Southern portion of Western Central Atlantic	Southern Atlantic stock			
		FAO 34- Southern portion of Eastern Central Atlantic				

Albacore tuna - <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	Taiwan	FAO 41-Southwest Atlantic FAO 47-Southeast Atlantic	Southern Atlantic tock	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Albacore tuna - <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	China, Kiribati, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu	FAO 71 - Western Central Pacific	Southern Pacific stock	Pass	Path 1 – Yes (China) Path 2 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Albacore tuna - <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	China, Taiwan, USA	FAO 77 - Eastern Central Pacific FAO 81 -Southwest Pacific FAO 87 - Southeast Pacific	Southern Pacific stock	Pass	Path 1 – Yes (China) Path 2 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Bigeye tuna - <i>Thunnus obesus</i>	Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, USA	FAO 71- Western Central Pacific FAO 77- Eastern Central Pacific	Western Central Pacific stock Eastern Pacific Ocean stock	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk

Skipjack tuna - <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Maldives, Seychelles, South Korea, Spain	FAO 51 -Western Indian Ocean FAO 57 - Eastern Indian Ocean	Indian Ocean stock	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Skipjack tuna - <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Philipines, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 61 -Northwest Pacific FAO 71- Western Central Pacific	Western and Central Pacific stock	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Skipjack tuna - <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	Kiribati, Nauru, South Korea, USA	FAO 77 – Eastern Central Pacific	Eastern Pacific stock	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Yellowfin tuna - <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 61-Northwest Pacific FAO 71- Western Central Pacific	Western and Central Pacific stock	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk

Yellowfin tuna - <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	Kiribati, Nauru, USA	FAO 77 -Eastern Central Pacific	Eastern Pacific stock	Pass	Path 2 – Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Comments on Step 3 Assessment: <u>To be considered by on-site auditor:</u> Alabcore tuna / FAO 77, 81 and 87: by product from USA flagged vessels can only be sourced from FAO 77, since the client asked to remove USA from FAO 81 and 87 from the assessment.						

Appendix 2 – detailed assessment outcomes

(step 2 and step 3 if applicable)

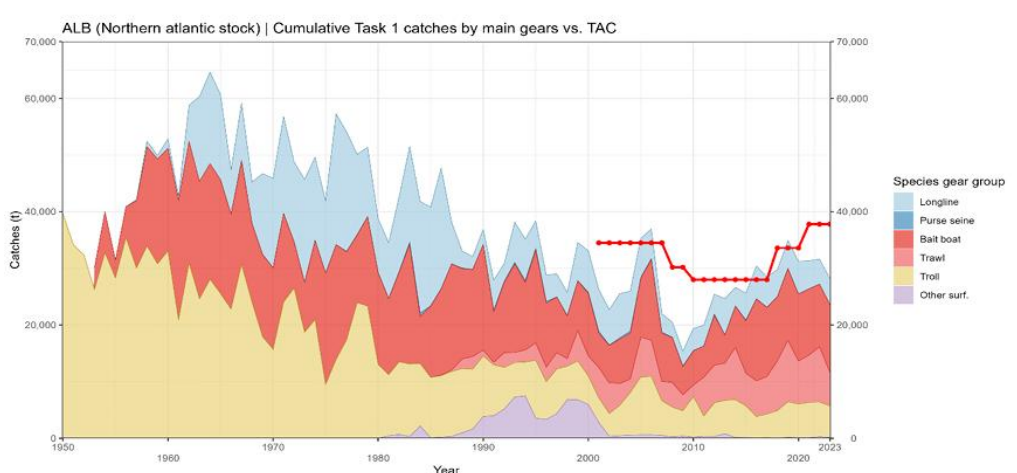
Step 2 outcomes

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
China	High	4.21	4.33	3.2	1	1	5	1	36.79%
Taiwan	High	4.17	3.06	2.27	1	1	5	1	90.57%
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%
Micronesia (FS of)	High	1.92	2.94	1.93	1	1	5	1	31.13%

Nauru	Medium	2.04	1	1.64	1	1		1	53.30%
Papua New Guinea	High	2.04	2.94	2.07	1	1	5	1	26.42%
Philippines	Medium	2.04	2.06	2.53	1	1	1	1	53.77%
Korea (Rep. South)	Medium	3.67	3.11	1.97	1	1	1	1	83.96%
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%
Maldives	High	2.25	1.67	2.13	1	1	1	1	26.89%
Senegal	Medium	2.38	2.72	2.4	1	1	1	1	41.04%
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%
USA	Medium	2.29	2.06	2.37	1	1	1	1	91.04%
Indonesia	Medium	3.33	2.56	2.47	1	1	1	1	59.43%

Step 3 outcomes

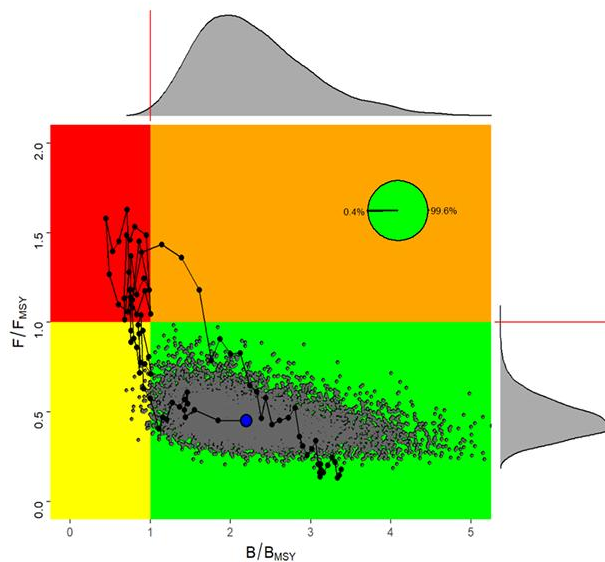
Category C assessment

Species name		Albacore tuna - <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>
Fishing area and stock		FAO 21 – Northwest Atlantic Ocean FAO 27 – Northeast Atlantic Ocean FAO 31 – Northern portion of Western and Central Atlantic FAO 34 – Northern portion of Eastern Central Atlantic North Atlantic stock
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 clause is met considering that: The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) conducts stock assessments for albacore tuna in the North Atlantic. The most recent assessment update was carried out in 2023 and incorporated catch, size, and relative abundance data available up to 2021. In addition to the surplus production model used within the adopted Management Procedure (MP), the assessment also applied a Stock Synthesis model to further evaluate the status of the stock (ICAAT 2025).  Total albacore catches reported to ICCAT by gear for the northern Atlantic stocks including TAC (red dotted line) (ICAAT 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 clause is met considering that:

The Stock Synthesis model indicates that the North Atlantic albacore stock has recovered from previously overfished levels and is now well above B_{MSY} , with fishing mortality below F_{MSY} ($F_{2021}/F_{MSY} = 0.45$). The probability of the stock being in the green quadrant of the Kobe plot ($B > B_{MSY}$ and $F < F_{MSY}$) is 99.6%, while the probability of being in the red quadrant is 0%. These results indicate that the stock biomass is above the target reference point and therefore above the limit reference point (ICAAT 2025).



North Atlantic albacore (Kobe plot). Stock status trajectories of B/B_{MSY} and F/F_{MSY} over time (1930-2021), as well as uncertainty (grey dots) around the current (F_{2021}/F_{MSY} , B_{2021}/B_{MSY}) estimate (blue point) based on Stock Synthesis model with probability of being overfished and overfishing (red, 0%), of being neither overfished nor overfishing (green, 99.6%), and of being overfished (yellow, 0.4%) (ICAAT 2025).

References

ICCAT. 2025. International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas. Atlantic albacore tuna, stock assessment summary. https://www.iccat.int/Documents/SCRS/ExecSum/ALB_ENG.pdf

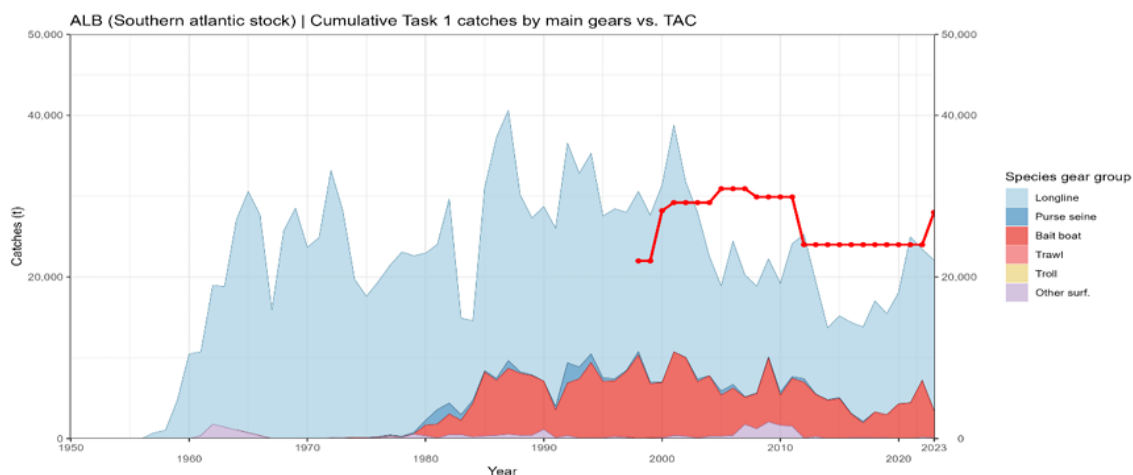
Species name	Albacore tuna - <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>
Fishing area and stock	FAO 41 – Southwest Atlantic Ocean FAO 47 – Southeast Atlantic Ocean FAO 31 – Southern portion of Western Central Atlantic

FAO 34 – Southern portion of Eastern Central Atlantic South Atlantic stock		
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 clause is met considering that:

The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) conducts stock assessments for albacore tuna in the South Atlantic. The most recent assessment update was carried out in 2020 and incorporated catch and effort data up to 2018 and uses a non-equilibrium surplus-production model to evaluate the status of the stock (ICAAT 2025).



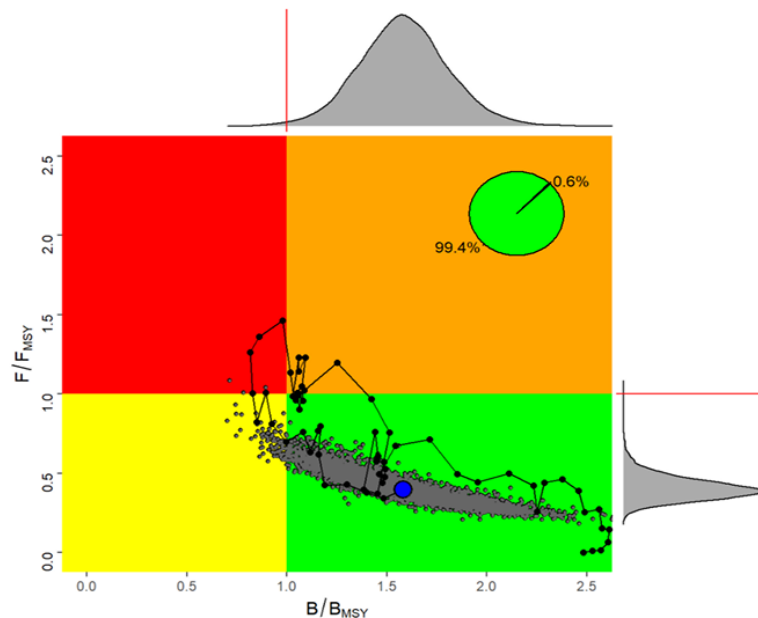
Total albacore catches reported to ICCAT by gear for the southern Atlantic stocks including TAC (red dotted line) (ICAAT 2025).

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 clause is met considering that:

The stock assessment indicates that the South Atlantic albacore stock biomass is above the limit reference point. Model results show that biomass has increased since fishing mortality began declining in the early 2000s. The median estimate of B_{2018}/B_{MSY} is 1.58 (range: 1.14–2.05), while F_{2018}/F_{MSY} is 0.40 (range: 0.28–0.59), indicating that biomass is above B_{MSY} and fishing mortality is

below F_{MSY} . The assessment estimated a 99.4% probability that the stock is not overfished and not undergoing overfishing, with only a 0.6% probability of being overfished (ICAAT 2025).



South Atlantic albacore (Kobe plot). Stock status trajectories of B/B_{MSY} and F/F_{MSY} over time (1956-2018), as well as uncertainty (grey dots) around the current (2018) estimate (blue point) based on Bayesian surplus production model with probability of being overfished and overfishing (red, 0%), of being neither overfished nor overfishing (green, 99.4%), and of being overfished (yellow, 0.6%) (ICAAT 2025).

References

ICCAT. 2025. International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas. Atlantic albacore tuna, stock assessment summary. https://www.iccat.int/Documents/SCRS/ExecSum/ALB_ENG.pdf

Species name		Albacore tuna - <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	
Fishing area and stock		FAO 71 – Northern portion of the Western central Pacific Ocean FAO 77 - Northern portion of the Eastern Central Pacific Ocean Northern Pacific stock	
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

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

| Approved by MarinTrust Fisheries Manager

Controlled Copy- No unauthorised copying or alteration permitted

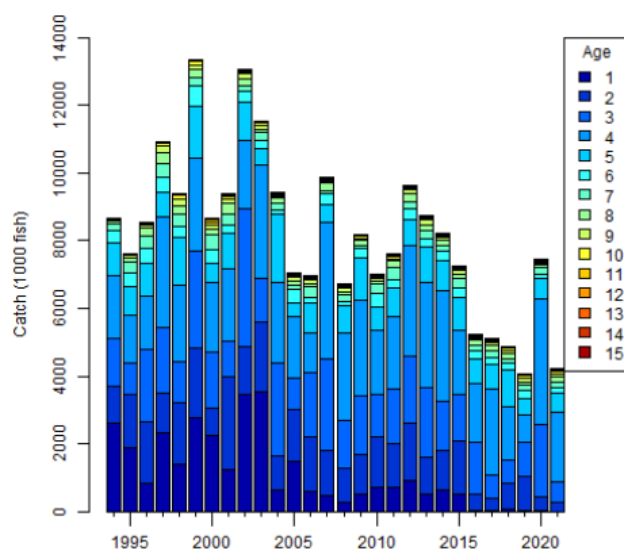
© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

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 clause is met considering that:

The most recent available stock assessment for the northern Pacific albacore stock was conducted in 2023 by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), using all available data up to 2021. The assessment incorporated catch and size-composition data within a length-based, age- and sex-structured Stock Synthesis model to evaluate stock status and population dynamics (WCPFC 2024).

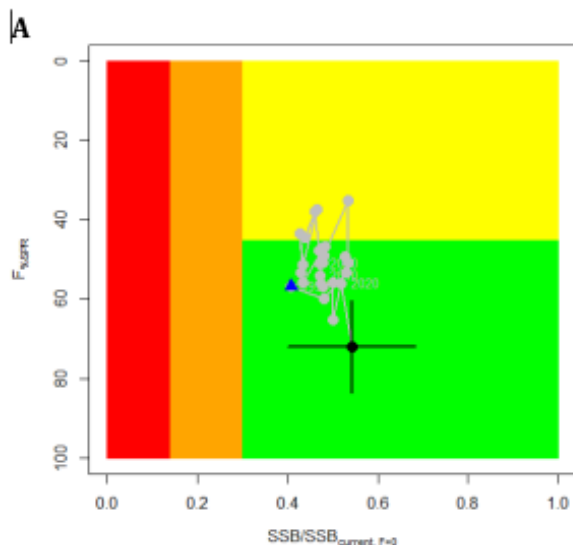


Historical catch-at-age of North Pacific Albacore estimated by the base case stock assessment model (WCPFC 2024).

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

The clause is met considering that:

The most recent stock assessment indicates that spawning stock biomass is above both the threshold reference point (30% $SSB_{current, F=0}$) and the limit reference point (14% $SSB_{current, F=0}$) adopted by the WCPFC and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. Projections further indicate that if current fishing intensity is maintained, female spawning stock biomass is expected to remain around 54% of unfished biomass, with a 97.7% probability of remaining above the limit reference point over the next ten years. These results indicates that the stock is not overfished and is not undergoing overfishing (WCPFC 2024).



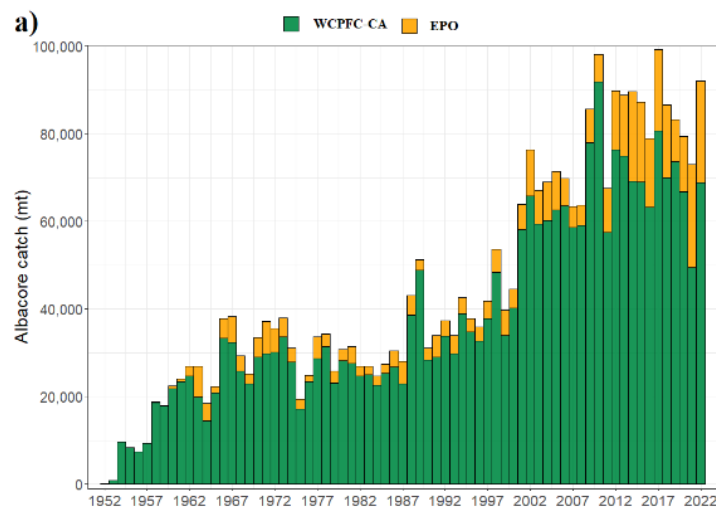
Stock status phase plot showing the status of the north Pacific albacore stock relative to the biomass-based threshold and limit reference points, and fishing intensity-based target reference point (F45%SPR) over the modelling period (1994 – 2021). (WCPFC 2024).

References

WCPFC. 2024. Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. North Pacific albacore tuna, stock assessment summary. <https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/05/north-pacific-albacore-tuna>

Species name		Albacore tuna - <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>	
Fishing area and stock		FAO 71 – Southern portion of the Western central Pacific Ocean FAO 77 - Southern portion of the Eastern Central Pacific Ocean FAO 81 - Southwest Pacific Ocean FAO 87 - Southeast Pacific Ocean Southern Pacific Ocean stock	
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 clause is met considering that:			

The South Pacific Commission (SPC), through the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), assesses the albacore tuna stock in the South Pacific, including both the WCPFC and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC). The last stock assessment occurred in 2024, using a MULTIFAN-CL model. Data include catch, effort, length & weight-frequency data for the fisheries included in the analysis, and tag-recapture data. Conditional age-at-length data are also used directly as data in the assessment model; thus, removals of the species are included in the stock assessment process (WCPFC 2024).

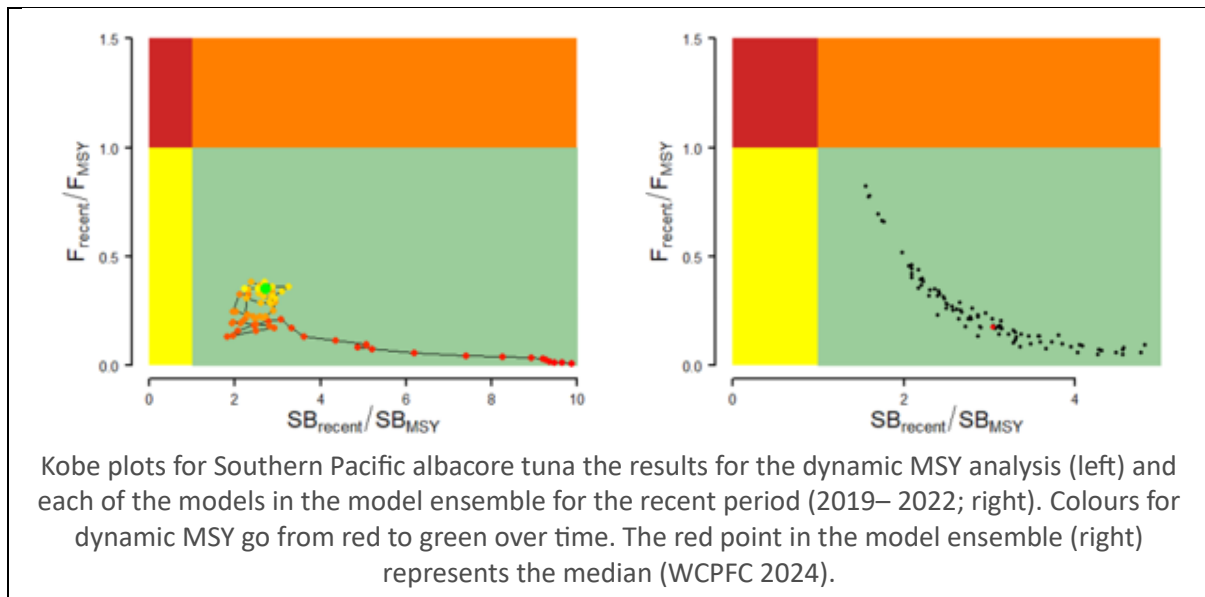


Annual catches of albacore tuna by the convention area covered by the stock assessment (WCPFC 2024).

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

The clause is et considering that:

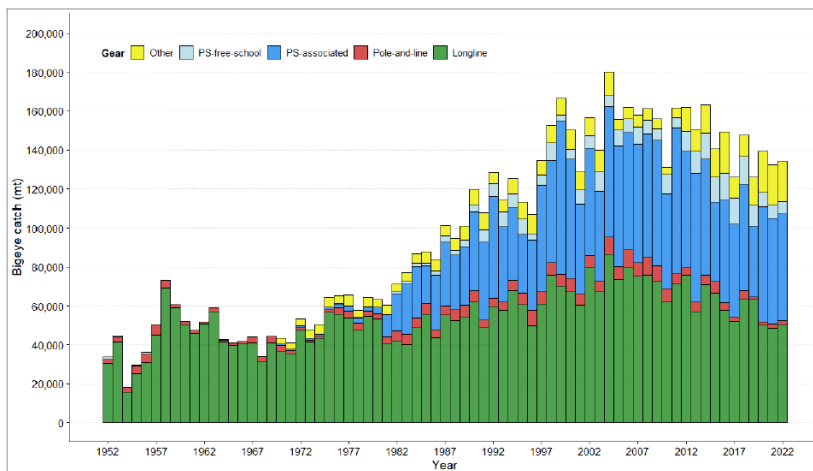
According to the most recent stock assessment, the South Pacific albacore tuna stock biomass is estimated to be above the limit reference point. The assessment estimated the recent spawning biomass relative to unfished spawning biomass ($SB_{\text{recent}}/SB_{F=0}$) at a median value of 0.48, with an uncertainty range (10th–90th percentile) of 0.36–0.62. The adopted LRP for the stock is 0.20 $SB/SB_{F=0}$, and results from the model ensemble indicate that all models estimate $SB_{\text{recent}}/SB_{F=0}$ above this limit reference point; also, the spawning biomass is estimated to be above the biomass level associated with MSY (SB_{MSY}) indicating that this stock is not experiencing overfishing (WCPFC 2024).



References

WCPFC (2024). Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. WCPFC. 2024. Stock assessment of south Pacific albacore: 2024. <https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/23119>

Species name		Bigeye tuna - <i>Thunnus obesus</i>	
Fishing area and stock		FAO 71 – Western Central Pacific Ocean Western and Central Pacific stock	
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 clause is met considering that:			
The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) assesses the bigeye tuna stock in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean every three years. The last stock assessment occurred in 2023, where a MULTIFAN-CL model was used. Data consist of catch, effort, length & weight-frequency data for the fisheries defined in the analysis, and tag-recapture data. Conditional age-at-length data are also used directly as data in the assessment model; thus, removals of the species are included in the stock assessment process (WCPFC 2023).			

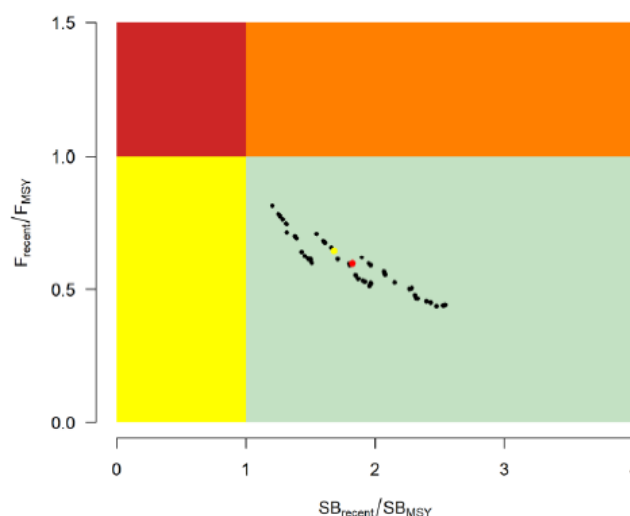


Annual catches of bigeye tuna by gear in the WCPO area covered by the stock assessment (WCPFC 2023).

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

The clause is met considering that:

The 2023 WCPO bigeye tuna stock assessment estimated that the median recent spawning depletion is well above the limit reference point. The reference points calculated from the uncertainty grid results suggest that the median $SB_{\text{recent}}/SB_{F=0}$ is 0.35 and F/F_{MSY} is less than one, with a median value of 0.59; thus, the terminal spawning potential is well above both SB_{MSY} and $20\%SB_{F=0}$, and the fishing mortality is well below F_{MSY} indicating that the bigeye stock in the WCPO is not overfished nor undergoing overfishing (WCPFC 2023).

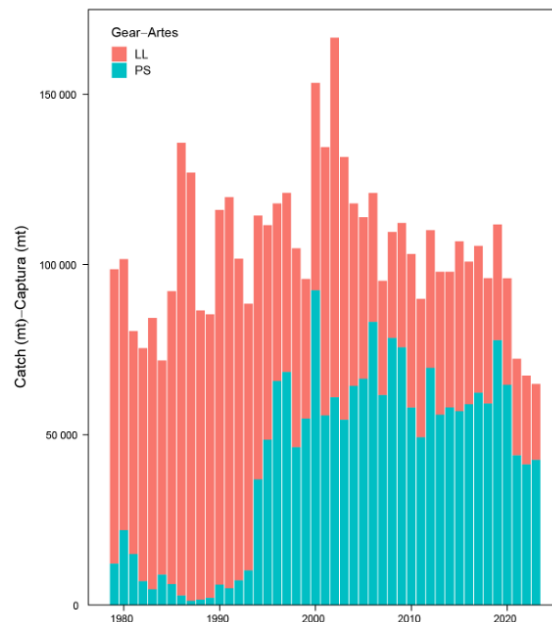


Kobe plot summarizing the results for each of the models in the structural uncertainty grid. The plots represent estimates of stock status in terms of spawning biomass depletion and fishing mortality. The yellow point is the 2023 diagnostic model and red point is the median (WCPFC 2023).

References

WCPFC. 2023. Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. Stock assessment of bigeye tuna in the western and central Pacific Ocean: 2023 <https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/19353>

Species name		Bigeye tuna - <i>Thunnus obesus</i>	
Fishing area and stock		FAO 77 – Eastern Central Pacific Ocean Eastern Pacific Ocean stock	
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 clause is met considering that:			
The 2024 benchmark stock assessment of bigeye tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean, carried out by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), uses catch data from purse-seine and longline fleets, along with size-composition information and abundance indices to run a length- and age-structured Stock Synthesis (SS3) model (IATTC 2024).			

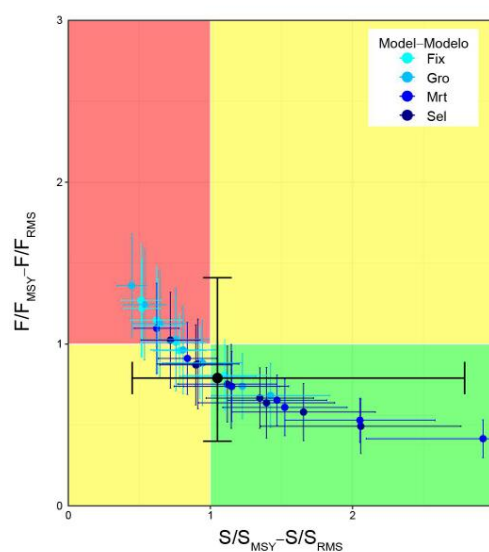


Annual catches (metric tons) of bigeye tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean by gear type in 1979-2023 (IATTC 2024).

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

The clause is met considering that:

The assessment estimated SB/SB_{MSY} at approximately 0.86 and F/F_{MSY} at about 0.74. These results indicate that the stock is above the limit reference point and therefore not overfished, although spawning biomass remains below the level associated with maximum sustainable yield (B_{MSY}) (IAATC 2024).

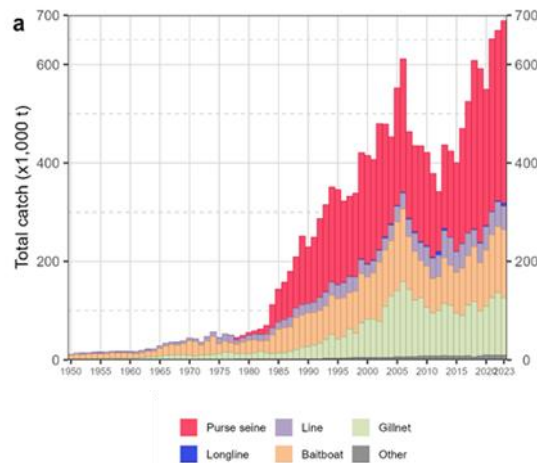


Kobe plot of the most recent estimates of spawning biomass (S) and fishing mortality (F) relative to their MSY reference points (S_{MSY_d} and F_{MSY}) from the thirty-three reference models. Each dot is based on the average F over the most recent three years, 2021-2023, and the error bars represent the 95% confidence interval of model estimates. The black dot and error bars represent the medium and 95% confidence interval of combined values, respectively (IAATC 2024).

References

IAATC. 2024. Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. Stock assessment of bigeye tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean: 2024 benchmark assessment. June 2024. https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/23cfd40e-2865-451a-b63a-b22132a760ab/SAC-15-02_Bigeye-tuna-benchmark-assessment-2024.pdf

Species name		Skipjack tuna - <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	
Fishing area and stock		FAO 51 - Western Indian Ocean FAP 57 - Eastern Indian Ocean Indian Ocean Stock	
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 clause is met considering that:			
The most recent assessment was conducted in 2023 by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) using a Stock Synthesis model, which uses four types of data: catch, size frequency, tagging, and CPUE indices (IOTC 2024); thus, the stock assessment process includes removals of the species.			

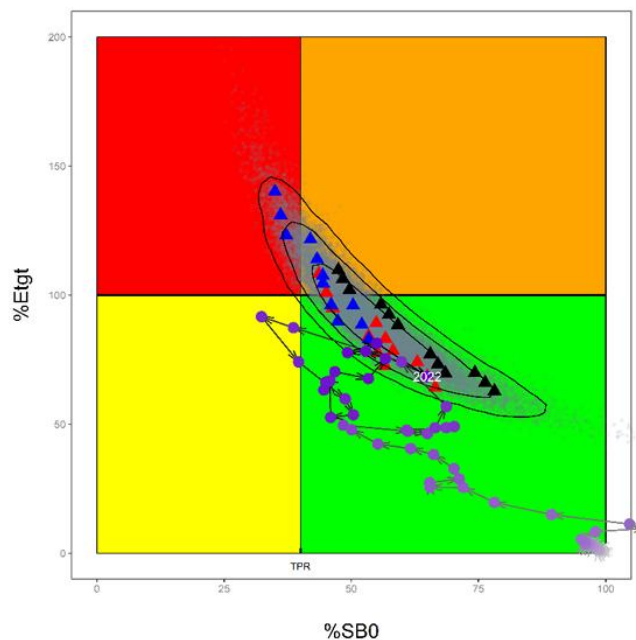


Skipjack tuna annual time series of cumulative nominal catches (metric tonnes; t) by fishery in the Indian Ocean from 1950 to 2023 (IOTC 2024).

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

The clause is met considering that:

The latest stock assessment indicates that the skipjack tuna stock's current spawning biomass is estimated at 53% of unexploited levels, well above the adopted target reference point of 40% SB_0 , and the current exploitation rate is below the target rate with a 70% probability. Spawning biomass remains above SB_{MSY} , and fishing mortality is below F_{MSY} with a 98.4% probability. Historically, biomass has remained well above the reference limit of 20% SB_0 . Therefore, the stock is considered neither overfished nor subject to overfishing (IOTC 2024).

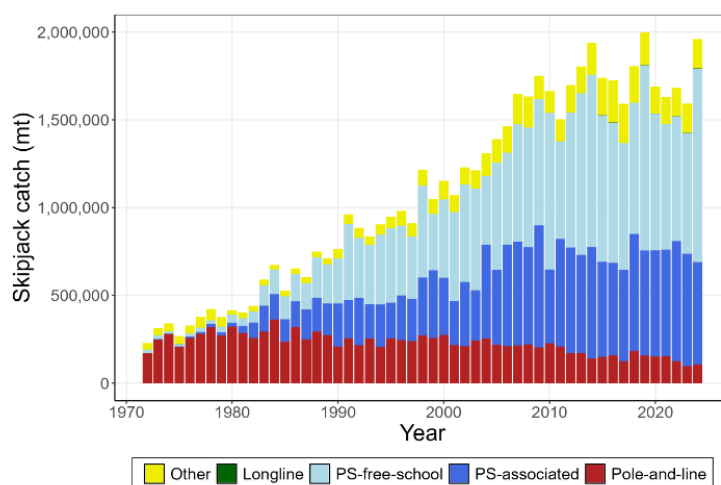


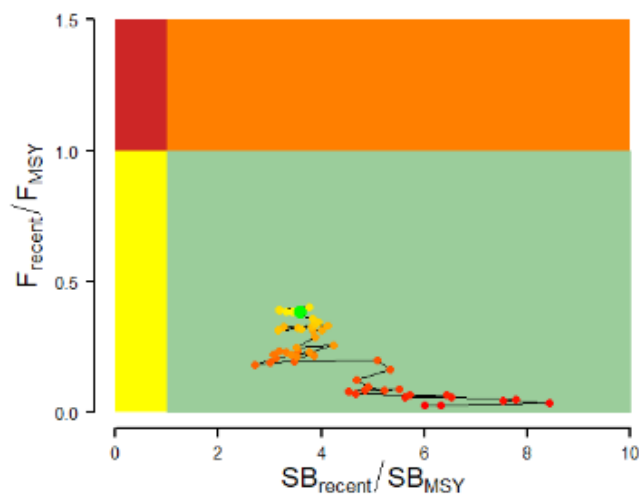
Skipjack tuna Indian Ocean stock assessment Kobe plot of the 2023 uncertainty grid. Left - current stock status, relative to SB0 and F (x-axis) and F40%B0 (y-axis) reference points for the final model grid.. TPR indicates 40% B0; Triangles represent MPD estimates from individual models (black, models based on PL index; red, models based on PLS index; blue, models based on both PLS and ABBI index). Grey dots represent uncertainty from individual models. The arrowed line represents the historical stock trajectory for model PLS. Contours represent 50, 80, and 90% confidence regions (IOTC 2024).

References

IOTC. 2024. Indian Ocean Tuna Commission. Indian Ocean Skipjack Tuna Stock Status: Executive Summary. https://iotc.org/sites/default/files/content/Stock_status/2024/English/IOTC-2024-SC27-ES03_SKJE.pdf

Species name		Skipjack tuna - <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>
Fishing area and stock		FAO 61 – Northwest Pacific Ocean FAO 71 - Western Central Pacific Ocean Western and Central Pacific stock
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 Pass

		removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	
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 clause is met considering that: The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) assesses the skipjack tuna stock in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean every three years. The last stock assessment was conducted in 2025 using a MULTIFAN-CL model. Data consist of catch, effort, length & weight-frequency data for the fisheries defined in the analysis, and tag-recapture data (WCPFC 2025).  Annual catches of skipjack tuna by gear in the WCPO area covered by the stock assessment. (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 2025 WCPO skipjack tuna stock assessment indicates that spawning potential has remained stable as have fishing mortality rates, with a spawning biomass is about 51% of unfished levels ($SB_{recent}/SB_{F=0}=0.51$), a fishing pressure below F_{MSY} ($F_{recent}/F_{MSY}=0.35$), and spawning biomass is far above SB_{MSY} ($SB_{recent}/SB_{F=0}=3.90$), with no model suggesting depletion below the 20% limit reference point. Therefore, the stock is not considered to be overfished nor undergoing overfishing (WCPFC 2025).			



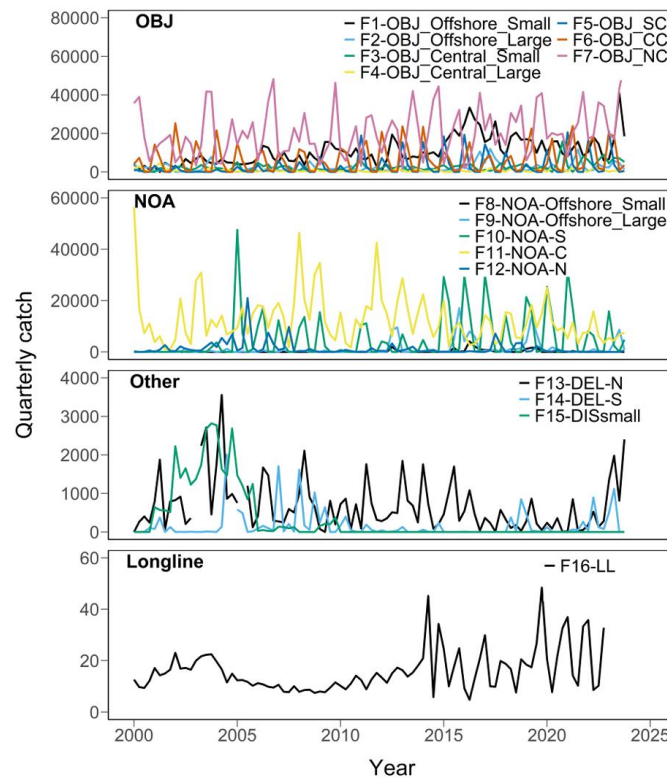
Kobe plot summarising the results for the dynamic MSY analysis, colours go from red to green over time (WCPFC 2025).

References

WCPFC. 2025. Stock assessment of skipjack tuna in the western and central Pacific Ocean: 2025. <https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/26679>

Species name		Skipjack tuna - <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	
Fishing area and stock		FAO 77 – Eastern Central Pacific Ocean Eastern Pacific Ocean stock	
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 clause is met considering that:			
The most recent skipjack tuna stock assessment by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) for the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) was a benchmark assessment completed in 2024 using an integrated age-structured catch-at-length model implemented in Stock Synthesis (SS3). The assessment included catch data, standardized CPUE indices, echosounder buoy biomass indices,			

extensive tagging-based biomass estimates, and fishery-dependent length-composition data (IAATC 2024).

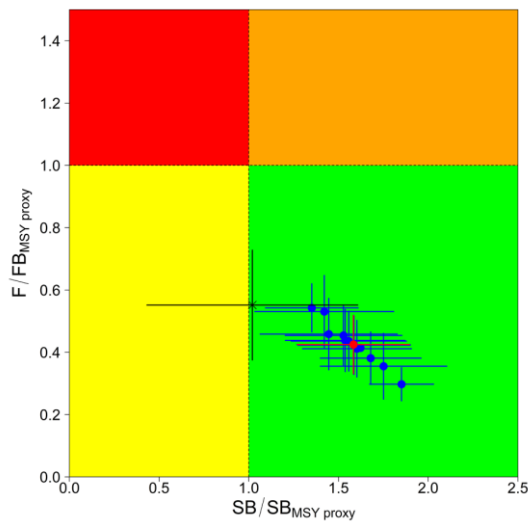


Quarterly catches of skipjack tuna, in tons, in the EPO, 2000-2023, by fishery. NOTE: The y-axis scale varies by plot. The unit for longline fishery catch is thousand fish, while it is metric tons for other fisheries. The actual data used in the assessment only includes 2006 to 2023 (IATTC 2024).

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

The clause is met considering that:

In the most recent stock assessment of skipjack tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean, the reference model estimates that the spawning biomass is currently above the target proxy of 30% of the unexploited spawning biomass under either the static (SBR) or the dynamic (dSBR) spawning biomass ratio. Also, the probability that spawning biomass is below the limit reference point is less than 10%, and this conclusion is robust across all sensitivity analyses. Based on this, the stock is considered not overfished under the current fishing regime (IATTC 2024).



Kobe plot showing the most recent stock status estimates from all the models. The x-axis is $SB_{current}/0.3 \times \text{dynamic } SB_0$. Each dot represents the average F for the most recent three years, 2021-2023, and the error bars show the 80% confidence intervals of the model estimates. The red dot and error bars represent the reference model's estimates. The black cross and error bars represent model estimates excluding the ECHO index (IATTC 2024)

References

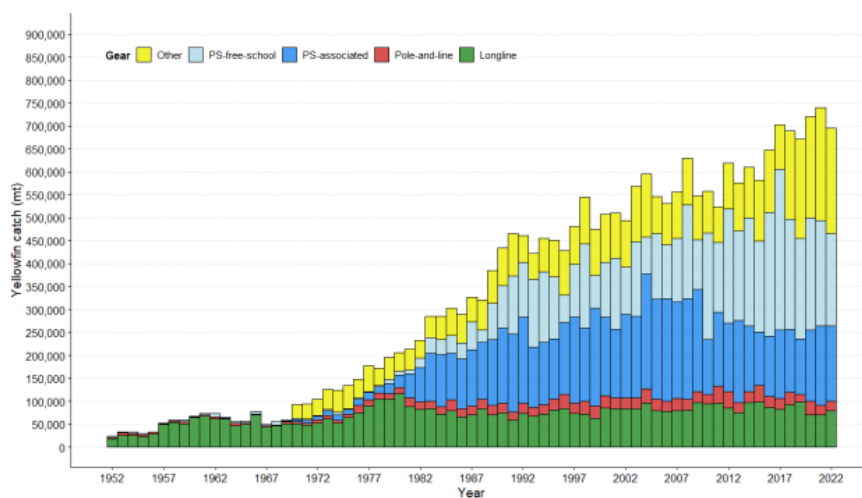
IATTC. 2024. Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. Skipjack tuna benchmark assessment 2024. 15th Meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee, Eastern Pacific Ocean. https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/f57dece1-81ba-4771-8fa8-3362320a368a/SAC-15-04_Skipjack-tuna-benchmark-assessment-2024.pdf

Species name		Yellowfin tuna - <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	
Fishing area and stock		FAO 61 – Northwest Pacific Ocena FAO 71 - Western Central Pacific Ocena Western and Central Pacific Ocean stock	
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 clause is met considering that:

The Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) assesses the yellowfin tuna stock in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean every three years. The last stock assessment occurred in 2023, where a MULTIFAN-CL model was used. Data include catch, effort, length & weight-frequency data for the fisheries included in the analysis, and tag-recapture data. Conditional age-at-length data are also used directly as data in the assessment model; thus, removals of the species are included in the stock assessment process (WCPFC 2023).

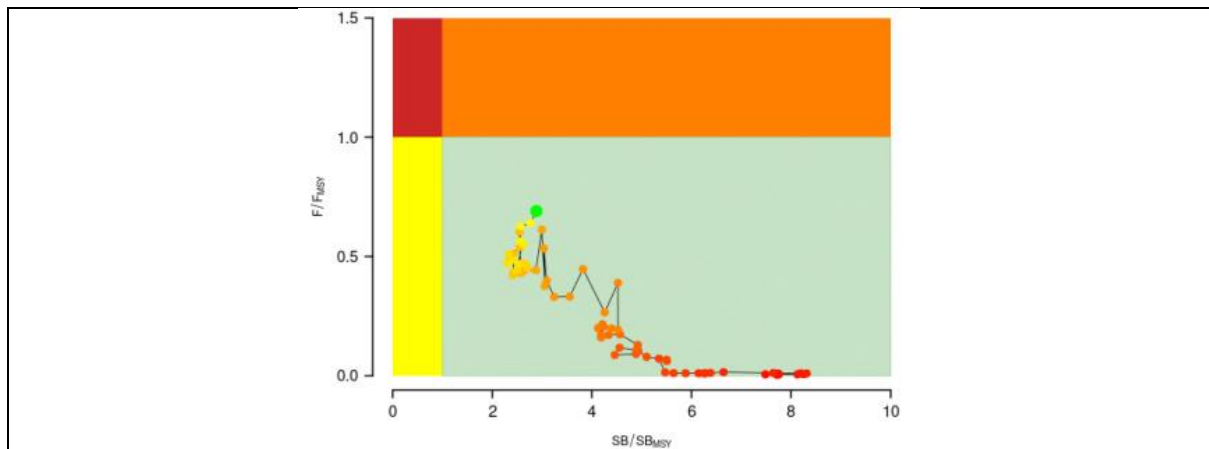


Annual catches of yellowfin tuna by gear in the WCPO area covered by the stock assessment (WCPFC 2023).

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

The clause is met considering that:

The 2023 WCPO yellowfin tuna stock assessment estimated that the median recent spawning depletion is well above the limit reference point. The reference points calculated from the uncertainty grid results suggest that the median $SB_{recent}/SB_{F=0}$ is 0.47 and F/F_{MSY} is less than one, with a median value of 0.50; thus, the terminal spawning potential is well above both SB_{MSY} and $20\%SB_{F=0}$, and the fishing mortality is well below F_{MSY} indicating that the yellowfin stock in the WCPO is not overfished or undergoing overfishing (WCPFC 2023).



Kobe plot summarising the result for the diagnostic case model over the model period. The green point is the estimated 2021 status; the redder the point, the further back in time (WCPFC 2023).

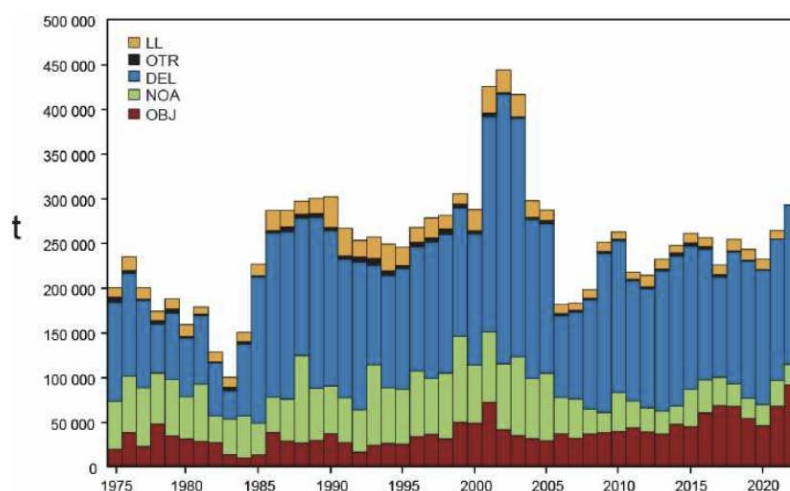
References

WCPFC. 2023. Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. Stock assessment of yellowfin tuna in the western and central Pacific Ocean: 2023 <https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/19352>

Species name		Yellowfin Tuna - <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	
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.			
The clause is met considering that:			
The yellowfin tuna stock in the Eastern Pacific Ocean is managed and assessed by the Inter-American Tropical Tunas Commission (IATTC). The last benchmark assessment for yellowfin tuna was conducted in 2020 and followed a risk assessment framework, which was considered sufficiently reliable to serve as the basis for providing management advice. This framework utilizes Stock Status Indicators (SSIs), which have become particularly important as supplemental information to, or a temporary replacement for, formal stock assessments for yellowfin, as the staff considered the assessments' results at that time insufficiently reliable to serve as the basis for management advice.			

SSIs are simply time series of raw or lightly processed data for a stock that may reflect trends in its abundance or exploitation. SSIs' estimations include quantities such as fishing effort, catch, catch per unit effort, and the size of fish in the catch (IATTC 2023a). Thus, species removals are included in the stock assessment process.

In 2024, an exploratory benchmark assessment was carried out, but unresolved issues prevented a full benchmark (IATTC2024).

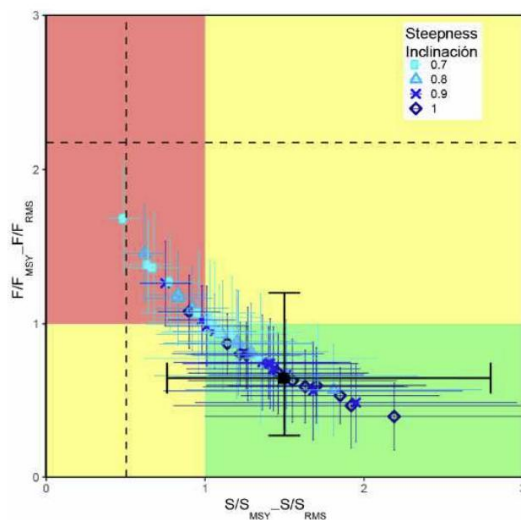


Total catches (retained catches plus discards) for the purse-seine fisheries, by set type (DEL, NOA, OBJ), and retained catches for the longline (LL) and other (OTR) fisheries, of yellowfin tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean, 1975-2022. The purse-seine catches are adjusted to the species composition estimate obtained from sampling the catches (IATTC 2023b).

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 Clause is met considering that:

The results from multiple reference models are combined in a risk analysis to provide management advice. The most recent results published in 2023 indicate that the probability of the spawning biomass being below S_{MSY_d} is low (12%) and the probability of the spawning biomass exceeding S_{LIMIT} is zero (IATTC 2023b).



Kobe (phase) plot of the time series of estimates of spawning stock size (S) and fishing mortality (F) of yellowfin tuna relative to their MSY reference points. The colored panels are separated by the target reference points (S_{MSY} and F_{MSY}). Limit reference points (dashed lines), which correspond to a 50% reduction in recruitment from its average unexploited level, based on a conservative steepness (h) of 0.75 for the Beverton-Holt stock-recruitment relationship, are merely indicative, since they vary by model and are based on all models combined. The center point for each model indicates the current stock status, based on the average fishing mortality (F) over the last three years; The solid black circle represents all models combined; to be consistent with the probabilistic nature of the risk analysis and the HCR, it is based on $P(S_{cur}/S_{LIMIT} < x) = 0.5$ and $P(F_{cur}/F_{MSY} > x) = 0.5$. The lines around each estimate represent its approximate 95% confidence interval (IATTC 2023b).

References

- IATTC. 2023a. Stock Status Indicators (SSIs) for tropical tunas in the Eastern Pacific Ocean. Document SAC-14-04. May 2023. [https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/663cdcdd-f599-4802-b9fd-6611959ff893/SAC-14-04_Stock-status-indicators-\(SSIs\)-for-tropical-tunas-in-the-EPO.pdf](https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/663cdcdd-f599-4802-b9fd-6611959ff893/SAC-14-04_Stock-status-indicators-(SSIs)-for-tropical-tunas-in-the-EPO.pdf)
- IATTC. 2023b. The tuna fishery in the Eastern Pacific Ocean in 2022. https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/0f48f889-2aa5-437f-8d03-648d62ecfb75/No-21-2023_Tunas,-stocks-and-ecosystem-in-the-eastern-Pacific-Ocean-in-2022.pdf
- IATTC. 2024. The tuna fishery in the Eastern Pacific Ocean in 2023. https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/1ed36788-07ce-4bf4-80e4-10c6c3b2b14d/No-22-2024_Tunas,stocks-and-ecosystem-in-the-eastern-Pacific-Ocean-in-2023.pdf

Traceability information

Information provided for Step 3 Path 1 or Path 2

Species name	Albacore tuna - <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> FAO 21, 27, 31, 34			
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 <i>Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.</i>	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Senegal, Taiwan	Multiple coastal states, highest risk level Medium	Low (Trinidad and Tobago)	Downgraded to medium risk

Species name	Albacore tuna - <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> FAO 41, 47			
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 <i>Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.</i>	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Taiwan	Multiple coastal states, highest risk level Medium	Medium (Uruguay)	Downgraded to medium risk

Species name	Albacore tuna - <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> FAO 71			
Path 1	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☒ No ☐			
	China KDEs were provided			
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐ <i>If yes for Path 2, complete the next section</i>			
Path 2 outcome <i>Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.</i>	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Kiribati, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu	Multiple coastal states, highest risk level Medium	Medium (Tuvalu, Solomon Islands)	Downgraded to medium risk

Species name	Albacore tuna - <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>
---------------------	---

		FAO 77, 81, 87		
Path 1		Yes ☒ No ☐		
Confirm all KDEs are provided		Yes ☒ No ☐		
		China KDEs were provided		
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐ <i>If yes for Path 2, complete the next section</i>			
Path 2 outcome <i>Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.</i>	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Taiwan, USA	Multiple coastal states, highest risk level Medium	Medium (Taiwan, Kiribati)	Downgraded to medium risk

Species name		Bigeye tuna - <i>Thunnus obesus</i> FAO 71, 77		
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 <i>Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.</i>	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, USA	Multiple coastal states, highest risk level Medium	Medium (Micronesia, Marshall Islands)	Downgraded to medium risk

Species name		Skipjack tuna - <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> FAO 51, 57		
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 <i>Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.</i>	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Maldives, Seychelles, South Korea, Spain	Multiple coastal states, highest risk level Medium	Medium (Maldives)	Downgraded to medium risk

Species name	Skipjack tuna - <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> FAO 61, 71			
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 <i>Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.</i>	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Micronesia, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Multiple coastal states, highest risk level Medium	Medium (Micronesia, Marshall Islands)	Downgraded to medium risk

Species name	Skipjack tuna - <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> FAO 77			
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 <i>Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.</i>	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Kiribati, Nauru, South Korea, USA	Multiple coastal states, highest risk level Medium	Medium (Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Tuvalu)	Downgraded to medium risk

Species name	Yellowfin tuna - <i>Thunnus albacares</i> FAO 61, 71			
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 <i>Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.</i>	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Micronesia, Japan, Kiribati, Nauru, Papua	Multiple coastal states, highest risk level Medium	Medium (Micronesia,	Downgraded to medium risk

	New Guinea, Philippines, South Korea, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu		Marshall Islands)	
--	--	--	----------------------	--

Species name		Yellowfin tuna - <i>Thunnus albacares</i> FAO 77		
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 <i>Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.</i>	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Kiribati, Nauru, USA	Multiple coastal states, highest risk level Medium	Medium (Kiribati, Marshall Islands)	Downgraded to medium risk