



By-Product assessment report

BP085

Borsea

Report code	BP085	Date of issue	March 2026
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1. Application details		
Applicant	Borsea	
Applicant country	Ecuador	
2. Certification Body details		
Name of Certification Body (CB)	NSF (Global Trust Certification Ltd)	
Contact information for CB	Fisheries@nsf.org	
Assessor name	Ana Elisa Almeida Ayres	
CB internal peer reviewer name	Matthew Jew	
Internal peer review evaluation	Agree with evaluation	
Number of Assessment days	0.5	
Comments on the assessment	The primary information for this assessment included Panama, Spain, and France as flag countries and did not include Netherlands nor Curaçao. However, the MarinTrust applicant was contacted for Step 3 via email on 19th February 2026, and the applicant reported Spain, Panamá, Curaçao and Netherlands as flag countries, thus this assessment now considers these countries and France was removed from the assessment. Curaçao is not assessed by IUU Fishing Risk Index. However, as Curaçao is a constituent country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, information from Netherlands was used in this assessment. The three byproduct species (yellowfin, bigeye, and skipjack tuna) are sourced from a high-risk flag state, Panama, requiring a Step 3 assessment. The other flag states were considered medium risk, thus step 3 was not required for them. Additional information was requested from the applicant for the Path 2 that was used. The information was forthcoming and sufficient to enable the completion of the Step 3 process. As a result of this, all the byproduct species can be Approved, source with caution.	
3. Approval validity	Valid from 03/2026	Valid until 03/2027
4. Assessment cycle	Initial	

5. By-product assessment outcomes			
By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	Fishing Areas	MarinTrust approval status
Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)	Panama	FAO 34, 41, 47	Approved source with caution
Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)	Spain, Netherlands, Curaçao	FAO 34, 41, 47	Approved
Bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>)	Panama	FAO 34, 41, 47	Approved source with caution
Bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>)	Spain, Netherlands, Curaçao	FAO 34, 41, 47	Approved
Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)	Panama	FAO 34, 47	Approved source with caution
Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)	Spain, Netherlands, Curaçao	FAO 34, 47	Approved

Report code	BP085	Date of issue	June 2026
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6. Application details	
Applicant	Borsea
Applicant country	Ecuador
7. Certification Body details	
Name of Certification Body (CB)	NSF / Global Trust Certification Ltd
Contact information for CB	fisheries@nsf.org
Assessor name	Ana Elisa Almeida Ayres
CB internal peer reviewer name	Matthew Jew
Internal peer review evaluation	Agree with evaluation
Number of Assessment days	0.5

Comments on the assessment	In February 2025, an initial assessment was requested by the MarinTrust applicant including the Atlantic yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tuna caught by Panama, Spain and France flag countries. At the time, the applicant was contacted for Step 3 and on the email from 19th February 2026, the applicant reported Spain, Panamá, Curaçao and Netherlands as flag countries, thus the assessment considered these countries. Curaçao is not assessed by IUU Fishing Risk Index. However, as Curaçao is a constituent country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, information from Netherlands was used in this assessment. In May 2026, a scope extension was requested for including: Senegal as flag country for these stocks; Eastern Pacific Ocean – EPO and Central Pacific Ocean - WCPO stocks caught by Tuvalu flag vessels and Indian Ocean stocks caught by France and Spain flag countries. The three byproduct species (yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tuna) are sourced from high-risk flag states, Panama and Tuvalu, requiring a Step 3 assessment. The other flag states were considered medium risk, thus step 3 was not required for them. Additional information was requested from the applicant for the Path 2 that was used. The information was forthcoming and sufficient to enable the completion of the Step 3 process. As a result of this, all the byproduct species can be Approved, source with caution.	
8. Approval validity	Valid from 06/2026	Valid until 03/2027
9. Assessment cycle	Scope Extension	

10. By-product assessment outcomes			
By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	Fishing Areas	MarinTrust approval status
Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)	France, Spain	FAO 51	Approved source with caution
Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)	Senegal, France	FAO 34, 41, 47	Approved source with caution
Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)	Tuvalu	FAO 71, 77 and 87	Approved source with caution
Bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>)	France, Spain	FAO 51	Approved source with caution
Bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>)	Senegal, France	FAO 34, 41, 47	Approved source with caution
Bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>)	Tuvalu	FAO 71, 77 and 87	Approved source with caution
Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)	France, Spain	FAO 51	Approved source with caution
Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)	Senegal, France	FAO 34, 47	Approved source with caution
Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)	Tuvalu	FAO 71, 77 and 87	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 – Initial (March 2026)

By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendices	Step 2 risk status	Step 3 required?
Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)	Panama	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)	Spain, Netherlands, Curaçao	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>)	Panama	Vulnerable	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>)	Spain, Netherlands, Curaçao	Vulnerable	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)	Panama	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)	Spain, Netherlands, Curaçao	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No

Step 2 Assessment Outcomes – Scope Extension (June 2026)

By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendices	Step 2 risk status	Step 3 required?
Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)	France, Senegal, Spain	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No
	Tuvalu			High risk	Yes
Bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>)	France, Senegal, Spain	Vulnerable	Not listed	Medium risk	No
	Tuvalu			High risk	Yes
Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)	France, Senegal	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No
	Tuvalu			High risk	Yes

Step 3 Assessment Outcomes – Initial (March 2026)

By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	Fishing Area	Stock name	Category C Assessment Outcome	Traceability information	Step 3 Risk Outcome
Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)	Panama	FAO 34, 41, 47	Atlantic yellowfin tuna	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>)	Panama	FAO 34, 41, 47	Atlantic bigeye tuna	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)	Panama	FAO 34, 47	Eastern Atlantic skipjack tuna	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Comments on Step 3 Assessment: The primary information for this assessment included France (as well as Panama, Spain, and Ecuador) as flag country and did not include Netherlands nor Curaçao. However, the MarinTrust applicant was contacted for Step 3 via email on 19th February 2026, and the applicant reported Spain, Panamá, Curaçao and Netherlands as flag countries, thus this assessment now considers these countries and France was removed from the assessment. Curaçao is not assessed by IUU Fishing Risk Index. However, as Curaçao is a constituent country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, information from Netherlands was used in this assessment.						

Step 3 Assessment Outcomes – Scope Extension (June 2026)

By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	Fishing Area	Stock name	Category C Assessment Outcome	Traceability information	Step 3 Risk Outcome
Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)	Tuvalu	FAO 71, 77 and 87	Western and Central Pacific (WCPO) and Eastern Pacific (EPO) yellowfin tuna	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>)	Tuvalu	FAO 71, 77 and 87	Western and Central Pacific (WCPO) and Eastern Pacific (EPO) Bigeye tuna	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)	Tuvalu	FAO 71, 77 and 87	Western and Central Pacific (WCPO) and Eastern Pacific (EPO) skipjack tuna	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Comments on Step 3 Assessment: N/A						

Appendix 2 – detailed assessment outcomes

(step 2 and step 3 if applicable)

Step 2 outcomes – Initial (March 2026)

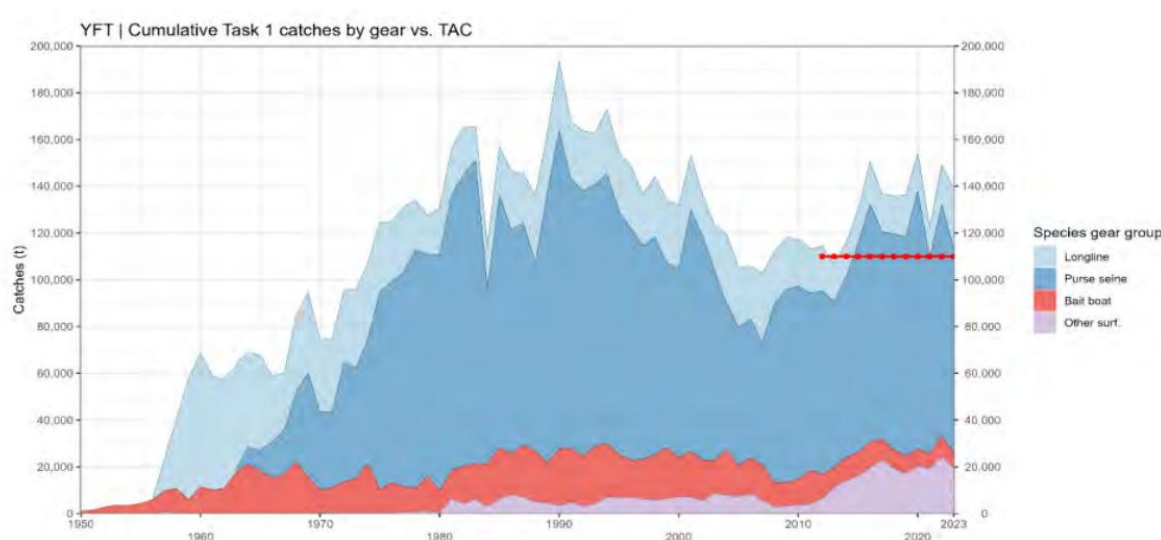
Flag state	Risk rating	Flag score	Port score	General score	Flag State is contracting party or cooperating non-contracting party to all relevant RFMOs	'Carded' under EU Carding system	Flag state party to PSMA	Flag state mandatory vessel tracking for commercial seagoing fleet	WGI Governance rank
Netherlands	Medium	2.21	2.44	1.87	1	1	1	1	96.70%
Panama	High	3.75	1.67	1.93	3	3	1	1	55.19%
Spain	Medium	3.21	3.39	2.03	1	1	1	1	75.94%

Step 2 outcomes – Scope Extension (June 2026)

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
France	Medium	3.17	2.39	1.67	1	1	1	1	85.38%
Panama	High	3.75	1.67	1.93	3	3	1	1	55.19%
Senegal	Medium	2.38	2.72	2.4	1	1	1	1	41.04%
Tuvalu	High	1.67	2.67	1.81	1	1	5	1	47.64%

Step 3 outcomes

Category C assessment (March 2026)

Species name		Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)	
Fishing area and stock		FAO Areas 34, 41, 47 (Atlantic yellowfin tuna)	
C 1	Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements		
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	Pass
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	Pass
Clause outcome:			Pass
C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.			
A full stock assessment was conducted for yellowfin tuna in 2024 using an age-structured model framework (Stock Synthesis) applied to the available data through 2022.			
The assessment incorporated all available catch data along with three key abundance indices: a joint-CPC tropical Atlantic longline index; an acoustic echosounder buoy index; and a purse seine free school index (ICCAT 2024) (Figure 1).			
YFT Cumulative Task 1 catches by gear vs. TAC 			
Figure 1. Atlantic yellowfin tuna total catch 1950-2023 by main fishing gear group. The red dotted line represents the TAC (ICCAT 2024).			
Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, C1.1 is met.			

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

The ICCAT stock assessment report includes an indication of the estimated stock status relative to target reference points. The median estimate of SSB_{2022}/SSB_{MSY} was 1.37 (80% confidence interval: 0.91 - 2.15), indicating the stock was not overfished in 2022 with 81% probability. The median estimate of F_{2022}/F_{MSY} was 0.89 (0.40 - 1.46), indicating that overfishing was not occurring in 2022 with 58% probability. The median MSY estimated was 121,661 t with 80% confidence intervals of 107,485 and 188,456 t. The probability of the stock being in each quadrant of the Kobe plot in 2022 is provided in Figure 2 below. There was a 58% probability that the stock was in the green quadrant (not overfished nor subject to overfishing) a 23% probability of being in the orange quadrant (subject to overfishing but not being overfished), and a 19% probability in the red quadrant (being both overfished and subject to overfishing) (ICCAT, 2024). Therefore, the stock is likely that stock biomass was above the target reference point level, and therefore highly likely to be above the limit reference point level.

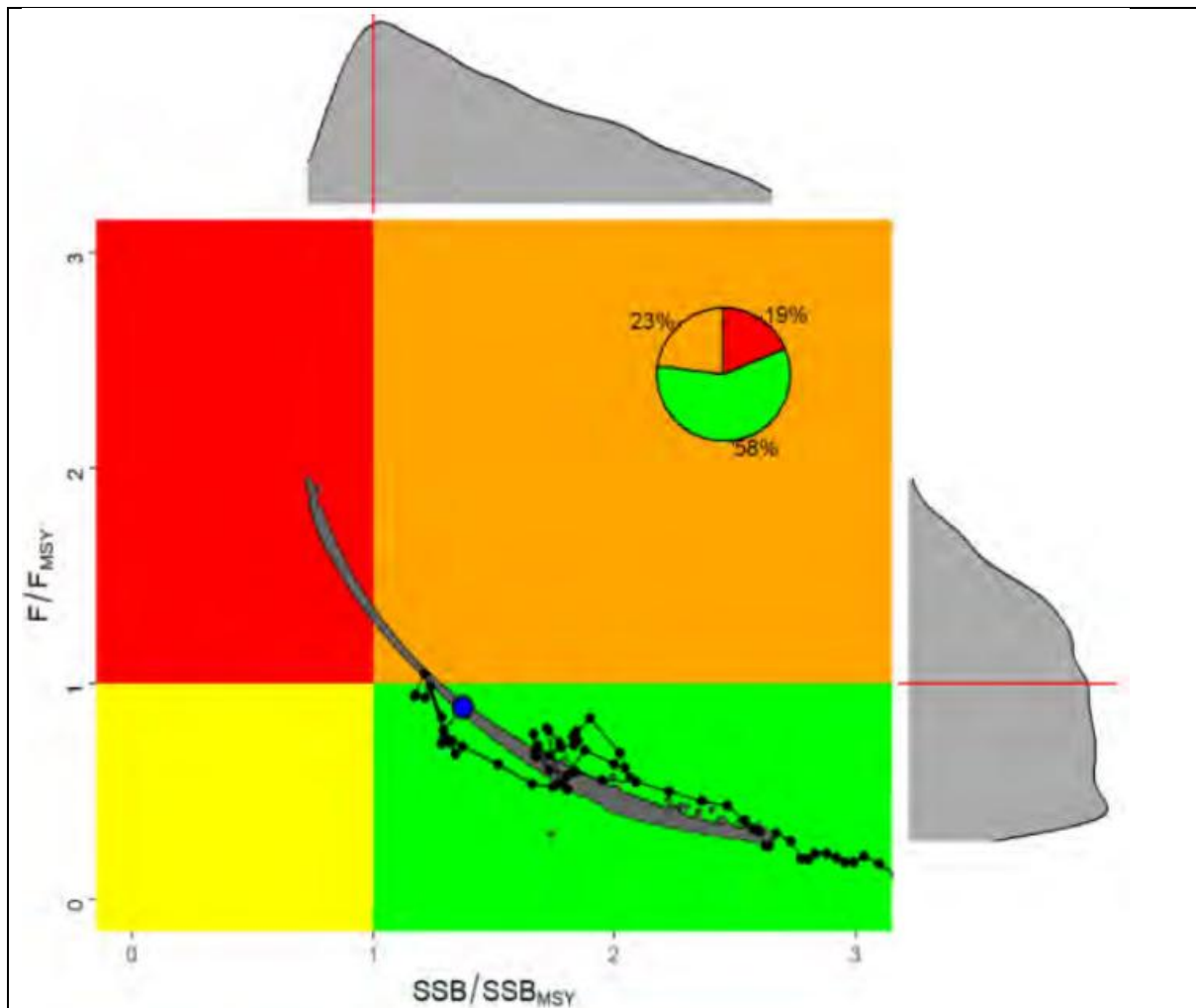
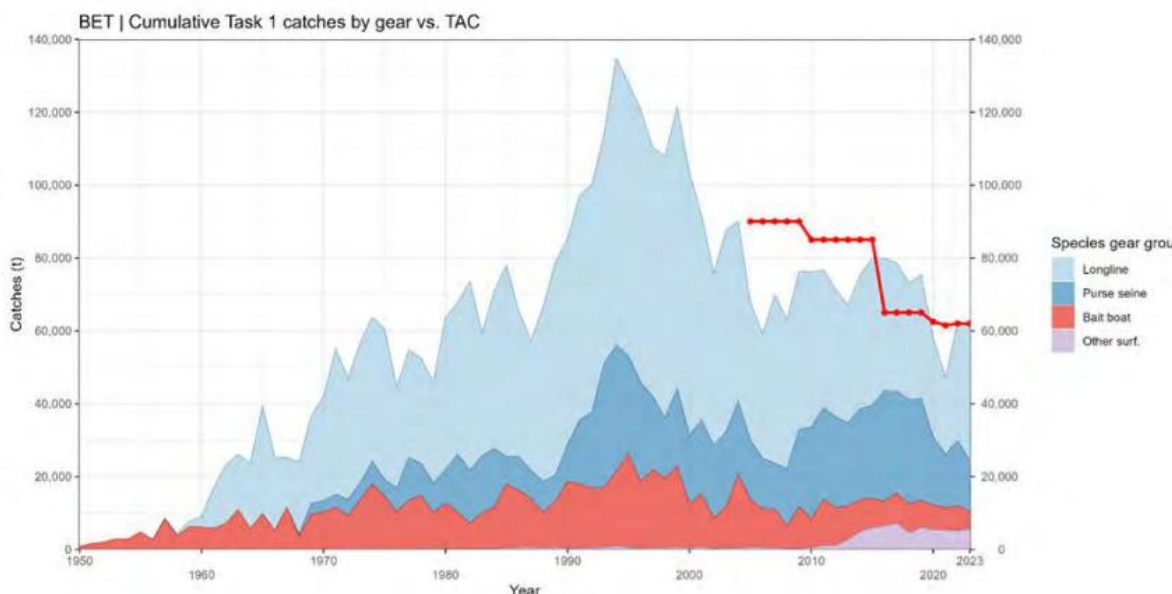


Figure 2. Kobe plot of the stock status of Atlantic yellowfin tuna in 2022. Gray dots are the 4,000-stock synthesis model runs; the blue circle is the median of these runs and marginal histograms represent the distribution of either SSB/SSB_{MSY} or F/F_{MSY} . The black line indicates the stock status trajectory starting in 1958. The inserted pie chart indicates the proportion of model iterations within each Kobe colour quadrant, 58% in the green quadrant, 23% in the orange quadrant, and 19% in the red quadrant (ICCAT 2024).

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

References

ICCAT. 2024. Stock summary, yellowfin tuna. https://www.iccat.int/Documents/SCRS/ExecSum/YFT_ENG.pdf

Species name		Bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>)	
Fishing area and stock		FAO Areas 34, 41 and 47 (Atlantic bigeye tuna)	
C 1	Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements		
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	Pass
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	Pass
Clause outcome:			Pass
C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.			
A stock assessment for bigeye tuna was conducted by the ICCAT in 2021. That assessment was conducted using similar assessment models to those used in 2018, updating the data until 2019, including catch data (Figure 3).			
			
Figure 3. Bigeye tuna estimated and reported catches for all the Atlantic stock (t). the red dotted line indicates the TAC (ICCAT, 2025).			
Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, C1.1 is met.			
C1.2 The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.			

The age structured model (SS3) was the primary source of information used to evaluate this stock and shows a substantially more optimistic stock status than estimated in 2018 due to improving longline abundance indices and incorporating new mortality-at-age vectors (Medley & Gascoigne 2024). The results of the assessment, based on the median of the entire uncertainty grid shows that in 2019 the Atlantic bigeye tuna stock was overfished (median $SSB_{2019}/SSB_{MSY} = 0.94$ and 80% confidence interval (CI) of 0.71 and 1.37) and was not undergoing overfishing (median $F_{2019}/F_{MSY}=1.00$ and 80% CI of 0.63 and 1.35) (Figure 4). The average of MSY was estimated as 86,833 t with (80% CI of 72,210 t and 106,440 t) from the uncertainty grid deterministic runs (ICCAT 2025). Based on that information it seems that the stock is closed to the target point and therefore over any potential limit point.

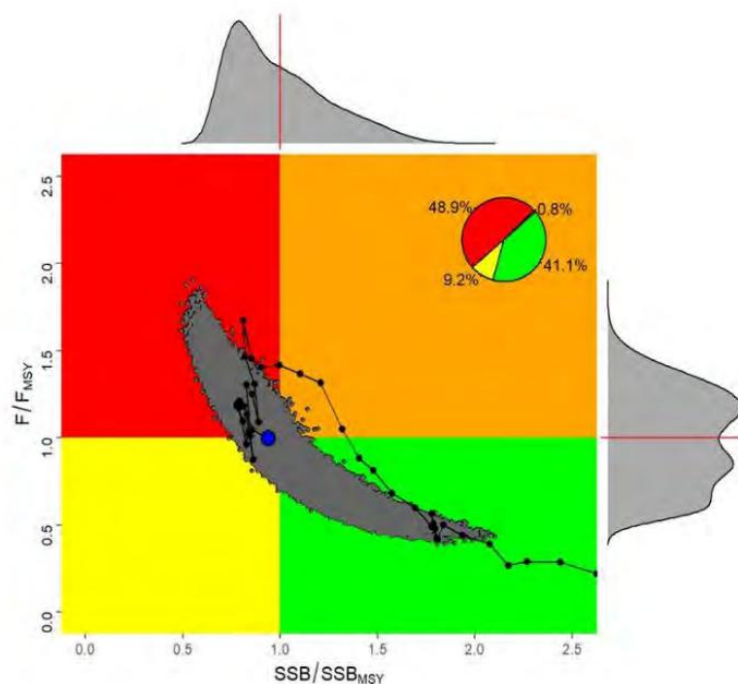
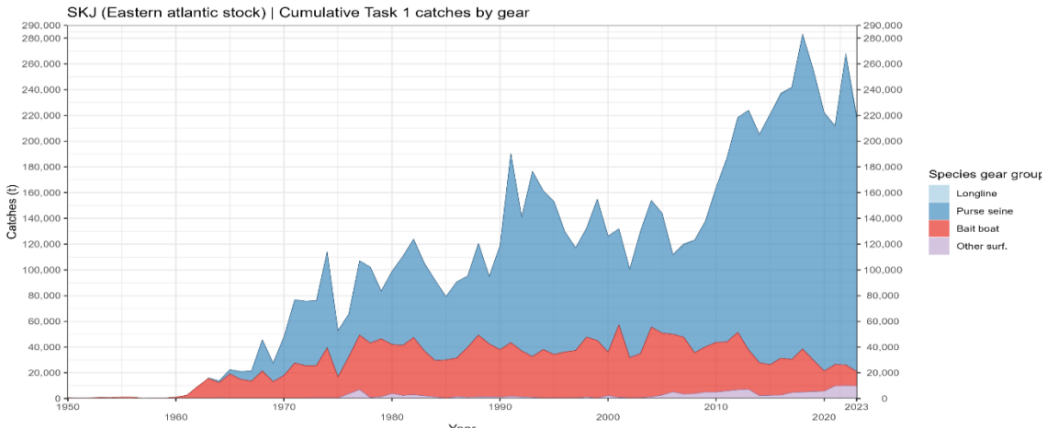


Figure 4. Stock synthesis: Kobe plot of SSB/SSB_{MSY} and F/F_{MSY} for stock status of Atlantic bigeye tuna in 2019 based on the log multivariate normal approximation across the 27 uncertainty grid model runs of stock synthesis with an insert pie chart showing the probability of being in the red quadrant (48.9%), green quadrant (41.1 %), orange (0.8%) and in yellow (9.2 %). Blue circle is the median and marginal histograms represent distribution of either SSB/SSB_{MSY} OR F/F_{MSY} (ICCAT, 2025).

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

References

- ICCAT. 2025. BIGEYE TUNA. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.
https://www.iccat.int/Documents/SCRS/ExecSum/BET_ENG.pdf
- Medley, P.A.H. & Gascoigne, J. (2024). An Evaluation of the Sustainability of Global Tuna Stocks Relative to Marine Stewardship Council Criteria (Version 11). ISSF Technical Report 2024-06. International Seafood Sustainability Foundation, Pittsburgh, PA, USA.

Species name		Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)	
Fishing area and stock		FAO 34 and 47 (Eastern Atlantic skipjack)	
C1	Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements		
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	Pass
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	Pass
Clause outcome:			Pass
C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.			
The last stock assessment of the eastern skipjack stock was performed in 2022 and concluded the stock was in a healthy condition. The stock assessment applied non-equilibrium and Bayesian state-space production models to integrated statistical assessment models using the available catch data from 1950 up to and including 2020 (Figure 5) (ICCAT, 2022).			
			
Figure 5. Skipjack catches in the eastern Atlantic, by gear (1950-2023). The values for 2023 are preliminary (ICCAT, 2022a).			
Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, C1.1 is met.			
C1.2 The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.			
The stock was last assessed in 2022, using data up to 2020 and two different model platforms. The combined results of both assessment models, based on the median of an uncertainty grid with 18 scenarios in each model, show that:			

1. The ratio of $F_{current}/F_{MSY}$ is estimated to be 0.63 (95% C.I.: 0.18-2.35), indicating that overfishing is not occurring.
2. The ratio of spawning biomass $SSB_{current}/SSB_{MSY}$ is estimated to be 1.60 (95% C.I.: 0.50-5.79), indicating that the stock is not in an overfished state (Figure 6).
3. The estimate of MSY is 216,617 t (95% C.I.: 172,735-284,658 t).

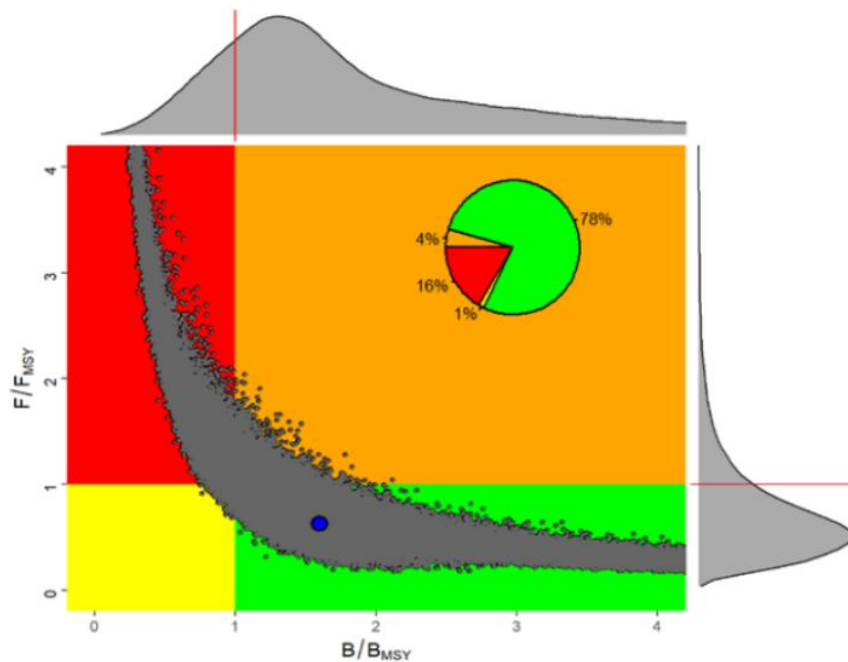


Figure 6. Joint Kobe phase plot for the 18 Stock Synthesis uncertainty grid runs and 18 JABBA uncertainty grid runs for the eastern Atlantic skipjack stock. For each run the benchmarks are calculated from the year-specific selectivity and fleet allocations and based on 90,000 MVLN iterations for Stock Synthesis and 90,000 MCMC iterations for JABBA. The blue point shows the median of 180,000 iterations for SSB_{2020}/SSB_{MSY} or B_{2020}/B_{MSY} and F_{2020}/F_{MSY} for the entire set of runs in the grid. Grey points represent the 2020 estimates of relative fishing mortality and relative spawning stock biomass for 2020 for each of the 180,000 iterations. The upper graph represents the smoothed frequency distribution of SSB_{2020}/SSB_{MSY} or B_{2020}/B_{MSY} estimates for 2020. The right graph represents the smoothed frequency distribution of F_{2020}/F_{MSY} estimates for 2020. The inserted pie graph represents the percentage of each 2020 estimate that fall in each quadrant of the Kobe plot. All SSB for Stock Synthesis showed the values at the end of years (ICCAT, 2022).

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

References

ICCAT. 2022. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. 9.3 SKJ – Skipjack.
https://www.iccat.int/Documents/SCRS/ExecSum/SKJ_ENG.pdf

Category C assessment – Scope Extension (June 2026)

Species name		Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)	
Fishing area and stock		FAO 77 and 87 (Eastern Pacific Ocean – EPO yellowfin tuna)	
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 assessment and management of the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) yellowfin tuna stock fall under the responsibility of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC). The scientific staff reported the results of a new benchmark stock assessment and risk analysis for yellowfin tuna (Minte-Vera et al 2025). The 2025 benchmark assessment builds on IATTC’s risk analysis framework (SAC-16-03), which explicitly incorporates uncertainty into stock status evaluation and management advice. The approach considers alternative hypotheses regarding the spatial structure of the stock across the eastern Pacific Ocean and its northeastern and southwestern regions, as well as biological uncertainties related to growth and natural mortality. In addition, a gradual increase in catchability over time, represented as a 1% annual effort creep, is included, along with different assumptions about the steepness of the stock–recruitment relationship. Together, these elements generate a total of 72 reference models. The assessment also introduces important methodological advances, including improved spatial modelling based on new cluster analyses of length composition data that define northeastern and southwestern regions with limited movement between them, leading to the use of separate regional models. Biological parameters such as growth, natural mortality, and reproductive dynamics were updated using information from otoliths, tagging studies, and spawning data, and effort creep was incorporated to better reflect increasing fishing efficiency over time (Minte-Vera et al, 2025). Updated catches of yellowfin tuna are provided in Figure 7.			

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

Figure 7. Total annual catches (t) of yellowfin, skipjack, and bigeye tunas, by all types of gear combined, in the Pacific Ocean. The EPO totals for 1995-2024 include discards from purse-seine vessels with carrying capacities greater than 363 t. (IATCC, 2025).

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.

Across all spatial hypothesis, yellowfin tuna spawning biomass has consistently remained well above the limit reference point (Minte-Vera et al 2025). The likelihood of the stock being below the target spawning biomass is close to zero in nearly all risk assessment scenarios and spawning stock abundance exceeds the limit reference point in every scenario, with an estimated probability of falling below the limit equal to zero in all cases. Fishing mortality is well below MSY and limit reference points. These outcomes are graphically represented in Figure 8.

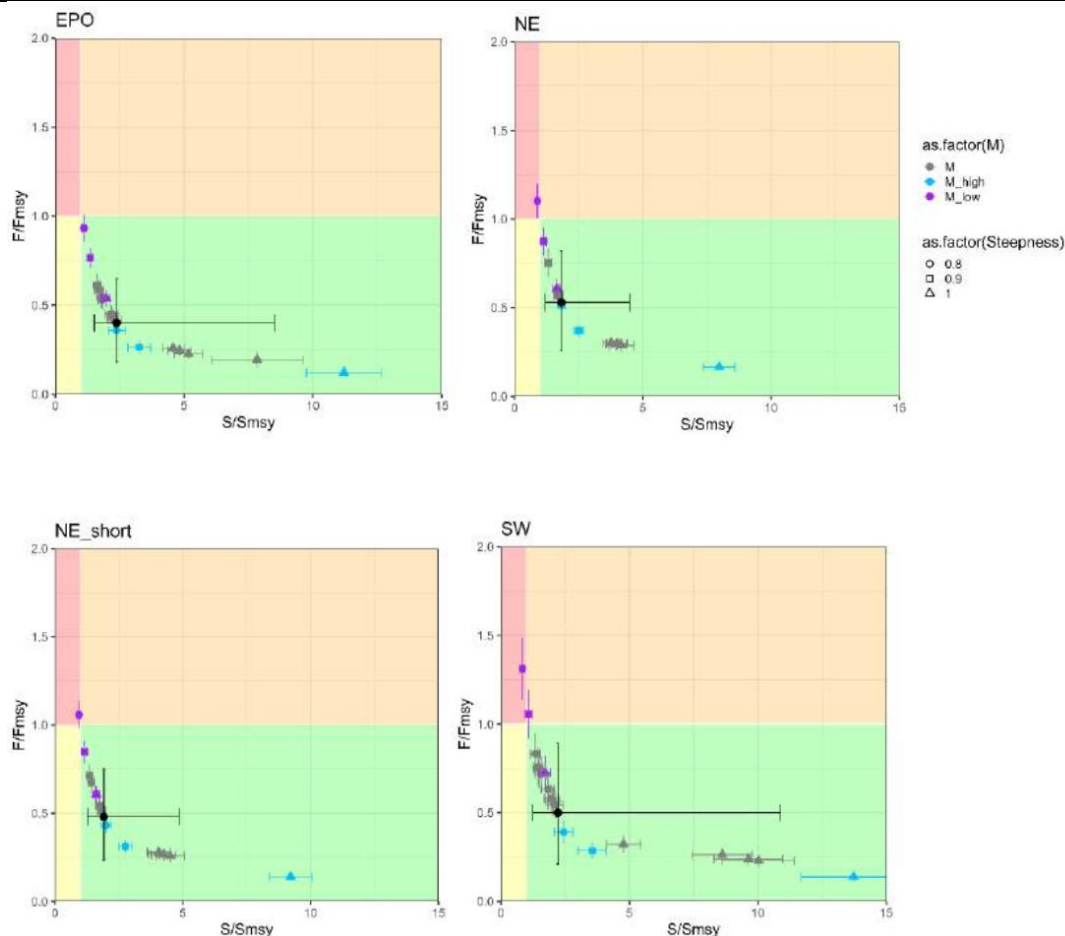


Figure 8. Kobe plots showing the most recent stock assessment status of yellowfin tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean and subregions relative to the dynamic level producing MSY and fishing mortality relative to the level producing the same biomass dynamic level associated with MSY. Each dot is based on the average F over the most recent three years, 2021-2023, and the S for the first quarter of 2024 and the error bars represent the 80% confidence interval of model estimates. The black dot and error bars represent the medium and 80% confidence interval of combined values, respectively. Minte-Vera et al. (2025).

References

- Minte-Vera, C., M.N. Maunder, H. Xu and R. Bi. 2025. Stock assessment of yellowfin tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean: 2025. Document SAC-16-03 of the Scientific Advisory Committee, 16th Meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. La Jolla, California (USA). 02-06 June 2025. 108 pp. [SAC-16-03 Yellowfin-benchmark-assessment---2025.pdf](#)
- IATTC. 2025. The Tuna Fishery in the Eastern Pacific Ocean in 2024. Document SAC-16-01 CORR of the Scientific Advisory Committee, 16th meeting. Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. La Jolla, California (USA). 02-06 June 2005. 48 pp. [SAC-16-01 The-tuna-fishery-in-the-Eastern-Pacific-Ocean-in-2024.pdf](#)

Species name		<i>Thunnus albacares</i> - Yellowfin tuna
Fishing area and stock		FAO 71 (Western and Central Pacific Ocean - WCPO yellowfin tuna)
C1	Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements	
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. Pass
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. Pass
Clause outcome:		Pass

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

Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) yellowfin tuna is subject to regular stock assessments by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). The most recent stock assessment was conducted in 2023 and utilised all available catch data, as summarised in the graph below. 54 models were used to provide a range of potential outcomes based on different key variables, a process which reduces the inherent level of uncertainty.

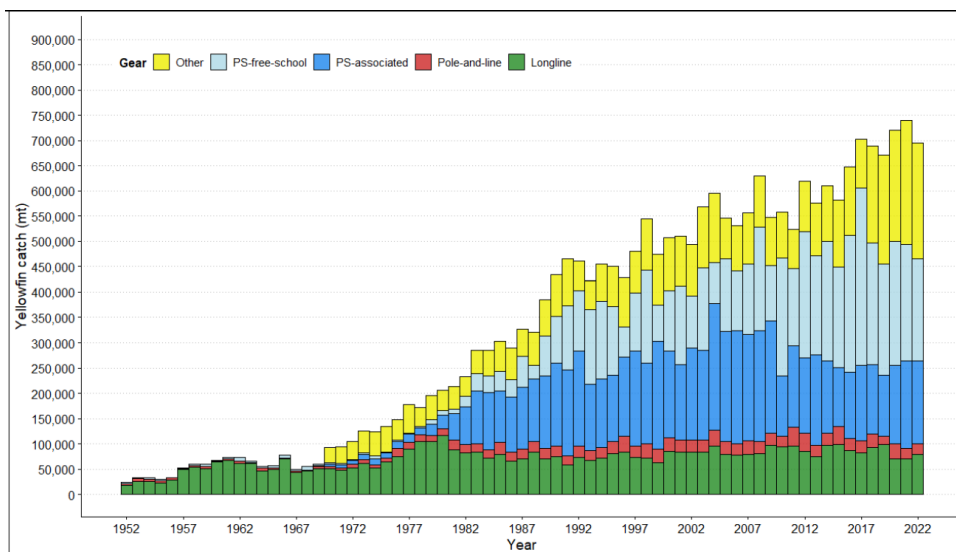


Figure 9. WCPO yellowfin catches, 1952-2022 (WCPFC 2024).

Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, C1.1 is met.

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

The 2023 stock assessment produced a series of estimates of the current status of the stock relative to the target reference point BMSY. Biomass in 2021 was estimated to be between 1.91 and 3.11 times larger than BMSY with an 80% certainty; none of the model results indicated that biomass was below BMSY. Biomass is estimated by the most recent stock assessment to be above the target reference point with a high degree of certainty, and therefore also above any potential limit reference point (WCPFC 2024).

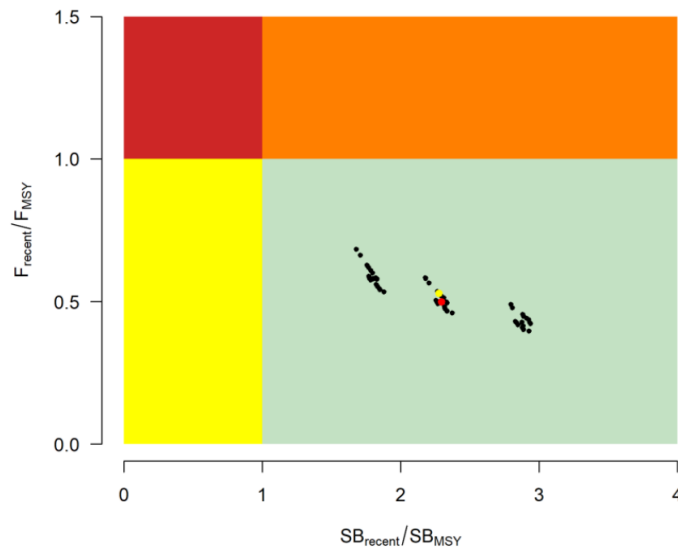


Figure 10. WCPO yellowfin tuna, Kobe plot summarising the results of each of the stock assessment models. The yellow dot is the 2023 diagnostic model and the red dot is the median (WCPFC 2024).

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

References

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

Species name		Thunnus obesus – Bigeye tuna	
Fishing area and stock		FAO 77 and 87 (Eastern Pacific Ocean - EPO of bigeye tuna)	
C1	Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements		
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	Pass
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	Pass
Clause outcome:			Pass
C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.			
The Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) stock of bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>) is routinely assessed by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC). The most recent comprehensive evaluation took place in 2024 and employed a risk-based analytical framework to inform management decisions. This method uses a hierarchical set of three hypothesis levels to explore key uncertainties in the assessment. These include: (1) discrepancies in fitting length composition data for the longline fishery, which assumes asymptotic selectivity; (2) varying levels of effort creep within the longline fleet; and (3) uncertainty regarding the steepness of the stock-recruitment curve. At the first level, four alternative model configurations address different biological and fishery assumptions (e.g., fixed parameters, growth estimation, dome-shaped selectivity, and variable natural mortality). The second level tests three annual increases in longline catchability (0%, 1%, and 2%), while the third level evaluates three steepness values (1.0, 0.9, and 0.8). These combined factors generate 36 potential reference models, of which 33 were successfully used in the final risk analysis due to convergence limitations in three scenarios (IATCCA, 2024). Catches are presented in Figure 7 above.			
C1.2 The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.			
According to IATCC (2024a), the overall results of the risk analysis performed for the stock indicated: a. 46.6% probability that the spawning biomass at the beginning of 2024 is below the target reference point (S_{MSY_d}) b. 24.7% probability that the fishing mortality in 2021-2023 is above the target reference point (F_{MSY}) c. 58.5% probability that the fishing mortality in 2017-2019 (the status quo period) was above the target reference point (F_{MSY}) d. 0.2% probability that the spawning biomass at the beginning of 2024 is below the limit reference point (S_{Limit}) e. 0.1% probability that the fishing mortality in 2021-2023 is above the limit reference point (F_{Limit})			

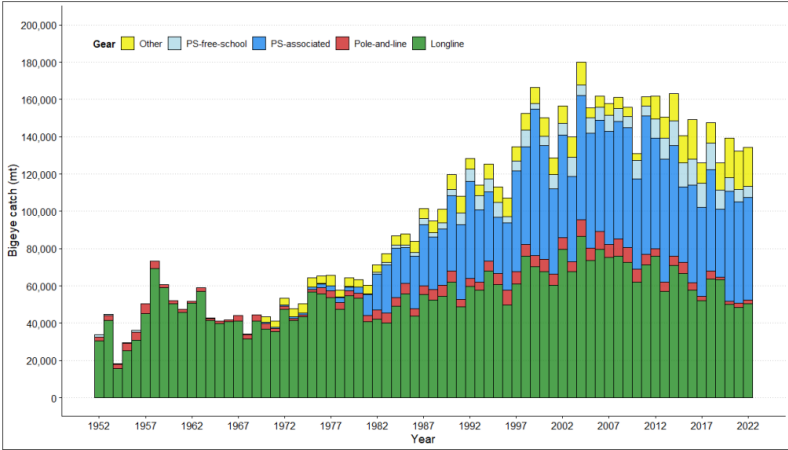
8. *The weighted 10-year projection under the current fishing mortality suggests there is a 50% probability that the spawning biomass ratio at the beginning of 2034 will be above 0.27.”*

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

References

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

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

Species name		<i>Thunnus obesus</i> - Bigeye tuna
Fishing area and stock		FAO 71 (Western Central Pacific Ocean – WCPO bigeye tuna)
C1	Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements	
C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	Pass
C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	Pass
Clause outcome:		Pass
C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. A stock assessment for bigeye tuna was conducted by the WCPO scientific committee in 2023. The assessment provides stock status based upon a 54-model structural uncertainty grid with four axes: steepness with three levels, tag mixing period with two levels, and size and age composition data with three levels each. Time series of total annual catch by fishing gear over the full assessment period is shown in figure below. SC19 noted that the preliminary estimate of total catch of WCPO bigeye tuna for 2022 was 140,664 mt which was similar to the 2021 level. Longline catch in 2022 (54,800 mt) was similar to the 2021 catch and lower than the recent ten-year average and understood to be partly due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Purse-seine catch in 2022 (62,811 mt) was also similar to the 2021 catch, and lower than the recent ten-year average.  <i>Figure 11. Time series of total annual catch (1000s mt) by fishing gear for the diagnostic model over the. Full assessment period. The different colors refer to longline (green), pole-and-line (red), purse seine (blue), purse seine associated (dark blue), purse seine unassociated (light blue), miscellaneous (yellow) and index (grey). Note that the catch by longline gear has been converted into catch-in-weight from Catch-in-numbers and so may differ from the annual catch estimates presented in (Williams et al., 2023), However these catches enter the model as catch-in-numbers (Figure 3 from SC19-SA-WP-05) (WCPO 2025).</i> Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, C1.1 is met.		

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

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

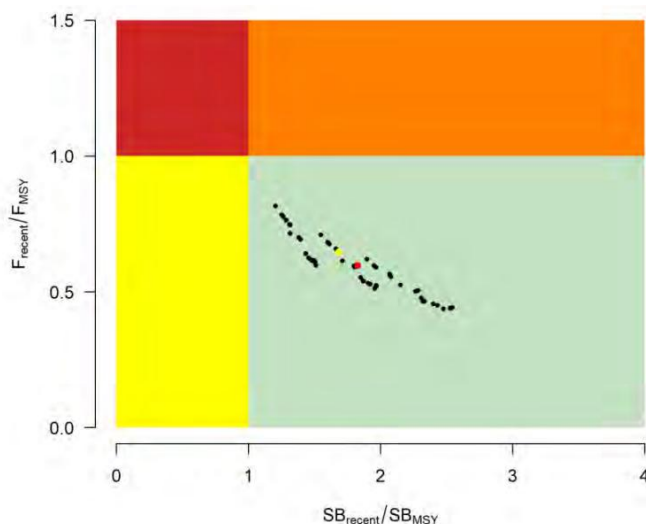


Figure 12. Kobe plot for the recent spawning potential (2018–2021) summarizing the results for each of the models in the structural uncertainty grid. The plots represent estimates of stock status in terms of spawning biomass depletion and fishing mortality. The yellow point is the 2023 diagnostic model and red point is the median (figure 68 from SC19-SA-WP-05) (WCPO 2025).

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

References

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

Species name		Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)	
Fishing area and stock		FAO 77 and 87 (Eastern Pacific Ocean – EPO skipjack tuna)	
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.			
One stock of skipjack is defined in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO).			
A benchmark stock assessment for EPO skipjack tuna was conducted in 2024 using an integrated statistical age-structured catch-at-length model in Stock Synthesis. This assessment marks a substantial improvement over the interim 2022 assessment, incorporating advancements in methodology and new data, including tagging information from the Regional Tuna Tagging Program.			
The assessment model is informed by multiple data sources, including information from sixteen defined fisheries and five survey-based indices. These fisheries are categorized by gear type (purse-seine, longline) and set type (dolphin-associated, floating-object associated, and unassociated), ensuring that all fishery removals are accounted for in the evaluation. Additional survey data include catch-per-set indices, echosounder buoy data, and biomass estimates derived from spatiotemporal modeling of tag-recapture data. A reference model was established based on the most credible assumptions, with sensitivity analyses conducted to assess the impact of varying model parameters (IATCC, 2024b).			
Updated catches of skipjack are provided in Figure 7 above.			
Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, C1.1 is met.			
C1.2 The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.			
The reference model, along with most sensitivity analyses, indicated that the current biomass exceeds the target reference point, while fishing mortality remains below the target level. The only exception is a more pessimistic scenario that omits the echosounder buoy index, which suggests the stock falls below the proxy target—but only when using the static definition. Importantly, none of the evaluated scenarios suggest that the stock has dropped below the limit reference point (IATCC, 2024b).			

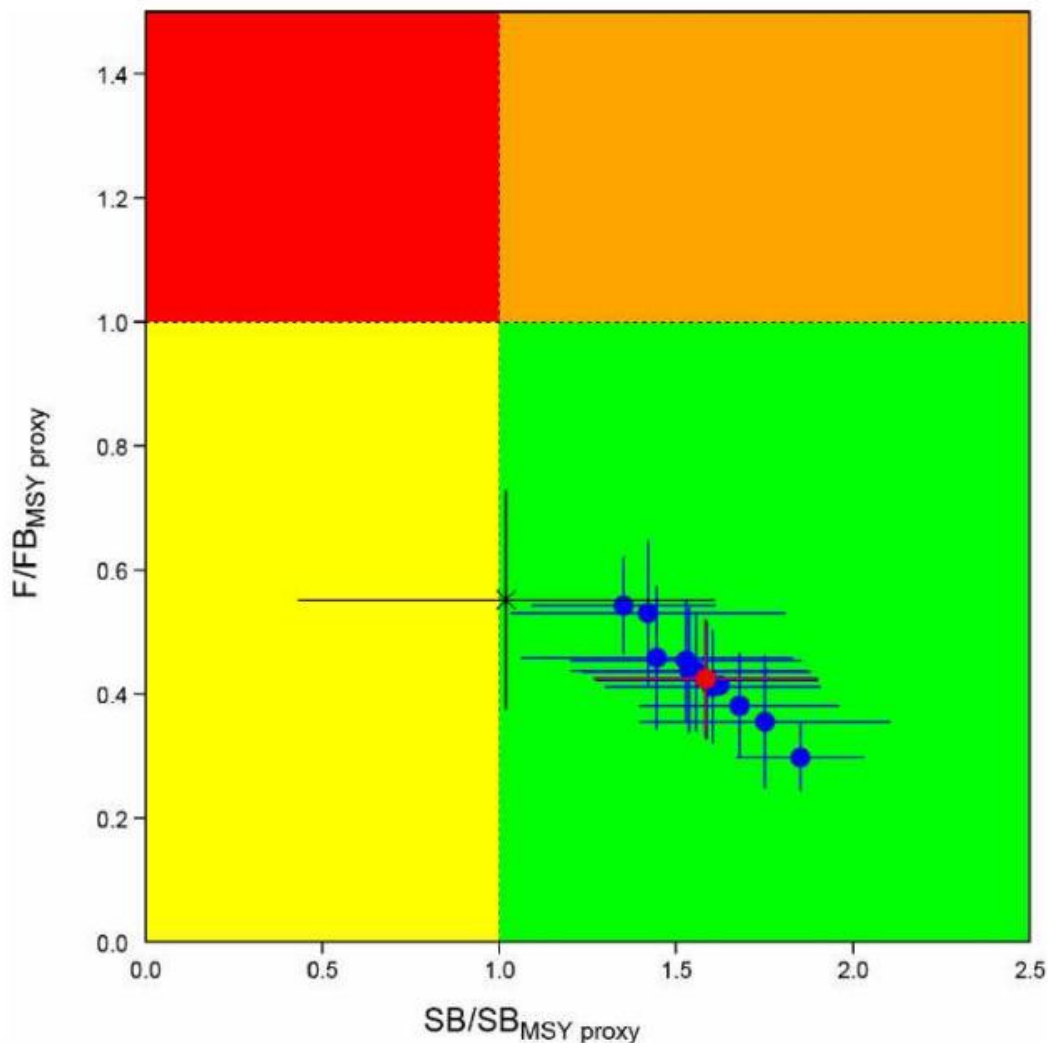
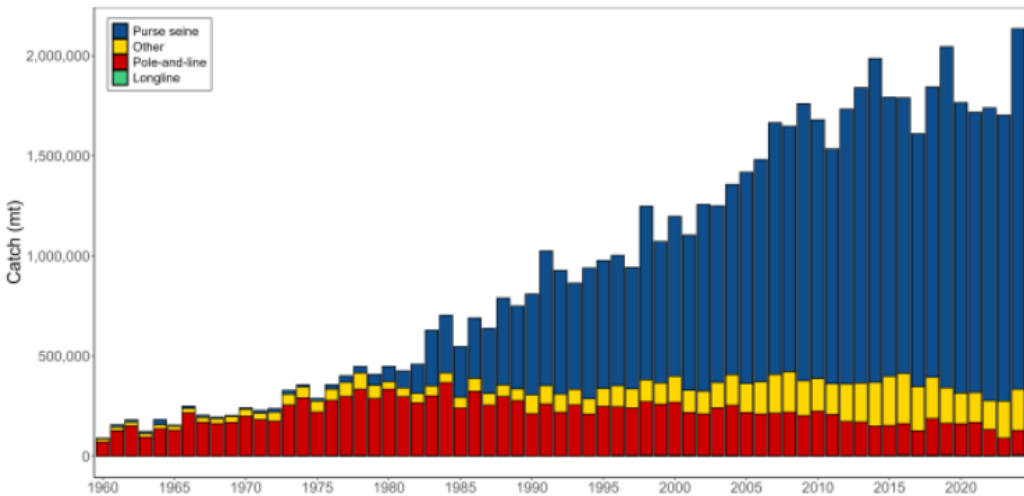


Figure 13. Kobe plot showing the stock status estimates from all the models. The red dot and error bars represent the estimates from the reference model. The black cross and error bars represent the estimates from the model that removed the ECHO index (IATCC, 2024b).

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

References

- IATCC. 2024b. THE TUNA FISHERY IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN IN 2023. https://www.iatcc.org/GetAttachment/1ed36788-07ce-4bf4-80e4-10c6c3b2b14d/No-22-2024_Tunas-stocks-and-ecosystem-in-the-eastern-Pacific-Ocean-in-2023.pdf
- IATCC. 2025. The Tuna Fishery in the Eastern Pacific Ocean in 2024. Document SAC-16-01 CORR of the Scientific Advisory Committee, 16th meeting. Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. La Jolla, California (USA). 02-06 June 2005. 48 pp. [SAC-16-01 The-tuna-fishery-in-the-Eastern-Pacific-Ocean-in-2024.pdf](#)

Species name		Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)	
Fishing area and stock		FAO 71 (Western and Central Pacific Ocean - WCPO skipjack)	
C1	Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements		
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	Pass
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	Pass
Clause outcome:			Pass
C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.			
WCPO skipjack tuna is subjected to regular stock assessments by the WCPFC. The most recent of these was carried out in 2025, using data up to the end of 2024. The assessment incorporated catch, effort- and length-frequency estimates, and tag-recapture data (WCPFC 2025b). The stock assessment report does not raise major concerns about uncertainties due to lack of data. Catches are presented in the Figure 14 below:			
			
Figure 14. Annual catches of skipjack by gear type in the WCPO area covered by the stock assessment (WCPFC 2025a).			
Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, C1.1 is met.			
C1.2 The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.			
The 2025 stock assessment for WCPO skipjack concluded that “Overall, the outcomes of this assessment suggest that the skipjack stock in the WCPO is not overfished nor undergoing overfishing” (WCPFC 2025a). SBRECENT/SBMSY was estimated to be 3.90, with an 80% CI of 2.95 –			

5.61, suggesting biomass is highly likely to be above the MSY level. A Kobe chart summarising the status of the stock is shown in Figure 15 below.

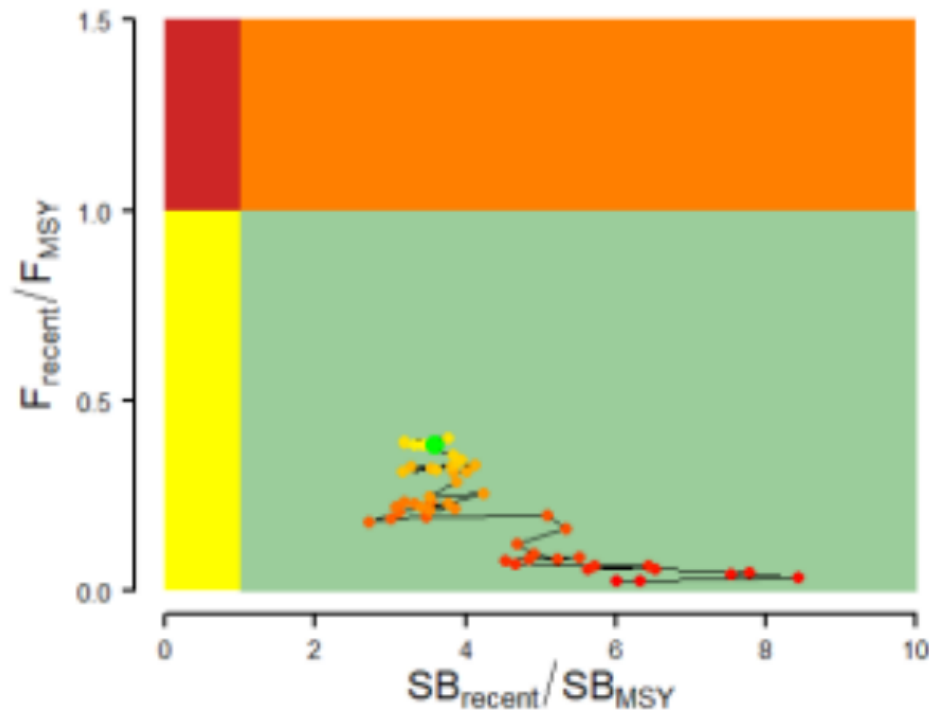


Figure 15. Kobe plot summarising the results for the dynamic MSY analysis of WCPO skipjack by the 2025 stock assessment. Dot colours go from red to green over time, with the green dot being the most recent SB estimate (WCPFC 2025a).

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

References

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

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

Traceability information

Information provided for Step 3 Path 1 or Path 2

Species name	Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)			
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
	Panama	Low risk: Spain, Panama Medium risk: Seichelles	Medium risk: Ecuador, Peru, Senegal	Downgraded to medium risk
Path 2 outcome – Scope Extension (June 2026)	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Tuvalu	Low risk: El Salvador, Panama Medium risk: American Samoa, Ecuador, Salomón Island, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Mexico, USA	Medium risk: Tuvalu	Downgraded to medium risk

Species name		Bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>)		
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
	Panama	Low risk: Spain, Panama Medium risk: Seichelles	Medium risk: Ecuador, Peru, Senegal	Downgraded to medium risk
Path 2 outcome – Scope Extension (June 2026)	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Tuvalu	Low risk: El Salvador, Panama Medium risk: American Samoa, Ecuador, Salomón Island, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Mexico, USA	Medium risk: Tuvalu	Downgraded to medium risk

Species name		Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)		
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
	Panama	Low risk: Spain, Panama Medium risk: Seichelles	Medium risk: Ecuador, Peru, Senegal	Downgraded to medium risk
Path 2 outcome – Scope Extension (June 2026)	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Tuvalu	Low risk: El Salvador, Panama Medium risk: American Samoa, Ecuador, Salomón Island, Kiribati, Vanuatu, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Mexico, USA	Medium risk: Tuvalu	Downgraded to medium risk

Guidance for Applicants/Certificate holders on improved traceability

When by-product origin cannot be made more granular than major FAO Areas, or when the source fishery is taking place in the High Seas (i.e. outside of EEZs of all relevant nations), an assessor must evaluate the Coastal and Port scores for each nation that straddles that FAO Area. This may lead to higher risk outcomes for an applicant. To mitigate that risk, better practice involves securing KDEs from the source fishery of the by-products, thereby meeting Path 1 instead of Path 2.

What does better practices look like?

Comprehensive data collection and sharing: Collect detailed information using Key Data Elements (KDEs) including vessel identification and authorisation, species, catch areas, fishing method and dates. These are defined in the MarinTrust Standard clauses 2.11.2.2 and 3.2.5.

Supply chain transparency: Maintain detailed records at each step of the supply chain, from capture to final sale, to ensure traceability.

Interoperable systems and technologies to support the collection and transfer of this information.