# By-Product assessment report

## *BP085*

## *Borsea*

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

*Issued April 2025 – Effective April 2025*

| Report code | BP085 | Date of issue | November 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|

| 1. Application details | |
|---|---|
| **Applicant** | Borsea |
| **Applicant country** | Ecuador |
| **2. Certification Body details** | |
| **Name of Certification Body (CB)** | LRQA |
| **Contact information for CB** | mt-ca@lrqa.com |
| **Assessor name** | Sam Peacock |
| **CB internal peer reviewer name** | José Peiró Crespo |
| **Internal peer review evaluation** | Agree with evaluation |
| **Number of Assessment days** | 2 |
| **Comments on the assessment** | This assessment covers 16 byproduct sources, none of which are ETP species nor do they appear in the CITES appendices.<br><br>Four of the byproducts are sourced exclusively from vessels with Low or Medium risk flag states, and these byproducts are Approved source with caution at Step 2. Traceability information was sought for the remaining byproducts. All 12 byproducts sources passed the Category C assessment. In the traceability assessment, three byproduct sources failed due to no traceability information being provided. Nine passed the traceability assessment; however, of these, three sources had incomplete traceability information and the downgrade to Medium Risk only applies to specific flag states. |
| **3. Approval validity** | Valid from 11/2025 — Valid until 11/2025 |
| **4. Assessment cycle** | Initial |

| 5. By-product assessment outcomes |
|---|

| By-product species name<br>*Common and Latin names* | Flag country(ies) | Fishing Areas<br>*Only applicable to Step 3 assessed species* | MarinTrust approval status |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bigeye tuna, *Thunnus obesus* | Spain, France, Panama | FAO 34, 41, 47 | Not approved |
| Bigeye tuna, *Thunnus obesus* | Spain, Mauritius, Seychelles | FAO 51 | Approved source with caution |
| Bigeye tuna, *Thunnus obesus* | Kiribati, Korea, Micronesia, Nauru, PNG, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands | FAO 71, 77 | Approved source with caution |
| Bigeye tuna, *Thunnus obesus* | Ecuador, Spain, Nicaragua, Panama, USA | FAO 77, 87 | Approved source with caution |
| Skipjack tuna, *Katsuwonus pelamis* | Spain, France, Panama | FAO 34, 47 | Not approved |
| Skipjack tuna, *Katsuwonus pelamis* | Spain, France | FAO 41 | Approved source with caution |
| Skipjack tuna, *Katsuwonus pelamis* | Spain | FA0 51 | Approved source with caution |
| Skipjack tuna, *Katsuwonus pelamis* | Taiwan, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Nauru, Tuvalu, Micronesia | FAO 71 | Approved source with caution |
| Skipjack tuna, *Katsuwonus pelamis* | Ecuador, China, Panama, USA, Nicaragua | FAO 77, 87 | Approved source with caution |
| Yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares* | Ecuador, Spain, Nicaragua, Panama, USA, China | FAO 77, 87 | Approved source with caution |
| Yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares* | Spain, Panama, France | FAO 34, 41, 47 | Not approved |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares* | Spain, Mauritius, Seychelles | FAO 51 | Approved source with caution |
| Yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares* | Taiwan, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Nauru, Tuvalu, Micronesia | FAO 71 | Approved source with caution |
| Albacore tuna, *Thunnus alalunga* | Panama | FAO 31 | Approved source with caution |
| Albacore tuna, *Thunnus alalunga* | China, Panama | FAO 77 | Approved source with caution |
| Albacore tuna, *Thunnus alalunga* | China | FAO 71 | Approved source with caution |

**NOTE: The traceability information provided by the applicant included Indonesia-flagged vessels listed as catching albacore tuna in the Indian Ocean. Byproduct from these vessels was not included in the application form and has not been assessed in this report.**

**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**<br>*Common and Latin names* | **Flag country(ies)** | **IUCN Red List**<br>*Select IUCN red list category from dropdown* | **CITES Appendices**<br>*Select CITES appendix status from dropdown* | **Step 2 risk status**<br>*Low risk/ Medium risk/ High risk* | **Step 3 required**<br>*Yes / No* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bigeye tuna, *Thunnus obesus* | Spain, France, Panama | Vulnerable | Not listed | High risk | Yes |
| Bigeye tuna, *Thunnus obesus* | Spain, Mauritius, Seychelles | Vulnerable | Not listed | Medium risk | No |
| Bigeye tuna, *Thunnus obesus* | Kiribati, Korea, Micronesia, Nauru, PNG, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands | Vulnerable | Not listed | High risk | Yes |
| Bigeye tuna, *Thunnus obesus* | Ecuador, Spain, Nicaragua, Panama, USA | Vulnerable | Not listed | High risk | Yes |
| Skipjack tuna, *Katsuwonus pelamis* | Spain, France, Panama | Least concern | Not listed | High risk | Yes |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skipjack tuna, *Katsuwonus pelamis* | Spain, France | Least concern | Not listed | Medium risk | No |
| Skipjack tuna, *Katsuwonus pelamis* | Spain | Least concern | Not listed | Medium risk | No |
| Skipjack tuna, *Katsuwonus pelamis* | Taiwan, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Nauru, Tuvalu, Micronesia | Least concern | Not listed | High risk | Yes |
| Skipjack tuna, *Katsuwonus pelamis* | Ecuador, China, Panama, USA, Nicaragua | Least concern | Not listed | High risk | Yes |
| Yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares* | Ecuador, Spain, Nicaragua, Panama, USA, China | Least concern | Not listed | High risk | Yes |
| Yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares* | Spain, Panama, France | Least concern | Not listed | High risk | Yes |
| Yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares* | Spain, Mauritius, Seychelles | Least concern | Not listed | Medium risk | No |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares* | Taiwan, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Nauru, Tuvalu, Micronesia | Least concern | Not listed | High risk | Yes |
| Albacore tuna, *Thunnus alalunga* | Panama | Least concern | Not listed | High risk | Yes |
| Albacore tuna, *Thunnus alalunga* | China, Panama | Least concern | Not listed | High risk | Yes |
| Albacore tuna, *Thunnus alalunga* | China | Least concern | Not listed | High risk | Yes |

## Step 3 Assessment Outcomes

*Assessor note: All species identifed as requiring Step 3 in Table above, will have additional assessment information presented here.*

| By-product species name<br>*Common and Latin names* | Flag country(ies) | Fishing Area | Stock name<br>*(If applicable e.g. Eastern Pacific stock)* | Category C Assessment Outcome<br>*Pass/Fail* | Traceability information<br>*Path 1 – Yes OR*<br>*Path 2 – Yes/No OR*<br>*MT Approved Whole Fish* | Step 3 Risk Outcome<br>*Risk downgraded to Medium Risk/ Remains High Risk* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bigeye tuna, *Thunnus obesus* | Spain, France, Panama | FAO 34, 41, 47 | Atlantic bigeye | Pass | None provided | Remains High Risk |
| Bigeye tuna, *Thunnus obesus* | Kiribati, Korea, Micronesia, Nauru, PNG, Taiwan, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands | FAO 71, 77 | Western and Central Pacific bigeye | Pass | Path 1 – Yes | Risk downgraded to Medium Risk |
| Bigeye tuna, *Thunnus obesus* | Ecuador, Spain, Nicaragua, Panama, USA | FAO 77, 87 | Eastern Pacific bigeye | Pass | Path 1 – Yes | Risk downgraded to Medium Risk |
| Skipjack tuna, *Katsuwonus pelamis* | Spain, France, Panama | FAO 34, 47 | Eastern Atlantic skipjack | Pass | None provided | Remains High Risk |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skipjack tuna, *Katsuwonus pelamis* | Taiwan, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Nauru, Tuvalu, Micronesia | FAO 71 | Western and Central Pacific skipjack | Pass | Path 1 – Yes | Risk downgraded to Medium Risk |
| Skipjack tuna, *Katsuwonus pelamis* | Ecuador, China, Panama, USA, Nicaragua | FAO 77, 87 | Eastern Pacific skipjack | Pass | Path 1 – Yes | Risk downgraded to Medium Risk |
| Yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares* | Ecuador, Spain, Nicaragua, Panama, USA, China | FAO 77, 87 | Eastern Pacific yellowfin | Pass | Path 1 – Yes | Risk downgraded to Medium Risk |
| Yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares* | Spain, Panama, France | FAO 34, 41, 47 | Atlantic yellowfin | Pass | None provided | Remains High Risk |
| Yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares* | Taiwan, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Nauru, Tuvalu, Micronesia | FAO 71 | Western and Central Pacific yellowfin | Pass | Path 1 – Yes | Risk downgraded to Medium Risk |
| Albacore tuna, *Thunnus alalunga* | Panama | FAO 31 | North Atlantic albacore | Pass | Path 1 – Yes | Risk downgraded to Medium Risk |
| Albacore tuna, *Thunnus alalunga* | China, Panama | FAO 77 | North & South Pacific albacore | Pass | Path 1 – Yes | Risk downgraded to Medium Risk |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albacore tuna, *Thunnus alalunga* | China | FAO 71 | North & South Pacific albacore | Pass | Path 1 – Yes | Risk downgraded to Medium Risk |
| **Comments on Step 3 Assessment:** Western an Central Pacific byproducts which are downgraded to Medium Risk: the downgrade only applies to the flag states listed in Step 3, below. Other flag states were not present on the list of source vessels. | | | | | | |

# 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spain | Medium | 3.21 | 3.39 | 2.03 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 75.94% |
| 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% |
| Mauritius | Medium | 2.13 | 2.72 | 1.97 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 84.43% |
| Seychelles | Medium | 1.79 | 2.39 | 1.57 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 62.26% |
| Kiribati | High | 1.79 | 3.11 | 1.96 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 42.92% |
| Korea (Rep. South) | Medium | 3.67 | 3.11 | 1.97 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 83.96% |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Micronesia (FS of) | High | 1.92 | 2.94 | 1.93 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 31.13% |
| 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% |
| Taiwan | High | 4.17 | 3.06 | 2.27 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 90.57% |
| Tuvalu | High | 1.67 | 2.67 | 1.81 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 47.64% |
| Solomon Isl. | High | 1.58 | 3.28 | 2.07 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 21.70% |
| Ecuador | High | 2.58 | 2.11 | 2.43 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 35.38% |
| Nicaragua | High | 2.08 | 1.44 | 2.4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18.40% |
| USA | Medium | 2.29 | 3 | 2.37 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 91.04% |

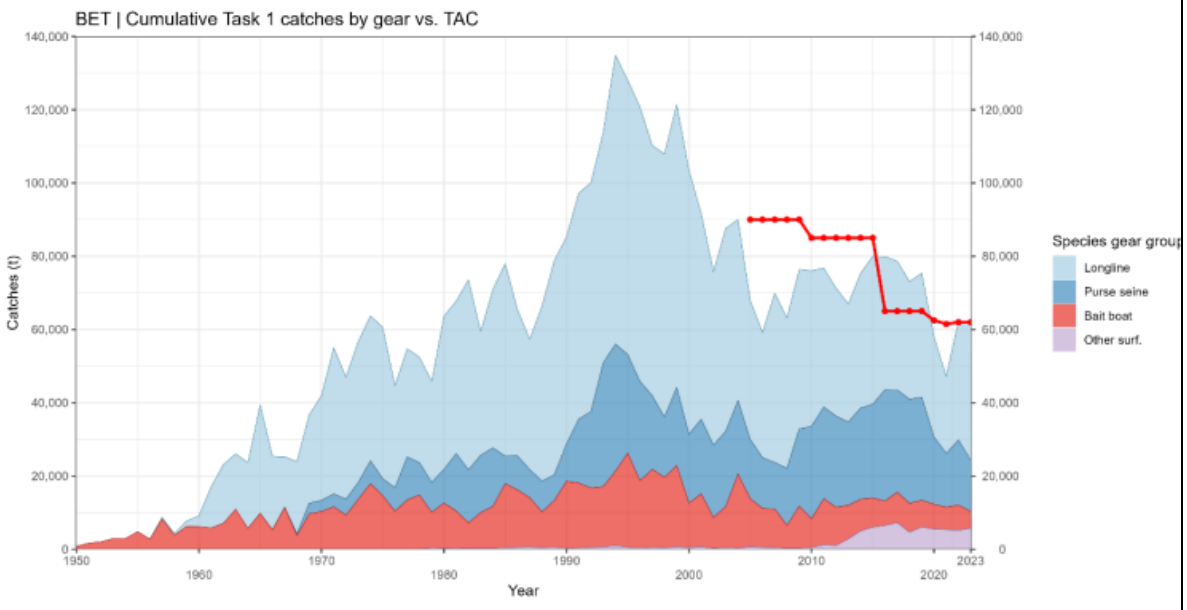
# Step 3 outcomes

**Category C assessment**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Species name** | | ***Thunnus obesus* - Bigeye tuna** | |
| **Fishing area and stock** | | **Atlantic bigeye** | |
| **C1** | **Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements** | | |
| | **C1.1** | Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR<br>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<br>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 most recent stock assessment for Atlantic bigeye was conducted by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) in 2021 using all available catch data and several modelling approaches (ICCAT 2024). Different model formulations were used to test different potential representations of stock dynamics and characteristics to reduce uncertainties in the outcomes. Catch data are available by area, gear, and vessel flag, and were incorporated into the assessment.

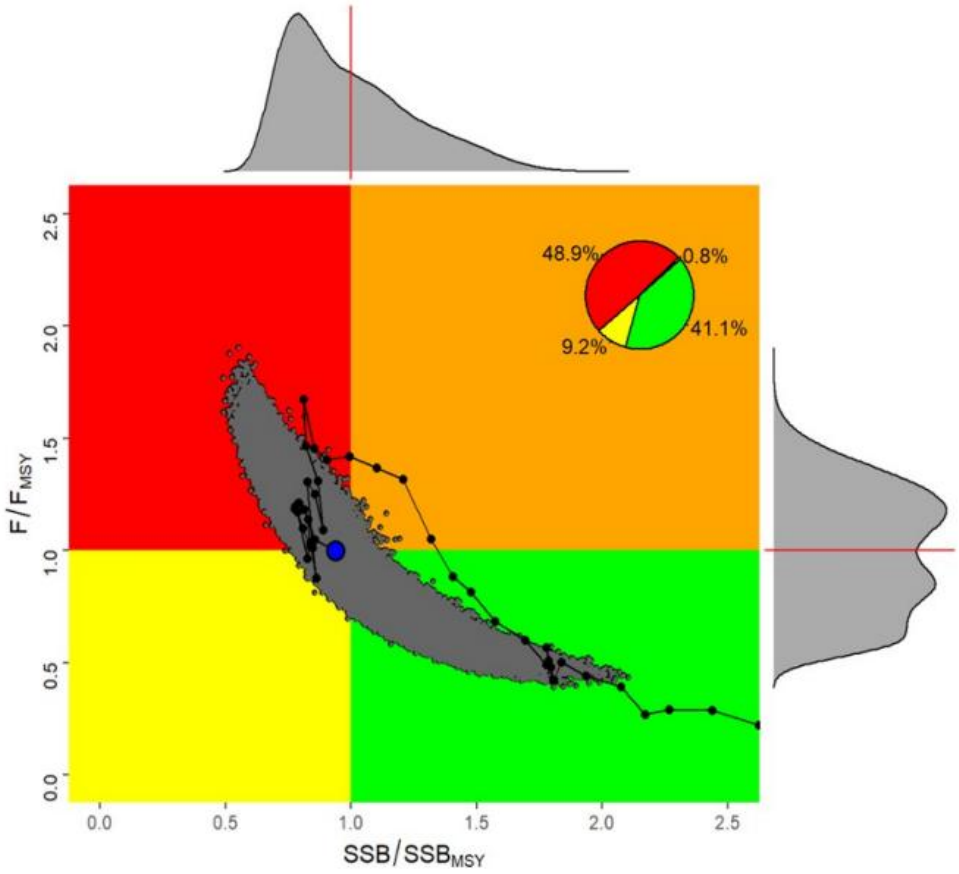


Atlantic bigeye tuna, estimated and reported catches by gear type. Red line indicates TAC (ICCAT 2024)

**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 2021 stock assessment produced estimates of stock status in 2019. Relative spawning biomass ($SSB_{2019}/SSB_{MSY}$) was estimated to be 0.94, with a 96% confidence interval of 0.71 – 1.37. This places the stock into the Overfished section of the Kobe chart, and indicates that biomass is likely to be below the target reference point. The stock assessment also concluded that as of 2019 the stock was not subject to overfishing.

No limit reference point is defined for the stock. Where this is the case, the MT byproduct assessment guidance directs assessors to assume a limit reference point of $½B_{MSY}$. The 95% confidence interval described above indicates that there is a very high probability the stock biomass is at least 0.71 $B_{MSY}$, and therefore is very likely to be above the default limit reference point.



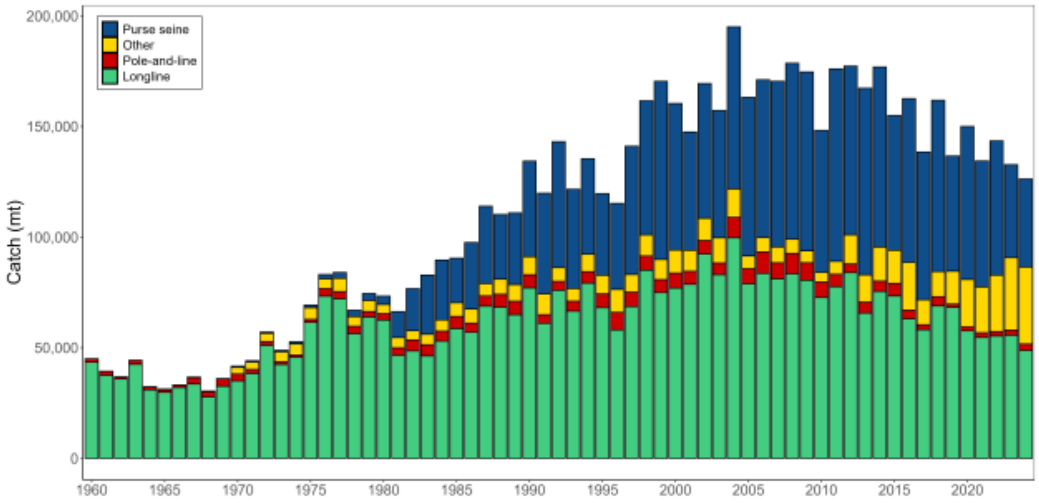

Kobe plot of $SSB/SSB_{MSY}$ and $F/F_{MSY}$ for stock status of Atlantic bigeye tuna in 2019. Insert pie chart shows the probability that 2019 status is in the red quadrant (48.9 %), green quadrant (41.1 %),

| |
|---|
| 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 2024). |
| **References**<br><br>ICCAT (2024). Stock assessment executive summary, bigeye tuna. https://www.iccat.int/Documents/SCRS/ExecSum/BET_ENG.pdf |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Species name** | | ***Thunnus obesus* - Bigeye tuna** | |
| **Fishing area and stock** | | **Western and Central Pacific bigeye** | |
| **C1** | **Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements** | | |
| | **C1.1** | Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR<br>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<br>removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. | PASS |
| | | **Clause outcome:** | PASS |

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

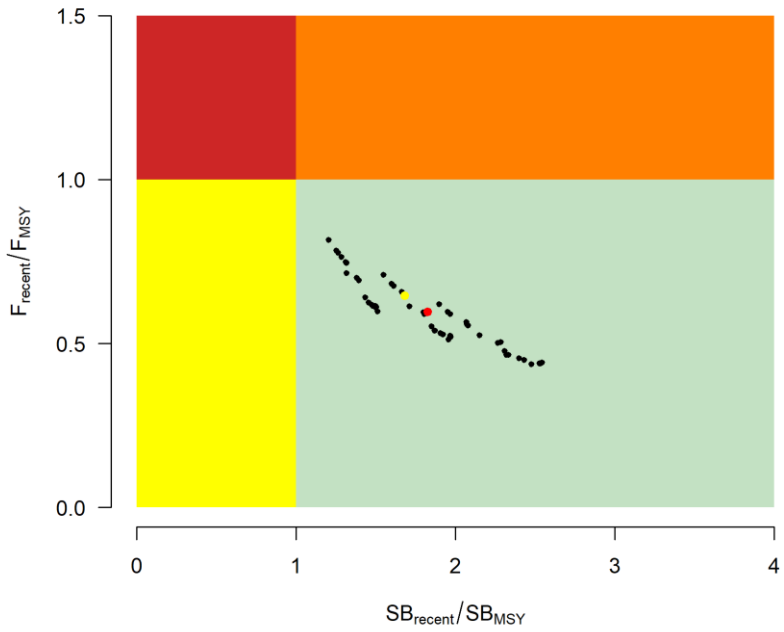
Bigeye tuna in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean is subject to regular stock assessment by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. The most recent stock assessment was conducted in 2023, using data up to 2021. The assessment utilised all international catch data. 54 models were applied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




Western and Central Pacific bigeye catch (mt) by gear (WCPFC 2025)

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

The results of the most recent stock assessment produced an estimate of the current status of the stock relative to target reference point $SB_{MSY}$. The assessment concluded across all 54 models that the mean value of $SB_{latest}/SB_{MSY}$ was 1.76, with an 80% certainty that it was between 1.28 and 2.31 (WCPFC 2024). This translates to a very high probability that stock biomass is above the target reference point $SB_{MSY}$, and therefore also above any potential limit reference point. The most recent stock assessment summary also states that "For all models in the grid $SB_{recent}/SB_{F=0}$ was above the biomass limit reference point" (WCPFC 2024).




Western and Central Pacific bigeye tuna, Kobe plot for recent spawning potential (2018-2021) summarising the results for each of the models in the structural uncertainty grid. Median value is shown in red (WCPFC 2024)

**References**

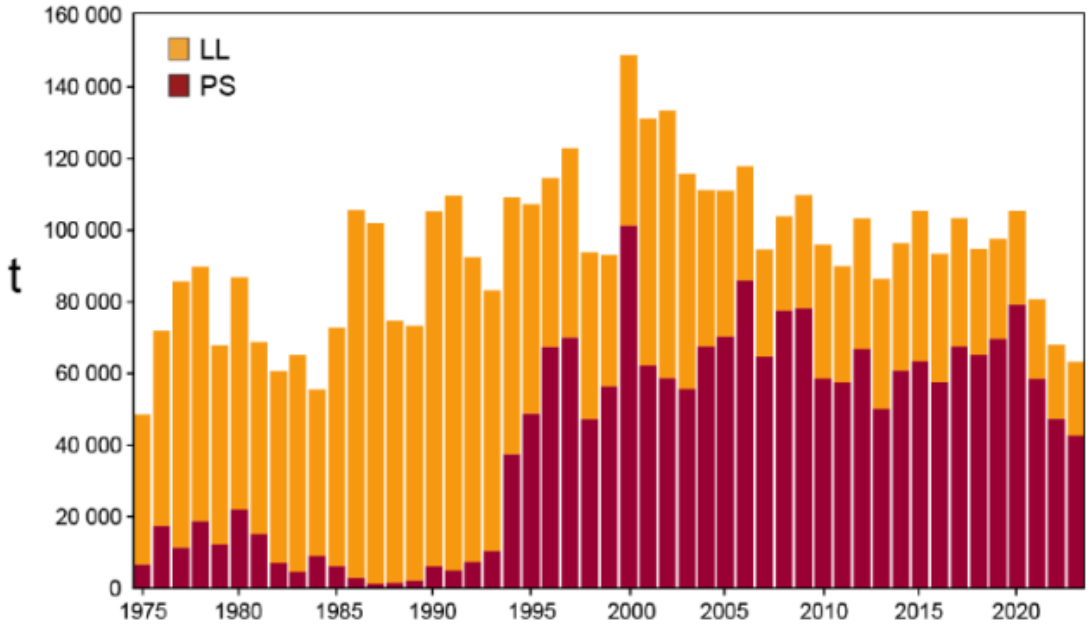
WCPFC (2024). WCPO bigeye tuna stock status and management advice. https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/01/bigeye-tuna

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Species name** | | ***Thunnus obesus* - Bigeye tuna** | |
| **Fishing area and stock** | | **East Pacific bigeye** | |
| **C1** | **Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements** | | |
| | **C1.1** | Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR<br>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<br>removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. | PASS |
| | | **Clause outcome:** | PASS |

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

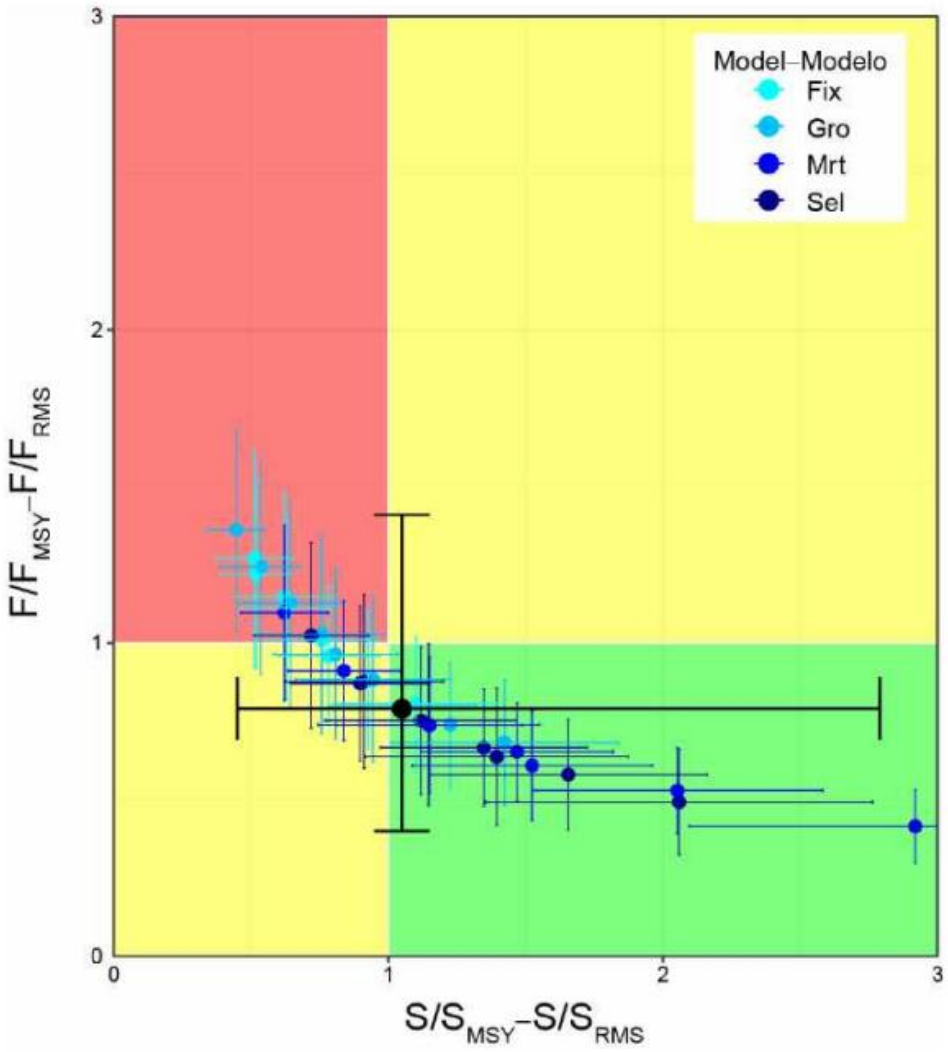
Bigeye tuna in the EPO is subject to regular stock assessment by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC). The most recent full stock assessment was conducted in 2024. The assessment utilised all international catch data. 33 models were applied to take into account the main sources of uncertainty,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




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




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

**References**

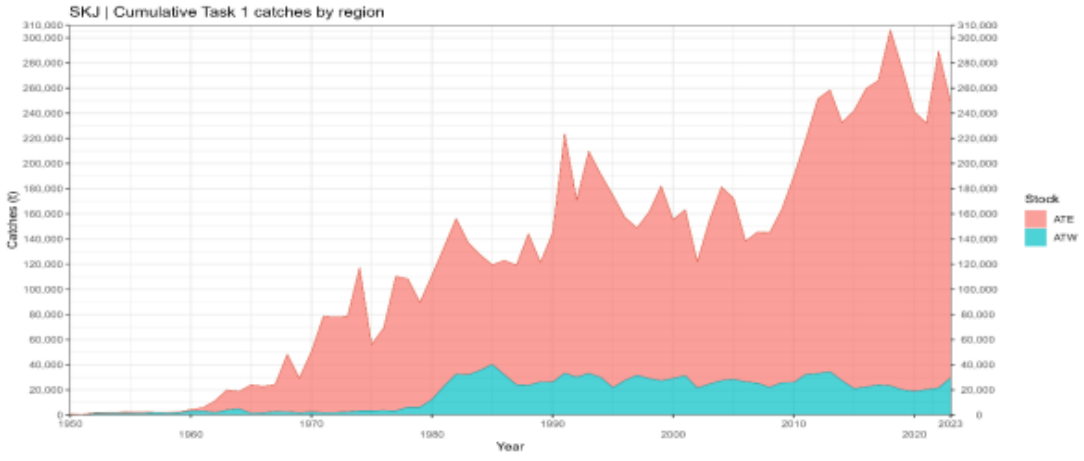
IATTC (2024). The tuna fishery in the Eastern Pacific Ocean in 2023. https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/1ed36788-07ce-4bf4-80e4-10c6c3b2b14d/No-22-2024_Tunas,-stocks-and-ecosystem-in-the-eastern-Pacific-Ocean-in-2023.pdf

| Species name | *Katsuwonus pelamis* - Skipjack tuna |
|---|---|

| Fishing area and stock | | East 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<br>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<br>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 most recent stock assessment conducted for Eastern Atlantic skipjack tuna was carried out in 2022. The stock assessment applied non-equilibrium and Bayesian state-space production models to integrated statistical assessment models using the available catch data up to and including 2020 (ICCAT 2022). Multiple models were used to represent potential population dynamic scenarios, and to account for uncertainty in outputs. The ICCAT stock assessment group decided to combine the results of several models to capture all major uncertainties. Despite this, there was a high degree of uncertainty in the resultant estimates of stock biomass; however, the group were able to produce management advice and have made several recommendations for the improvement of future stock assessments.

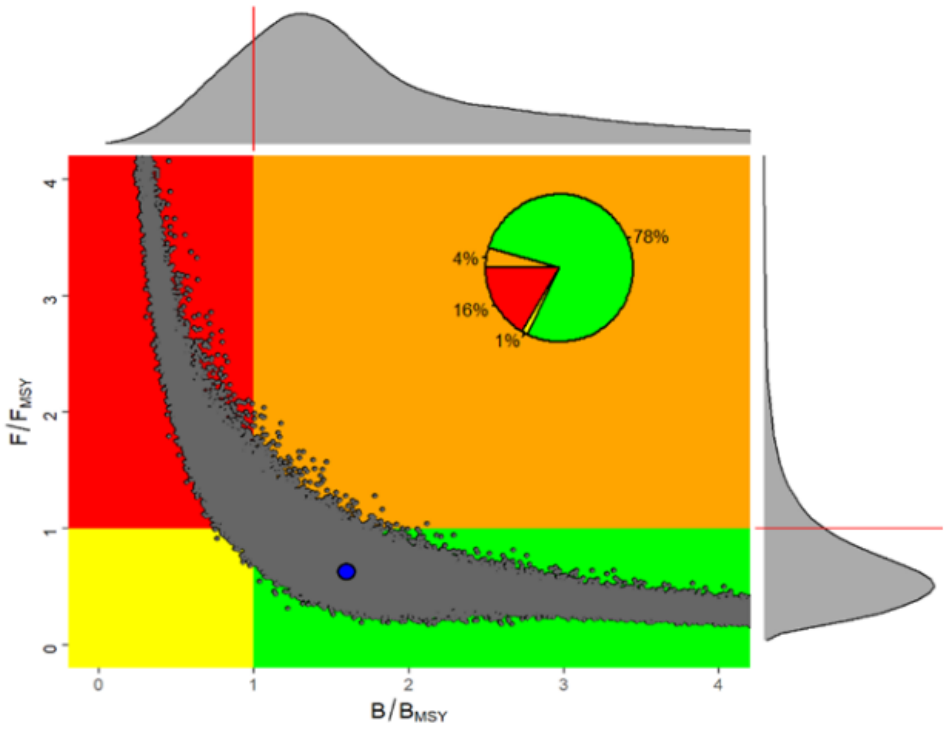



Atlantic skipjack catches by stock (Pink = East, Blue = West) (ICCAT 2022)

**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 2022 stock assessment of Eastern Atlantic skipjack tuna concluded that there was a 78% probability that the stock is neither overfished nor subject to overfishing (ICCAT 2022). Relative biomass ($B_{2020}/B_{MSY}$) was estimated to be 1.60, although the assessment produced a wide 95%

confidence interval (0.50 – 5.79). However, as the biomass is likely to be above the target reference point, it is highly likely to be above any potential limit reference point.




Combined Kobe phase plot for the various models performed for Eastern Atlantic skipjack tuna in 2022. 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 (ICCAT 2022)

**References**

ICCAT (2022). Species executive summary, skipjack tuna. https://www.iccat.int/Documents/SCRS/ExecSum/SKJ_ENG.pdf

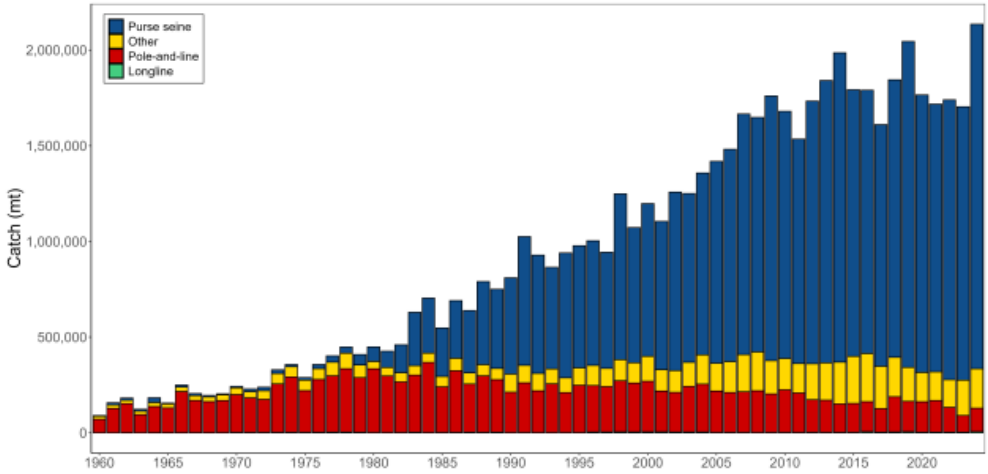
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Species name** | | ***Katsuwonus pelamis* - Skipjack tuna** | |
| **Fishing area and stock** | | **Western and Central Pacific skipjack** | |
| **C1** | **Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements** | | |
| | **C1.1** | Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR<br>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**.

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 2025). The stock assessment report does not raise major concerns about uncertainties due to lack of data.

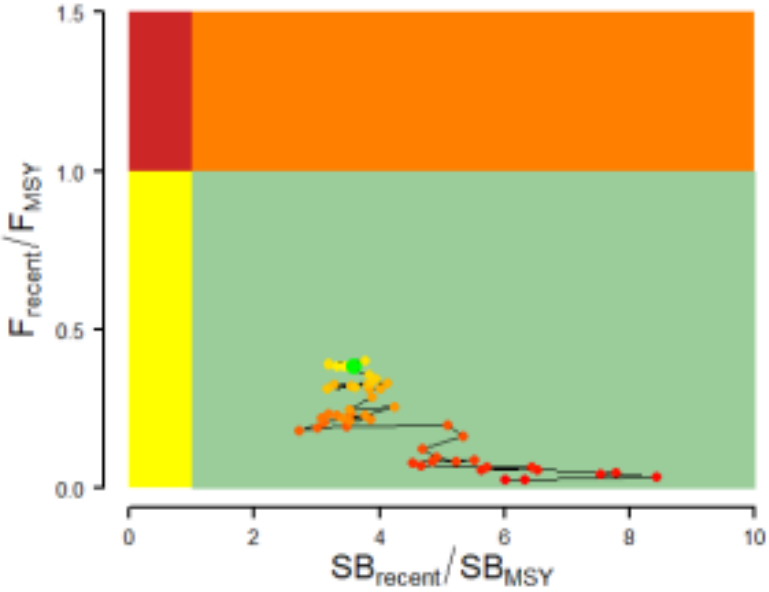
Catches are presented in the figure below:




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

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

The 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 2025). $SB_{RECENT}/SB_{MSY}$ was estimated to be 3.90, with an 80% CI of 2.95 – 5.61, suggesting biomass is highly likely to be above the MSY level.




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 2025)

**References**

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

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

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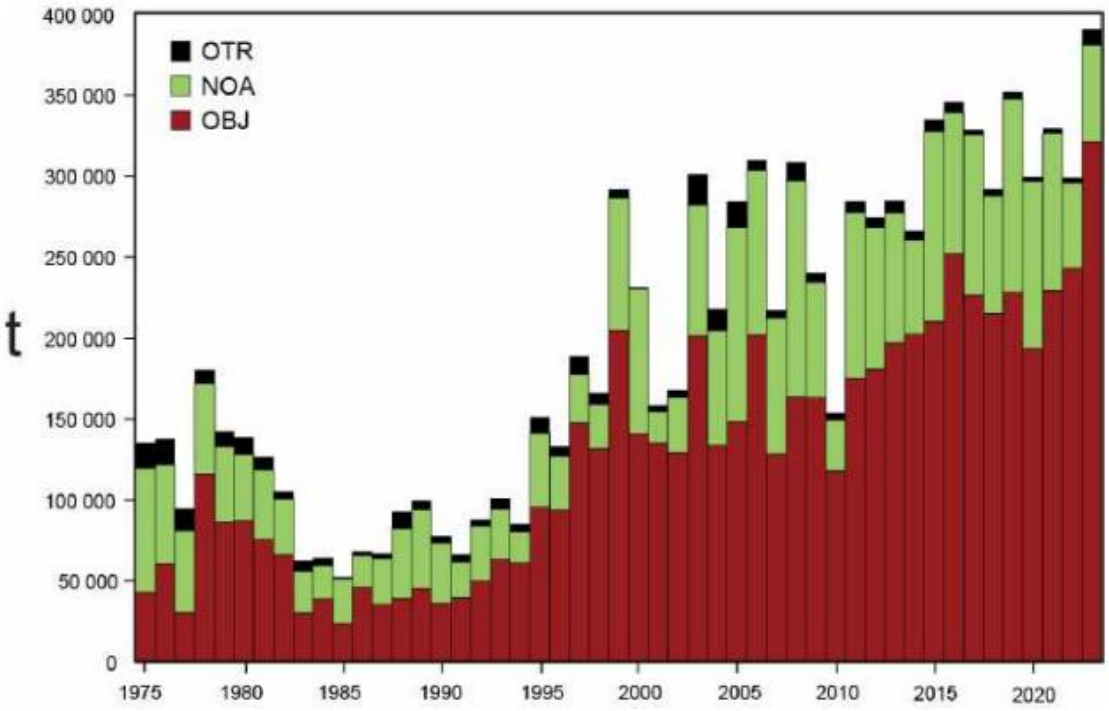
|---|---|---|---|
| **Species name** | | ***Katsuwonus pelamis* - Skipjack tuna** | |
| **Fishing area and stock** | | **Eastern Pacific skipjack** | |
| **C1** | **Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements** | | |
| | **C1.1** | Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR<br>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<br>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**.

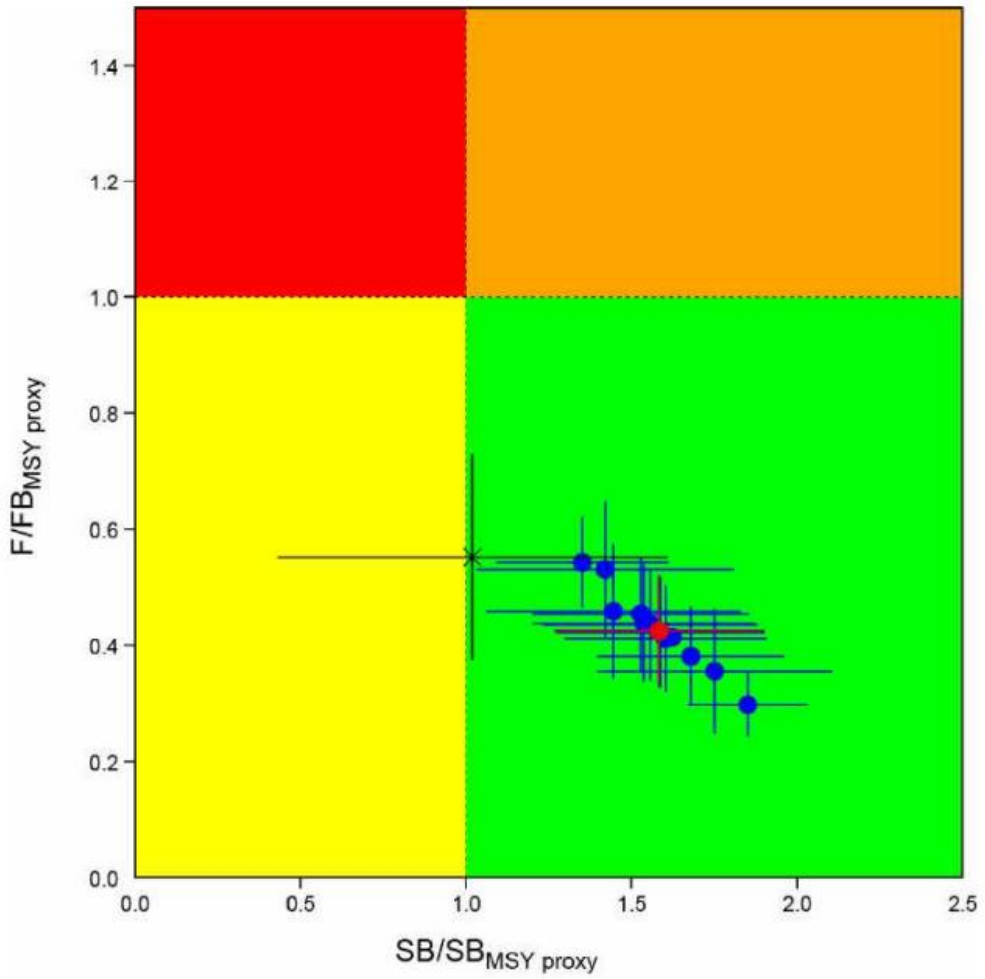
EPO skipjack has historically been subject to "interim" integrated statistical age-structured catch-at-length stock assessments carried out by the IATTC. In 2023, a benchmark stock assessment was conducted using an integrated statistical age-structured catch-at-length model in Stock Synthesis, which is considered by the IATTC to represent "a significant improvement from the initial interim assessment conducted in 2022" (IATTC 2024). The assessment incorporates all available data from across the EPO, including catch data but also size and age frequency data and other sources.




Skipjack catches (retained plus discards) in the EPO, 1975-2023 (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.**

MSY-based estimates and reference points cannot be estimated for EPO Skipjack due to the nature of the model used. Instead, the IATTC management process utilises a conservative proxy for target biomass of SBR = 0.3, with the fishing mortality corresponding to that target biomass used as the target reference point for fishing mortality (IATTC 2024). The reference model and most of the sensitivity analyses conducted in 2023 indicated that biomass is above the target reference point and fishing mortality is below the target level. None of the model scenarios concluded that stock biomass is below the limit reference point level.




Kobe plot for skipjack tuna in the EPO (IATTC 2024).

**References**

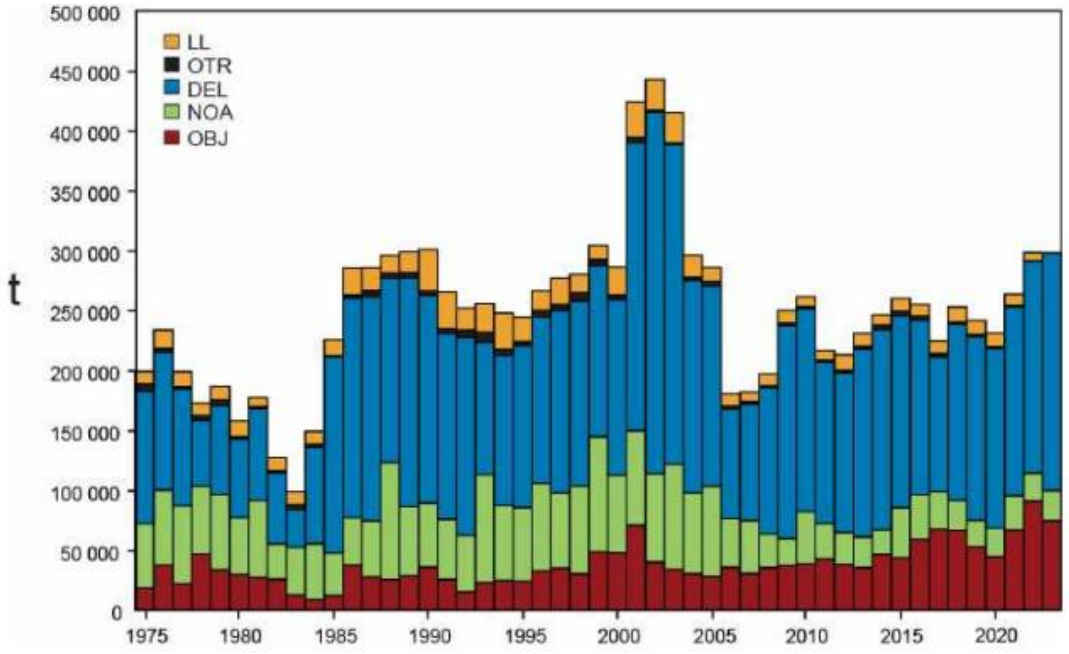
IATTC (2024). The tuna fishery in the Eastern Pacific Ocean in 2023. https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/1ed36788-07ce-4bf4-80e4-10c6c3b2b14d/No-22-2024_Tunas,-stocks-and-ecosystem-in-the-eastern-Pacific-Ocean-in-2023.pdf

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Species name** | | ***Thunnus albacares* -Yellowfin Tuna** | |
| **Fishing area and stock** | | **Eastern Pacific yellowfin** | |
| **C1** | **Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements** | | |
| | **C1.1** | Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR<br>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<br>removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible. | PASS |
| | | **Clause outcome:** | PASS |

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

The Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) yellowfin tuna stock is managed and assessed by the Inter-American Tropical Tunas Commission (IATTC). A new risk-based approach was introduced to the management of the stock in 2022, with Stock Status Indicators (SSIs) developed using catch and other data collected from the EPO as a whole. This approach continued in 2023 (IATTC 2024). SSIs are considered to be important alternatives to formal stock assessments, particularly where those stock assessments may be too unreliable to form the basis for management advice (IATTC 2022). Fishery removals are a key component of the modelling used to generate SSI's, and their development and use is evidence that managers have sought out alternative mechanisms where stock assessment uncertainty is high. The most recent full stock assessment was conducted in 2020.

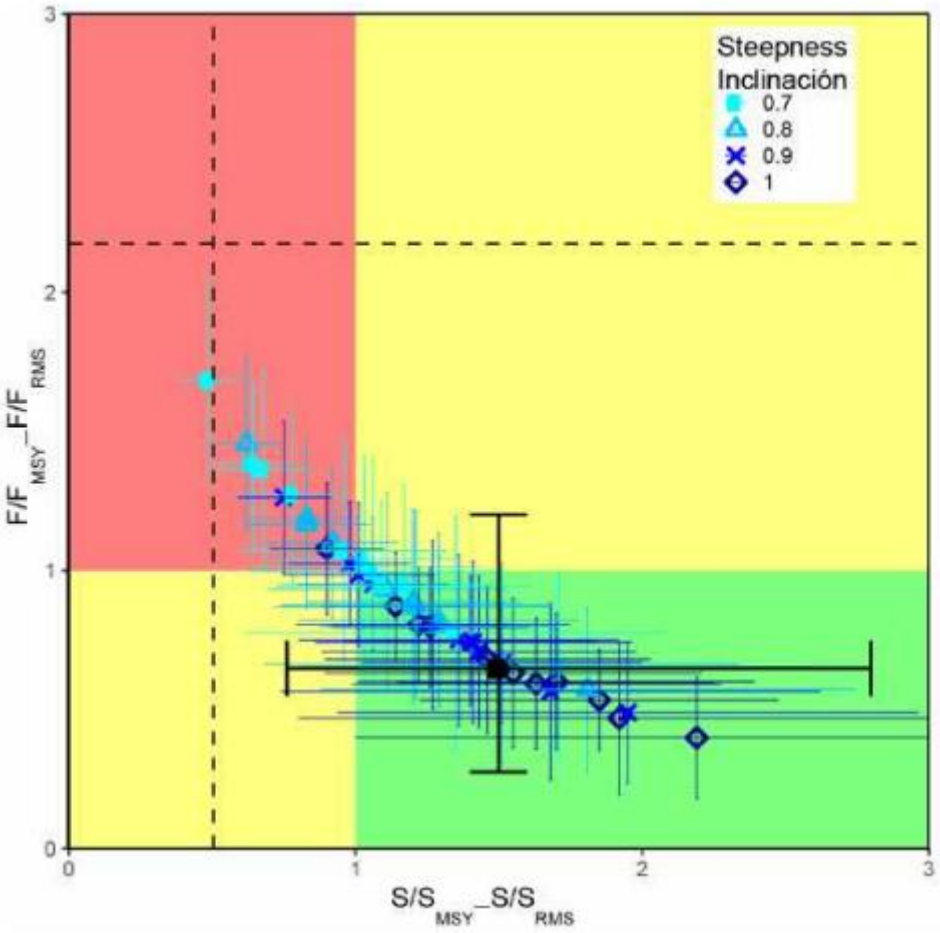



Total catches of yellowfin tuna in the EPO by set type (IATTC 2024)

**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.**

In the full stock assessments for this stock, multiple reference models are utilised to create a risk-based understanding of stock status. The most recent results, from 2020, indicated that "the probability of the spawning biomass being below $S_{MSY\_d}$ [i.e. the target reference point] is low (12%)"

(IATTC 2024), and that the probability of the biomass being below the limit reference point $S_{LIMIT}$ is zero. There was therefore a low probability that biomass is currently below the target reference point and almost no possibility it was below the limit reference point.




Kobe plot for yellowfin tuna in the EPO of estimates of spawning stock size (S) and fishing mortality (F). Coloured panels are separated by the target reference points $S_{MSY}$ and $F_{MSY}$. Limit reference points are approximately indicated by the dashed lines, although these vary between models. The solid black circle represents all models combined (IATTC 2024).

**References**

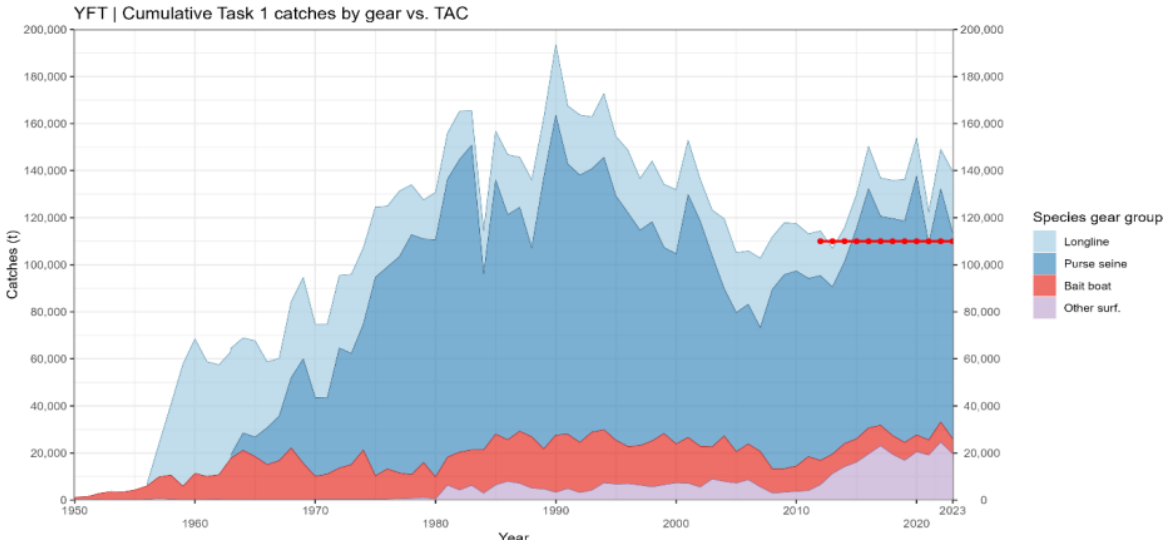
IATTC (2022). Stock Status Indicators (SSIs) for tropical tunas in the Eastern Pacific Ocean. 13th Meeting of the IATTC Scientific Advisory Committee, Document SAC-13-06 Corr. https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/22511b5b-ba2b-4126-9ba2-0bffee89f4d5/SAC-13-06%20-%20Stock%20status%20indicators%20(SSIs)%20for%20tropical%20tunas%20in%20the%20EPO

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

| Species name | *Thunnus albacares* -Yellowfin Tuna | |
|---|---|---|
| Fishing area and stock | Atlantic yellowfin | |
| **C1** | **Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements** | |
| **C1.1** | Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR<br>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<br>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**.

Management of this yellowfin tuna stock is coordinated by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). The most recent stock assessment was conducted in 2024, using data up to and including 2022, and utilised an age-structured model framework (Stock Synthesis). The assessment incorporated all available catch data, along with three indices of abundance; the joint-CPC tropical Atlantic longline index, the acoustic echosounder buoy index, and the purse seine free school index (ICCAT 2024).

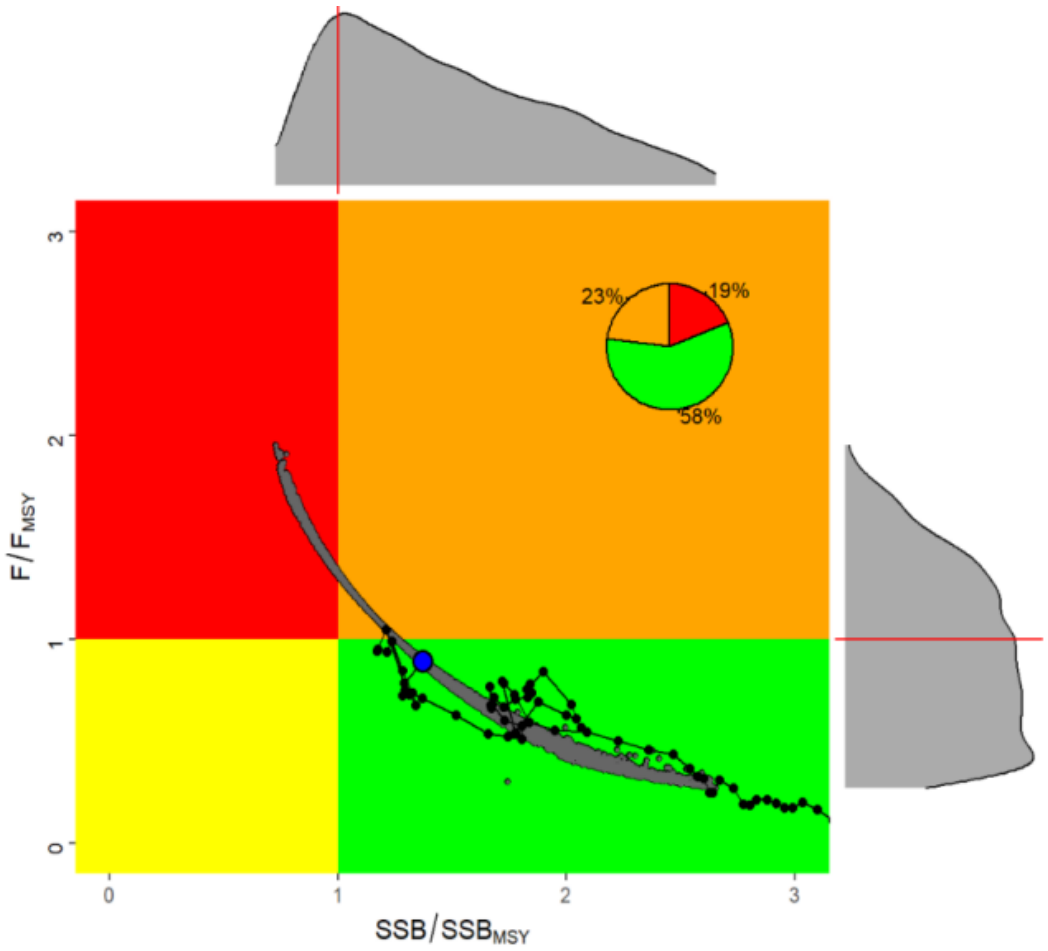



Yellowfin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean, total catch 1950-2023 by main fishing gear group. The red dotted line represents the TAC (ICCAT 2024).

**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 ICCAT stock assessment report includes an indication of the estimated stock status relative to target reference points. $B_{2022}/B_{MSY}$ was estimated to be 1.37, with an 80% confidence interval of 0.91

– 2.15, meaning that it is likely that stock biomass was above the target reference point level, and therefore highly likely to be above the limit reference point level.




Kobe plot of the status of Atlantic yellowfin tuna in 2022 (based on the outcomes of the assessment conducted in 2024). Blue circle is the median of the stock synthesis model runs, which are marked in grey. 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).

**References**

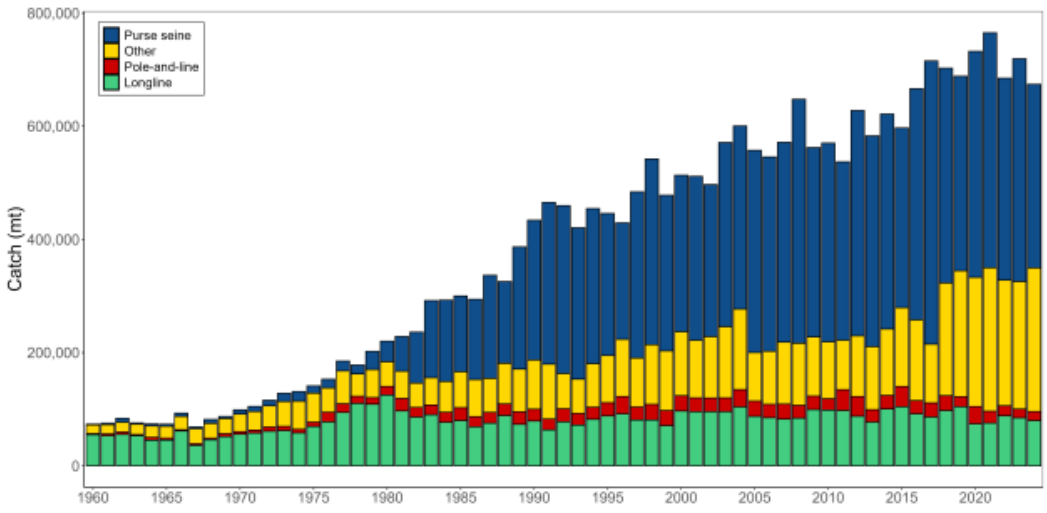
ICCAT (2024). Stock summary, yellowfin tuna. https://www.iccat.int/Documents/SCRS/ExecSum/YFT_ENG.pdf

| Species name | | *Thunnus albacares* -Yellowfin Tuna | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fishing area and stock | | Western and Central Pacific yellowfin | |
| **C1** | **Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements** | | |
| | **C1.1** | Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR<br>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<br>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.

Catches are presented in the figure below:

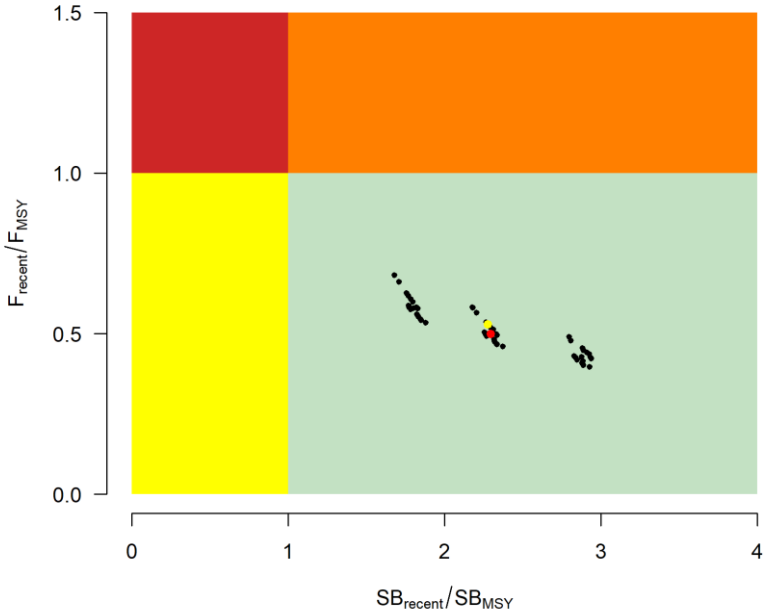



WCPO yellowfin catch by gear (WCPFC 2025)

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

The 2023 stock assessment produced a series of estimates of the current status of the stock relative to the target reference point BMSY. Biomass in 2021 was estimated to be between 1.91 and 3.11 times larger than BMSY with an 80% certainty; none of the model results indicated that biomass

was below BMSY. Biomass is estimated by the most recent stock assessment to be above the target reference point with a high degree of certainty, and therefore also above any potential limit reference point (WCPFC 2023).




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

**References**


WCPFC (2023). WCPO Yellowfin Tuna, Stock Status and Management Advice. https://www.wcpfc.int/file/1008665/download?token=wFUhc7q7tern

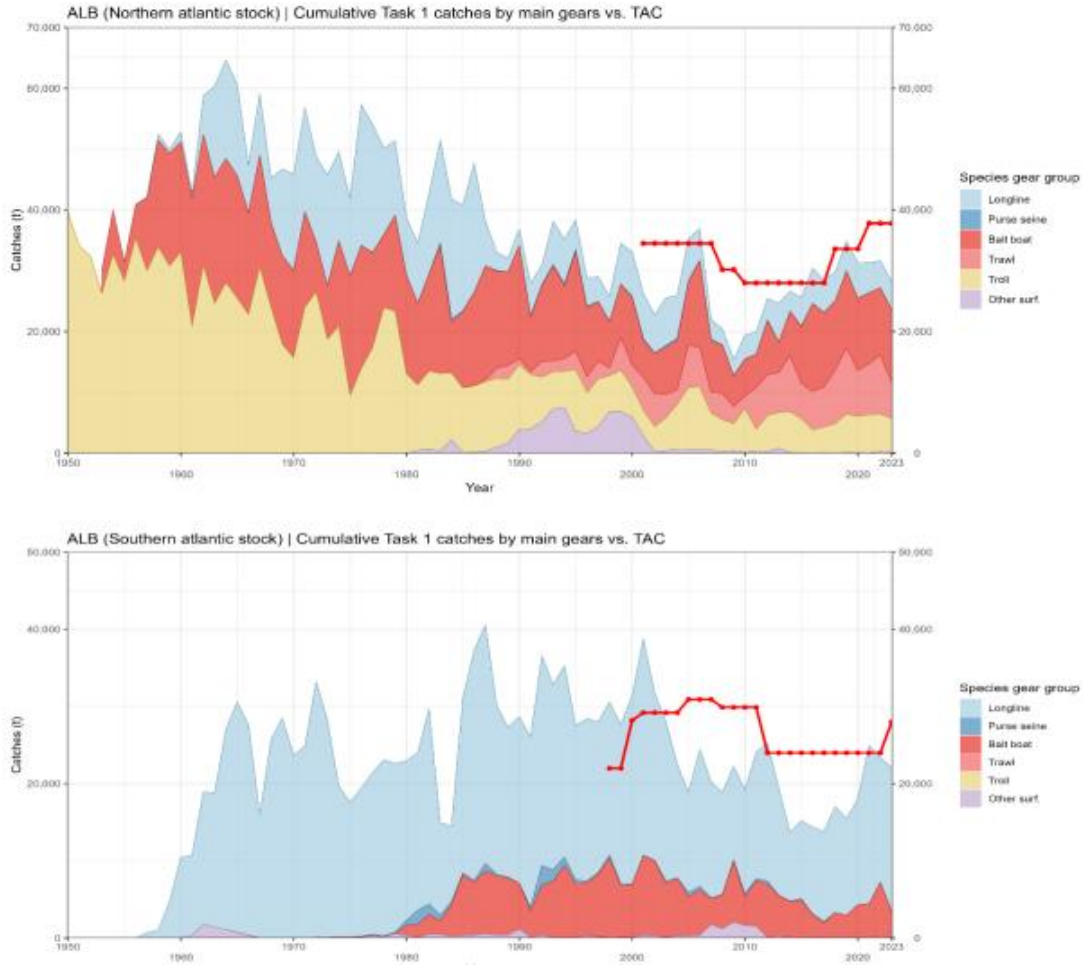
WCPFC (2025). Overview of tuna fisheries in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean, including economic conditions – 2024. https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/26697


| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Species name** | | ***Thunnus alalunga* - Albacore tuna** | |
| **Fishing area and stock** | | **North Atlantic albacore** | |
| **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<br>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**.

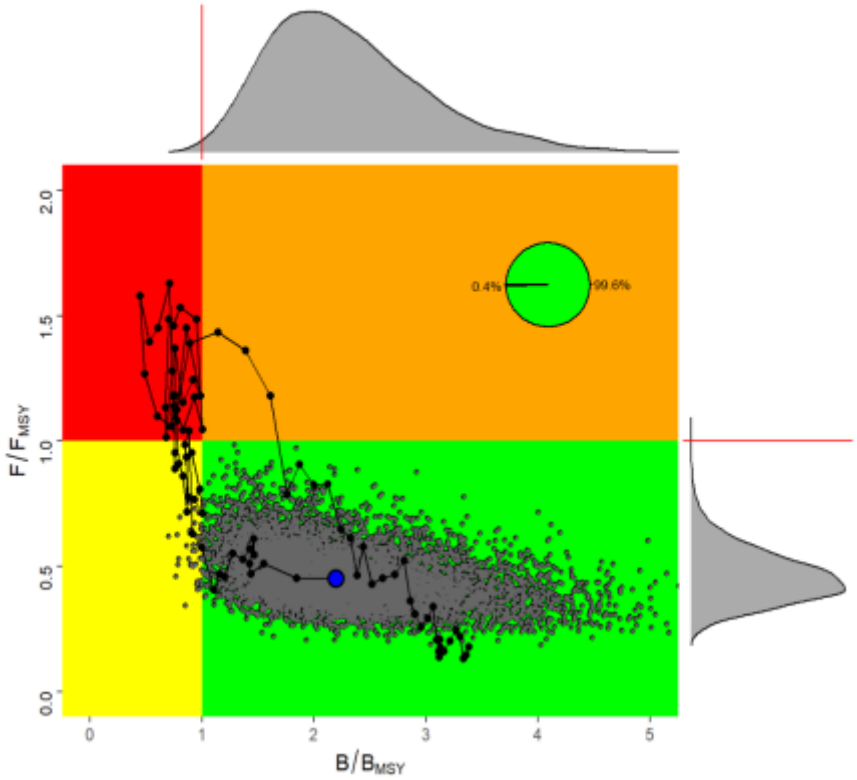
Stock assessments are carried out on behalf of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). The most recent stock assessment for North Atlantic albacore was conducted in 2023 (ICCAT 2025). The stock assessment utilised catch and effort data up to 2018 and 2021 respectively, and no concerns were raised relating to the completeness of the data.




Total albacore catches for the North (top) and South (bottom) Atlantic albacore stocks by gear type. Red dotted line shows the TAC (ICCAT 2025)

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

The most recent stock assessment for North Atlantic albacore, conducted in 2023, concluded that "the probability of the stock currently being in the green area of the Kobe plot (not overfished and not undergoing overfishing, $F<F_{MSY}$ and $B>B_{MSY}$) is 99.6%" (ICCAT 2025). The probability of being in the red area was estimated to be 0%. Taken together these outcomes provide strong evidence that the stock is above the target reference point, and therefore above any possible limit reference point. Overall, this is clear evidence that the stock is above any potential limit reference point.




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%) (ICCAT 2025).

**References**

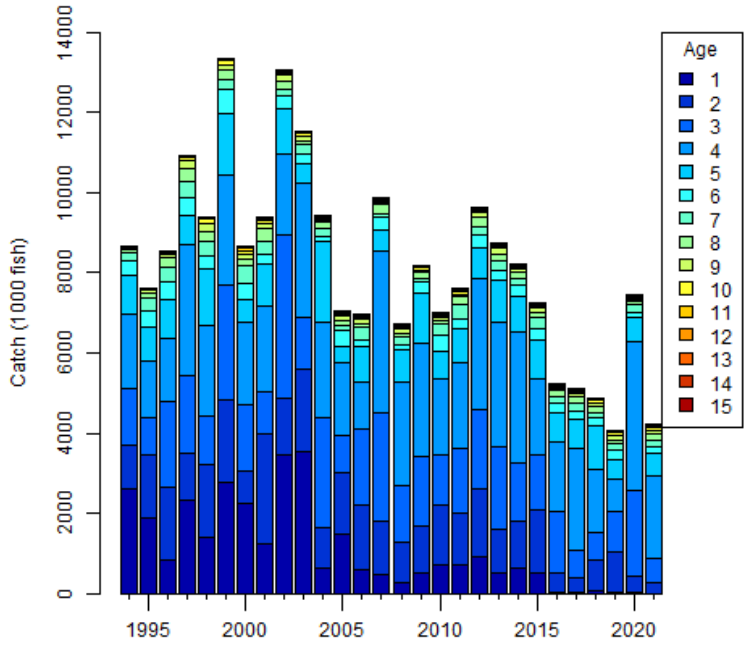
ICCAT (2025). Atlantic albacore tuna, stock assessment summary. https://www.iccat.int/Documents/SCRS/ExecSum/ALB_ENG.pdf

| Species name | ***Thunnus alalunga* - Albacore tuna** |
|---|---|

| Fishing area and stock | | North Pacific albacore | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **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<br>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<br>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**.

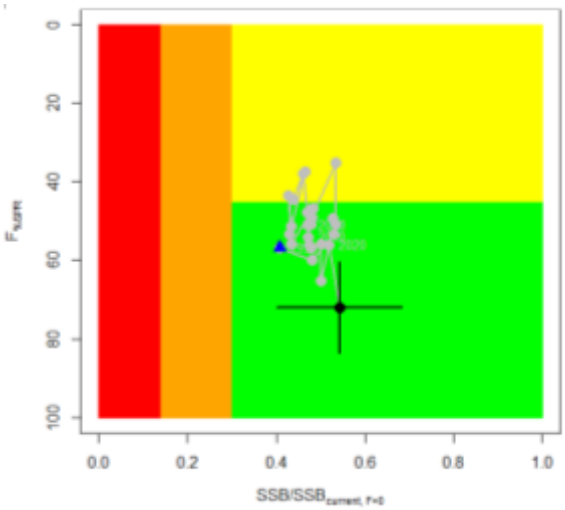
The most recent available stock assessment for the northern Pacific albacore stock was conducted in 2023 and utilised all available data up to 2021. Catch and size composition data were used to inform a length-based, age- and sex-structured Stock Synthesis model. No concerns were raised in the reporting documentation as to the completeness of the catch data (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.**

A limit reference point is established for the northern Pacific albacore stock, and is based on dynamic biomass estimates and therefore fluctuates according to changes in recruitment. The limit reference point 14%$SSB_{current, F=0}$ is calculated as 14% of the unfished dynamic female spawning biomass in the terminal year of the assessment (WCPFC 2024). SSB in the most recent stock assessment, conducted in 2023 and providing an indication of stock status in 2021, was estimated to be 54% of $SSB_{current, F=0}$, considerably above the limit reference point. The conclusion reached at the time of the stock assessment was that the stock is likely not overfished relative to the limit reference point.




Stock status phase plot showing the status of the north Pacific albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) 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**

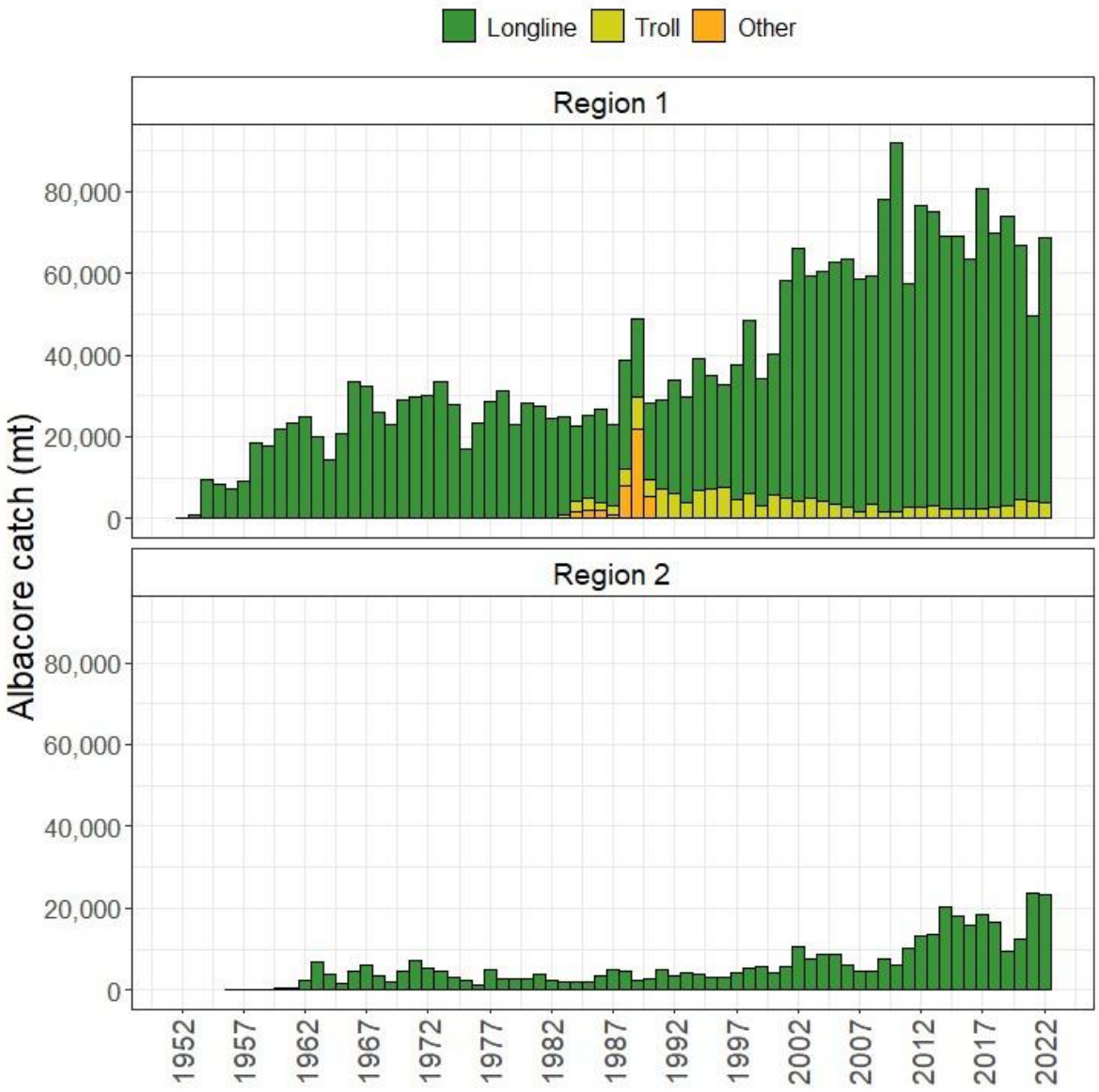
WCPFC (2024). North Pacific albacore tuna, stock assessment summary. https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/05/north-pacific-albacore-tuna

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Species name** | | ***Thunnus alalunga* - Albacore tuna** | |
| **Fishing area and stock** | | **South Pacific albacore** | |
| **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<br>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<br>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**.

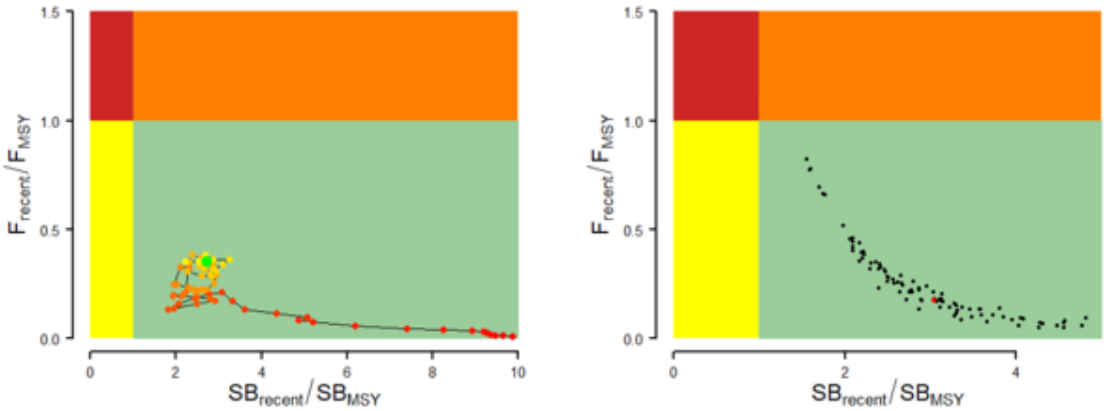
The most recent stock assessment for albacore tuna in the south Pacific was conducted in 2024, using data up to 2022. The assessment used catch data including international catches by fishing gear. The published stock assessment summary (WCPFC 2025) does not appear to include any concerns relating to the availability of catch data.




Historical catches of South Pacific albacore in each model region (WCPFC-CA = region 1, EPO = region 2) from 1952-2022 by gear type (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 stock is assessed relative to a range of potential reference points (WCPFC 2025), with the key reference point used to determine whether the stock was overfished being 20%$SB_{F=0}$. The 2024 stock assessment concluded that "the median recent spawning biomass from the model ensemble with estimation uncertainty is well above the spawning biomass to achieve MSY" (WCPFC 2025), and that in "all models…$SB_{recent}/SB_{F=0}$ was above the limit reference point of 0.2" (WCPFC 2025). The most recent stock assessment concluded that the stock biomass is highly likely above the target and limit reference points.




Kobe plots for Southern Pacific albacore tuna the results for the dynamic MSY analysis (left) and each of the models in the model ensemble for the recent period (2019– 2022; right). Colours for dynamic MSY go from red to green over time. The red point in the model ensemble (right) represents the median (WCPFC 2022).

**References**

WCPFC (2025). Stock status and advice key documents, South Pacific albacore tuna. https://www.wcpfc.int/doc/04/south-pacific-albacore-tuna

**Traceability information**

The applicant did not provide any Path 2 information beyond the initial FAO Area catch locations, i.e. all port states are unknown. The applicant provided a list of vessels which covered the following combinations of species/catch location/flag state:

| Byproduct source | Vessel info provided? | Flag states covered | Flag states from the application form NOT covered |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic bigeye | No | None | Spain, France, Panama |
| Western and Central Pacific bigeye | Yes | USA, Solomon Islands, Taiwan, Micronesia | Kiribati, Korea, Nauru, PNG, Tuvalu |
| Eastern Pacific bigeye | Yes | Ecuador, Spain, USA, Nicaragua, Panama | None |
| Eastern Atlantic skipjack | No | None | Spain, France, Panama |
| Western and Central Pacific skipjack | Yes | USA, Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Taiwan | Taiwan, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Nauru, Tuvalu |
| Eastern Pacific skipjack | Yes | Ecuador, Spain, USA, Nicaragua, Panama, China | None |
| Eastern Pacific yellowfin | Yes | Ecuador, Spain, USA, Nicaragua, Panama, China | None |
| Atlantic yellowfin | No | None | Spain, Panama, France |
| Western and Central Pacific yellowfin | Yes | USA, Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Taiwan | Taiwan, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Nauru, Tuvalu |
| North Atlantic albacore | Yes | Panama | None |
| North & South Pacific albacore | Yes | China, Panama | None |

| **Species name** | Atlantic bigeye, FAO 34, 41, 47 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Path 1** | Yes ☐ No ☒ | | | |
| Confirm all KDEs are provided | Yes ☐ No ☐ | | | |
| **Path 2** | Yes ☐ No ☒<br>*If yes for Path 2, complete the next section* | | | |
| **Path 2 outcome**<br>*Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.* | **Flag country** | **Coastal score** | **Port score** | **Risk outcome** |
| | | | | Choose an item. |
| | | | | Choose an item. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Species name** | WCPO bigeye, FAO 71, 77 | | | |
| **Path 1** | Yes ☒ No ☐ | | | |
| Confirm all KDEs are provided | Yes ☒ No ☐<br>Note: KDEs provided for flag states listed above | | | |
| **Path 2** | Yes ☐ No ☒<br>*If yes for Path 2, complete the next section* | | | |
| **Path 2 outcome**<br>*Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.* | **Flag country** | **Coastal score** | **Port score** | **Risk outcome** |
| | | | | Choose an item. |
| | | | | Choose an item. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Species name** | EPO bigeye, FAO 77, 87 | | | |
| **Path 1** | Yes ☒ No ☐ | | | |
| Confirm all KDEs are provided | Yes ☒ No ☐ | | | |
| **Path 2** | Yes ☐ No ☒<br>*If yes for Path 2, complete the next section* | | | |
| **Path 2 outcome**<br>*Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.* | **Flag country** | **Coastal score** | **Port score** | **Risk outcome** |
| | | | | Choose an item. |
| | | | | Choose an item. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Species name** | Eastern Atlantic skipjack, FAO 34, 47 | | | |
| **Path 1** | Yes ☐ No ☒ | | | |
| Confirm all KDEs are provided | Yes ☐ No ☐ | | | |
| **Path 2** | Yes ☐ No ☒<br>*If yes for Path 2, complete the next section* | | | |
| **Path 2 outcome**<br>*Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.* | **Flag country** | **Coastal score** | **Port score** | **Risk outcome** |
| | | | | Choose an item. |
| | | | | Choose an item. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Species name** | WCPO skipjack, FAO 71 |
| **Path 1** | Yes ☒ No ☐ |
| Confirm all KDEs are provided | Yes ☒ No ☐ |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Note: KDEs provided for flag states listed above | | | |
| **Path 2** | Yes ☐ No ☒<br>*If yes for Path 2, complete the next section* | | | |
| **Path 2 outcome**<br>*Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.* | **Flag country** | **Coastal score** | **Port score** | **Risk outcome** |
| | | | | Choose an item. |
| | | | | Choose an item. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Species name** | EPO skipjack, FAO 77, 87 | | | |
| **Path 1** | Yes ☒ No ☐ | | | |
| Confirm all KDEs are provided | Yes ☒ No ☐ | | | |
| **Path 2** | Yes ☐ No ☒<br>*If yes for Path 2, complete the next section* | | | |
| **Path 2 outcome**<br>*Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.* | **Flag country** | **Coastal score** | **Port score** | **Risk outcome** |
| | | | | Choose an item. |
| | | | | Choose an item. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Species name** | EPO yellowfin, FAO 77, 87 | | | |
| **Path 1** | Yes ☒ No ☐ | | | |
| Confirm all KDEs are provided | Yes ☒ No ☐ | | | |
| **Path 2** | Yes ☐ No ☒<br>*If yes for Path 2, complete the next section* | | | |
| **Path 2 outcome**<br>*Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.* | **Flag country** | **Coastal score** | **Port score** | **Risk outcome** |
| | | | | Choose an item. |
| | | | | Choose an item. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Species name** | Atlantic yellowfin, FAO 34, 41, 47 | | | |
| **Path 1** | Yes ☐ No ☒ | | | |
| Confirm all KDEs are provided | Yes ☐ No ☒ | | | |
| **Path 2** | Yes ☐ No ☐<br>*If yes for Path 2, complete the next section* | | | |
| **Path 2 outcome**<br>*Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.* | **Flag country** | **Coastal score** | **Port score** | **Risk outcome** |
| | | | | Choose an item. |
| | | | | Choose an item. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Species name** | WCPO yellowfin, FAO 71 | | | |
| **Path 1** | Yes ☒ No ☐ | | | |
| Confirm all KDEs are provided | Yes ☒ No ☐<br>Note: KDEs provided for flag states listed above | | | |
| **Path 2** | Yes ☐ No ☐<br>*If yes for Path 2, complete the next section* | | | |
| **Path 2 outcome**<br>*Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.* | **Flag country** | **Coastal score** | **Port score** | **Risk outcome** |
| | | | | Choose an item. |
| | | | | Choose an item. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Species name** | North Atlantic albacore, FAO 31 | | | |
| **Path 1** | Yes ☒ No ☐ | | | |
| Confirm all KDEs are provided | Yes ☒ No ☐ | | | |
| **Path 2** | Yes ☐ No ☒<br>*If yes for Path 2, complete the next section* | | | |
| **Path 2 outcome**<br>*Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.* | **Flag country** | **Coastal score** | **Port score** | **Risk outcome** |
| | | | | Choose an item. |
| | | | | Choose an item. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Species name** | North & South Pacific albacore, FAO 77, 71 | | | |
| **Path 1** | Yes ☒ No ☐ | | | |
| Confirm all KDEs are provided | Yes ☒ No ☐ | | | |
| **Path 2** | Yes ☐ No ☒<br>*If yes for Path 2, complete the next section* | | | |
| **Path 2 outcome**<br>*Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.* | **Flag country** | **Coastal score** | **Port score** | **Risk outcome** |
| | | | | Choose an item. |
| | | | | Choose an item. |