# By-Product assessment report

## BP091
## Marine Protein Marprot S.A

| Report code | BP091 | Date of issue | October 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|

| 1. Application details | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Applicant** | Marine Protein Marprot S.A | |
| **Applicant country** | Colombia | |
| **2. Certification Body details** | | |
| **Name of Certification Body (CB)** | NSF / Global Trust Certification Ltd | |
| **Contact information for CB** | nsf-marintrust@nsf.org | |
| **Assessor name** | Ana Elisa Almeida Ayres | |
| **CB internal peer reviewer name** | Léa Lebechnech | |
| **Internal peer review evaluation** | Agree with evaluation | |
| **Number of Assessment days** | 0.5 | |
| **Comments on the assessment** | This assessment covers 3 byproduct species caught by vessels from Ecuador, but with flag and coastal states from USA, Ecuador and Panama in FAO Areas 77 and 87 (Eastern Central Pacific and Southeast Pacific). USA are considered Medium Risk flag state, thus it was Approved, Source with Caution in Step 2. Ecuador and Panama are considered High Risk flag states, and so the species were subjected to Step 3 assessment. All species passed the Step 3 risk assessment via Path 2. They have also passed the Category C assessment, and were scored as Approved, Source with Caution. | |
| **3. Approval validity** | Valid from 10/2025 | Valid until 10/2026 |
| **4. Assessment cycle** | Initial | |

| 5. By-product assessment outcomes | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **By-product species name** | **Flag country(ies)** | **Fishing Areas** | **MarinTrust approval status** |
| Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) | USA, Ecuador, Panama | FAO 77 and 87 | Approved source with caution |
| Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) | USA, Ecuador, Panama | FAO 77 and 87 | Approved source with caution |
| Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) | USA, Ecuador, Panama | FAO 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**

| By-product species name | Flag country(ies) | IUCN Red List | CITES Appendices | Step 2 risk status | Step 3 required |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) | Ecuador, Panama | Least concern | Not listed | High risk | Yes |
| Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) | USA | Least concern | Not listed | Medium risk | No |
| Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) | Ecuador, Panama | Least concern | Not listed | High risk | Yes |
| Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares* | USA | Least concern | Not listed | Medium risk | No |
| Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) | Ecuador, Panama | Vulnerable | Not listed | High risk | Yes |
| Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) | USA | Vulnerable | Not listed | Medium risk | No |

## Step 3 Assessment Outcomes

| By-product species name | Flag country(ies) | Fishing Area | Stock name | Category C Assessment Outcome | Traceability information | Step 3 Risk Outcome |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) | Ecuador, Panama | FAO 77 and 87 | Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) skipjack tuna | Pass | Path 2 – Yes | Risk downgraded to Medium Risk |
| Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) | Ecuador, Panama | FAO 77 and 87 | Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) yellowfin tuna | Pass | Path 2 – Yes | Risk downgraded to Medium Risk |
| Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) | Ecuador, Panama | FAO 77 and 87 | Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) bigeye tuna | Pass | Path 2 – Yes | Risk downgraded to Medium Risk |
| **Comments on Step 3 Assessment:** NA | | | | | | |

# Appendix 2 – detailed assessment outcomes

# (step 2 and step 3 if applicable)

## Step 2 outcomes

| Flag state (dropdown) | 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ecuador | High | 2.58 | 2.11 | 2.43 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 35.38% |
| Panama | High | 3.75 | 1.67 | 1.93 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 55.19% |
| USA | Medium | 2.29 | 2.06 | 2.37 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 91.04% |

# Step 3 outcomes

**Category C assessment**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Species name** | | ***Katsuwonus pelamis* - Skipjack tuna** | |
| **Fishing area and stock** | | **FAO 77 and 87 (Eastern Central Pacific and Southeast Pacific)** | |
| **C1** | **Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements** | | |
| | **C1.1** | Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR<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**.

One stock of skipjack is defined in the eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO). Catch data is available and it is used by the IATTC to assess the stock status of skipjack tuna in the EPO. In 2024, a benchmark stock assessment was conducted using an integrated statistical age-structured catch-at-length model in Stock Synthesis. Several data sources were used to fit the model, including data from sixteen defined fisheries and five “surveys”. The fisheries are classified by gear type (purse-seine, longline) and purse-seine set. The "surveys” data included: a) catch-per-set indices for purse-seine sets, by set type (OBJ, NOA), where the relationship between catch-per-set and abundance remains uncertain; b) an index based on recently developed echosounder buoy data; c) absolute biomass from a spatiotemporal Petersen-type model applied to tag-recapture data; and d) an index of relative biomass from a tagging biomass model that uses a flexible effort assumption. A reference model was developed based on the most plausible assumptions and sensitivity analyses were conducted by changing the assumptions of the reference model (IATCC, 2024b). Annual catches are presented in Table 1 below.

*Table 1. 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).*

| | 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 |

**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.**

According to the reference model, current fishing mortality remains below the threshold associated with the MSY proxy, while the spawning biomass exceeds the dynamic level linked to the same benchmark (Figure 1). Furthermore, there is less than a 10% chance that the spawning biomass surpasses the established limit reference point. This conclusion holds true across all sensitivity models as well.

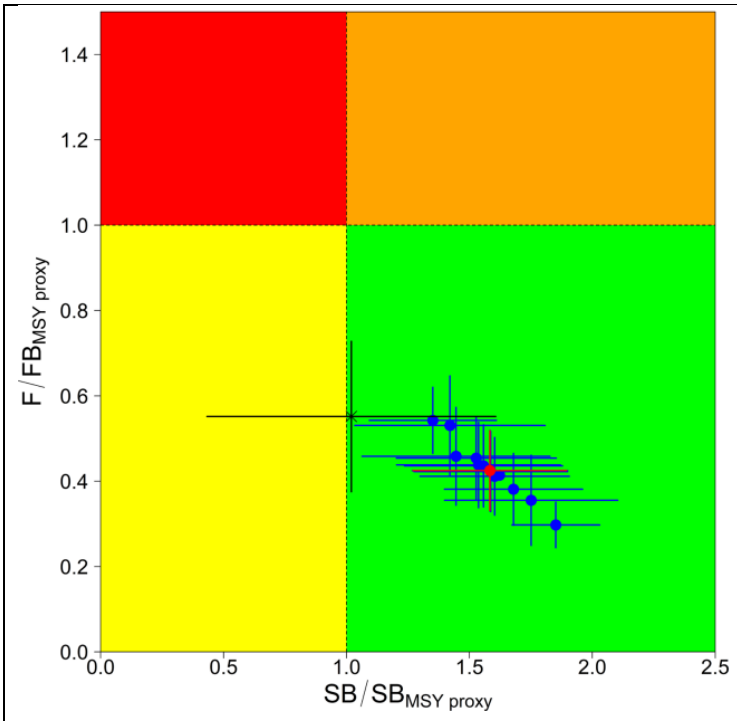


*Figure 1. Kobe plot showing the most recent stock status estimates from all the models for skipjack tuna. The x-axis is SBcurrent/0.3*dynamic SB0. Each dot is based on the average F over the most recent three years, 2021-2023, and the error bars represent the 80% confidence intervals of model estimates. 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, 2024a).*

**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-15-04 REV STOCK ASSESSMENT OF SKIPJACK TUNA IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN: 2024 BENCHMARK ASSESSMENT. https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/f57dece1-81ba-4771-8fa8-3362320a368a/SAC-15-04_Skipjack-tuna-benchmark-assessment-2024.pdf

IATCC (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 | | ***Thunnus albacares* - Yellowfin tuna** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Fishing area and stock** | | **FAO 77 and 87 (Eastern Central Pacific and Southeast Pacific)** | |
| **C1** | **Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements** | | |
| | **C1.1** | Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR<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 2024 (IATTC 2025). 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.

Catches are shown in Table 1 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.**

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 SMSYd [i.e. the target reference point] is low (12%)*" (IATTC 2024b), and that the probability of the biomass being below the limit reference point SLIMIT is zero (Figure 2).

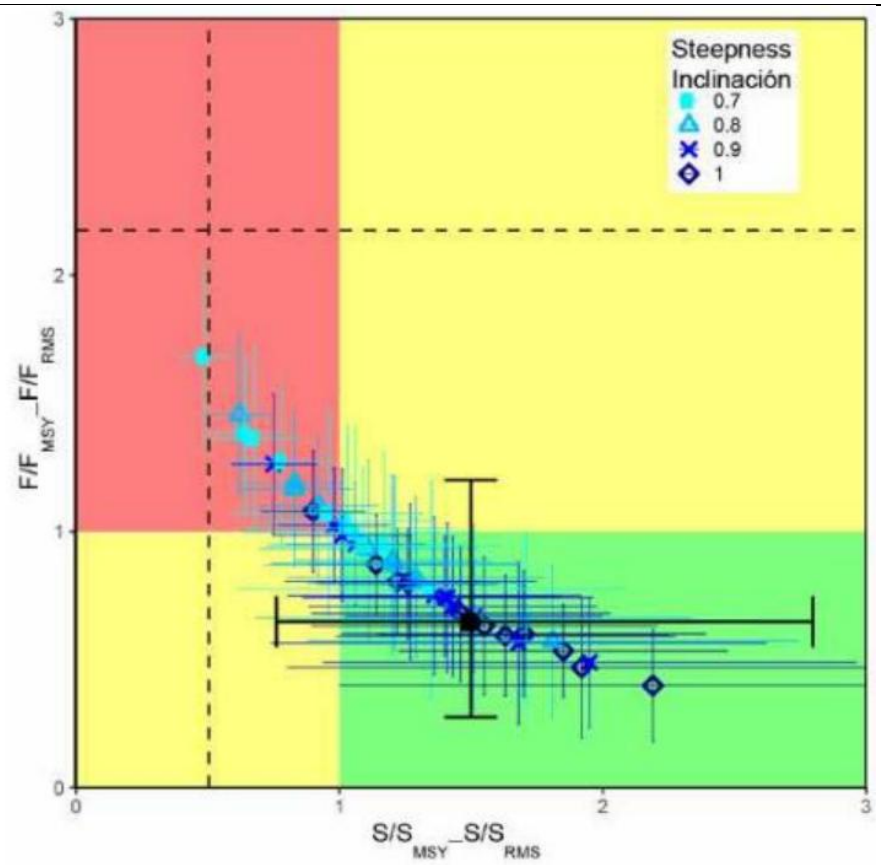


*Figure 2. Kobe plot for yellowfin tuna in the EPO of estimates of spawning stock size (S) and fishing mortality (F). Coloured panels are separated by the target reference points SMSY and FMSY. Limit reference points are approximately indicated by the dashed lines, although these vary between models. The solid black circle represents all models combined (IATTC 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**

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 (2024b). 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

IATCC (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 | | *Thunnus obesus* – Bigeye tuna | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fishing area and stock | | FAO 77 and 87 (Eastern Central Pacific and Southeast Pacific) | |
| **C1** | **Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements** | | |
| | **C1.1** | Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR<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) stock of bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) 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 (IATCC, 2024a).

Catches are presented in Table 1 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

**Traceability information**

Information provided for Step 3 Path 1 or Path 2

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Species name** | | **Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis)*** | | |
| **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** |
| | **Ecuador** | 2.69 | 2.11 | Downgraded to medium risk |
| | **Panama** | 1.69 | 1.67 | Downgraded to medium risk |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Species name** | | **Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)** | | |
| **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** |
| | **Ecuador** | 2.69 | 2.11 | Downgraded to medium risk |
| | **Panama** | 1.69 | 1.67 | Downgraded to medium risk |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Species name** | | **Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)** | | |
| **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** |
| | **Ecuador** | 2.69 | 2.11 | Downgraded to medium risk |
| | **Panama** | 1.69 | 1.67 | 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.