By-Product assessment report

BP099

South East Asian Packaging and Canning Ltd

Report code	BP099	Date of issue	September 2026

1. Application details		
Applicant	South East Asian Packaging and Canning Ltd	
Applicant country	Thailand	
2. Certification Body details		
Name of Certification Body (CB)	NSF / Global Trust Certification Ltd	
Contact information for CB	Fisheries@nsf.org	
Assessor name	Silvia Manglano Otaduy	
CB internal peer reviewer name	Matthew Jew	
Internal peer review evaluation	Agree with evaluation	
Number of Assessment days	1	
Comments on the assessment	This re-approval covers 7 species of which are from 13 distinct stocks. Out of these, there are 11 stocks which are sourced from at least one High Risk flag state, requiring a Step 3 assessment. These 11 by-products were subjected to the Category C assessment. They also passed traceability assessment. The final result for all by-product species is “Approved, source with caution”.	
3. Approval validity	Valid from 09/2026	Valid to 09/2027
4. Assessment cycle	Re-Approval	

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

5. By-product assessment outcomes			
By-product species name	**Flag country(ies)**	**Fishing Area(s)**	**MarinTrust approval status**
Skipjack tuna (Katsuwonus pelamis)	Thailand, Ecuador, Micronesia (FS of), Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Isl., Mauritius, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Seychelles, Solomon Isl., South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Tanzania, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 51, 57, 61, 71	Approved source with caution
Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	Thailand, Ecuador, Micronesia (FS of), Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Isl., Mauritius, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Seychelles, Solomon Isl., South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Tanzania, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 51, 57, 61, 71	Approved source with caution
Kawakawa (*Euthynnus affinis*)	Thailand, Ecuador, Micronesia (FS of), Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Isl., Mauritius, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Seychelles, Solomon Isl., South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Tanzania, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 51,57	Approved source with caution
Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*)	Thailand, Ecuador, Micronesia (FS of), Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Isl., Mauritius, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Seychelles, Solomon Isl., South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Tanzania, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 41, 47, 51, 57, 61, 67	Approved source with caution
Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	Thailand, Ecuador, Micronesia (FS of), Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Isl., Mauritius, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Seychelles, Solomon Isl., South Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Tanzania, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 51, 57, 71,77	Approved source with caution
Pacific chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*)	Thailand, Japan	FAO 61, 71	Approved source with caution
Indian oil sardine (*Sardinella longiceps*)	Thailand	FAO 51, 57, 61, 71	Approved source with caution

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

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.

Controlled Copy- No unauthorised copying or alteration permitted
© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

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*)	Thailand, Ecuador, Micronesia (FS of), Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Isl., Mauritius, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Seychelles, Solomon Isl., Korea (Rep. South), Spain, Taiwan, Tanzania, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	Thailand, Ecuador, Micronesia (FS of), Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Isl., Mauritius, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Seychelles, Solomon Isl., Korea (Rep. South), Spain, Taiwan, Tanzania, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Kawakawa (*Euthynnus affinis*)	Thailand, Ecuador, Micronesia (FS of), Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Isl., Mauritius, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Seychelles, Solomon Isl., Korea (Rep. South), Spain, Taiwan, Tanzania, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendices	Step 2 risk status	Step 3 required?
Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*)	Thailand, Ecuador, Micronesia (FS of), Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Isl., Mauritius, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Seychelles, Solomon Isl., Korea (Rep. South), Spain, Taiwan, Tanzania, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	Thailand, Ecuador, Micronesia (FS of), Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Isl., Mauritius, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Seychelles, Solomon Isl., Korea (Rep. South), Spain, Taiwan, Tanzania, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	Vulnerable	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Pacific chub mackerel (*Scomber japonicus*)	Thailand, Japan	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Indian oil sardine (Sardinella longiceps)	Thailand	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

Step 3 Assessment Outcomes

By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	Fishing Area(s)	Stock name	Category C Assessment Outcome	Traceability information	Step 3 Risk Outcome
Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)*	Thailand, Ecuador, Micronesia (FS of), Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Isl., Mauritius, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Seychelles, Solomon Isl., Korea (Rep. South), Spain, Taiwan, Tanzania, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 51 & 57	Indian Ocean skipjack*	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)*		FAO 61 & 71	Western and Central Pacific skipjack*	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)*	Thailand, Ecuador, Micronesia (FS of), Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Isl., Mauritius, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Seychelles, Solomon Isl., Korea (Rep. South), Spain, Taiwan, Tanzania, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 51 & 57	Indian Ocean skipjack*	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)		FAO 61 & 71	Western and Central Pacific skipjack	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	Fishing Area(s)	Stock name	Category C Assessment Outcome	Traceability information	Step 3 Risk Outcome
Kawakawa (*Euthynnus affinis*)*	Thailand, Ecuador, Micronesia (FS of), Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Isl., Mauritius, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Seychelles, Solomon Isl., Korea (Rep. South), Spain, Taiwan, Tanzania, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 51 & 57	Indian Ocean kawakawa*	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*)	Thailand, Ecuador, Micronesia (FS of), Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Isl., Mauritius, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Seychelles, Solomon Isl., Korea (Rep. South), Spain, Taiwan, Tanzania, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 61 & 67	North Pacific albacore	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*)*		FAO 51 & 57	Indian Ocean albacore*	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*)*		FAO 41 & 47	South Atlantic albacore*	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)*	Thailand, Ecuador, Micronesia (FS of), Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Maldives,	FAO 51 & 57	Indian Ocean bigeye*	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

By-product species name	Flag country(ies)	Fishing Area(s)	Stock name	Category C Assessment Outcome	Traceability information	Step 3 Risk Outcome
Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	Marshall Isl., Mauritius, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Seychelles, Solomon Isl., Korea (Rep. South), Spain, Taiwan, Tanzania, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	FAO 71	Western and Central Pacific bigeye	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)		FAO 77	Eastern Pacific Ocean bigeye	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk
Comments on Step 3 Assessment: **** Denotes stocks where the stock assessment and Category C scoring and rationale have not changed from the previously published Scope Extension report published in April 2026.***[1]						

[1] Peacock, S. 2026. MarinTrust By-Product Assessment Report BP099: South East Asian Packaging and Canning Ltd., Scope Extension. Date of issue: April 2026. https://www.marin-trust.com/sites/marintrust/files/approved-raw-materials/BP099_South%20East%20Asian%20Packaging%20and%20Canning%20Ltd_ScopeExtension_2026_v2.pdf

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

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
Thailand	Medium	1.96	2.22	2.23	1	1	1	1	58.49%
Ecuador	High	2.58	2.11	2.43	1	3	1	1	35.38%
Micronesia (FS of)	High	1.92	2.94	1.93	1	1	5	1	31.13%
Indonesia	Medium	3.33	2.56	2.47	1	1	1	1	59.43%
Japan	Medium	2.92	2.06	1.93	1	1	1	1	91.51%
Kiribati	High	1.79	3.11	1.96	1	1	5	1	42.92%
Maldives	High	2.25	1.67	2.13	1	1	1	1	26.89%

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

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
Marshall Isl.	High	1.79	3.17	1.89	1	1	5	1	37.74%
Mauritius	Medium	2.13	2.72	1.97	1	1	1	1	84.43%
Nauru	Medium	2.04	1	1.64	1	1		1	53.30%
New Zealand	Medium	2.46	2.11	1.5	1	1	1	1	99.06%
Papua New Guinea	High	2.04	2.94	2.07	1	1	5	1	26.42%
Philippines	Medium	2.04	2.06	2.53	1	1	1	1	53.77%
Seychelles	Medium	1.79	2.39	1.57	1	1	1	1	62.26%
Solomon Isl.	High	1.58	3.28	2.07	1	1	5	1	21.70%
South Korea	Medium	3.67	3.11	1.97	1	1	1	1	83.96%
Spain	Medium	3.21	3.39	2.03	1	1	1	1	75.94%

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

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
Taiwan	High	4.17	3.06	2.27	1	1	5	1	90.57%
Tanzania	High	1.83	2.78	2.3	2	1	5	1	30.19%
Tuvalu	High	1.67	2.67	1.81	1	1	5	1	47.64%
Vanuatu	High	2.88	1.56	2.17	2	1	1	1	48.58%

Controlled Copy- No unauthorised copying or alteration permitted
© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

Step 3 outcomes

Category C assessment

Species name		**Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)**	
Fishing area and stock		**Indian Ocean skipjack**	
C1	**Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements**		
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	**PASS**
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	**PASS**
		Clause outcome:	**PASS**

A scope extension for BP099 was completed in April 2026[1] and the Category C assessment for **Indian Ocean skipjack tuna** has not changed because a new stock assessment is not yet available. Therefore, the assessment for this species utilizes the previous outcomes and rationale.

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

The stock assessment conducted by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) takes all fishery removals into account. The most recent assessment was conducted in 2023. Landings in recent years were reported as a total catch in 2022 of 666,408t, and an average catch 2018-2022 of 613,061t (Figure 1). Full catch datasets, including catch and effort by month, species, gear, and vessels flag, and size-frequency datasets, are made available on the IOTC website (IOTC 2025). Catches are shown in the charts below.

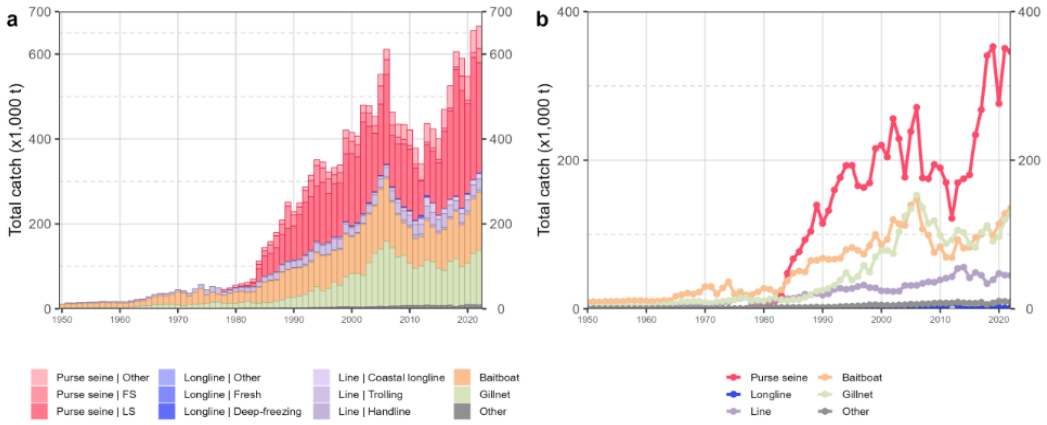


Figure 1. Annual time series of (a) cumulative nominal catches (metric tonnes; t) by fishery and (b) individual nominal catches (metric tonnes; t) by fishery group for Indian Ocean skipjack tuna during 1950-2022 (IOTC 2025).

Controlled Copy- No unauthorised copying or alteration permitted
© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

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

The most recent stock assessment was carried out in 2023, as reported in a 2025 stock status report published by the IOTC [1]. The stock assessment conclusion states that "The outcome of the 2023 stock assessment model is more optimistic than the previous assessment (2020) despite the high catches recorded in the period 2021-2022, which exceeded the catch limits established in 2020 for this period" [1].

Biomass was estimated to be around 53% of the unfished level, which is above $SB_{MSY.}$ The IOTC also notes that "Over the history of the fishery, biomass has been well above the adopted limit reference point ($20\%SB_0$)" [1] (Figure 2).

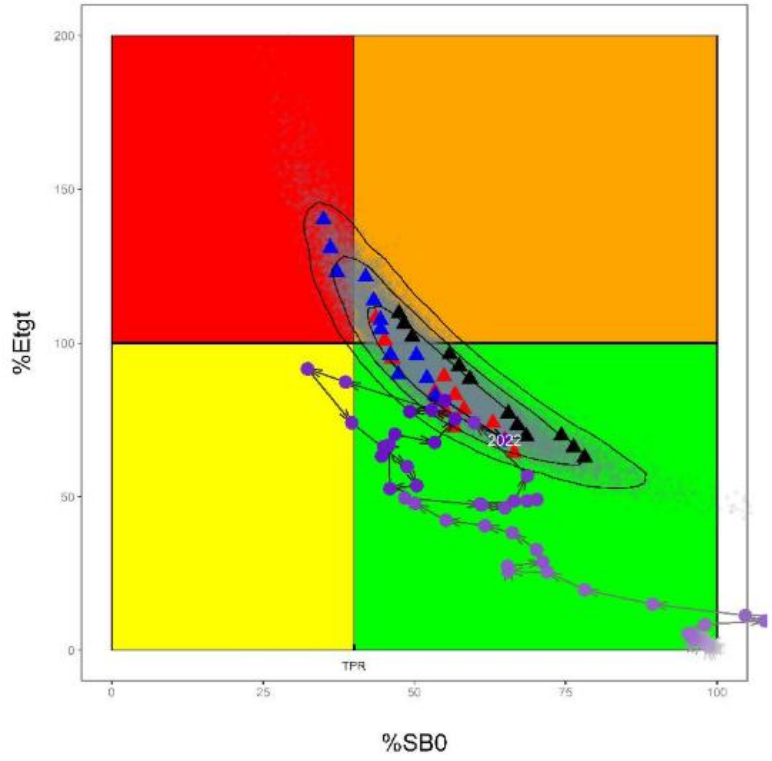


Figure 2. Indian Ocean skipjack tuna, Kobe plot of the 2023 stock assessment. Triangles represent outputs from individual models, grey dots represent uncertainty from individual models (IOTC 2025).

References

[1] IOTC (2025). Indian Ocean Skipjack Tuna Stock Status: Executive Summary. https://iotc.org/sites/default/files/content/Stock_status/2025/English/IOTC-2025-SC28-ES03_SKJE.pdf

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

Controlled Copy- No unauthorised copying or alteration permitted
© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

Species name	Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)	
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 are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	**PASS**
C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	**PASS**
	Clause outcome:	Pass

A scope extension for BP099 was completed in April 2026[Error! Bookmark not defined.] and the Category C assessment for **Western and Central Pacific skipjack tuna** has not changed because a new stock assessment is not yet available. Therefore, the assessment for this species utilizes the previous outcomes and rationale.

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

WCPO skipjack tuna is subjected to regular stock assessments by the WCPFC. The most recent of these was carried out in 2025, using data up to the end of 2024. The assessment incorporated catch, effort- and length-frequency estimates, and tag-recapture data (Figure 3) [1]. The stock assessment report does not raise major concerns about uncertainties due to lack of data.

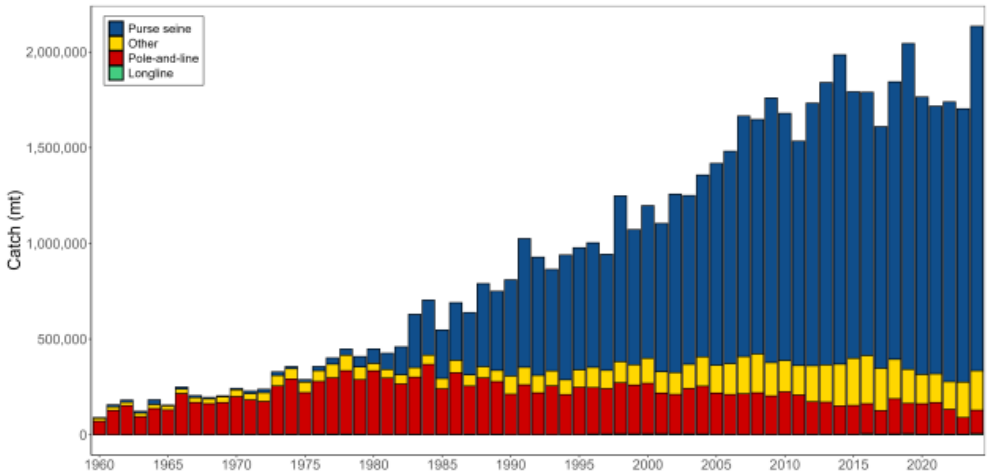


Figure 3. Annual catches of skipjack by gear type in the WCPO area covered by the stock assessment [2]

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

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

The 2025 stock assessment for WCPO skipjack concluded that "Overall, the outcomes of this assessment suggest that the skipjack stock in the WCPO is not overfished nor undergoing overfishing" [1]. SB_{RECENT}/SB_{MSY} was estimated to be 3.90, with an 80% CI of 2.95 – 5.61, suggesting biomass is highly likely to be above the MSY level (Figure 4).

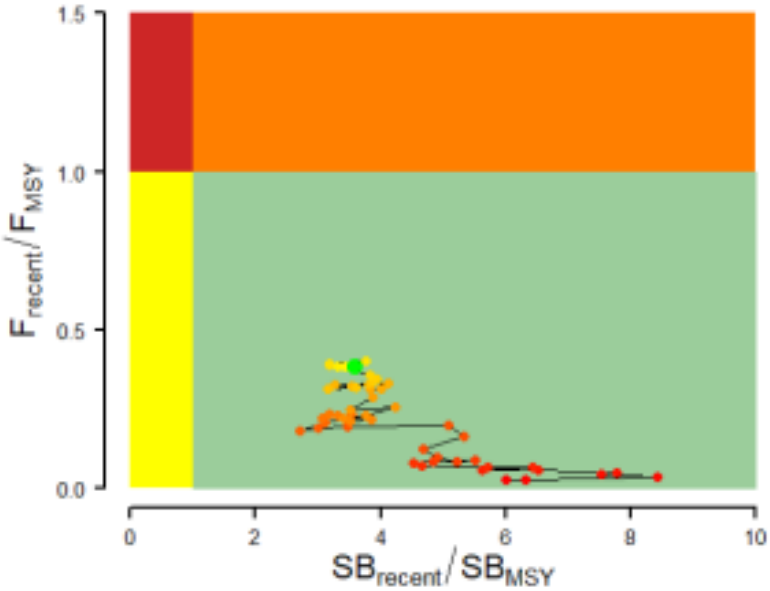


Figure 4. Kobe plot summarising the results for the dynamic MSY analysis of WCPO skipjack by the 2025 stock assessment. Dot colours go from red to green over time, with the green dot being the most recent SB estimate [1]

References

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

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

Controlled Copy- No unauthorised copying or alteration permitted
© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

Species name		Yellowfin Tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	
Fishing area and stock		Indian Ocean yellowfin	
C1	**Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements**		
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	**PASS**
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	**PASS**
		Clause outcome:	**PASS**

A scope extension for BP099 was completed in April 2026[Error! Bookmark not defined.] and the Category C assessment for **Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna** has not changed because a new stock assessment is not yet available. Therefore, the assessment for this species utilizes the previous outcomes and rationale.

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

The stock assessment conducted by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) takes all fishery removals into account. The most recent assessment was conducted in 2024. Landings in recent years were reported as a total catch in 2023 of 400,950t, and an average catch 2019-2023 of 423,142t (Figure 5)[1]. Full catch datasets, including catch and effort by month, species, gear, and vessels flag, and size-frequency datasets, are made available on the IOTC website [2].

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

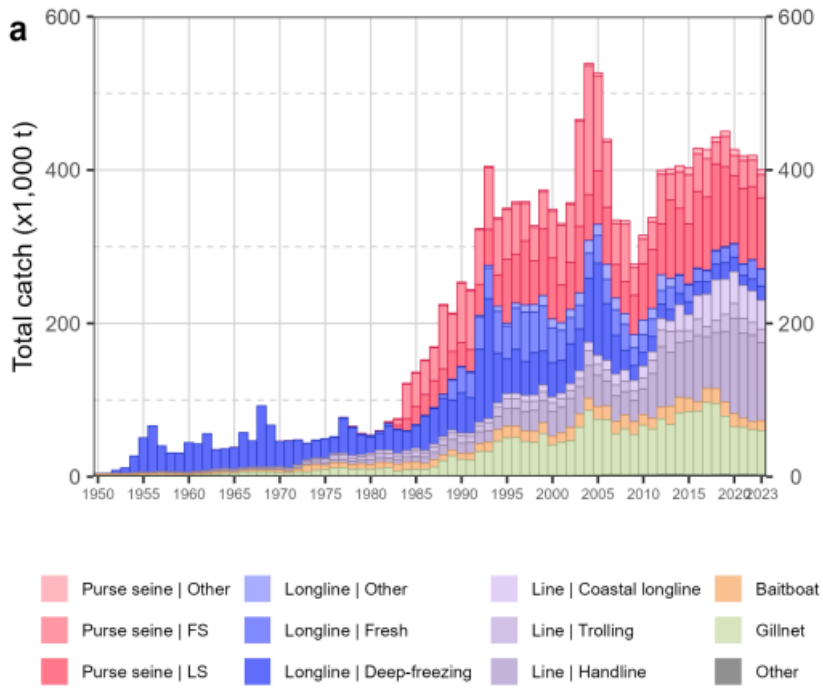


Figure 5. Catches of yellowfin tuna in the Pacific Ocean by gear type, 1950 – 2023 [1]

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

The most recent stock assessment was carried out in 2024 using data from 1975-2023, as reported in a 2024 stock status report published by the IOTC [1]. The stock assessment conclusion states that "overall stock status estimates do not differ substantially from the previous assessment". Spawning biomass in 2023 was estimated to be around 44% of the unfished level and 32% higher than BMSY (Figure 6). The biomass is therefore estimated to be above the target reference point, and therefore the stock is considered to have a biomass above the limit reference point in its most recent stock assessment [1].

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

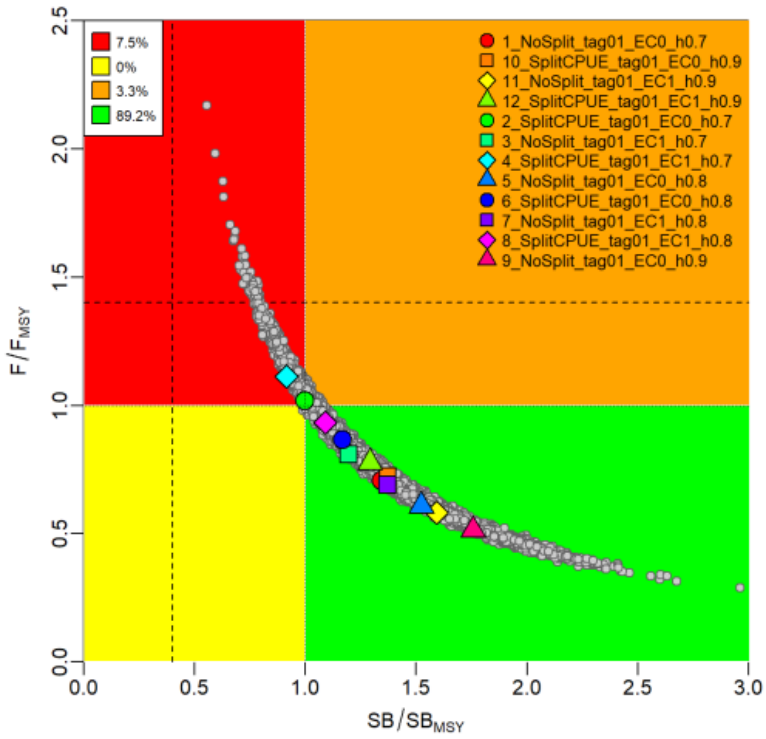


Figure 6. Yellowfin tuna in the Pacific Ocean: Kobe chart estimating current stock status. Coloured symbols represent estimates from individual models. Grey dots represent statistical uncertainty from individual models. Dashed lines represent limit reference points [1]

References

[1] IOTC (2025a). Indian Ocean Yellowfin Tuna Stock Status: Executive Summary. https://iotc.org/sites/default/files/content/Stock_status/2025/English/IOTC-2025-SC28-ES04_YFTE.pdf

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

Controlled Copy- No unauthorised copying or alteration permitted
© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

Species name		Yellowfin Tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)	
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 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 2026 and utilised all available catch data (Figure 7), 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.

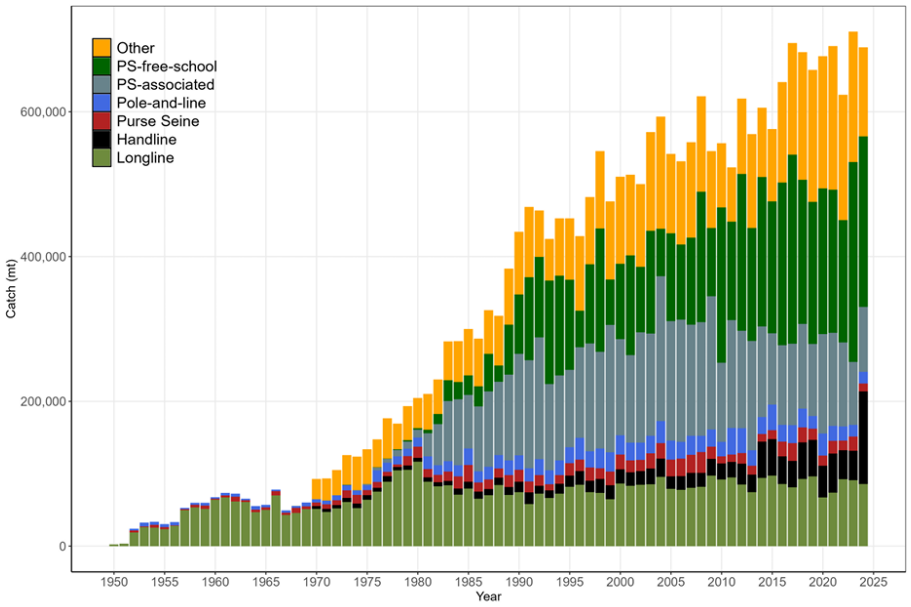


Figure 7. WCPO yellowfin catch by gear [1]

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

The most recent stock assessment of 2026 provides quantitative estimates of stock status relative to established biological reference points. The Kobe plot shows that the stock is not overfished and

Controlled Copy- No unauthorised copying or alteration permitted
© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

is not undergoing overfishing, with 100% of the uncertainty ensemble distributed within the green quadrant (Figure 8), indicating that both biomass and fishing mortality remain within sustainable limits [1]. Although uncertainty exists around recent biomass and fishing mortality estimates, the assessment results indicate that the stock remains above the limit reference point and below the fishing mortality reference point [1].

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

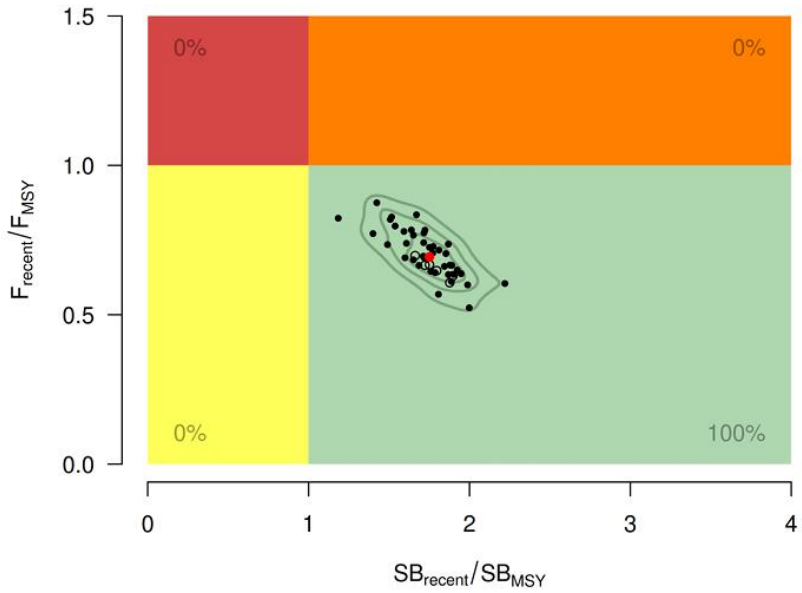


Figure **8**. Kobe plot of SBrecent/SBMSY and Frecent/FMSY [2].

References

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

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

Species name		Kawakawa (Euthynnus affinis)	
Fishing area and stock		Indian Ocean kawakawa	
C1	**Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements**		
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	**PASS**
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	**PASS**
		Clause outcome:	**PASS**

A scope extension for BP099 was completed in April 2026[Error! Bookmark not defined.] and the Category C assessment for **Indian Ocean kawakawa** has not changed because a new stock assessment is not yet available. Therefore, the assessment for this species utilizes the previous outcomes and rationale.

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

Kawakawa in the Indian Ocean is subject to regular stock assessment by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC). The most recent stock assessment was conducted in 2023, and utilised a number of data-limited methods which examined fishery data up to 2021. Although there is conservable uncertainty around stock structure and catch data, estimates of both were incorporated into the stock assessment (Figure 9) [1].

The IOTC executive summary for the stock notes that “aspects of the fisheries for this species” and the “lack of data” are “a cause for considerable concern”. However, as the stock assessment process recognises these uncertainties and produces estimates of stock status with clearly defined confidence intervals, the assessor considers it adequate to meet the requirements of this clause.

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

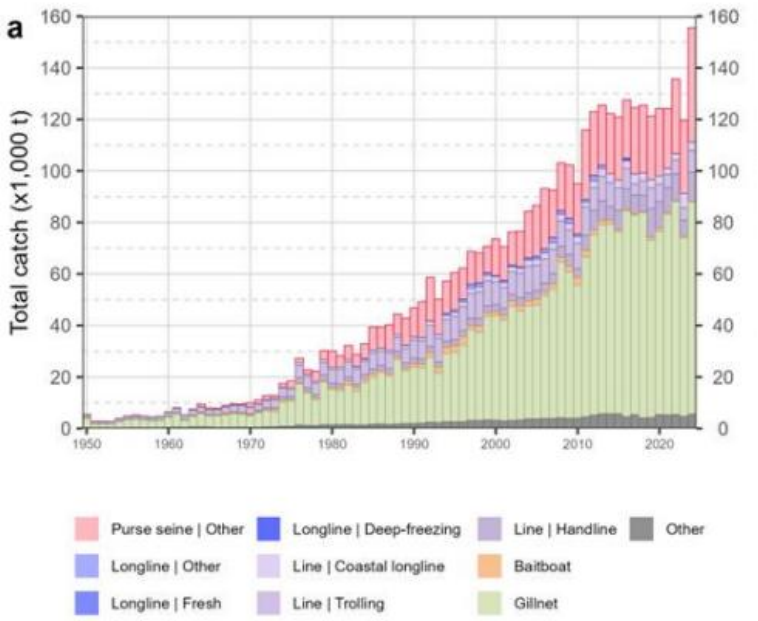


Figure 9. Kawakawa catches in the Indian Ocean by gear type, 1950-2024 [1]

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

The 2023 stock assessment concluded that, as of 2021, fishing mortality was very close to F_{MSY} and biomass was very close to B_{MSY}. However, there is a high degree of uncertainty around the outcomes of the stock assessment, and while the stock is officially classed as "overfished but not subject to overfishing", the probability that the stock status is within each of the four Kobe quadrants is roughly equal. This means there is approximately a 50% chance the stock is currently below the biomass target reference point (Figure 10). The probability that biomass is below the limit reference point, 0.5BMSY, is much lower [1].

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

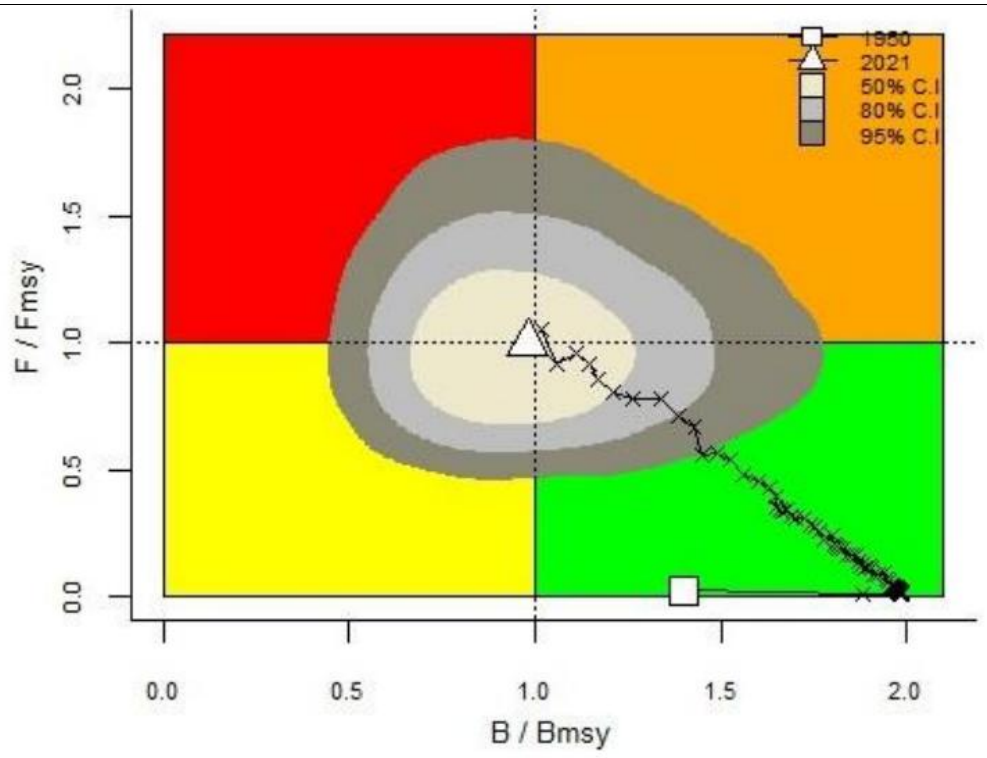


Figure 10. Kobe plot for kawakawa in the Indian Ocean. The Kobe plot presents the trajectories (median) for the range of plausible model trajectories included in the formulation of the final management advice. The shaded contour lines represent 50%, 80%, and 95% confidence intervals of estimated stock status in 2021 [1].

References

IOTC (2025). Stock status executive summary, kawakawa. https://iotc.org/sites/default/files/content/Stock_status/2025/English/IOTC-2025-SC28-ES08_KAWE.pdf

Controlled Copy- No unauthorised copying or alteration permitted
© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

Species name		Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*)	
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 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 most recent available stock assessment for the North Pacific albacore stock was conducted in 2026 and incorporated all available data through 2024. Catch (Figure 11), effort, and size-composition data were used to inform a length-based, age- and sex-structured Stock Synthesis model. No concerns were identified in the assessment documentation regarding the completeness or suitability of the catch data used in the analysis.

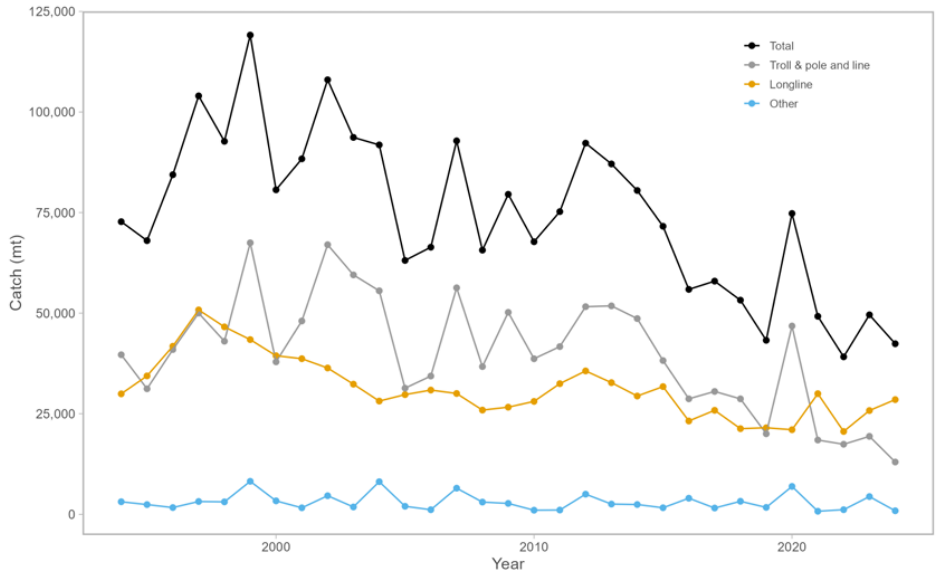


Figure 11. Estimated catches of north Pacific albacore by major gear types, 1994-2024. The Other gear category includes catches with purse seine, gillnet, hand lines, and harpoons. [1]

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

Controlled Copy- No unauthorised copying or alteration permitted
© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

The most recent stock assessment indicates that the north Pacific albacore stock biomass remains well above both the threshold and limit reference points. The 2024 female spawning biomass (SSB2024) was estimated at approximately 60% of unfished spawning biomass and 2.01 times greater than the threshold reference point, with a greater than 99% probability that the stock is not overfished relative to either the threshold or limit reference points (Figure 12). In addition, the stock assessment concluded that fishing mortality remains below the target reference point, with a greater than 99% probability that overfishing is not occurring.

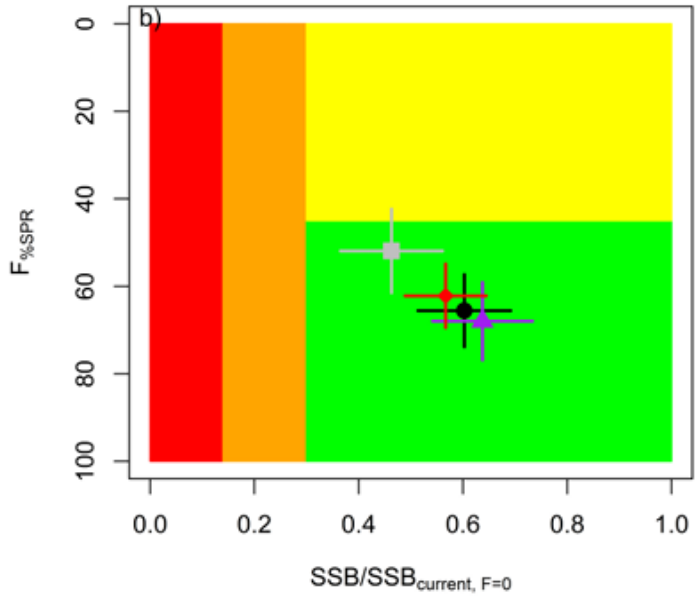


Figure 12. Current stock status (Kobe plot) showing spawning biomass and fishing intensity relative to biological reference points, with 95% confidence intervals.

References

WCPFC (2026). North Pacific albacore tuna, stock assessment summary. https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/31620

Controlled Copy- No unauthorised copying or alteration permitted
© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

Species name		Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*)	
Fishing area and stock		**Indian Ocean 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 are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	**PASS**
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	**PASS**
		Clause outcome:	**PASS**

A scope extension for BP099 was completed in April 2026[Error! Bookmark not defined.] and the Category C assessment for **Indian Ocean albacore tuna** has not changed because a new stock assessment is not yet available. Therefore, the assessment for this species utilizes the previous outcomes and rationale.

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

Albacore in the Indian Ocean is subject to regular stock assessment by the ITOC (Figure 13). The most recent was conducted in 2025 using Stock Synthesis III, and utilised international catch and CPUE data. There are several CPUE indices available – including those for the North-Western and South-Western fisheries, and several eastern indices – which indicate trends in separate components of the Indian Ocean albacore stock. The stock assessment summary concludes that the western indices "may best represent the abundance of albacore at this time", and that "the eastern indices are affected by changes in targeting" [1].

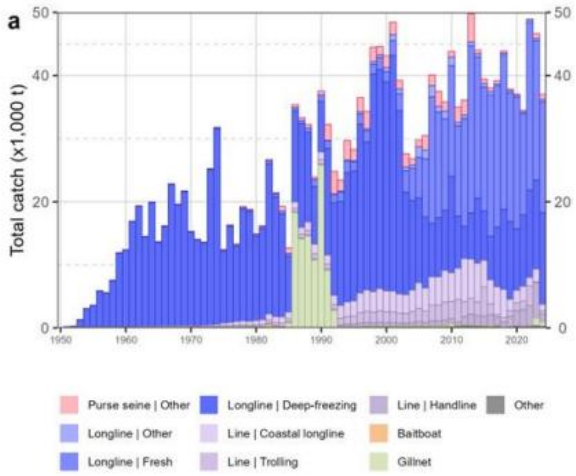


Figure 13. Albacore tuna in the Indian Ocean: Cumulative nominal catches by gear type [1]

Controlled Copy- No unauthorised copying or alteration permitted
© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

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

The 2025 stock assessment concluded that in relation to the IOTC's interim target reference points, the stock is "not overfished and is not subject to overfishing" [1]. The biomass target reference point is set at 0.4*SB_{MSY} (i.e. 40% of the target reference point SB_{MSY}) (Figure 14), and therefore the stock assessment also concluded that "current spawning biomass is considered to be above the limit reference point" [1].

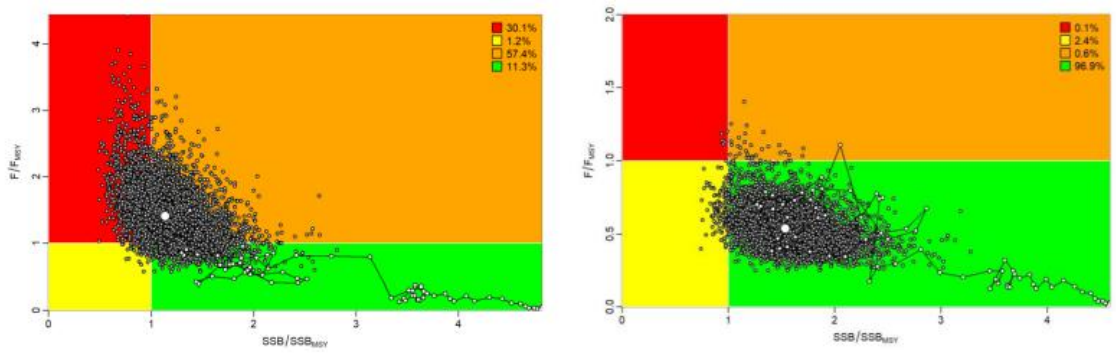


Figure 14. Albacore tuna in the Indian Ocean: Kobe plots for two model options. On the left, the model fitted to the North-Western CPUE; on the right, the model fitted to the South-Western CPUE. White circles indicate the trajectory of the point estimates for the spawning biomass (SB) ratio and fishing mortality (F) ratio for each year 1950–2023 (the grey lines represent the 95 percentiles of the 2023 estimate) [1].

References

[1] IOTC (2025). Albacore tuna stock status and advice, executive summary, 2025. https://iotc.org/sites/default/files/content/Stock_status/2025/English/IOTC-2025-SC28-ES01_ALBE.pdf

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

Species name		Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*)	
Fishing area and stock		South 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 are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	**PASS**
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	**PASS**
		Clause outcome:	**PASS**

A scope extension for BP099 was completed in April 2026[Error! Bookmark not defined.] and the Category C assessment for **South Atlantic albacore tuna** has not changed because a new stock assessment is not yet available. Therefore, the assessment for this species utilizes the previous outcomes and rationale.

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

Stock assessments are carried out on behalf of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). The most recent stock assessment for South Atlantic albacore was conducted in 2020 [1]. The stock assessment utilised catch and effort data up to 2018 and 2021 respectively (Figure 15), and no concerns were raised relating to the completeness of the data.

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

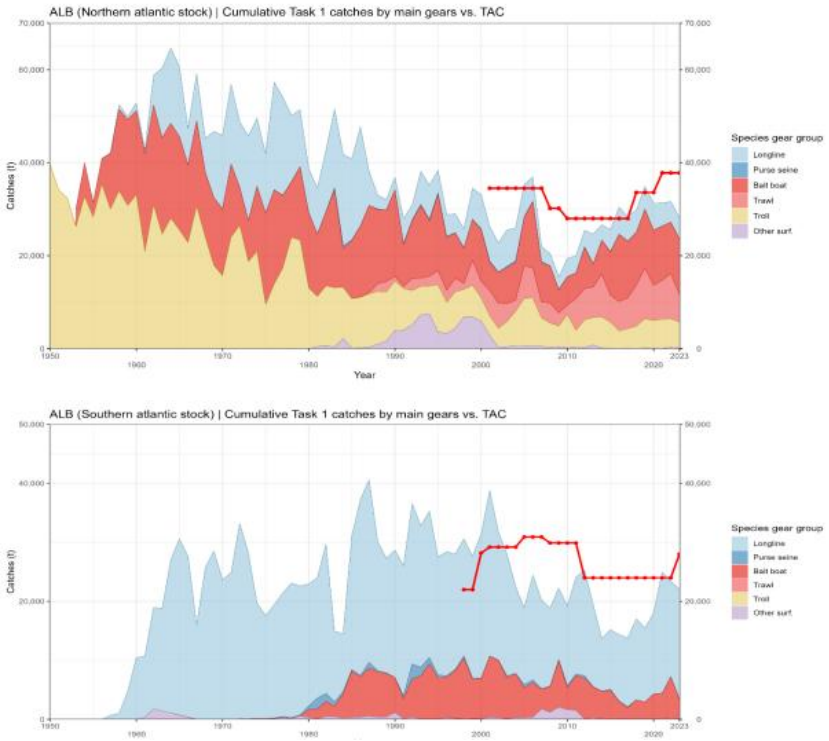


Figure 15. Total albacore catches for the North (top) and South (bottom) Atlantic albacore stocks by gear type. Red dotted line shows the TAC (ICCAT 2025).

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 South Atlantic albacore, conducted in 2020, concluded that there was "a 99.4% probability that the South Atlantic albacore stock is neither overfished nor subject to overfishing" [1]. The median estimated MSY value was 27,264t, and the median estimate of B_{2018}/B_{MSY} was 1.58. Taken together these outcomes provide strong evidence that the stock is above the target reference point, and therefore above any possible limit reference point. The projected biomass for the stock was also expected to remain above 27,000t up to the projection horizon of 2033, with a probability of 90% (Figure 16). Overall, this is clear evidence that the stock is above any potential limit reference point.

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

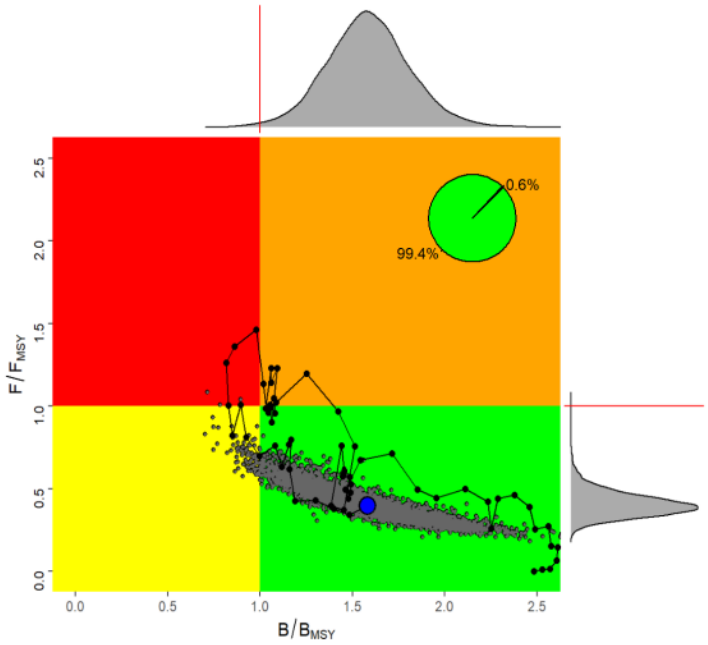


Figure 16. South Atlantic albacore tuna, Kobe plot. Stock status trajectories of B/BMSY and F/FMSY over time (1956-2018), as well as uncertainty (grey dots) around the current (2018) estimate (blue point) based on Bayesian surplus production model with probability of being overfished and overfishing (red, 0%), of being neither overfished nor overfishing (green, 99.4%), and of being overfished (yellow, 0.6%) [1].

References

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

Controlled Copy- No unauthorised copying or alteration permitted
© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

Species name		Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	
Fishing area and stock		Indian Ocean bigeye	
C1	**Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements**		
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	**PASS**
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	**PASS**
		Clause outcome:	**PASS**

A scope extension for BP099 was completed in April 2026[Error! Bookmark not defined.] and the Category C assessment for **Indian Ocean bigeye tuna** has not changed because a new stock assessment is not yet available. Therefore, the assessment for this species utilizes the previous outcomes and rationale.

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

Bigeye tuna in the Indian Ocean (IO bigeye) is subject to regular stock assessment by the IOTC. The most recent stock assessment was carried out in 2025 using a Stock Synthesis model with 36 model configurations. The assessment incorporated international catch data (Figure 17), and the range of models used was intended to capture uncertainty on stock recruitment relationship, longline selectivity, growth, and natural mortality [1].

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

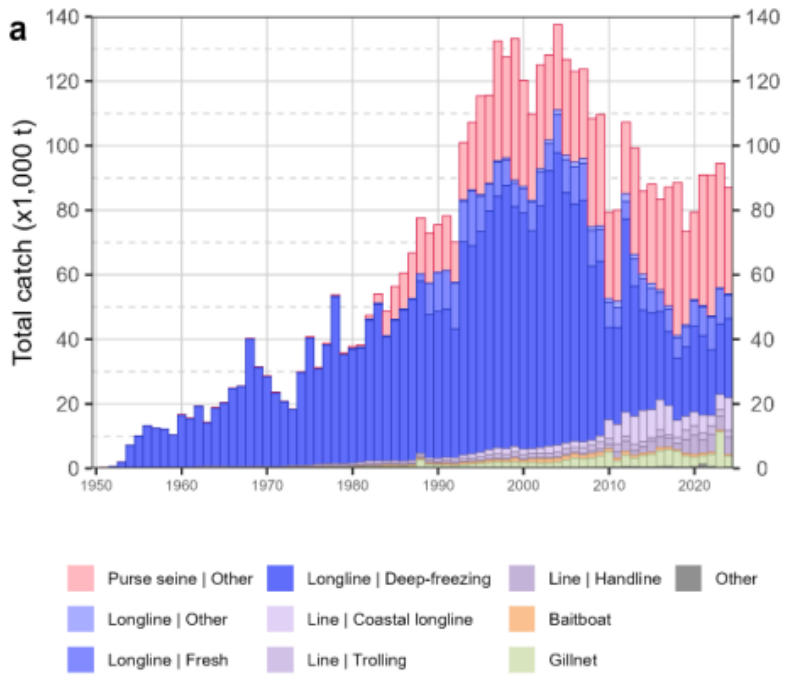


Figure 17. Indian Ocean bigeye tuna, catches [1].

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

The 2025 stock assessment concluded that spawning biomass levels in 2024 had "nearly recovered to the target SBMSY level" [1]. Taking into account the uncertainty in the assessment process, the IOTC documentation concludes that the stock is "overfished but not subject to overfishing" [1], where the previous assessment had concluded that it was both overfished and subject to overfishing. The 2025 conclusion still indicates that the stock is likely below the target reference point; however, the limit reference point for the stock is defined as $0.5*SB_{MSY,}$ i.e. the level at which stock biomass is half the level which can support MSY. As the stock is currently estimated to be at 98% of this level (with an 85% confidence interval that it is between 71% and 125%), biomass is very likely above the limit reference point (Figure 18).

Controlled Copy- No unauthorised copying or alteration permitted
© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

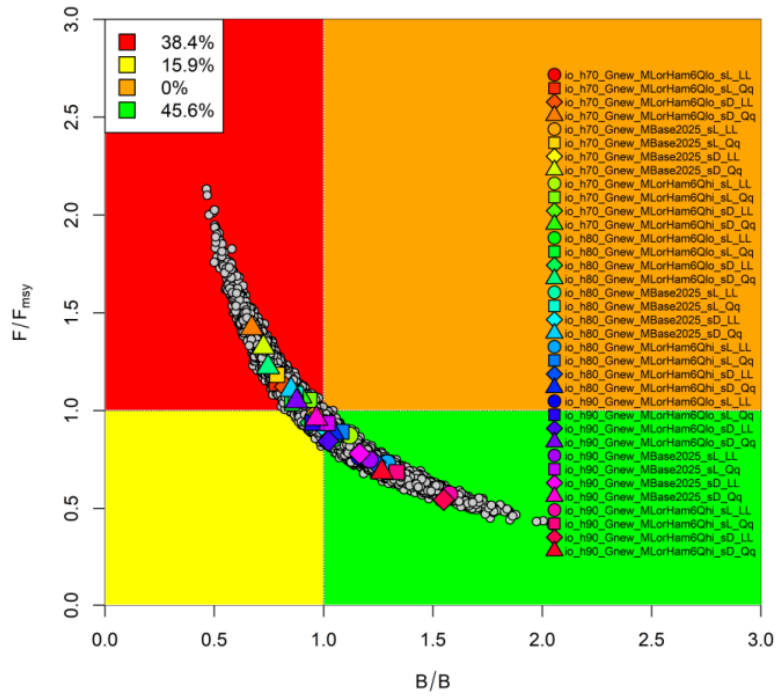


Figure 18. Aggregated Indian Ocean stock assessment Kobe plot for bigeye tuna. The coloured points represent stock status estimates from the 36 model options [1].

References

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

Controlled Copy- No unauthorised copying or alteration permitted
© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

Species name	Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	
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 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.

Bigeye tuna in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean is subject to regular stock assessment by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. The most recent stock assessment was conducted in 2026, using data up to 2024. The assessment utilised all international catch data. 54 models were applied to take into account the main sources of uncertainty, and the results are presented alongside the likely confidence intervals [1].

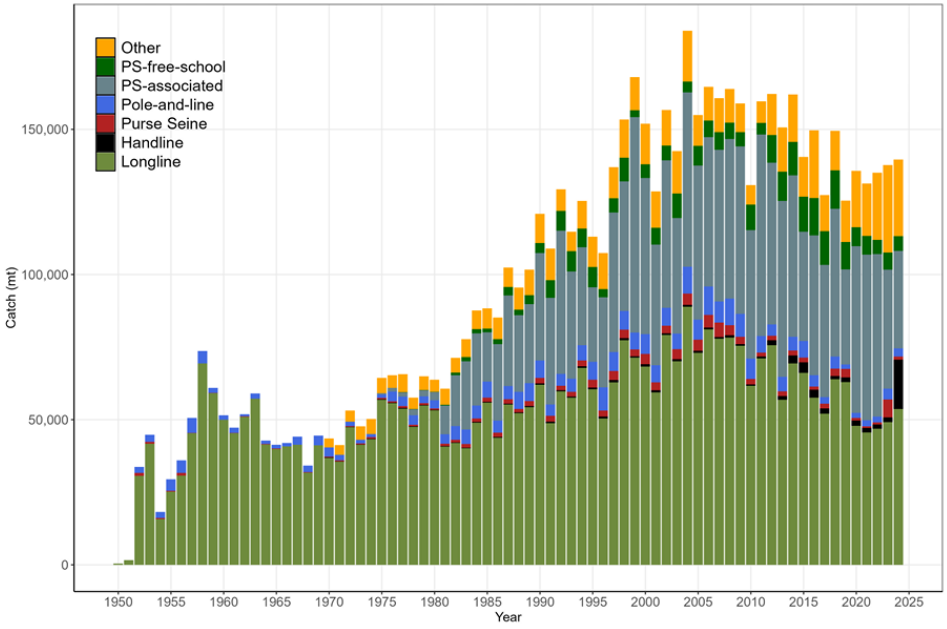


Figure 19. Annual catches of bigeye by gear type in the WCPO area covered by the assessment.

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

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

The most recent stock assessment indicates that the stock is most likely neither overfished nor undergoing overfishing. The Kobe plot shows that the majority of the combined uncertainty distribution lies within the green quadrant (Figure 20), corresponding to a stock above the biomass reference point and below the fishing mortality reference point. Although some uncertainty extends into less favourable stock-status categories, the probabilities of depletion below the LRP (18.6%), biomass below SBMSY (17.3%), and fishing mortality above FMSY (24.1%) remain relatively low. Overall, the Kobe analysis indicates that the stock remains in a healthy condition and is most likely above the limit reference point while not experiencing overfishing [1].

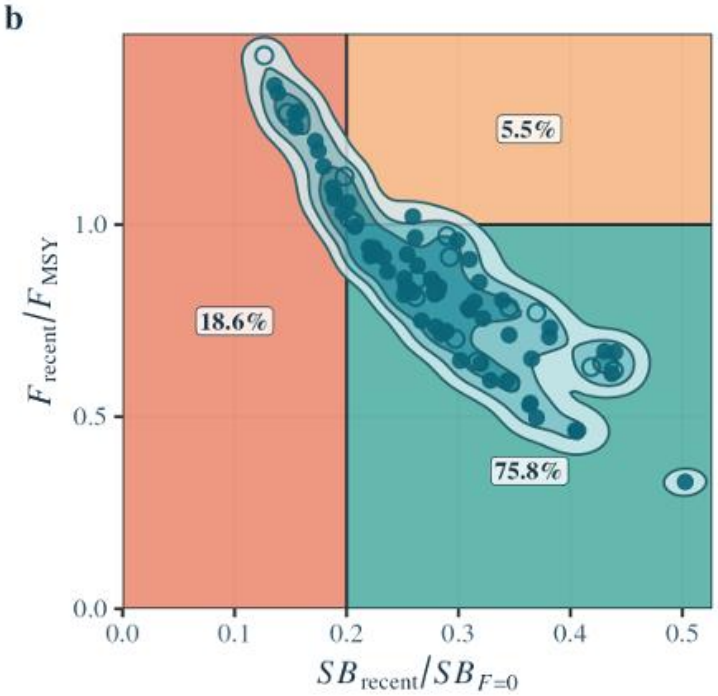


Figure 20. Western and Central Pacific bigeye tuna, Kobe plot for recent spawning potential summarising the results for each of the models in the structural uncertainty grid. Median value is shown in red [1]

References

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

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

Species name		Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)	
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 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.

Bigeye tuna in the EPO is subject to regular stock assessment by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC). The most recent stock assessment update was conducted in 2026, building on the 2024 benchmark assessment and incorporating all available information through 2025, including updated catch, abundance-index, and length-composition data from both purse-seine and longline fisheries [1].

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

Controlled Copy- No unauthorised copying or alteration permitted
© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

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

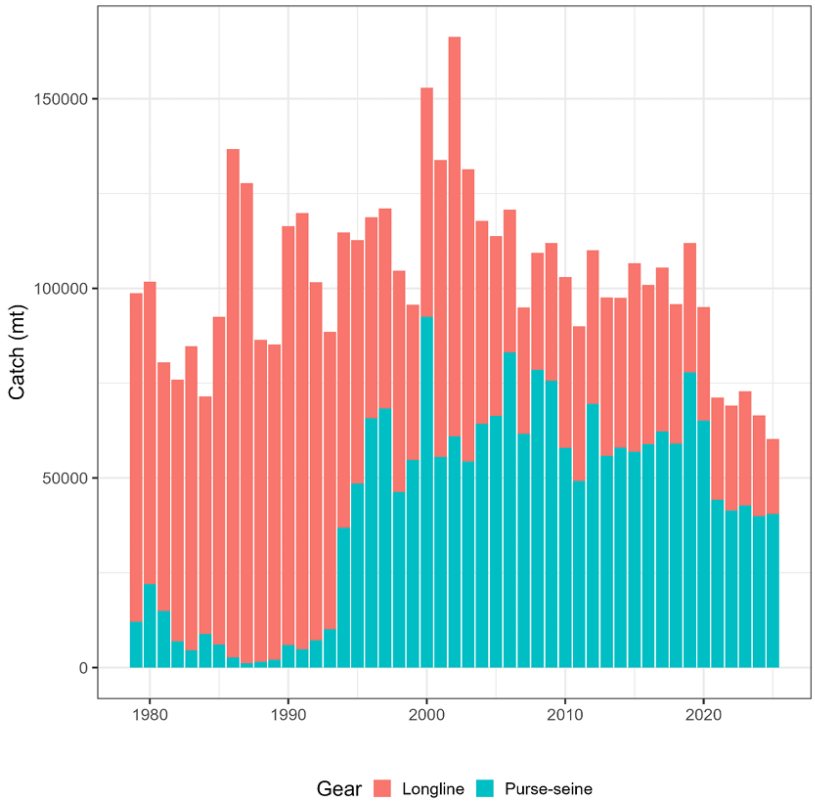


Figure 21. Annual catches (metric tons) of bigeye tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean by gear type in 1979-2025.

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

The 2024 stock assessment produced statistical probabilities for the status of the stock relative to target and limit reference points. The key conclusion for the purposes of this byproduct assessment were that there is a "46.6% probability that the spawning biomass at the beginning of 2024 is below the target reference point", and a "0.2% probability that the spawning biomass at the beginning of 2024 is below the limit reference point" (IATTC 2024). Therefore, there was a very low probability of the biomass being below the limit reference point. A Kobe plot summarising the current status of the stock is provided below. C1.2 is met.

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

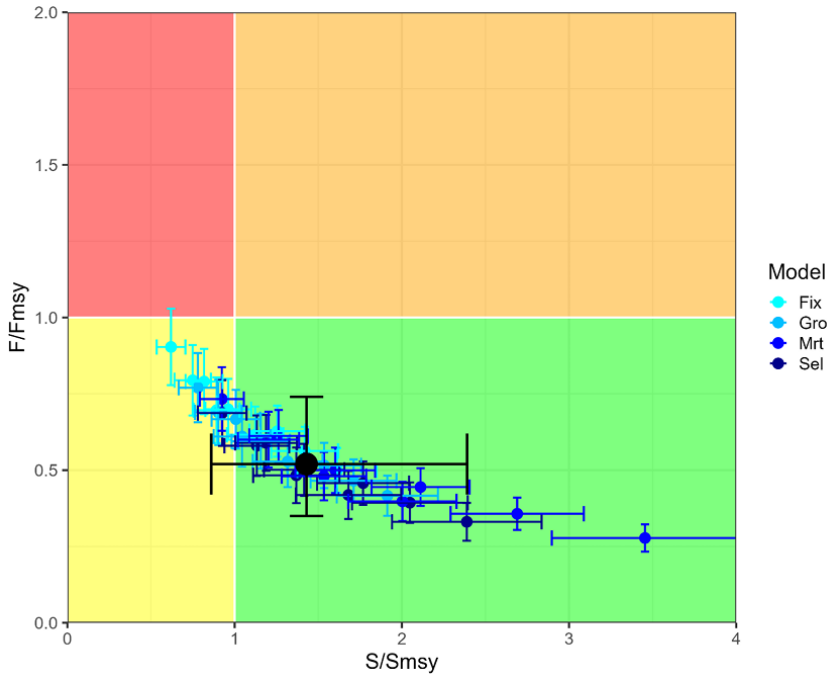


Figure 22. Phase (Kobe) plot of the most recent estimates of spawning biomass (S) and fishing mortality (F) relative to their MSY reference points (SMSY_d and FMSY) from the thirty-six reference models. Each color dot is based on S at the beginning of 2026 and average F over the most recent three years, 2023-2025, and its error bars represent the 80% confidence interval of model estimates. The large black circle and error bars represent the median and 80% confidence interval combined over all models, respectively.

References

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

Controlled Copy- No unauthorised copying or alteration permitted
© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

Traceability information

The applicant provided information on the catch area, coastal states, and port states for all listed byproducts.

Species name		**Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) in the Indian Ocean**		
Path 1		Yes ☐ No ☒		
Confirm all KDEs are provided		Yes ☐ No ☐		
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Path 2 outcome	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	All flag states	Multiple coastal states, highest risk Medium	Multiple port states, highest risk Medium	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk

Species name		**Skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) in the WCPO**		
Path 1		Yes ☐ No ☒		
Confirm all KDEs are provided		Yes ☐ No ☐		
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Path 2 outcome	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	All flag states	Multiple coastal states, highest risk Medium	Multiple port states, highest risk Medium	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk

Species name		**Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) in the Indian Ocean**		
Path 1		Yes ☐ No ☒		
Confirm all KDEs are provided		Yes ☐ No ☐		
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Path 2 outcome	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	All flag states	Multiple coastal states, highest risk Medium	Multiple port states, highest risk Medium	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk

Species name		**Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) in the WCPO**		
Path 1		Yes ☐ No ☒		
Confirm all KDEs are provided		Yes ☐ No ☐		
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Path 2 outcome	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	All flag states	Multiple coastal states, highest risk Medium	Multiple port states, highest risk Medium	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

Species name	Kawakawa (*Euthynnus affinis*) in the Indian Ocean			
Path 1	Yes ☐ No ☒			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Path 2 outcome	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	All flag states	Multiple coastal states, highest risk Medium	Multiple port states, highest risk Medium	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk

Species name	Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) in the North Pacific			
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**
	All flag states	Multiple coastal states, highest risk Medium	Multiple port states, highest risk Medium	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk

Species name	Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) in the Indian Ocean			
Path 1	Yes ☐ No ☒			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Path 2 outcome	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	All flag states	Multiple coastal states, highest risk Medium	Multiple port states, highest risk Medium	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk

Species name	Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) in the South Atlantic			
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**
	All flag states	Multiple coastal states, highest risk Medium	Multiple port states, highest risk Medium	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

Species name	Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the Indian Ocean			
Path 1	Yes ☐ No ☒			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Path 2 outcome	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	All flag states	Multiple coastal states, highest risk Medium	Multiple port states, highest risk Medium	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk

Species name	Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the WCPO			
Path 1	Yes ☐ No ☒			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Path 2 outcome	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	All flag states	Multiple coastal states, highest risk Medium	Multiple port states, highest risk Medium	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk

Species name	Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the EPO			
Path 1	Yes ☐ No ☒			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐			
Path 2 outcome	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	All flag states	Multiple coastal states, highest risk Medium	Multiple port states, highest risk Medium	Risk downgraded to Medium Risk

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

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.

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only