By-Product assessment report

BP 116

Sarval Bio-Industries S.L.U - Arteixo

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Report code	BP 116	Date of issue	July 2025

1. Application details		
Applicant	Sarval Bio-Industries S.L.U - Arteixo	
Applicant country	Spain	
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	3	
Comments on the assessment	This assessment covers a large number of byproduct species and sources. Some of these byproducts are sourced exclusively from medium-risk flag states and were therefore Approved to be sourced with caution in Step 2. Traceability information for the remaining byproducts was requested from the applicant. Information was only forthcoming on a relatively small number of flag state/species combinations. Although the large majority of byproducts which were High Risk in Step 2 pass the Category C assessment, they cannot be reduced to Medium Risk due to the lack of traceability information. Those byproducts with traceability information are grouped in the application with byproducts which do not have this information, and so cannot be downgraded to Medium risk.	
3. Approval validity	Valid from July 2025	Valid to July 2026
4. Assessment cycle	Initial	

5. By-product assessment outcomes			
By-product species name *Common and Latin names*	**Flag country(ies)**	**Fishing Areas** *Only applicable to Step 3 assessed species*	**MarinTrust approval status**
Katsuwonus pelamis Skipjack tuna	Belize, China, P.R. Ecuador, El Salvador, Filipinas, France, Guinee, Rep Italy, Kiribati, Korea, Rep. Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Rep. South Africa, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Taiwan, USA, Venezuela	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Not approved
Katsuwonus pelamis Skipjack tuna	Belize, China, P.R. Ecuador, El Salvador, Filipinas, France, Guinee, Rep Italy, Kiribati, Korea, Rep. Oman, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Nicaragua, Philippines, Rep. South Africa, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Taiwan, USA, Venezuela	FAO 61, 71, 77, 87	Not approved
Katsuwonus pelamis Skipjack tuna	Belize, China, P.R. Ecuador, El Salvador, Filipinas, France, Guinee, Rep Italy, Kiribati, Korea, Rep. Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Rep. South Africa, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Taiwan, USA, Venezuela	FAO 51, 57	Not approved

Thunnus alalunga - Albacore tuna	Belize, China, P.R. Ecuador, El Salvador, Filipinas, France, Guinee, Rep Italy, Kiribati, Korea, Rep. Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Rep. South Africa, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Taiwan, USA, Venezuela	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Not approved
Thunnus alalunga - Albacore tuna	Belize, China, P.R. Ecuador, El Salvador, Filipinas, France, Guinee, Rep Italy, Kiribati, Korea, Rep. Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Rep. South Africa, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Taiwan, USA, Venezuela	FAO 51, 57	Not approved
Thunnus alalunga - Albacore tuna	Belize, China, P.R. Ecuador, El Salvador, Filipinas, France, Guinee, Rep Italy, Kiribati, Korea, Rep. Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Rep. South Africa, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Taiwan, USA, Venezuela	FAO 71, 77, 81	Not approved
Thunnus alalunga - Albacore tuna	Belize, China, P.R. Ecuador, El Salvador, Filipinas, France, Guinee, Rep Italy, Kiribati, Korea, Rep. Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Rep. South Africa, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Taiwan, USA, Venezuela	FAO 87	Not approved

Thunnus albacares Yellowfin tuna	Australia Belize China P.R. Ecuador El Salvador Fiji Filipinas France Guinea Rep Ireland Italy Kiribati Korea, Rep. Namibia Nicaragua Oman Panama Papua New Guinea Philippines Rep. Of Mauritius Rep. South Africa Senegal Seychelles Spain Taiwan USA	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Not approved
Thunnus albacares Yellowfin tuna	Australia Belize China P.R. Ecuador El Salvador Fiji Filipinas France Guinee Rep Ireland Italy Kiribati Korea, Rep. Namibia Nicaragua Oman Panama Papua New Guinea Philippines Rep. Of Mauritius Rep. South Africa Senegal Seychelles Spain Taiwan USA	FAO 51, 57	Not approved
Thunnus albacares Yellowfin tuna	Australia Belize P.R. El Salvador Fiji Filipinas France Guinee Rep Ireland Italy Kiribati Korea, Rep. Namibia Oman Philippines Rep. Of Mauritius Rep. South Africa Senegal Seychelles Spain USA	FAO 61, 71, 77, 87	Not approved
Thunnus albacares Yellowfin tuna	Taiwan, China, Papua New Guinea	FAO 71	Approved source with caution
Thunnus albacares Yellowfin tuna	Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama, Nicaragua	FAO 77, 87	Approved source with caution

Thunnus albacares Yellowfin tuna	Australia Belize China P.R. Ecuador El Salvador Fiji Filipinas France Guinee Rep Ireland Italy Kiribati Korea, Rep. Namibia Nicaragua Oman Panama Papua New Guinea Philippines Rep. Of Mauritius Rep. South Africa Senegal Seychelles Spain Taiwan USA	FAO 81	Not approved
Sardina pilchardus European pilchard	Croatia, Marruecos, Portugal, Spain, UK	FAO 27, 34, 37	Approved source with caution
Scomber colias - Atlantic chub mackerel	Portugal, Spain	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Approved source with caution
Scomber japonicus - Pacific chub mackerel/macarela	Portugal, Spain	FAO 61, 71, 77, 87	Approved source with caution
Scomber scombrus Mackerel	Portugal, Spain	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Approved source with caution
Xiphias gladius - Swordfish	Spain, Portugal, Ecuador, Belize, Chile, China, Namibia, Indonesia, Kenya	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Not approved
Xiphias gladius - Swordfish	Spain, Portugal, Ecuador, Belize, Chile, China, Namibia, Indonesia, Kenya	FAO 51, 57	Not approved
Xiphias gladius - Swordfish	Spain, Portugal, Ecuador, Belize, Chile, China, Namibia, Indonesia, Kenya	FAO 71, 77, 81	Not approved
Xiphias gladius - Swordfish	Spain, Portugal, Ecuador, Belize, Chile, China, Namibia, Indonesia, Kenya	FAO 87	Not approved
Merluccius merluccius European hake	Spain, France	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Approved source with caution
Merluccius capensis - Hake	Spain, France	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Approved source with caution

Merluccius hubbsi Argentine hake/merluza	Spain, France	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Approved source with caution
Merluccius gayi - South Pacific hake	Spain, France	FAO 61, 71, 77, 87	Approved source with caution
Gadus morhua - Cod	Portugal, Spain	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Approved source with caution
Micromesistius poutassou Blue whiting	Spain	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Approved source with caution
Illex argentinus - Argentine shortfin squid	Spain	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Approved source with caution
Dosidicus gigas - Humboldt squid/Jumbo flying squid	Spain	FAO 61, 71, 77, 87	Approved source with caution
Loligo vulgaris - Squid	Spain	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Approved source with caution
Loligo vulgaris - Squid	Spain	FAO 77, 81, 87	Approved source with caution
Sepia officinalis - Cuttlefish	Spain	FAO 51, 57	Approved source with caution
Prionace glauca – Blue shark	Spain, Portugal, Ecuador, Belize, Chile, China, Namibia, Indonesia, Kenya	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47, 51, 57, 71, 77, 81, 87	Not approved
Loligo duvauceli - Indian squid	Spain	FAO 51, 57	Approved source with caution
Helicolenus dectylopterus – Blackbelly rosefish	Spain	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Approved source with caution
Scomberesox saurus – Atlantic saury	Spain	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Approved source with caution
Lepidorhombus boscii – Four-spot megrim	Spain	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Approved source with caution

Lepidocybium flavobrunneum – Escolar	Spain	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Approved source with caution
Doryteuthis gahi – Patagonian squid	Spain	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Approved source with caution
Sepia pharaonic – Pharaoh cuttlefish	Spain	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Approved source with caution
Octopus vulgaris – Common octopus	Spain	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Approved source with caution
Engraulis encrasicolus – European anchovy	Spain	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Approved source with caution
Lophius piscatorius - Anglerfish	Spain	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	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 *Common and Latin names*	Flag country(ies)	IUCN Red List *Select IUCN red list category from dropdown*	CITES Appendices *Select CITES appendix status from dropdown*	Step 2 risk status *Low risk/ Medium risk/ High risk*	Step 3 required *Yes / No*
Katsuwonus pelamis Skipjack tuna	Belize, China, P.R. Ecuador, El Salvador, Filipinas, France, Guinee, Rep Italy, Kiribati, Korea, Rep. Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Rep. South Africa, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Taiwan, USA, Venezuela	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Katsuwonus pelamis Skipjack tuna	Belize, China, P.R. Ecuador, El Salvador, Filipinas, France, Guinee, Rep Italy, Kiribati, Korea, Rep. Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Rep. South Africa, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Taiwan, USA, Venezuela	Least concern	Not listed	High Risk	Yes

Thunnus alalunga - Albacore tuna	Belize, China, P.R. Ecuador, El Salvador, Filipinas, France, Guinee, Rep Italy, Kiribati, Korea, Rep. Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Rep. South Africa, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Taiwan, USA, Venezuela	Least concern	Not listed	High Risk	Yes
Thunnus alalunga - Albacore tuna	Belize, China, P.R. Ecuador, El Salvador, Filipinas, France, Guinee, Rep Italy, Kiribati, Korea, Rep. Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Rep. South Africa, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Taiwan, USA, Venezuela	Least concern	Not listed	High Risk	Yes
Thunnus alalunga - Albacore tuna	Belize, China, P.R. Ecuador, El Salvador, Filipinas, France, Guinee, Rep Italy, Kiribati, Korea, Rep. Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Rep. South Africa, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Taiwan, USA, Venezuela	Least concern	Not listed	High Risk	Yes

Thunnus alalunga - Albacore tuna	Belize, China, P.R. Ecuador, El Salvador, Filipinas, France, Guinee, Rep Italy, Kiribati, Korea, Rep. Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Rep. South Africa, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Taiwan, USA, Venezuela	Least concern	Not listed	High Risk	Yes
Katsuwonus pelamis Skipjack tuna	Belize, China, P.R. Ecuador, El Salvador, Filipinas, France, Guinee, Rep Italy, Kiribati, Korea, Rep. Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Rep. South Africa, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Taiwan, USA, Venezuela	Least concern	Not listed	High Risk	Yes
Thunnus albacares Yellowfin tuna	Australia Belize China P.R. Ecuador El Salvador Fiji Filipinas France Guinee Rep Ireland Italy Kiribati Korea, Rep. Namibia Nicaragua Oman Panama Papua New Guinea Philippines Rep. Of Mauritius Rep. South Africa Senegal Seychelles Spain Taiwan USA	Least concern	Not listed	High Risk	Yes

Thunnus albacares Yellowfin tuna	Australia Belize China P.R. Ecuador El Salvador Fiji Filipinas France Guinee Rep Ireland Italy Kiribati Korea, Rep. Namibia Nicaragua Oman Panama Papua New Guinea Philippines Rep. Of Mauritius Rep. South Africa Senegal Seychelles Spain Taiwan USA	Least concern	Not listed	High Risk	Yes
Thunnus albacares Yellowfin tuna	Australia Belize China P.R. Ecuador El Salvador Fiji Filipinas France Guinee Rep Ireland Italy Kiribati Korea, Rep. Namibia Nicaragua Oman Panama Papua New Guinea Philippines Rep. Of Mauritius Rep. South Africa Senegal Seychelles Spain Taiwan USA	Least concern	Not listed	High Risk	Yes
Thunnus albacares Yellowfin tuna	Australia Belize China P.R. Ecuador El Salvador Fiji Filipinas France Guinee Rep Ireland Italy Kiribati Korea, Rep. Namibia Nicaragua Oman Panama Papua New Guinea Philippines Rep. Of Mauritius Rep. South Africa Senegal Seychelles Spain Taiwan USA	Least concern	Not listed	High Risk	Yes

Sardina pilchardus European pilchard	Croatia, Marruecos, Portugal, Spain, UK	Near threatened	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Scomber colias - Atlantic chub mackerel	Portugal, Spain	Near threatened	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Scomber japonicus - Pacific chub mackerel/macarela	Portugal, Spain	Least concern	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Scomber scombrus Mackerel	Portugal, Spain	Least concern	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Xiphias gladius - Swordfish	Spain, Portugal, Ecuador, Belize, Chile, China, Namibia, Indonesia, Kenya	Near threatened	Not listed	High Risk	Yes
Xiphias gladius - Swordfish	Spain, Portugal, Ecuador, Belize, Chile, China, Namibia, Indonesia, Kenya	Near threatened	Not listed	High Risk	Yes
Xiphias gladius - Swordfish	Spain, Portugal, Ecuador, Belize, Chile, China, Namibia, Indonesia, Kenya	Near threatened	Not listed	High Risk	Yes

Xiphias gladius - Swordfish	Spain, Portugal, Ecuador, Belize, Chile, China, Namibia, Indonesia, Kenya	Near threatened	Not listed	High Risk	Yes
Merluccius merluccius European hake	Spain, France	Vulnerable	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Merluccius capensis - Hake	Spain, France	Least concern	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Merluccius hubbsi Argentine hake/merluza	Spain, France	Not evaluated	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Merluccius gayi - South Pacific hake	Spain, France	Data deficient	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Gadus morhua - Cod	Portugal, Spain	Vulnerable	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Micromesistius poutassou Blue whiting	Spain	Least concern	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Illex argentinus - Argentine shortfin squid	Spain	Least concern	Not listed	Medium Risk	No

Dosidicus gigas - Humboldt squid/Jumbo flying squid	Spain	Data deficient	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Loligo vulgaris - Squid	Spain	Data deficient	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Sepia officinalis - Cuttlefish	Spain	Least concern	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Loligo vulgaris - Squid	Spain	Data deficient	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Prionace glauca – Blue shark	Spain, Portugal, Ecuador, Belize, Chile, China, Namibia, Indonesia, Kenya	Near threatened (Critically Endangered in the Mediterranean)	Not listed	High Risk	Yes
Loligo duvauceli - Indian squid	Spain	Data deficient	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Helicolenus dactylopterus – Blackbelly rosefish	Spain	Least concern	Not listed	Medium Risk	No

Scomberesox saurus – Atlantic saury	Spain	Least concern	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Lepidorhombus boscii – Four-spot megrim	Spain	Least concern	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Lepidocybium flavobrunneum – Escolar	Spain	Least concern	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Doryteuthis gahi – Patagonian squid	Spain	Least concern	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Sepia pharaonis – Pharaoh cuttlefish	Spain	Data deficient	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Octopus vulgaris – Common octopus	Spain	Least concern	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Engraulis encrasicolus – European anchovy	Spain	Least concern	Not listed	Medium Risk	No
Lophius piscatorius - Anglerfish	Spain	Least concern	Not listed	Medium Risk	No

Step 3 Assessment Outcomes

By-product species name *Common and Latin names*	Flag country(ies)	Fishing Area	Stock name *(If applicable e.g. Eastern Pacific stock)*	Category C Assessment Outcome *Pass/Fail*	Traceability information *Path 1 – Yes OR* *Path 2 – Yes/No OR* *MT Approved Whole Fish*	Step 3 Risk Outcome *Risk downgraded to Medium Risk/ Remains High Risk*
Katsuwonus pelamis Skipjack tuna	Belize, China, P.R. Ecuador, El Salvador, Filipinas, France, Guinee, Rep Italy, Kiribati, Korea, Rep. Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Rep. South Africa, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Taiwan, USA, Venezuela	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Eastern & Western Atlantic skipjack	Pass	Insufficient information provided	Remains high risk
Katsuwonus pelamis Skipjack tuna	Belize, China, P.R. Ecuador, El Salvador, Filipinas, France, Guinee, Rep Italy, Kiribati, Korea, Rep. Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Rep. South Africa, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Taiwan, USA, Venezuela	FAO 61, 71, 77, 87	Eastern & Western Pacific skipjack	Pass	Insufficient information provided	Remains high risk

Thunnus alalunga - Albacore tuna	Belize, China, P.R. Ecuador, El Salvador, Filipinas, France, Guinee, Rep Italy, Kiribati, Korea, Rep. Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Rep. South Africa, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Taiwan, USA, Venezuela	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Northern and Southern Atlantic albacore	Pass	Insufficient information provided	Remains high risk
Thunnus alalunga - Albacore tuna	Belize, China, P.R. Ecuador, El Salvador, Filipinas, France, Guinee, Rep Italy, Kiribati, Korea, Rep. Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Rep. South Africa, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Taiwan, USA, Venezuela	FAO 51, 57	Indian Ocean albacore	Pass	Insufficient information provided	Remains high risk
Thunnus alalunga - Albacore tuna	Belize, China, P.R. Ecuador, El Salvador, Filipinas, France, Guinee, Rep Italy, Kiribati, Korea, Rep. Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Rep. South Africa, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Taiwan, USA, Venezuela	FAO 71, 77, 81	North Pacific albacore	Pass	Insufficient information provided	Remains high risk

Thunnus alalunga - Albacore tuna	Belize, China, P.R. Ecuador, El Salvador, Filipinas, France, Guinee, Rep Italy, Kiribati, Korea, Rep. Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Rep. South Africa, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Taiwan, USA, Venezuela	FAO 87	South Pacific albacore	Pass	Insufficient information provided	Remains high risk
Katsuwonus pelamis Skipjack tuna	Belize, China, P.R. Ecuador, El Salvador, Filipinas, France, Guinee, Rep Italy, Kiribati, Korea, Rep. Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Papua, New Guinea, Philippines, Rep. South Africa, Senegal, Seychelles, Spain, Taiwan, USA, Venezuela	FAO 51, 57	Indian Ocean skipjack	Pass	Insufficient information provided	Remains high risk
Thunnus albacares Yellowfin tuna	Australia Belize China P.R. Ecuador El Salvador Fiji Filipinas France Guinee Rep Ireland Italy Kiribati Korea, Rep. Namibia Nicaragua Oman Panama Papua New Guinea Philippines Rep. Of Mauritius Rep. South Africa Senegal Seychelles Spain Taiwan USA	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Atlantic Ocean yellowfin	Pass	Insufficient information provided	Remains high risk

Thunnus albacares Yellowfin tuna	Australia Belize China P.R. Ecuador El Salvador Fiji Filipinas France Guinee Rep Ireland Italy Kiribati Korea, Rep. Namibia Nicaragua Oman Panama Papua New Guinea Philippines Rep. Of Mauritius Rep. South Africa Senegal Seychelles Spain Taiwan USA	FAO 51, 57	Indian Ocean yellowfin	Pass	Insufficient information provided	Remains high risk
Thunnus albacares Yellowfin tuna	Australia Belize China P.R. Ecuador El Salvador Fiji Filipinas France Guinee Rep Ireland Italy Kiribati Korea, Rep. Namibia Nicaragua Oman Panama Papua New Guinea Philippines Rep. Of Mauritius Rep. South Africa Senegal Seychelles Spain Taiwan USA	FAO 61, 71, 77, 87	Western Pacific yellowfin	Pass	Insufficient information provided	Remains high risk
Thunnus albacares Yellowfin tuna	Australia Belize China P.R. Ecuador El Salvador Fiji Filipinas France Guinee Rep Ireland Italy Kiribati Korea, Rep. Namibia Nicaragua Oman Panama Papua New Guinea Philippines Rep. Of Mauritius Rep. South Africa Senegal Seychelles Spain Taiwan USA	FAO 81	Eastern Pacific yellowfin	Pass	Insufficient information provided	Remains high risk

Xiphias gladius - Swordfish	Spain, Portugal, Ecuador, Belize, Chile, China, Namibia, Indonesia, Kenya	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	Atlantic swordfish	Pass	Insufficient information provided	Remains high risk
Xiphias gladius - Swordfish	Spain, Portugal, Ecuador, Belize, Chile, China, Namibia, Indonesia, Kenya	FAO 51, 57	Indian Ocean swordfish	Pass	Insufficient information provided	Remains high risk
Xiphias gladius - Swordfish	Spain, Portugal, Ecuador, Belize, Chile, China, Namibia, Indonesia, Kenya	FAO 71, 77, 81	Western and Central North Pacific swordfish	Pass	Insufficient information provided	Remains high risk
Xiphias gladius - Swordfish	Spain, Portugal, Ecuador, Belize, Chile, China, Namibia, Indonesia, Kenya	FAO 87	Eastern Pacific Ocean swordfish	Fail	Insufficient information provided	Remains high risk
Prionace glauca – Blue shark	Spain, Portugal, Ecuador, Belize, Chile, China, Namibia, Indonesia, Kenya	FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47, 51, 57, 71, 77, 81, 87	Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean blue shark	Fail	Insufficient information provided	Remains high risk

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
Australia	Medium	2.42	1.94	1.27	1	1	1	1	99.53%
Belize	Medium	2.29	1.57	2	1	1		1	35.85%
China	High	4.21	4.33	3.2	1	1	5	1	36.79%
Ecuador	High	2.58	2.11	2.43	1	3	1	1	35.38%
El Salvador	High	1.88	2.78	2.77	1	1	5	1	34.91%
Philippines	Medium	2.04	2.06	2.53	1	1	1	1	53.77%
France	Medium	3.17	2.39	1.67	1	1	1	1	85.38%
Guinea	High	1.58	1.56	2.13	1	1	1	1	15.57%
Italy	Medium	2.54	2.17	1.73	1	1	1	1	68.87%
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%
Nicaragua	High	2.08	1.44	2.4	1	1	1	1	18.40%
Oman	Medium	1.92	1.6	2.03	1	1	1	1	65.57%
Panama	High	3.75	1.67	1.93	3	3	1	1	55.19%
Papua New Guinea	High	2.04	2.94	2.07	1	1	5	1	26.42%
South Africa	Medium	2.58	2.67	2.3	1	1	1	1	44.34%
Senegal	Medium	2.38	2.72	2.4	1	1	1	1	41.04%
Seychelles	Medium	1.79	2.39	1.57	1	1	1	1	62.26%
Spain	Medium	3.21	3.39	2.03	1	1	1	1	75.94%
Taiwan	High	4.17	3.06	2.27	1	1	5	1	90.57%
USA	Medium	2.29	3	2.37	1	1	1	1	91.04%

Step 3 outcomes

Category C assessment

Species name		*Katsuwonus pelamis* Skipjack tuna	
Fishing area and stock		Eastern & Western Atlantic skipjack, FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	
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

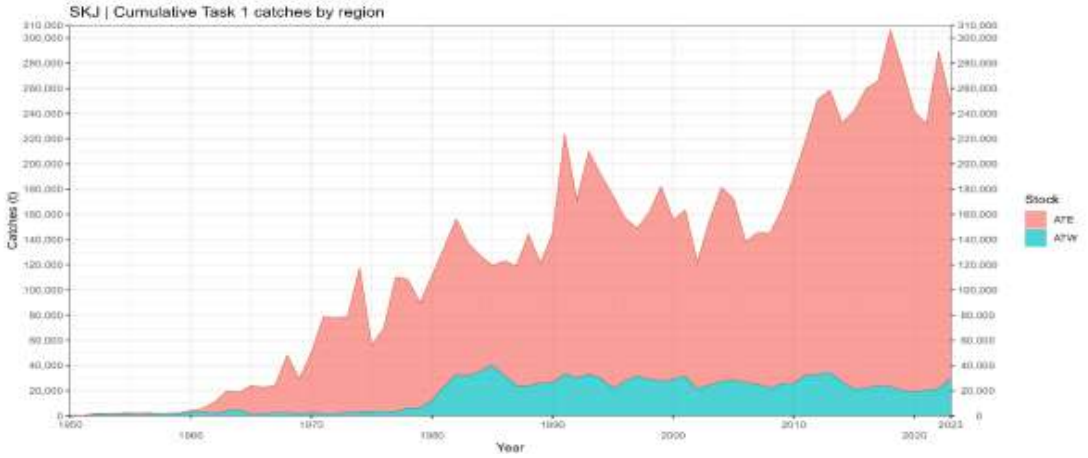
C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.

Eastern Atlantic skipjack

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.

Western Atlantic skipjack

The most recent stock assessment for Western Atlantic skipjack tuna was also conducted in 2022 using a Bayesian state-space production model and an integrated statistical assessment model (ICCAT 2022). The stock status estimates from the two approaches utilised in the assessment agreed with each other. Available catch data was incorporated into the assessment, alongside a range of other fishery data.



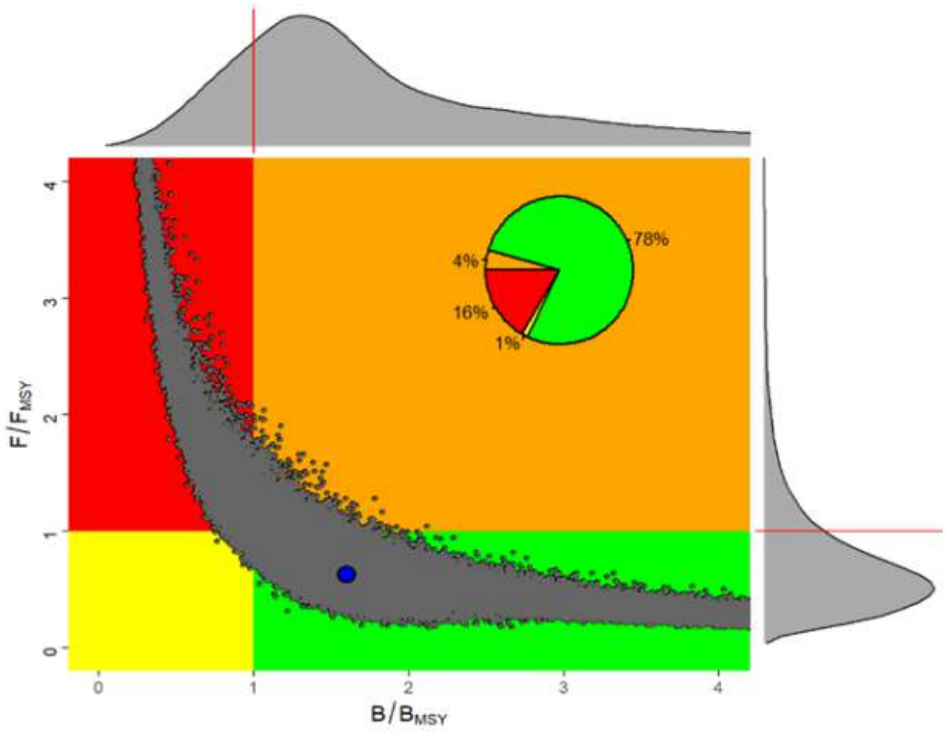
Atlantic skipjack catches by stock (Pink = East, Blue = West) (ICCAT 2022)

Robust stock assessments are conducted, and 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.

Eastern Atlantic skipjack

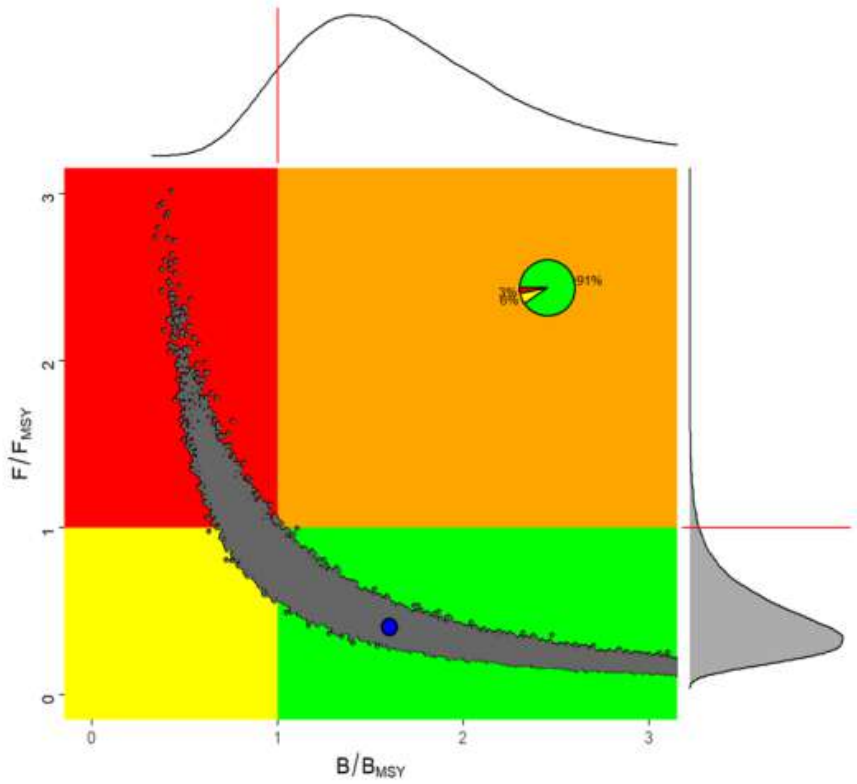
The 2022 stock assessment of Eastern Atlantic skipjack tuna concluded that there was a 78% probability that the stock is neither overfished nor subject to overfishing (ICCAT 2022). Relative biomass (B_{2020}/B_{MSY}) was estimated to be 1.60, although the assessment produced a wide 95% confidence interval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

Western Atlantic skipjack

The results of the 2022 stock assessment indicated that there is a high probability (91%) that the Western Atlantic skipjack stock is not overfished and not currently subject to overfishing. The relative biomass (B_{2020}/B_{MSY}) was estimated to be 1.60, with a 95% confidence interval of 0.90 – 2.87 (ICCAT 2022). There was an estimated 9.1% probability that the stock was overfished (i.e. that biomass is below the target reference point). As it is highly likely that biomass is currently above the target reference point, it is also highly likely to be above any potential limit reference point.



Combined Kobe phase plot for the various models performed for Western Atlantic skipjack tuna in 2022. The blue point shows the median of 200,000 iterations for SSB_{2020}/SSB_{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 200,000 iterations. The upper graph represents the smoothed frequency distribution of SSB/SSB_{MSY} estimates for 2020. The right graph represents the smoothed frequency distribution of F/F_{MSY} estimates for 2020. The inserted pie graph represents the percentage of each 2020 estimate that fall in each quadrant of the Kobe plot (ICCAT 2022).

Both stocks are considered to have a biomass above the limit reference point, and C1.2 is met.

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	Eastern & Western Pacific skipjack, FAO 61, 71, 77, 87
	Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements

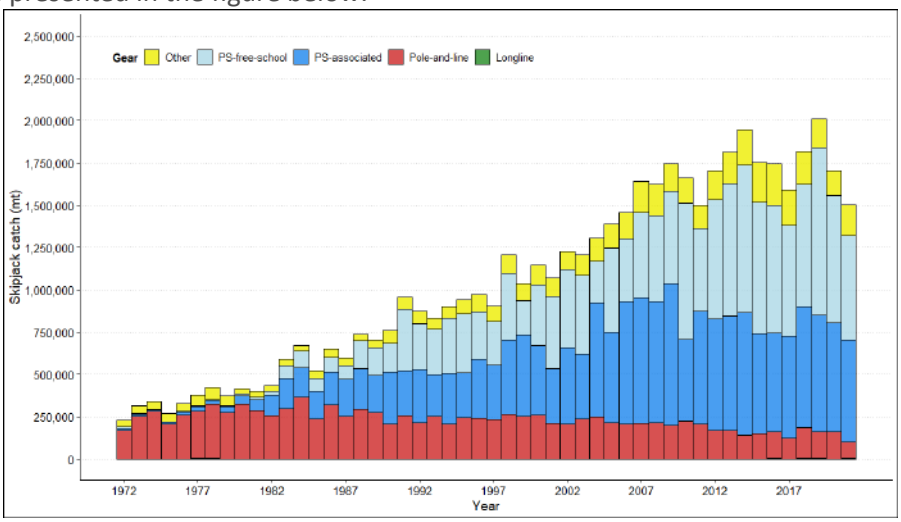
C1	**C1.1**	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	PASS
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference 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) skipjack

WCPO skipjack tuna is subjected to regular stock assessments by the WCPFC. The most recent of these was carried out in 2022, using data up to 2021. The assessment incorporated catch, effort- and length-frequency estimates, and tag-recapture data (WCPFC 2022). The stock assessment report includes a discussion of structural uncertainties and needs for further data gathering; however, it does not raise major concerns.

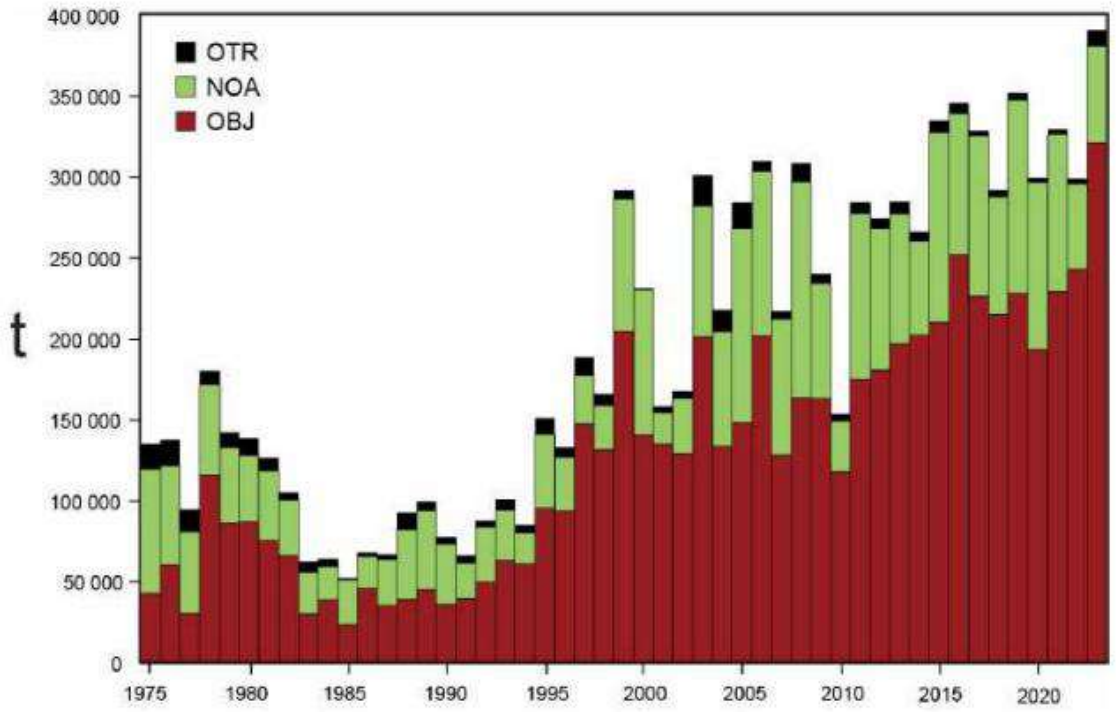
Catches are presented in the figure below:



Annual catches of skipjack by gear type in the WCPO area covered by the stock assessment (WCPO 2023)

Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) skipjack

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.



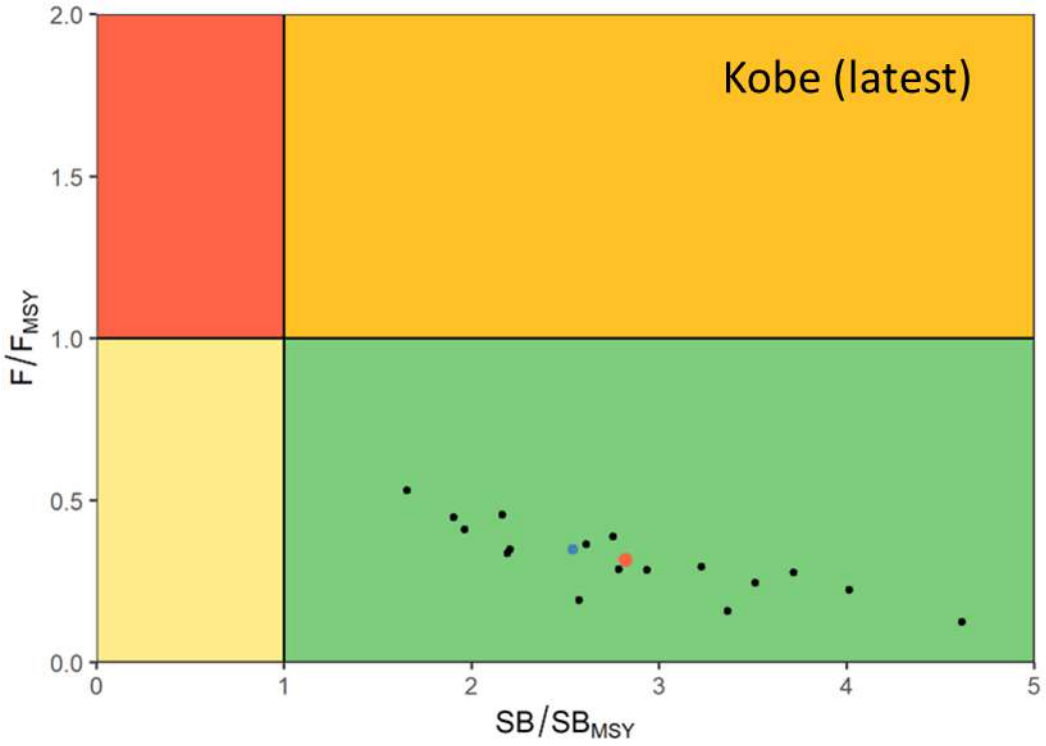
Skipjack catches (retained plus discards) in the EPO, 1975-2023 (IATTC 2024).

Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process and 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.

Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO) skipjack

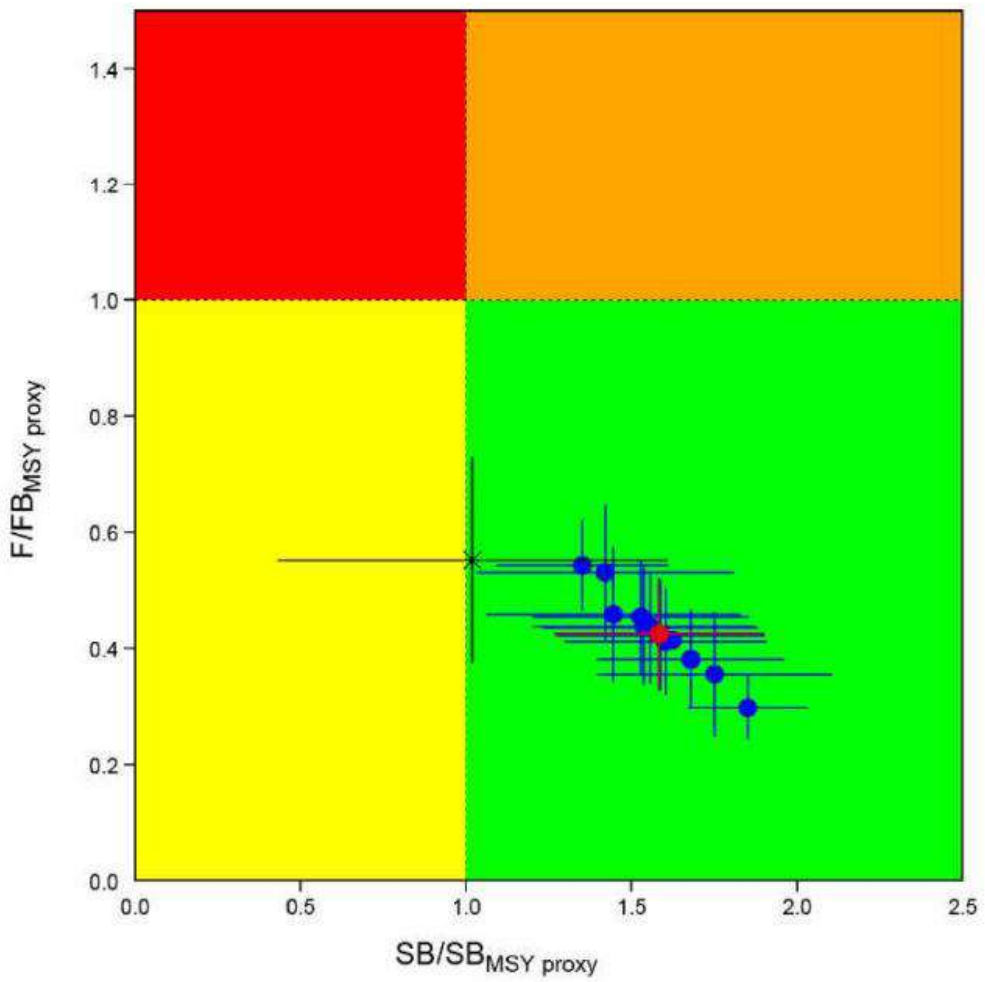
The 2022 stock assessment for WCPO skipjack concluded that "according to WCPFC reference points the stock is not overfished, not undergoing overfishing" (WCPFC 2023). None of the model outcomes produced by the stock assessment indicated that the stock biomass was below the limit reference point of $0.2*SB_{F=0}$. The median model outcome indicated that stock biomass is very close to the interim target reference point of $SB_{recent}/SB_{F=0} = 0.5$.



Kobe plot summarising the results for each of the models in the "latest" period (i.e. 2021). The black dots represent model outcomes, the blue point is the diagnostic model, and the red point is the median (WCPFC 2023).

Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) skipjack

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).

Stock biomass is above the limit reference point level and C1.2 is met.

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

WCPFC (2022). WCPO skipjack tuna stock assessment, 2022. https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/16242

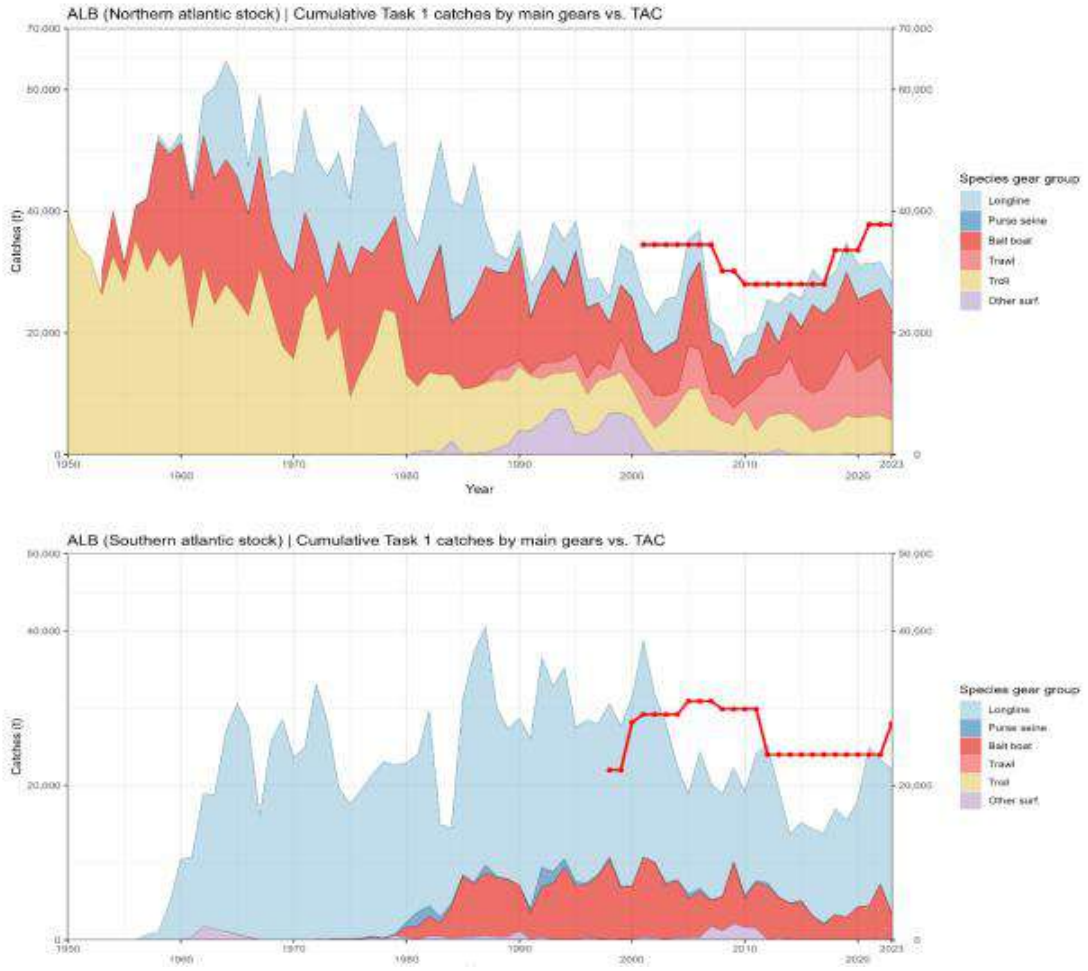
WCPFC (2023). Skipjack tuna, current stock status and advice. https://www.wcpfc.int/file/987813

Species name	*Thunnus alalunga* - Albacore tuna

Fishing area and stock		Northern and Southern Atlantic albacore, FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	
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.

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, and for North Atlantic albacore in 2023 (ICCAT 2025). The stock assessments utilised catch and effort data up to 2018 and 2021 respectively, and no concerns were raised relating to the completeness of the data. Fishery removals are included in the stock assessment process, and C1.1 is met.



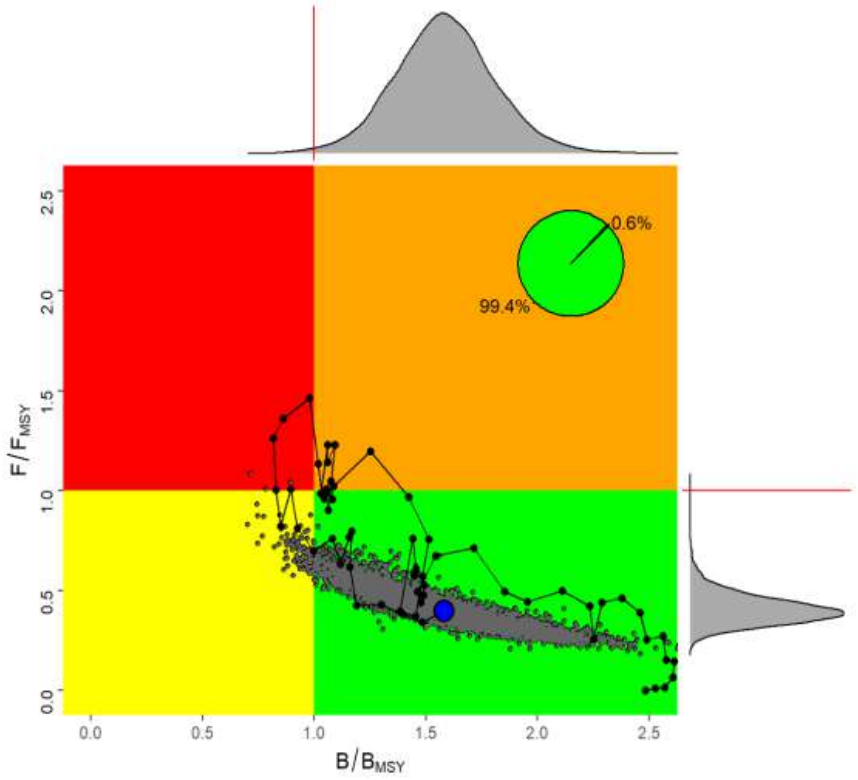
Total albacore catches for the North (top) and South (bottom) Atlantic albacore stocks by gear type. Red dotted line shows the TAC (ICCAT 2025)

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.

South Atlantic albacore

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" (ICCAT 2025). 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

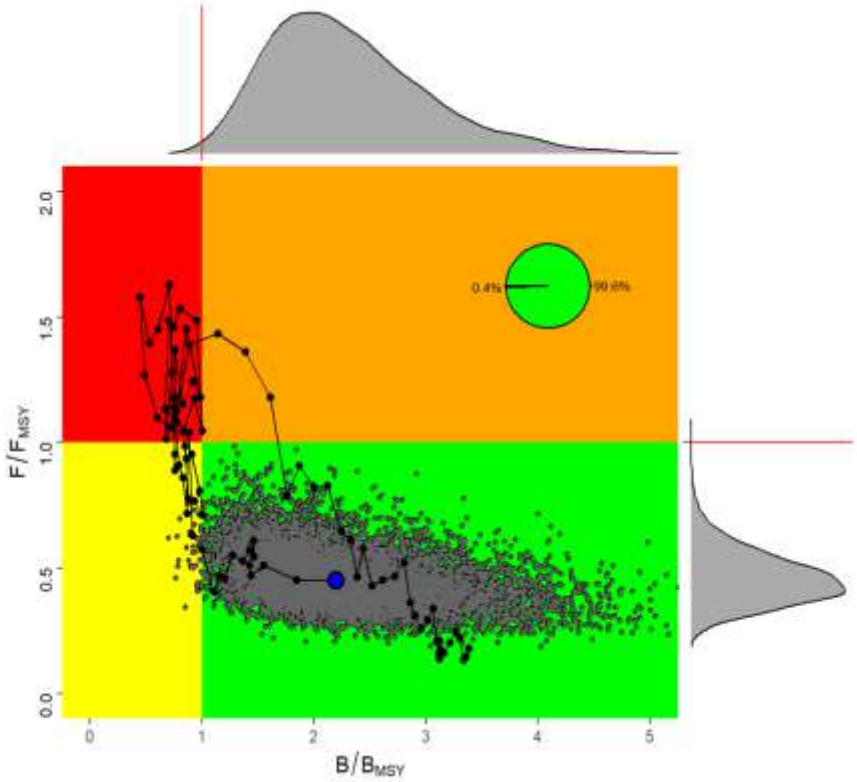
horizon of 2033, with a probability of 90%. Overall, this is clear evidence that the stock is above any potential limit reference point and C1.2 is met.



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%) (ICCAT 2025).

North Atlantic albacore

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 and C1.2 is met.



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

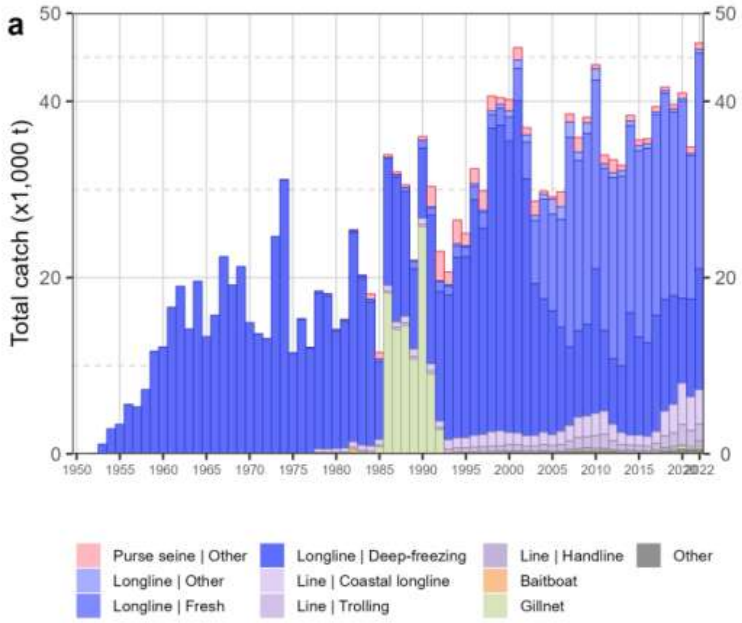
Species name		*Thunnus alalunga* - Albacore tuna	
Fishing area and stock		Indian Ocean albacore, FAO 51, 57	
C1	**Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements**		
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by 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.

Albacore in the Indian Ocean is subject to regular stock assessment by the ITOC. The most recent was conducted in 2022 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" (IOTC 2024).

Catches are presented in the figure below:



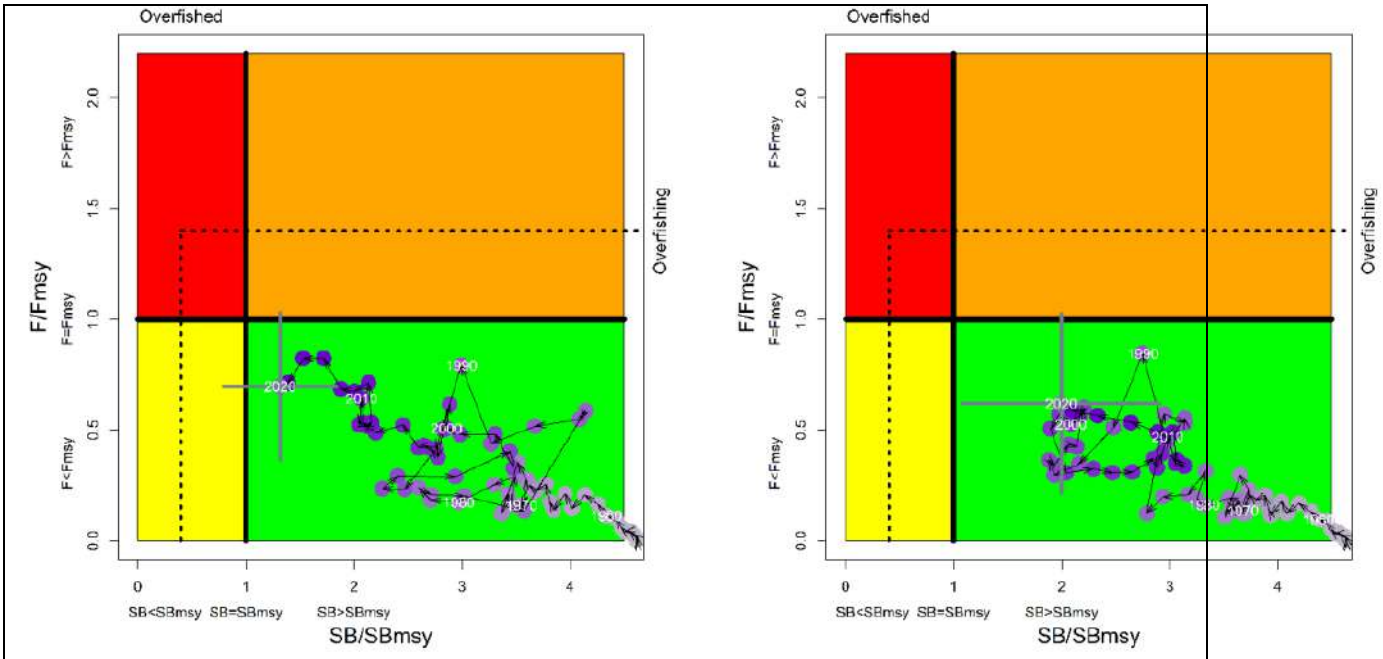
Albacore tuna in the Indian Ocean: Cumulative nominal catches by gear type (IOTC 2024)

A robust stock assessment incorporates all fishery removals, and C1.1 is met.

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

The 2022 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" (IOTC 2024). The biomass target reference point is set at 0.4*SB_{MSY} (i.e. 40% of the target reference point SB_{MSY}), and therefore the stock assessment also concluded that "current spawning biomass is considered to be…above the limit reference point" (IOTC 2024).

Kobe charts showing the current fishery status are shown below.



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. Purple circles indicate the estimates of SB ratio and fishing mortality ratio for each year 1950-2020. Grey lines indicate 95% CI for the 2020 estimate. Dashed lines indicate biomass and fishing mortality limit reference points (IOTC 2023).

Stock biomass is estimated to be above the limit reference point level, and C1.2 is met.

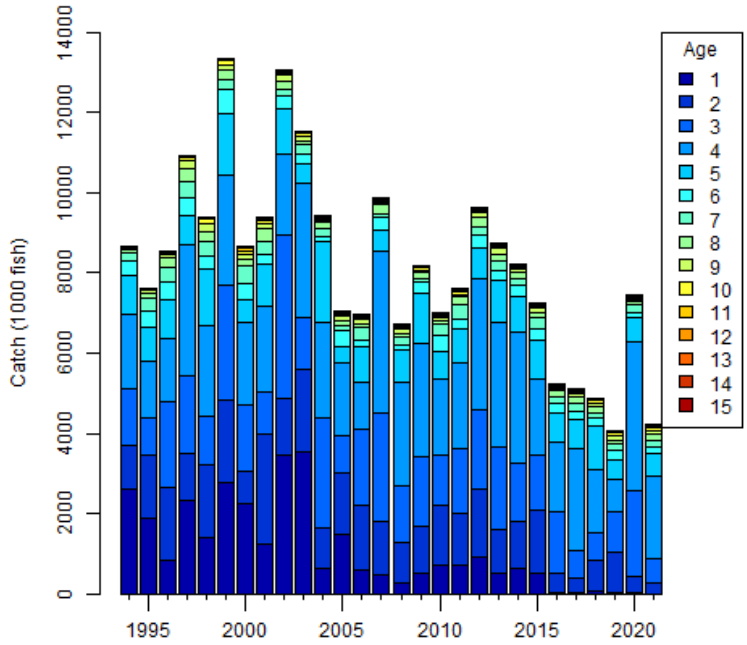
References

IOTC (2024). Albacore tuna stock status and advice, executive summary, 2024. https://iotc.org/sites/default/files/content/Stock_status/2024/Engish/IOTC-2024-SC27-ES01_ALBE.pdf

Species name		*Thunnus alalunga* - Albacore tuna	
Fishing area and stock		North Pacific albacore, FAO 71, 77, 81	
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.

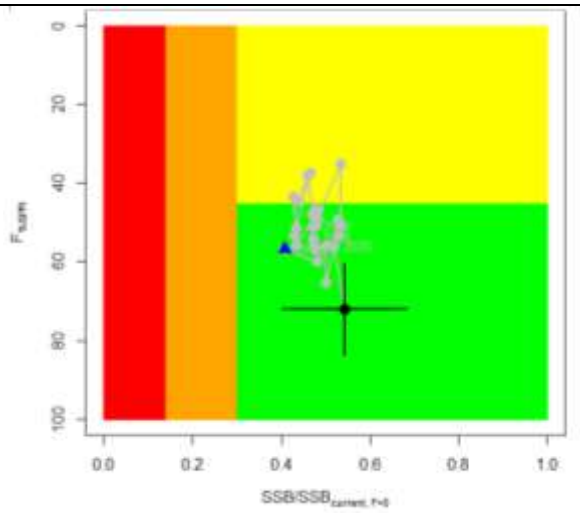
The most recent available stock assessment for the northern Pacific albacore stock was conducted in 2023 and utilised all available data up to 2021. Catch and size composition data were used to inform a length-based, age- and sex-structured Stock Synthesis model. No concerns were raised in the reporting documentation as to the completeness of the catch data (WCPFC 2024). Fishery removals are considered and C1.1 is met.



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, and therefore C1.2 is met.



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).

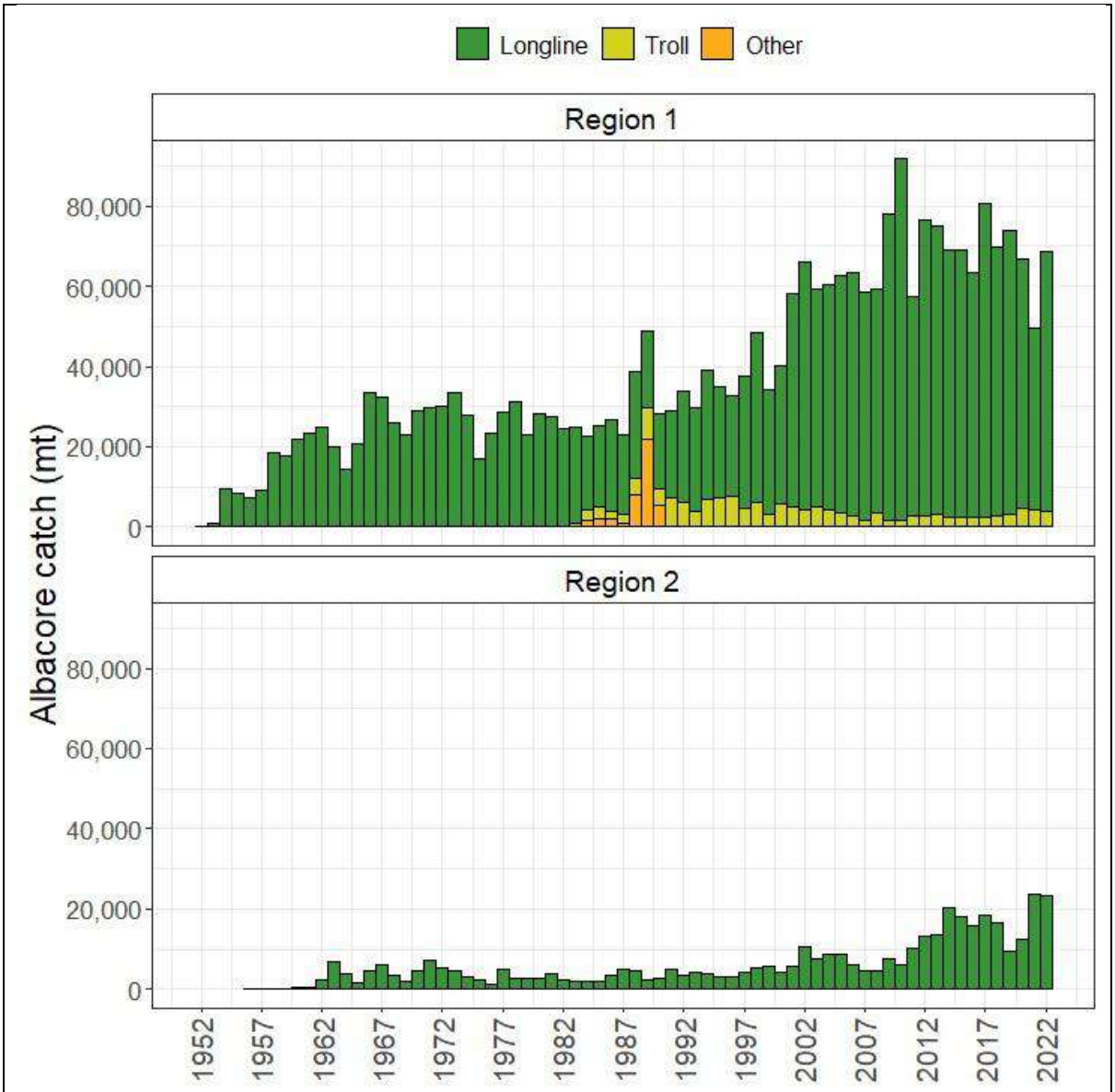
References

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, FAO 87	
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 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. Fishery removals are incorporated into the stock assessment, and C1.1 is met.

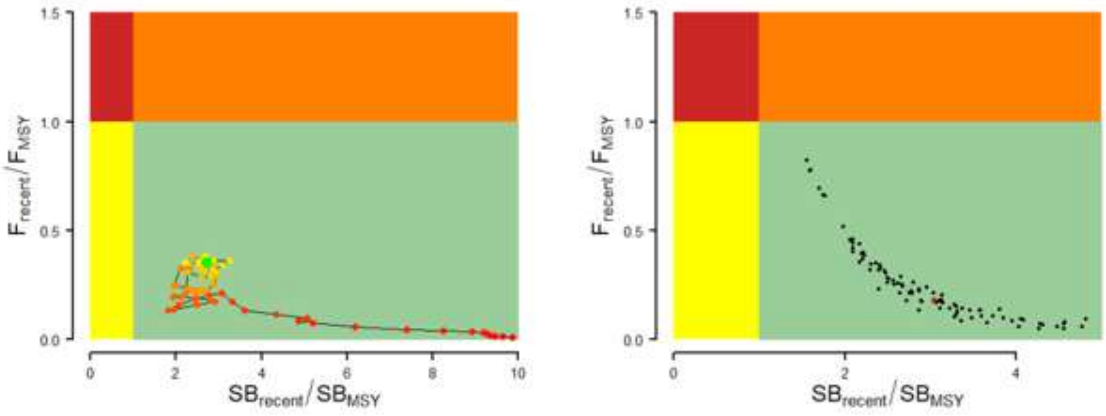


Historical catches of South Pacific albacore in each model region (WCPFC-CA = region 1, EPO = region 2) from 1952-2022 by gear type (WCPFC 2025)

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, and therefore C1.2 is met.



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).

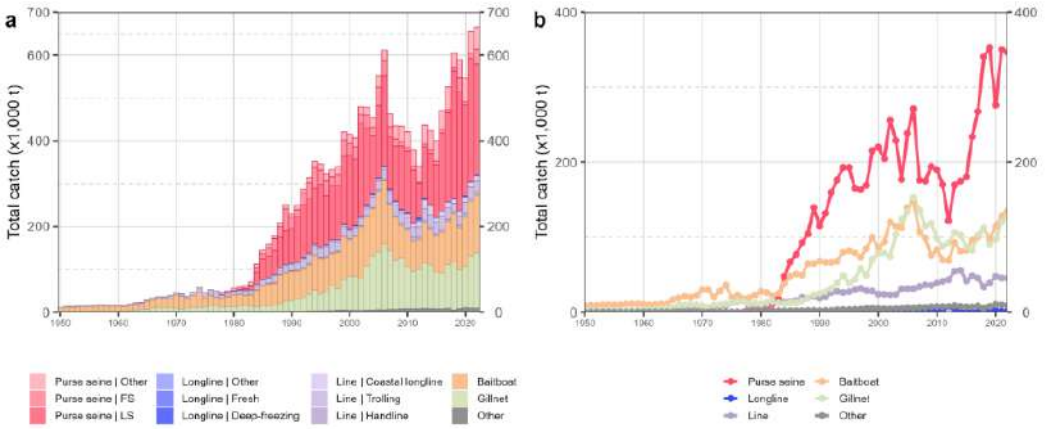
References

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

Species name		*Katsuwonus pelamis* Skipjack tuna	
Fishing area and stock		Indian Ocean skipjack, FAO 51, 57	
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 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 (IOTC 2024). 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).

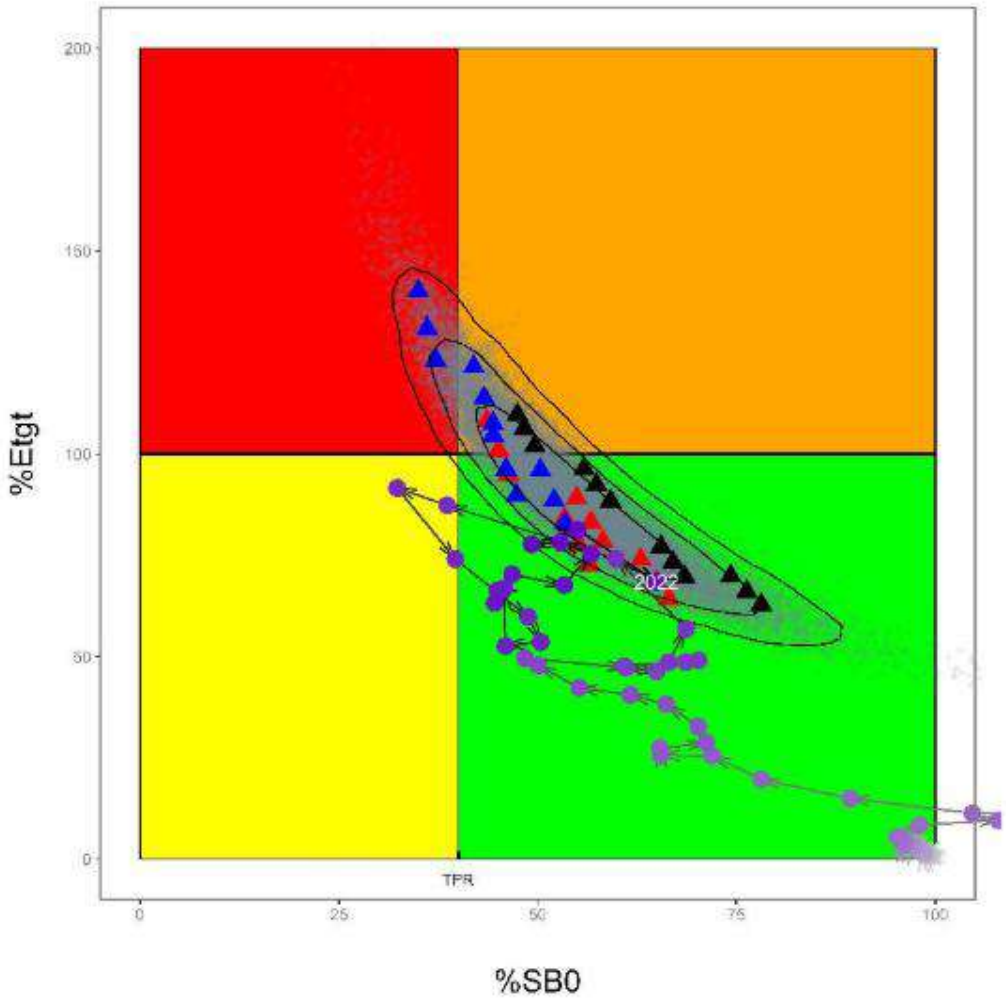


Annual time series of (a) cumulative nominal catches (metric tonnes; t) by fishery and (b) individual nominal catches (metric tonnes; t) by fishery group for Indian Ocean skipjack tuna during 1950-2022 (IOTC 2024)

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 most recent stock assessment was carried out in 2023, as reported in a 2023 stock status report published by the IOTC (IOTC 2024). 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" (IOTC 2024).

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 ($20\%SB_0$)" (IOTC 2024).



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 2024)

References

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

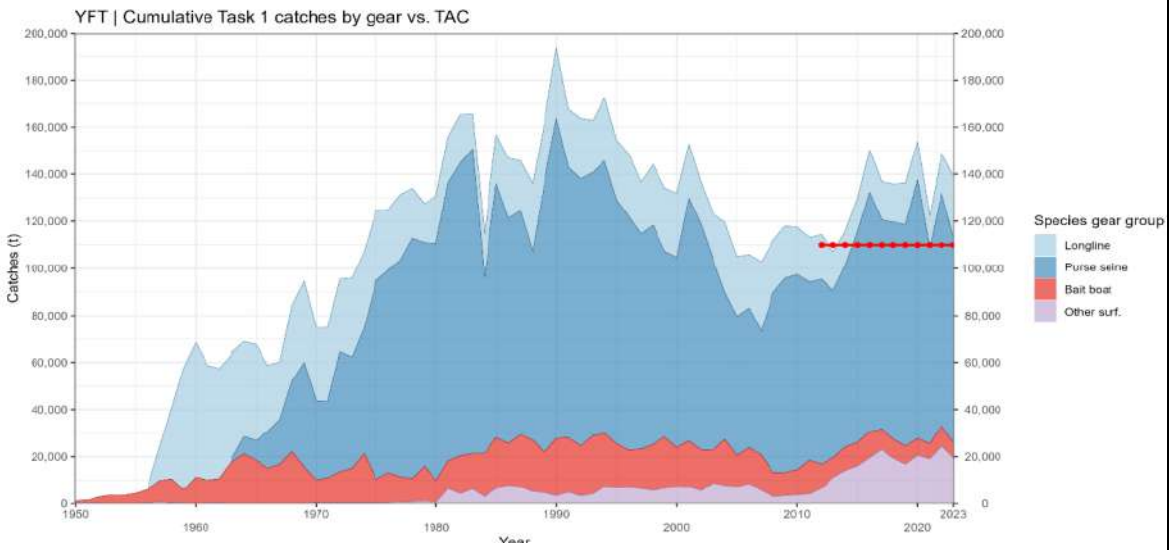
IOTC (2025). Available datasets. https://www.iotc.org/data/datasets

Species name	*Thunnus albacares* Yellowfin tuna
Fishing area and stock	Atlantic Ocean yellowfin, FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47

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.

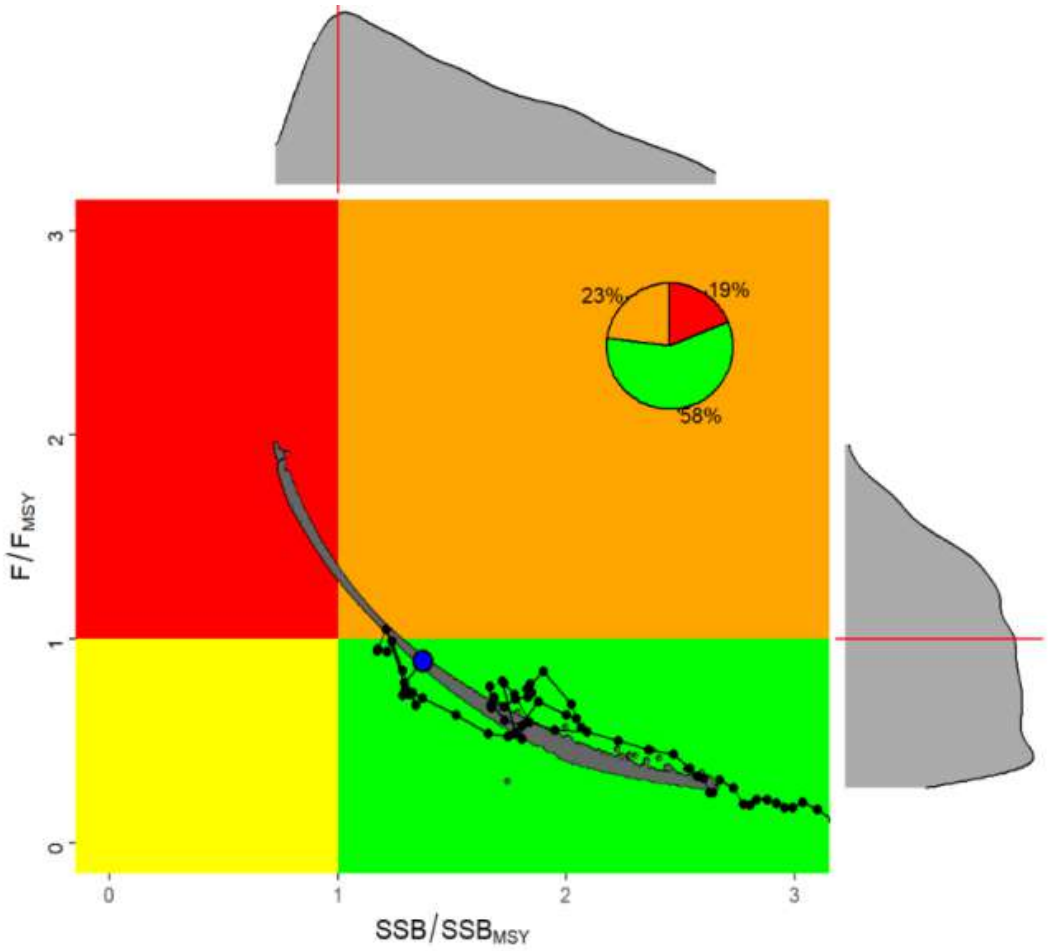
Management of this yellowfin tuna stock is coordinated by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). The most recent stock assessment was conducted in 2024, using data up to and including 2022, and utilised an age-structured model framework (Stock Synthesis). The assessment 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). C1.1 is met.



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. C1.2 is met.



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

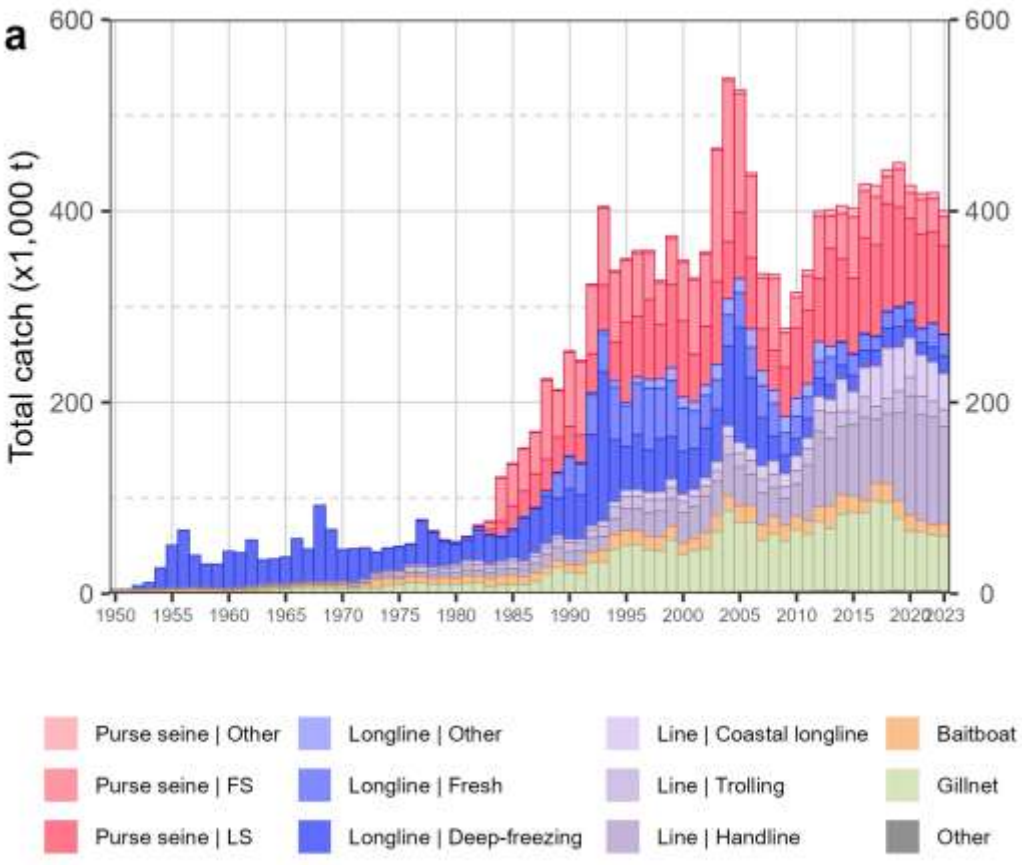
ICCAT (2024). Stock summary, yellowfin tuna. https://www.iccat.int/Documents/SCRS/ExecSum/YFT_ENG.pdf

Species name	*Thunnus albacares* Yellowfin tuna
Fishing area and stock	Indian Ocean yellowfin, FAO 51, 57
	Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements

C1	**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 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 (IOTC 2024). 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).

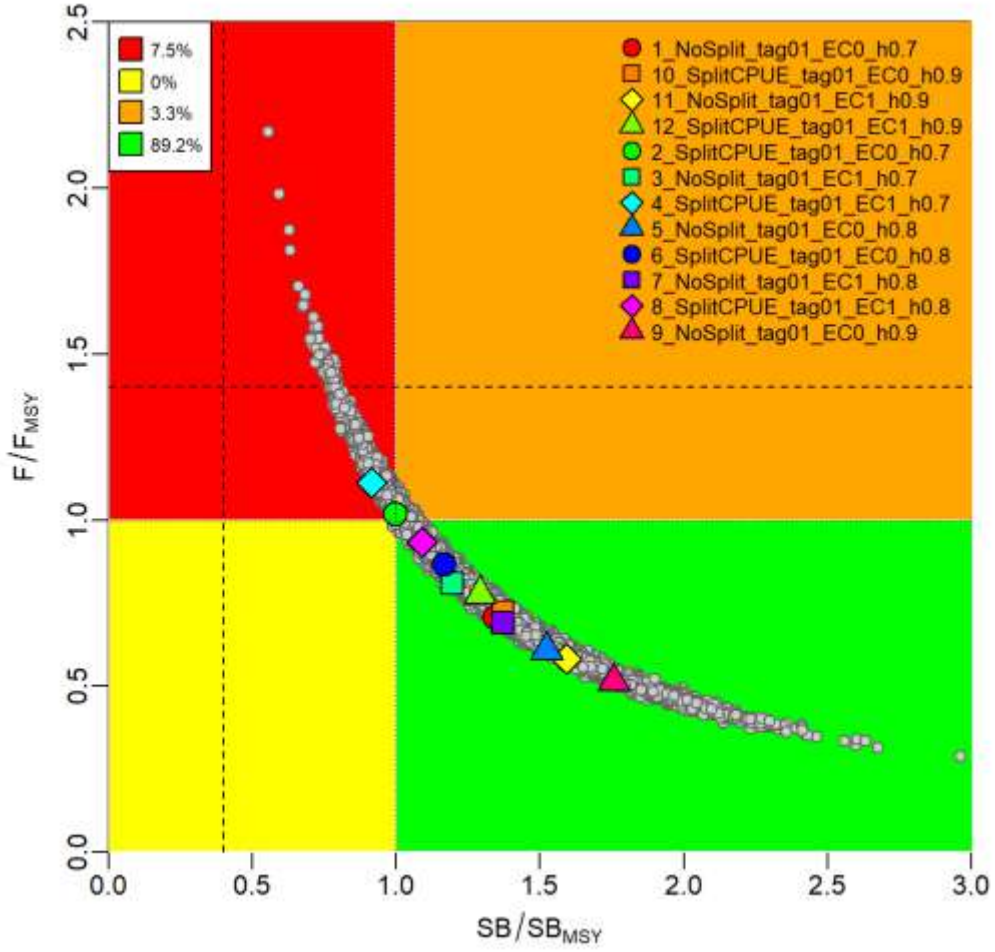


Catches of yellowfin tuna in the Pacific Ocean by gear type, 1950 – 2023 (IOTC 2024)

Fishery removals of yellowfin tuna are incorporated into the stock assessment process and therefore C1.1 is met.

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

The 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 (IOTC 2024). 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 B_{MSY}. 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 (IOTC 2024).



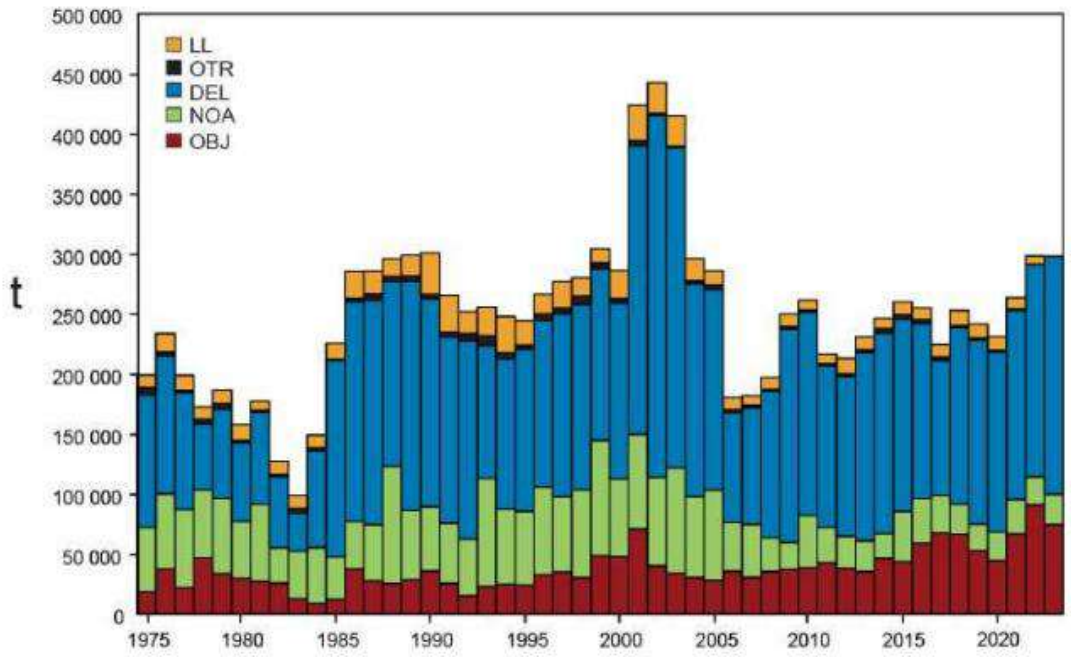
Yellowfin tuna in the Pacific Ocean: Kobe chart estimating current stock status. Coloured symbols represent estimates from individual models. Grey dots represent statistical uncertainty from individual models. Dashed lines represent limit reference points (IOTC 2024)

The stock is considered to be above the limit reference point, therefore C1.2 is met.
References IOTC (2025). Available datasets. https://www.iotc.org/data/datasets IOTC (2024). Indian Ocean Yellowfin Tuna Stock Status: Executive Summary. https://iotc.org/sites/default/files/content/Stock_status/2024/Engish/IOTC-2024-SC27-ES04_YFTE.pdf

Species name		*Thunnus albacares* Yellowfin tuna	
Fishing area and stock		Eastern Pacific yellowfin, FAO 77, 87	
C1	**Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements**		
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	PASS
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	PASS
		Clause outcome:	PASS

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

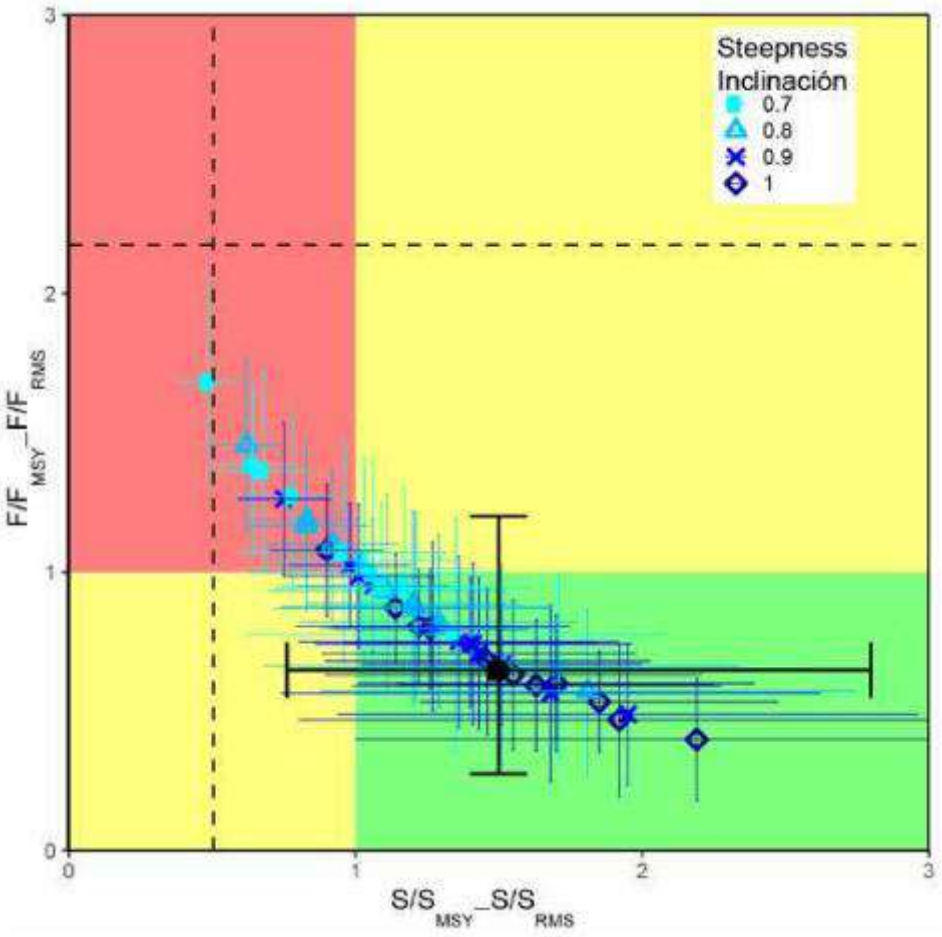
The Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) yellowfin tuna stock is managed and assessed by the Inter-American Tropical Tunas Commission (IATTC). A new risk-based approach was introduced to the management of the stock in 2022, with Stock Status Indicators (SSIs) developed using catch and other data collected from 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. C1.1 is met.



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. C1.2 is met.



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		Western and Central Pacific yellowfin, FAO 71, 81	
C1	**Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements**		
	C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	PASS
	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	PASS
		Clause outcome:	PASS

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

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

Catches are presented in the figure below:

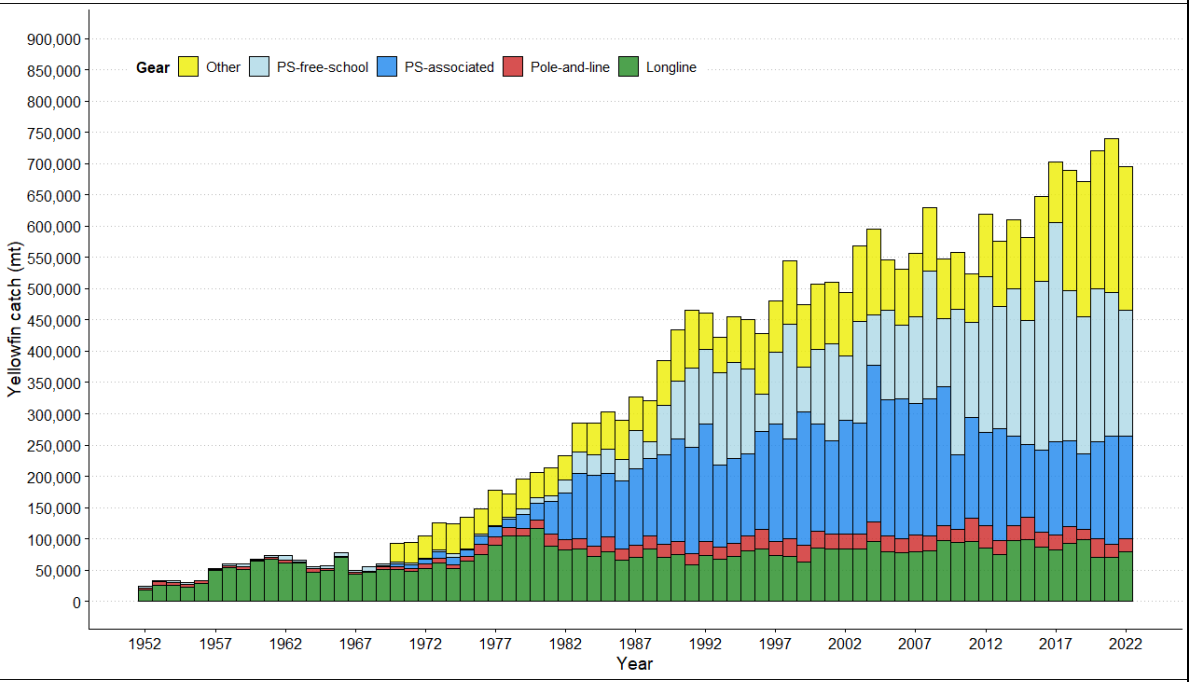


Figure 1. WCPO yellowfin catches, 1952-2022 (WCPFC 2023)

All fishery removals are included in the stock assessment process and C1.1 is met.

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

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

Stock biomass is above the limit reference point level and C1.2 is met.

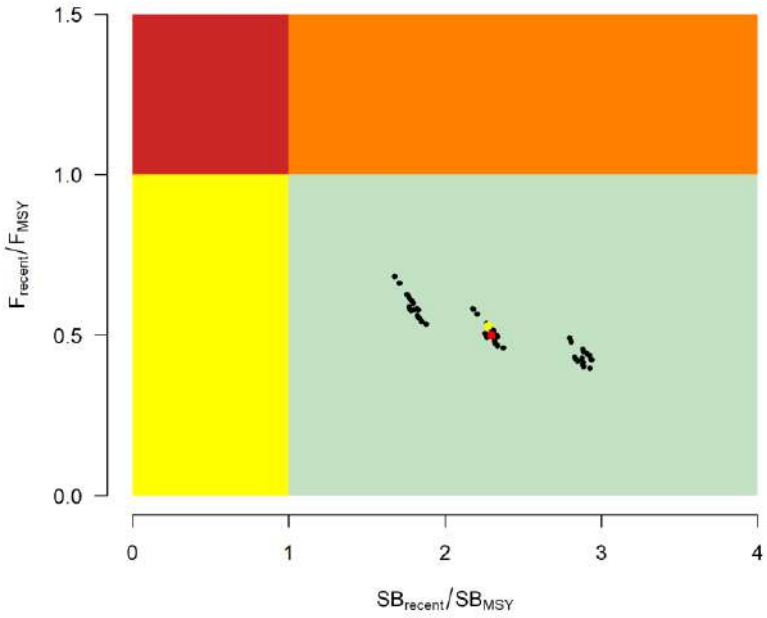


Figure 2. WCPO yellowfin tuna, Kobe plot summarising the results of each of the stock assessment models. The yellow dot is the 2023 diagnostic model and the red dot is the median (WCPFC 2023).

References

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

Species name		*Xiphias gladius* - Swordfish	
Fishing area and stock		Atlantic swordfish, FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47	
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	PASS

		are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	
	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.

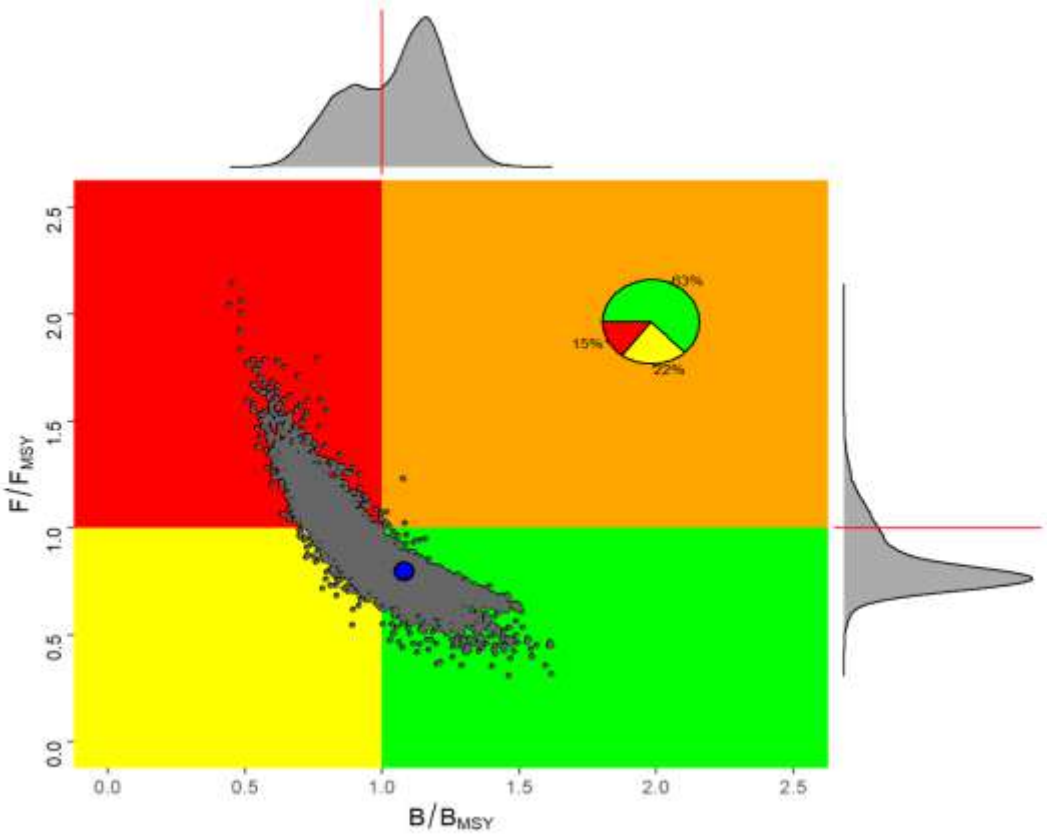
The most recent stock assessments for the North and South Atlantic swordfish stocks were both conducted in 2022. Both stock assessment implemented two models: JABBA and Stock Synthesis. Both models were used to inform scientific advice for the North Atlantic stock, but only JABBA was used for the South Atlantic stock as 2022 was the first time Stock Synthesis had been used for this stock. Both stock assessment utilised international catch data. C1.1 is met.

Atlantic swordfish catches from the North (top) and South (bottom) stocks. Red dotted line indicates TAC (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.

North Atlantic swordfish

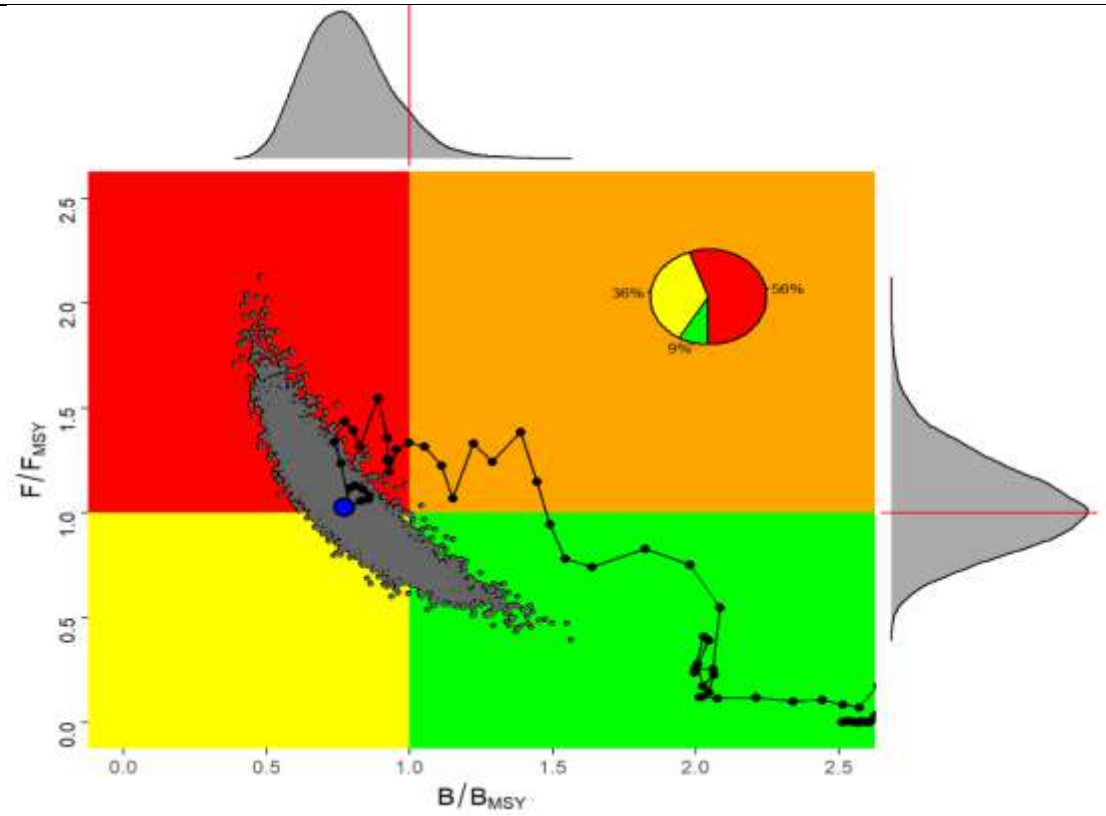
The combined JABBA/Stock Synthesis model concluded that North Atlantic stock biomass was around 1.08 times larger than B_{MSY}, with a 95% confidence interval of 0.71 – 1.33 times B_{MSY}. Biomass is likely around the target biomass level, and therefore unlikely to be below the limit reference point level. C1.2 is met.



North Atlantic swordfish, Kobe plot. Blue point shows the median of the 2020 stock status estimates (ICCAT 2022)

South Atlantic swordfish

The JABBA stock assessment model estimated that biomass was below the target reference point at around 0.77*$B_{MSY,}$ with a 95% confidence interval of 0.53 – 1.13 *B_{MSY}. No limit reference point for biomass is defined, but based on the default MT limit reference point under these circumstances (0.5*TRP), the stock is likely above the limit reference point level and C1.2 is met.



South Atlantic swordfish, Kobe plot. Blue point shows the median of the 2020 stock status estimates (ICCAT 2022)

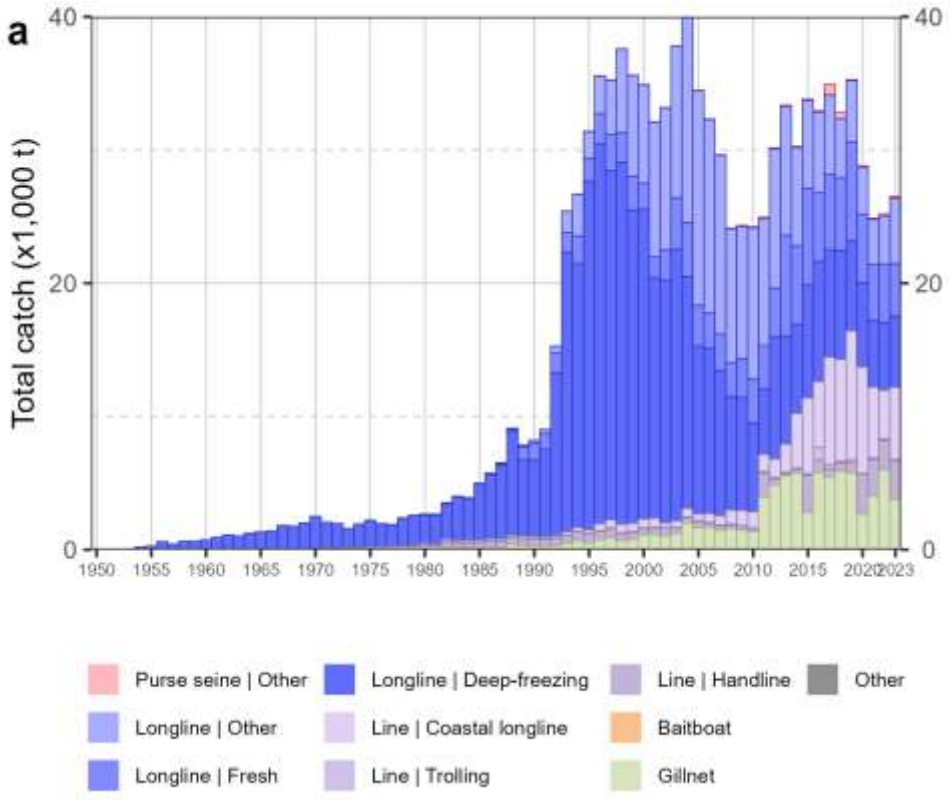
References

ICCAT (2022). Atlantic swordfish stock status executive summary. https://www.iccat.int/Documents/SCRS/ExecSum/SWO_ATL_ENG.pdf

Species name		*Xiphias gladius* - Swordfish	
Fishing area and stock		Indian Ocean swordfish, FAO 51, 57	
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.

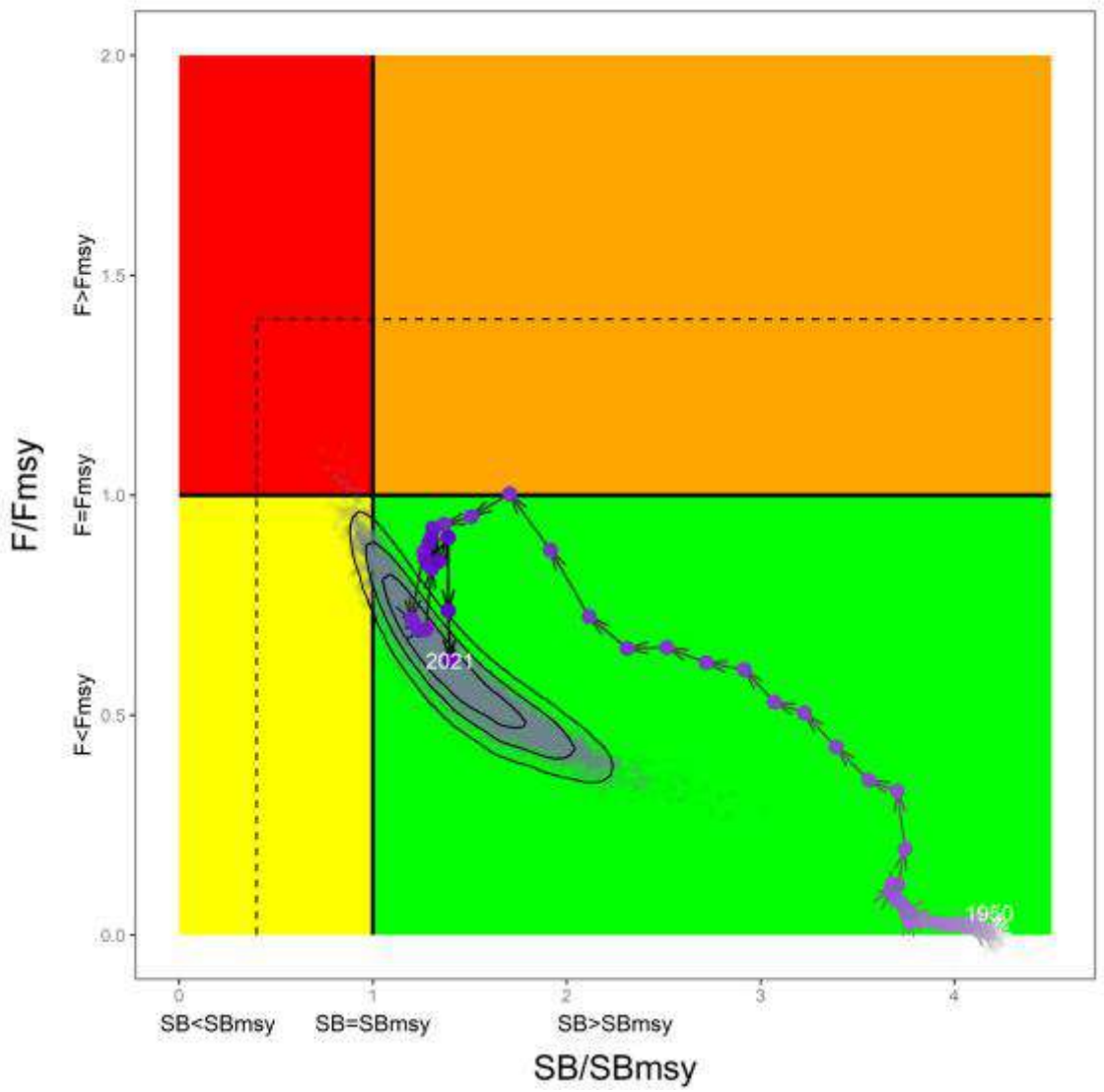
The most recent stock assessment for Indian Ocean swordfish was conducted in 2022 and used all international catch data. Total catches in 2023 were estimated to be 26,525t, with an average catch between 2019-2023 of 28,142t. Two stock assessment models were applied to the swordfish stock (ASPIC and Stock Synthesis (SS3)), with the SS3 stock assessment selected to provide scientific advice as had previously occurred (IOTC 2024). C1.1 is met.



Indian Ocean swordfish catches by gear type (IOTC 2024)

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

The 2022 stock assessment provided and indication of the status of the stock relative to established reference points. The target reference point SB_{MSY} is set at 55,000t, with am 80% confidence interval of 40-70,000t. SB in 2021 was estimated to be 1.39 times larger than the SB_{MSY} level, with an 80% confidence interval of 1.01 – 1.77 times larger than SB_{MSY} (IOTC 2024). Spawning biomass is likely to be above the target reference point level and therefore very likely above the limit reference point, and C1.2 is met.



Indian Ocean swordfish, Kobe chart. Grey dots represent uncertainty from individual models with 50%, 80% and 95% contours lines. The arrowed line represents the time series of stock trajectory from the reference model. The dashed lines represent limit reference points for Indian Ocean swordfish (SB_{lim} = 0.4 SB_{MSY} and F_{lim} = 1.4*FMSY) (IOTC 2024)

References

IOTC (2024). Executive summary: swordfish. https://iotc.org/sites/default/files/content/Stock_status/2024/Engish/IOTC-2024-SC27-ES16_SWOE.pdf

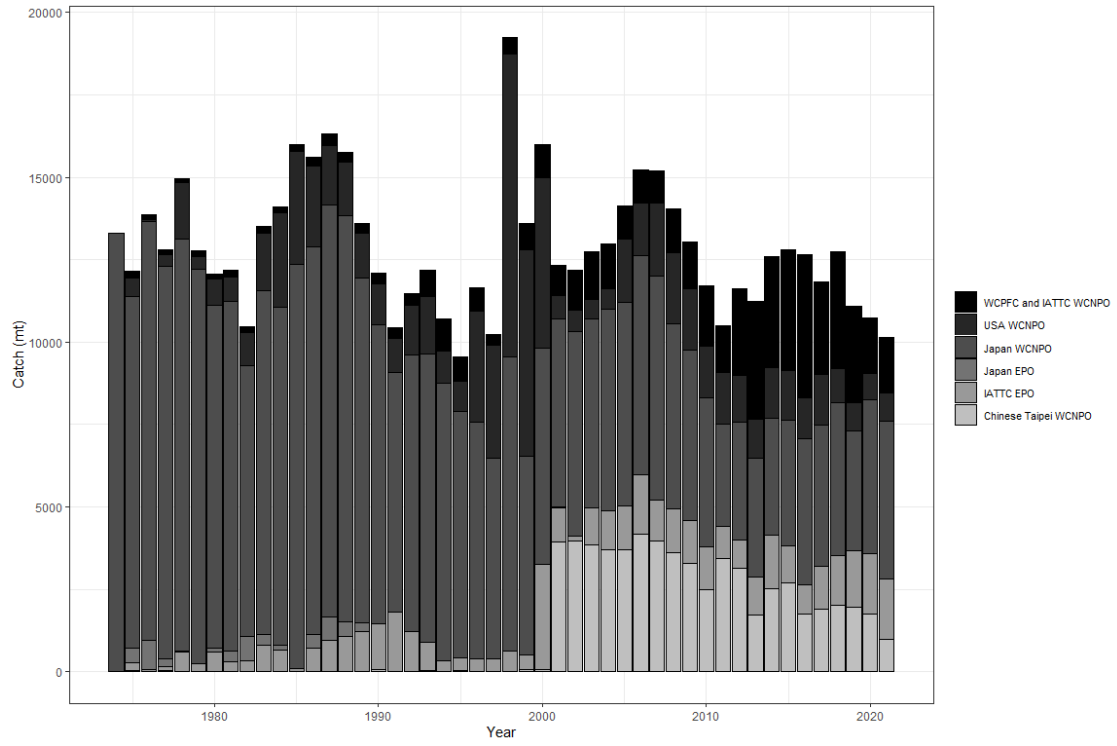
Species name	*Xiphias gladius* - Swordfish

Fishing area and stock		Western and Central Pacific swordfish, FAO 71, 77, 81	
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.

North Pacific swordfish

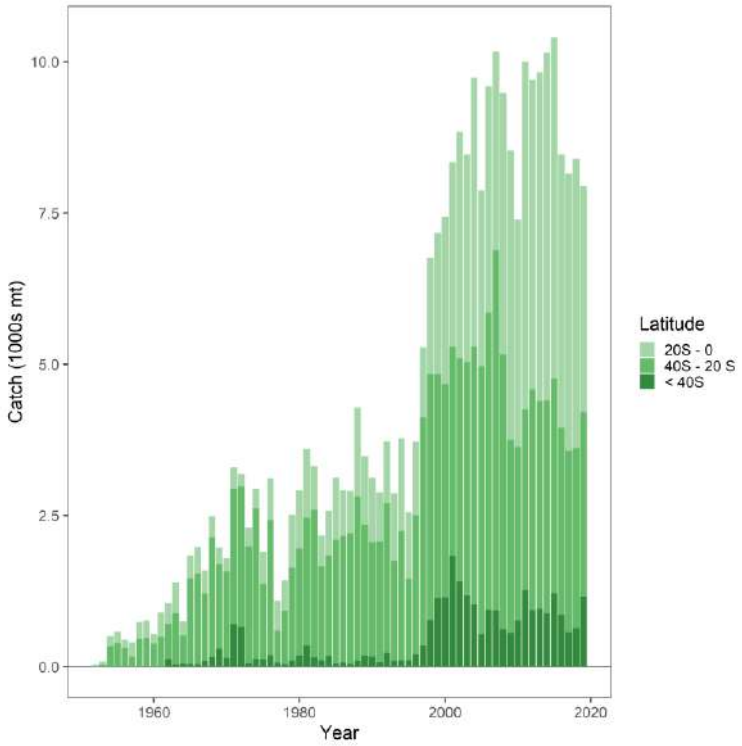
The most recent stock assessment was conducted in 2023, using data up to 2021. All international catches were included. The stock assessment used an age- and length-structured assessment Stock Synthesis (SS3) model fit to time series of standardized CPUE and size composition data (WCPFC 2024)



North Pacific swordfish, annual catch of by country or commission and area (WCPFC 2024).

South Pacific swordfish

The most recent stock assessment was conducted in 2021, using data up to 2019. All international catches were included (WCPFC 2022).



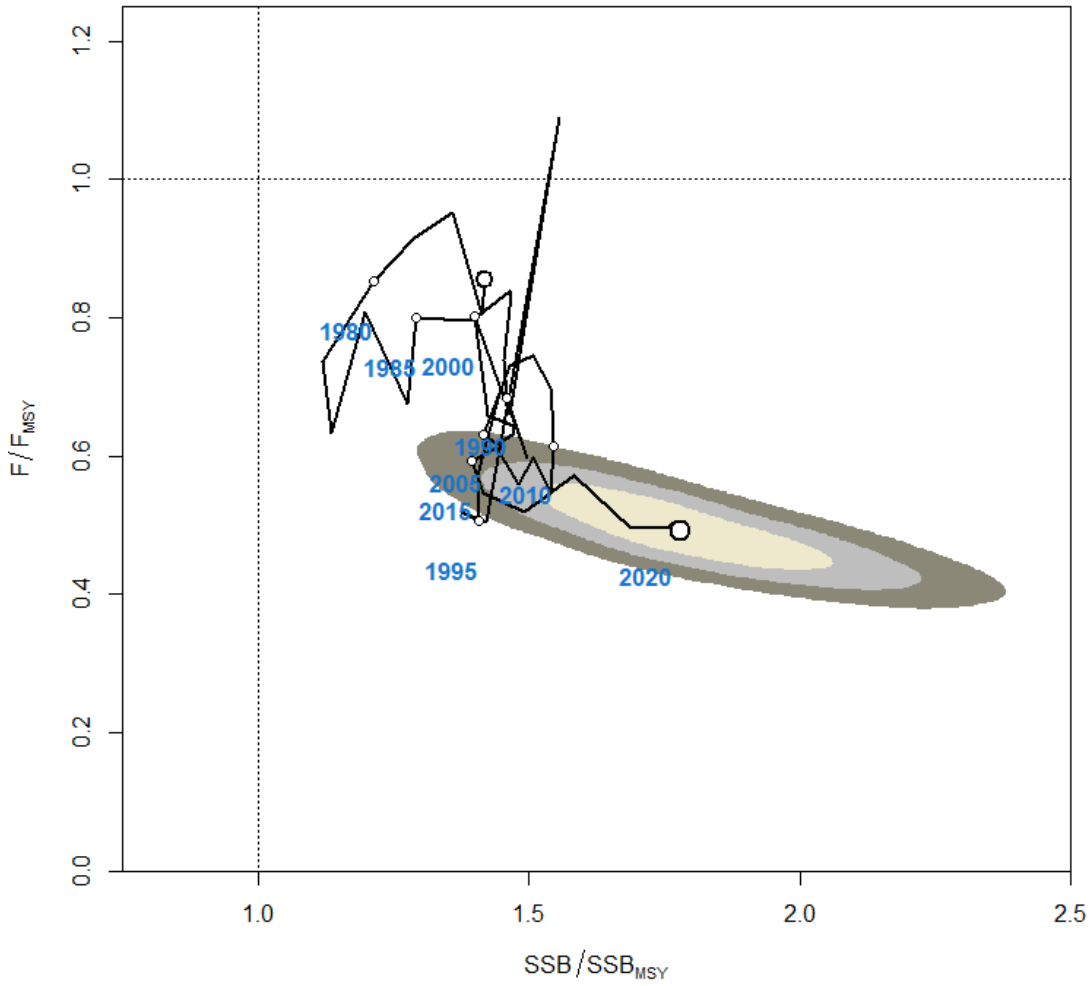
South Pacific swordfish, annual catch by latitude (WCPFC 2022).

Stock assessments are conducted and use all catch data. 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.

North Pacific swordfish

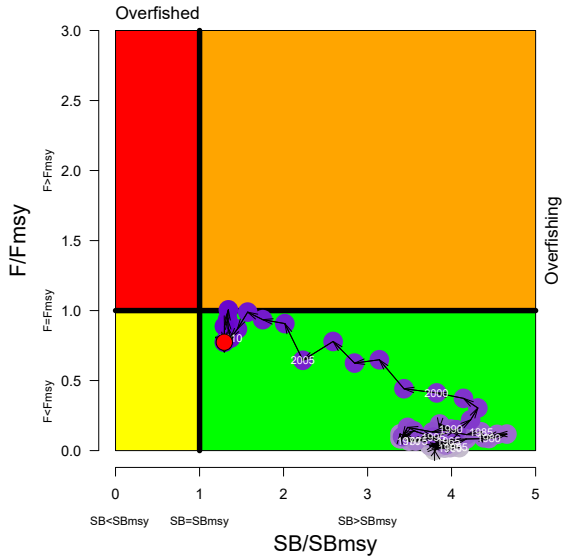
The 2023 stock assessment estimated that spawning stock biomass was 35,778t, roughly 2.2 times larger than the target reference point (SSB_{MSY}) of 16,000t. This means that stock biomass is very unlikely to be below the limit reference point level (WCPFC 2024)



North Pacific swordfish, Kobe plot. Shading indicates 50%, 80% and 95% confidence intervals for the 2020 estimate (WCPFC 2024)

South Pacific swordfish

The 2021 stock assessment concluded that the South Pacific swordfish stock had an SSB around three times larger than the target reference point level, albeit with a large degree of uncertainty. However, the stock was considered very unlikely to be below the limit reference point level (WCPFC 2022).



South Pacific swordfish, Kobe plot (WCPFC 2022)

References

WCPFC (2024). North Pacific swordfish current stock status and advice. https://www.wcpfc.int/file/1008667/download?token=bui7sobR

WCPFC (2022). South Pacific swordfish current stock status and advice. https://www.wcpfc.int/file/763769/download?token=yGPvdDN5

Species name		*Xiphias gladius* - Swordfish	
Fishing area and stock		Eastern Pacific Ocean swordfish, FAO 87	
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.	FAIL
	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.	FAIL
		Clause outcome:	FAIL

Although swordfish in the EPO is included within the IATTC tuns fishery status report, stock structure is uncertain and no reference points have been established for any stock. Therefore this byproduct does not meet the requirements for a Category C assessment to be applicable and must be marked as a Fail.

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		*Prionace glauca* – Blue shark	
Fishing area and stock		Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean blue shark, FAO 21, 27, 31, 34, 41, 47, 51, 57, 71, 77, 81, 87	
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.	FAIL
	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.	FAIL
		Clause outcome:	FAIL

There does not appear to be a regular stock assessment conducted for blue shark in the Eastern Pacific Ocean, and the most recent assessment of any kind appears to have taken place in 2019. This means that blue shark originating from FAO Areas 77 and 87 does not meet the requirements for a Category C assessment to be conducted. On the assumption that the origins of this species were grouped together by the applicant – unlike other species – because they cannot be separated, this means that all blue shark material Fails the Category C assessment.

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

Traceability information

Additional traceability information was provided by the applicant for some sub-components of the list of byproducts. The species/flag state combinations for which traceability information was provided are as follows:

Species name	Skipjack tuna in FAO 77, 87			
Path 1	Yes ☐ No ☒			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐ *If yes for Path 2, complete the next section*			
Path 2 outcome *Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.*	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	Ecuador	Ecuador – Medium risk	Ecuador – Medium risk	Downgraded to medium risk
	Panama	Ecuador – Medium risk	Ecuador – Medium risk	Downgraded to medium risk
	Nicaragua	Ecuador – Medium risk	Ecuador – Medium risk	Downgraded to medium risk

Species name	Skipjack tuna in FAO 34			
Path 1	Yes ☐ No ☒			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐ *If yes for Path 2, complete the next section*			
Path 2 outcome *Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.*	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	El Salvador	Ivory coast – Medium risk	Ivory coast – Medium risk	Downgraded to medium risk

Species name	Albacore tuna in FAO 77, 78			
Path 1	Yes ☐ No ☒			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐ *If yes for Path 2, complete the next section*			
Path 2 outcome *Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.*	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	China	China – Medium risk & Samoa – Medium risk	China – High risk & Samoa – Medium risk	Remains high risk

Species name	Yellowfin tuna in FAO 71			
Path 1	Yes ☐ No ☒			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐ *If yes for Path 2, complete the next section*			
Path 2 outcome *Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.*	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	Taiwan	Kiribati – Medium risk	Marshall Islands – Medium risk	Downgraded to medium risk
	China	Marshall Islands – Medium risk	Kiribati – Medium risk	Downgraded to medium risk
	Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea – Medium risk	Papua New Guinea – Medium risk	Downgraded to medium risk

Species name	Yellowfin tuna in FAO 77, 87			
Path 1	Yes ☐ No ☒			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐ *If yes for Path 2, complete the next section*			
Path 2 outcome *Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.*	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	Ecuador	Ecuador – Medium risk	Ecuador – Medium risk	Downgraded to medium risk
	Venezuela	Ecuador – Medium risk	Ecuador – Medium risk	Downgraded to medium risk
	Panama	Ecuador – Medium risk	Ecuador – Medium risk	Downgraded to medium risk
	Nicaragua	Ecuador – Medium risk	Ecuador – Medium risk	Downgraded to medium risk

Species name	Yellowfin tuna in FAO 34			
Path 1	Yes ☐ No ☒			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☒ *If yes for Path 2, complete the next section*			
Path 2 outcome *Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.*	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	Guinea	Senegal – Medium risk	Senegal – Medium risk	Downgraded to medium risk

No other traceability information was provided, therefore the following assessment outcome applies to all byproducts listed as High Risk in Step 2 which have not previously been mentioned in Step 3.

Species name	All other listed byproducts			
Path 1	Yes ☐ No ☒			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☐ No ☒ *If yes for Path 2, complete the next section*			
Path 2 outcome *Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.*	**Flag country**	**Coastal score**	**Port score**	**Risk outcome**
	All flag states	Unknown	Unknown	Remains high risk
				Choose an item.