



By-Product assessment report

BP121

Empresa Figueirense de Pesca

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

Issued April 2025 – Effective April 2025

Report code	BP121	Date of issue	August 2026
--------------------	-------	----------------------	-------------

1. Application details		
Applicant	Empresa Figueirense de Pesca	
Applicant country	Portugal	
2. Certification Body details		
Name of Certification Body (CB)	LRQA	
Contact information for CB	mt-ca@lrqa.com	
Assessor name	Jim Missen	
CB internal peer reviewer name	Ayana Sabu	
Internal peer review evaluation	Agree with evaluation	
Number of Assessment days	1.1	
Comments on the assessment	This re-approval assessment covers 17 species from 17 sources. None of the species included in this assessment are listed as either Critically Endangered or Endangered by the IUCN, and none are listed in any CITES appendix. Thus, they are eligible for approval as MarinTrust by-products. All species, with the exception of yellowfin tuna, are sourced from medium-risk flag states and therefore do not require a Step 3 assessment. However, sources of yellowfin tuna include the Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, and Panama, all of which are classified as high-risk flag states. Therefore Step 3 assessments for yellowfin tuna stocks in the Atlantic Ocean, Eastern Pacific, and Western Pacific were required. In all cases, the assessments resulted in the by-products being downgraded to medium risk. Accordingly, all by-products are approved but should be sourced with caution.	
3. Approval validity	Valid from 08/2026	Valid until 08/2026
4. Assessment cycle	Re-Approval	

5. By-product assessment outcomes			
By-product species name <i>Common and Latin names</i>	Flag country(ies)	Fishing Areas <i>Only applicable to Step 3 assessed species</i>	MarinTrust approval status
Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)	France, Spain, Portugal	FAO 34	Approved source with caution
Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)	France, Spain, Portugal	FAO 51	Approved source with caution
Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)	France, Spain, Portugal	FAO 61	Approved source with caution
Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)	France, Spain, Portugal	FAO 27	Approved source with caution
Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)	Solomon Islands, Portugal, Indonesia, Belize, Papua New Guinea, Panama, Spain, France	FAO 34, 47	Approved source with caution
Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)	Solomon Islands, Portugal, Indonesia, Belize, Papua New Guinea, Panama, Spain, France	FAO 87	Approved source with caution
Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)	Solomon Islands, Portugal, Indonesia, Belize, Papua New Guinea, Panama, Spain, France	FAO 71	Approved source with caution
Bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>)	France, Spain, Portugal	FAO 27	Approved source with caution
Bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>)	France, Spain, Portugal	FAO 34	Approved source with caution
Pacific cod (<i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>)	Norway, Iceland, Canada	FAO 61	Approved source with caution

Bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>)	Portugal	FAO 27, 37	Approved source with caution
European pilchard (<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>)	Spain, Portugal, Morocco, Netherlands	FAO 27, 34, 37	Approved source with caution
Atlantic chub mackerel (<i>Scomber colias</i>)	Portugal, Morocco	FAO 27, 34	Approved source with caution
Horse mackerel (<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>)	Portugal	FAO 27	Approved source with caution
Chum salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>)	Portugal, USA	FAO 27, 24, 67	Approved source with caution
Pacific chub mackerel (<i>Scomber japonicus</i>)	Portugal	FAO 27, 34	Approved source with caution
Octopus (<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>)	Portugal	FAO 27	Approved source with caution
Blue whiting (<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i>)	Portugal	FAO 27	Approved source with caution
Thornback ray (<i>Raja clavata</i>)	Portugal	FAO 27	Approved source with caution
Mackerel (<i>Scomber scombrus</i>)	Portugal	FAO 27	Approved source with caution
Bream (<i>Sparus aurata</i>)	Turkey, Portugal, Greece, Spain, Morocco	FAO 27, 34	Approved source with caution
Sea Bass (<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>)	Turkey, Portugal, Greece, Spain, Morocco	FAO 27	Approved source with caution
Cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>)	Norway, Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, Canada	FAO 21, FAO 27-I, FAO 27-II, FAO 27-Va, FAO 27-Vb, FAO 27-lia, FAO 27-lib, FAO27-XIVb	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 <i>Common and Latin names</i>	Flag country(ies)	IUCN Red List <i>Select IUCN red list category from dropdown</i>	CITES Appendices <i>Select CITES appendix status from dropdown</i>	Step 2 risk status <i>Low risk/ Medium risk/ High risk</i>	Step 3 required <i>Yes / No</i>
Skipjack tuna (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>)	France, Spain, Portugal	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)	Solomon Islands, Portugal, Indonesia, Belize, Papua New Guinea, Panama, Spain, France	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
Bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>)	France, Spain, Portugal	Vulnerable	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Pacific cod (<i>Gadus macrocephalus</i>)	Norway, Iceland, Canada	Not Evaluated	Not listed	Medium risk	No

Bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>)	Portugal	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No
European pilchard (<i>Sardina pilchardus</i>)	Spain, Portugal, Morocco, Netherlands	Near threatened	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Atlantic chub mackerel (<i>Scomber colias</i>)	Portugal, Morocco	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Horse mackerel (<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>)	Portugal	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Chum salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>)	Portugal, USA	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Pacific chub mackerel (<i>Scomber japonicus</i>)	Portugal	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Octopus (<i>Octopus vulgaris</i>)	Portugal	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Blue whiting (<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i>)	Portugal	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No

Thornback ray (<i>Raja clavata</i>)	Portugal	Near threatened	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Mackerel (<i>Scomber scombrus</i>)	Portugal	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Bream (<i>Sparus aurata</i>)	Turkey, Portugal, Greece, Spain, Morocco	Least concern	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Sea Bass (<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>)	Turkey, Portugal, Greece, Spain, Morocco	Near threatened	Not listed	Medium risk	No
Cod (<i>Gadus morhua</i>)	Norway, Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, Canada	Vulnerable	Not listed	Medium risk	No

Step 3 Assessment Outcomes

By-product species name <i>Common and Latin names</i>	Flag country(ies)	Fishing Area	Stock name <i>(If applicable e.g. Eastern Pacific stock)</i>	Category C Assessment Outcome <i>Pass/Fail</i>	Traceability information <i>Path 1 – Yes OR Path 2 – Yes/No OR MT Approved Whole Fish</i>	Step 3 Risk Outcome <i>Risk downgraded to Medium Risk/ Remains High Risk</i>
Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)	Solomon Islands, Portugal, Indonesia, Belize, Papua New Guinea, Panama, Spain, France	FAO 34, 47	Atlantic Ocean Yellowfin	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk
Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)	Solomon Islands, Portugal, Indonesia, Belize, Papua New Guinea, Panama, Spain, France	FAO 87	Eastern Pacific Yellowfin	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk

Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)	Solomon Islands, Portugal, Indonesia, Belize, Papua New Guinea, Panama, Spain, France	FAO 71	Western Pacific Yellowfin	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk
Comments on Step 3 Assessment: Note that the traceability information provided by the applicant in support of the initial assessment included some unlikely combinations; for example, China-flagged vessels operating in the North-West Pacific but landing in Spain. These claims would have been subjected to additional scrutiny had the byproducts in question not failed the initial assessment for unrelated reasons. Any revisions to this assessment report in future should bear this in mind.						

Appendix 2 – detailed assessment outcomes

(step 2 and step 3 if applicable)

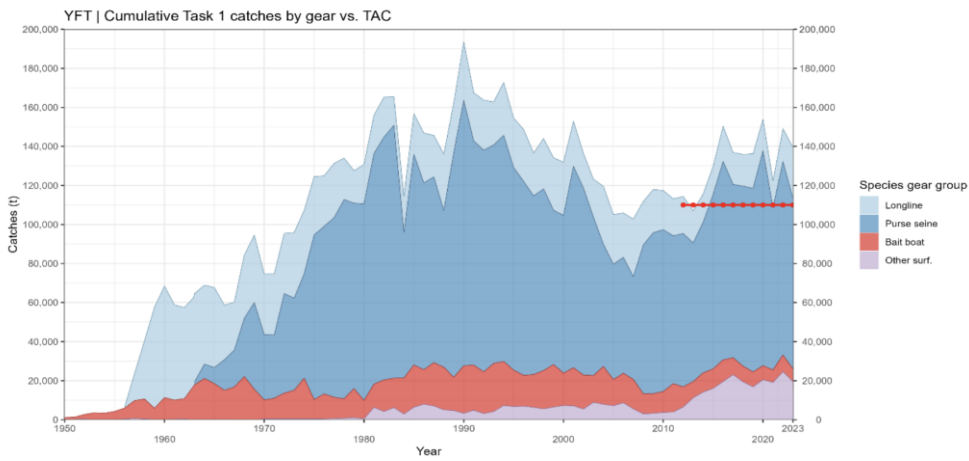
Step 2 outcomes

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
Belize	Medium	2.29	1.57	2	1	1		1	35.85%
Canada	Low	1.92	1.89	1.4	1	1	1	1	95.75%
Denmark	Medium	2	2.56	1.87	1	1	1	1	98.58%
France	Medium	3.17	2.39	1.67	1	1	1	1	85.38%
Greece	Medium	1.79	2.22	1.7	1	1	1	1	67.45%
Iceland	Low	1.58	1.78	1.83	1	1	1	1	88.21%
Indonesia	Medium	3.33	2.56	2.47	1	1	1	1	59.43%
Morocco	Medium	2.29	1.78	2.17	1	1	1	1	49.06%
Netherlands	Medium	2.21	2.44	1.87	1	1	1	1	96.70%
Norway	Medium	2.42	2.39	2.1	1	1	1	1	92.00%
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%

Portugal	Medium	3	2.44	1.53	1	1	1	1	75.00%
Solomon Isl.	High	1.58	3.28	2.07	1	1	5	1	21.70%
Spain	Medium	3.21	3.39	2.03	1	1	1	1	75.94%
Turkey	Medium	2.21	1.89	2.77	1	1	1	1	43.40%
USA	Medium	2.29	2.06	2.37	1	1	1	1	91.04%

Step 3 outcomes

Category C assessment

Species name		Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)
Fishing area and stock		Atlantic Ocean Yellowfin, FAO 34, 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. No fundamental changes have occurred since the initial assessment. The most recent stock assessment for the fishery was conducted by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) in 2024, applying an age-structured model framework (Stock Synthesis)¹. The stock assessment considered fishery data from 1950 to 2022 with total catches through 2023 shown in Figure 1.  Figure 1. Yellowfin tuna total catch 1950-2023 by main fishing gear group. The red dotted line represents the Total Allowable Catch (TAC)¹. Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause C1.1.		

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.

No fundamental changes have occurred since the initial assessment.

The trend in yellowfin tuna spawning stock biomass (SSB) and SSB relative to the level that would produce maximum sustainable yield (SSB_{MSY}) shows a general decline over time¹. However, SSB has remained above SSB_{MSY} throughout the time series and has shown a slight increasing trend in recent years. Since the mid-2010s, fishing mortality increased to levels around F_{MSY} before declining below F_{MSY} in 2021 and 2022¹.

The median estimate of SSB_{2022}/SSB_{MSY} was 1.37 (80% confidence interval: 0.91–2.15), indicating an 81% probability that the stock was not overfished in 2022¹. The median estimate of F_{2022}/F_{MSY} was 0.89 (80% confidence interval: 0.40–1.46), indicating a 58% probability that overfishing was not occurring in 2022¹. The Kobe plot showing stock status in 2022 is presented in Figure 2.

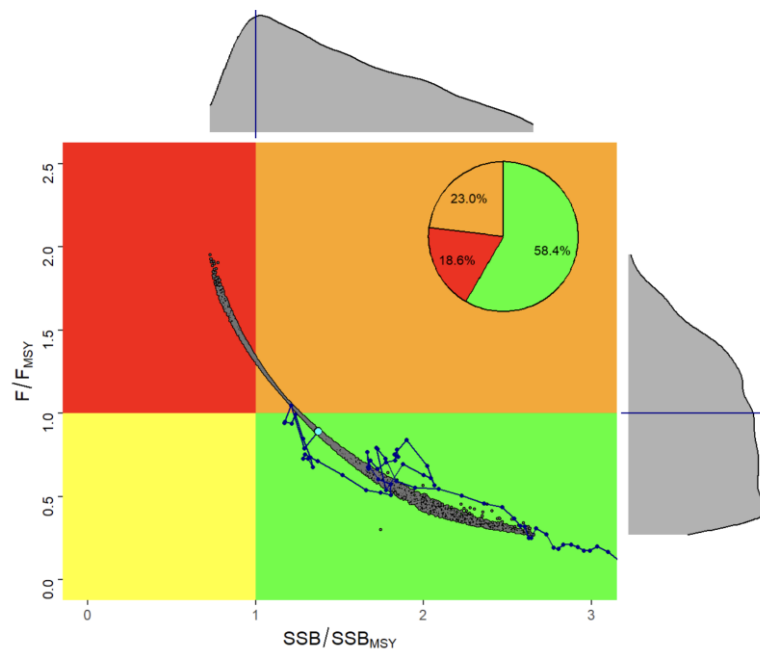


Figure 2. Kobe plot for the Atlantic yellowfin tuna stock status in 2022, estimated during the 2024 yellowfin stock assessment. Grey dots are the 4,000 Stock Synthesis model runs; the blue circle is the median of these runs and marginal histograms represent the distribution of either SSB/SSB_{MSY} or F/F_{MSY} . The black line indicates the stock status trajectory starting in 1958. The inserted pie indicates the probability of the stock being within each Kobe colour quadrant. The probability distributions shown in each axis represent uncertainty around current B/B_{MSY} and F/F_{MSY} ².

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause C1.2.

References

1. International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas. (2025). ICCAT report for the biennial period 2024–2025 (Part I, Volume 2): Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS). https://www.iccat.int/Documents/BienRep/REP_EN_24-25-I-2.pdf
2. International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas. (2025). ICCAT report for the biennial period 2024–2025 (Part II, Volume 2): Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS). https://www.iccat.int/Documents/BienRep/REP_EN_24-25-II-2.pdf

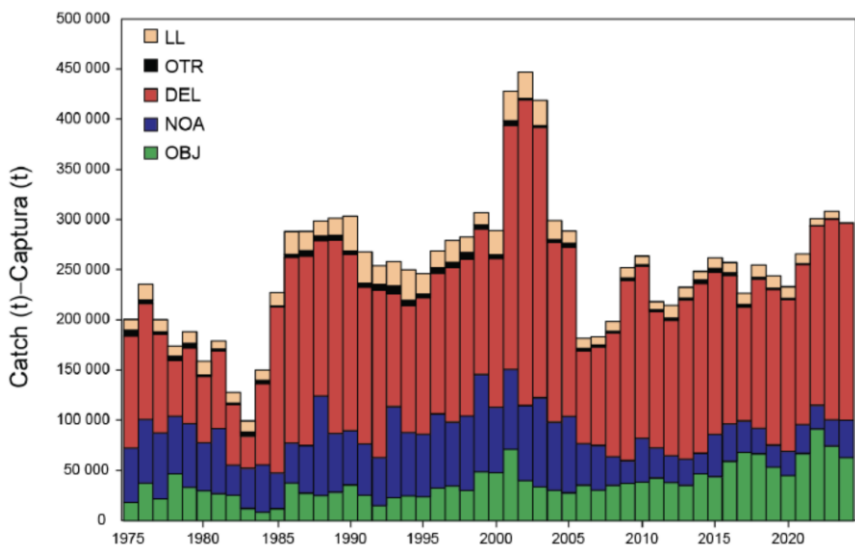
Species name		Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)
Fishing area and stock		Eastern Pacific Yellowfin, FAO 87
C1 Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements		
C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	PASS
	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 of yellowfin tuna is FAO 87 (East Pacific Ocean) was completed in 2025 by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)¹. The assessment considered the period between 1984 and 2024 with catches displayed in Figure 1.		
		

Figure 1. Total catches (retained catches plus discards) for the purse-seine fisheries, by set type (DEL, NOA, OBJ), and retained catches for the longline (LL) and other (OTR) fisheries, of yellowfin tuna in the eastern Pacific Ocean, 1975-2024. The data for 2023 and 2024 are preliminary¹.

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause C1.1.

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 benchmarking stock assessment of the fishery was conducted using Stock Synthesis, an integrated statistical age-structured stock assessment modelling platform². The results of which indicated that the stock(s) is estimated to be well above the spawning biomass correspond to MSY (S_{MSY}) with a low probability of being below the staff proposed MSY proxy of $S_{30\%}$ ². The fishing mortality is estimated to be well below the level corresponding to MSY and the MSY proxy of $F_{30\%}$ with a low probability of being above either². The assessment estimates zero probability that the spawning biomass or fishing mortality limit reference points have been breached².

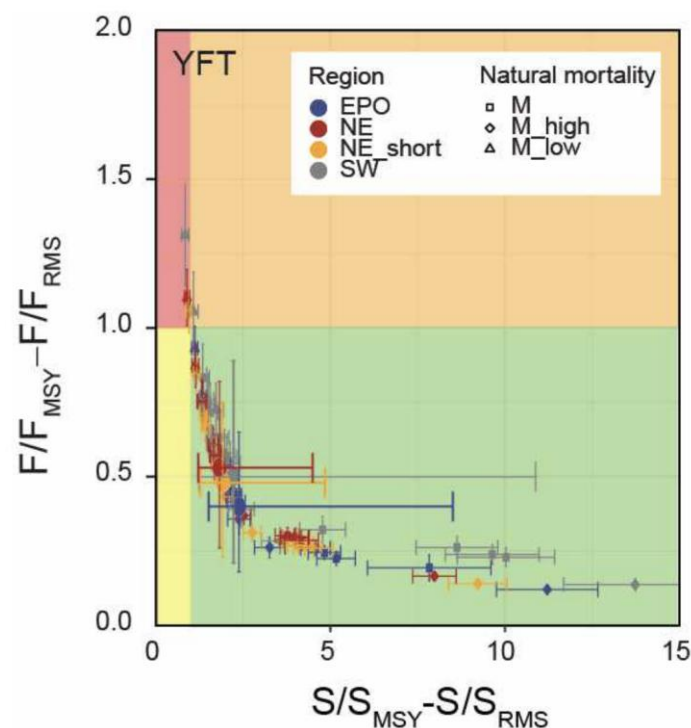


Figure 2. Kobe plot of the most recent estimates of spawning biomass (S) and fishing mortality (F) relative to their target reference points (S_{MSY_D} and F_{MSY}) for each hypothesis of spatial structure. Each dot is based on the average F over the most recent three years, 2021-2023, and the S for the first quarter of 2024 and the error bars represent the 80% confidence interval of model estimates. The larger dots represent the combined result for each spatial structure hypothesis².

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause C1.2.

References

Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd (09357209) | TEM-003 (previously FISH1) - Issued April 2025 – Version 3.1

| Approved by MarinTrust Fisheries Manager

Controlled Copy- No unauthorised copying or alteration permitted

© Marine Ingredients Certifications Ltd., for authorised use only

1. Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. (2025). The tuna fishery in the Eastern Pacific Ocean in 2024 (No. 23-2025). https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/02c5d8e6-6d9b-42b3-a943-a6873f75deac/No-23-2025_The-tuna-fishery-in-the-Eastern-Pacific-Ocean-in-2024_EN.pdf
2. Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. (2025). Stock Assessment of Yellowfin Tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean: 2025 Benchmark Assessment (SAC-16-03). https://www.iattc.org/GetAttachment/11b8757d-ad0f-435c-b2c6-40f5658c56c0/SAC-16-03_Yellowfin-benchmark-assessment---2025.pdf

Species name		Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>)	
Fishing area and stock		Western Pacific Yellowfin, FAO 71	
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.			
No fundamental changes have occurred since the initial assessment.			
The most recent stock assessment of yellowfin tuna in FAO 71 (Western and Central Pacific Ocean, WCPO) was conducted in 2023 by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) ¹ . This assessment applied an integrated assessment framework, fitting to CPUE data, tag data, length data and conditional age-at-length data, and estimates both natural mortality and growth ¹ . The analysis presented the results as a structural uncertainty grid comprising 54 model runs that addressed several key model uncertainties ¹ . The assessment considered data from 1952 to 2021, with catch data up to 2022 shown in Figure 1.			

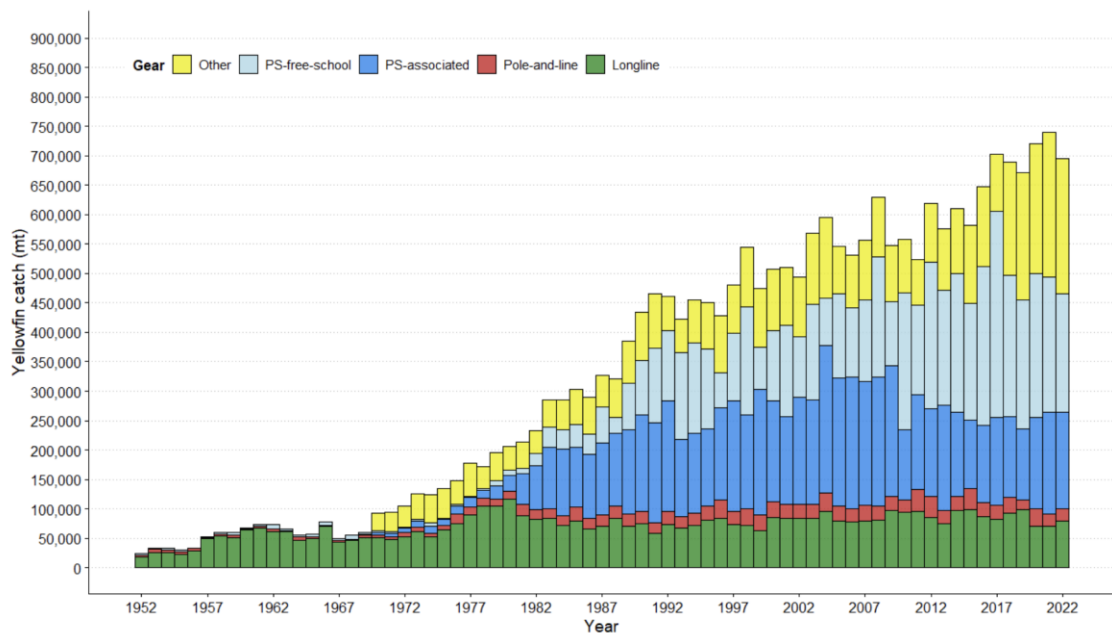


Figure 1. WPCO Yellowfin tuna catches by fishing method².

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause C1.1.

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.

No fundamental changes have occurred since the initial assessment.

The findings of the 2023 assessment indicated that, relative to the previous 2020 assessment, the stock is moderately more depleted². However, the median recent spawning depletion ($SB_{RECENT}/SB_{F=0}$) at the stock-wide scale for all models in the grid are estimated to be well above the limit reference point and F/F_{MSY} is less than one.

Additionally, the average of the 54 individual models suggested that biomass in 2021 is 2.49 times higher than B_{MSY} with none of the models indicated the biomass was below this point². A Kobe plot summarising the results of each model can be seen in Figure 2.

Overall, the 2023 assessment suggests that the yellowfin stock in the WCPO is not overfished or undergoing overfishing².

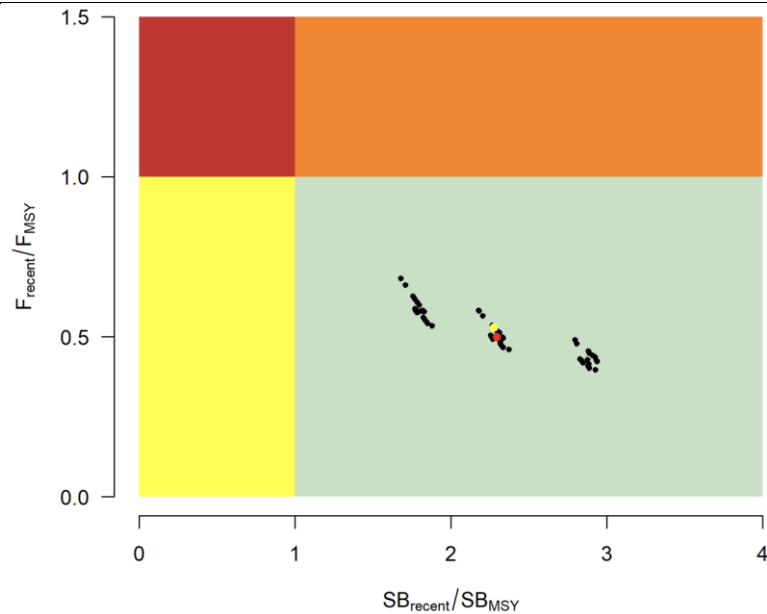


Figure 2. Kobe plot summarising the results for each of the models in the structural uncertainty grid for the recent period (2018-2021). The yellow point is the 2023 diagnostic model, and the red point is the median².

Based on the above, the fishery passes Clause C1.2.

References

1. Hare S.R., Vidal T., Castillo Jordán C., Day J., Hamer P.A., Hill N., Machful P., Magnusson A., Nicol S., Odongo V., Panizza A., Peatman T., Scott R.D., Senina I., Sloyan B., Teeares T., Pilling G.M. (2025). The western and central Pacific tuna fishery: 2024 overview and status of stocks. Tuna Fisheries Assessment Report no. 25. Noumea, New Caledonia: Pacific Community. 75 p. <https://www.spc.int/digitalibrary/get/e3vwh>
2. Magnusson, A., Day, J., Teeares, T., Hampton, J., Davies, N., Castillo Jordán, C., Peatman, T., Scott, R., Scutt Phillips, J., McKechnie, S., Scott, F., Yao, N., Natadra, R., Pilling, G., Williams, P., & Hamer, P. (2023). Stock assessment of yellowfin tuna in the western and central Pacific Ocean: 2023. WCPFC-SC19-2023/SA-WP-04 (Rev. 3). <https://meetings.wcpfc.int/node/19352>

Traceability information

Information provided for Step 3 Path 1 or Path 2

Species name	Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>), FAO 34, 47			
Path 1	Yes ☐ No ☒			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐ <i>If yes for Path 2, complete the next section</i>			
Path 2 outcome <i>Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.</i>	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Solomon Islands, Portugal, Indonesia, Belize, Papua New Guinea, Panama, Spain, France	Multiple states, highest risk rating Medium	Spain, Medium Risk	Downgraded to medium risk

Species name	Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>), FAO 87			
Path 1	Yes ☐ No ☒			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐ <i>If yes for Path 2, complete the next section</i>			
Path 2 outcome <i>Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.</i>	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Solomon Islands, Portugal, Indonesia, Belize, Papua New Guinea, Panama, Spain, France	Multiple states, highest risk rating Medium	Peru, Medium Risk	Downgraded to medium risk

Species name	Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>), FAO 71			
Path 1	Yes ☐ No ☒			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes ☐ No ☐			
Path 2	Yes ☒ No ☐			

	<i>If yes for Path 2, complete the next section</i>			
Path 2 outcome <i>Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.</i>	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Solomon Islands, Portugal, Indonesia, Belize, Papua New Guinea, Panama, Spain, France	Multiple states, highest risk rating Medium	Australia, Medium Risk	Downgraded to medium risk