



## By-Product assessment report

*BP130*

*Industria Harinera del Pacifico INHARIPAC S.A.*

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

*Issued April 2025 – Effective April 2025*

<b>Report code</b>	BP130	<b>Date of issue</b>	December 2025
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<b>1. Application details</b>		
<b>Applicant</b>	Industria Harinera del Pacifico INHARIPAC S.A.	
<b>Applicant country</b>	Ecuador	
<b>2. Certification Body details</b>		
<b>Name of Certification Body (CB)</b>	LRQA	
<b>Contact information for CB</b>	mt-ca@lrqa.com	
<b>Assessor name</b>	Sam Peacock	
<b>CB internal peer reviewer name</b>	José Peiró Crespo	
<b>Internal peer review evaluation</b>	Agree with evaluation	
<b>Number of Assessment days</b>	1	
<b>Comments on the assessment</b>	<p>This report covers seven byproducts, all of which are caught by Ecuador-flagged vessels. All of the species are categorised as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List, and none appear in the CITES appendices. Ecuador is a High-Risk flag state, and therefore all seven byproducts required a Step 3 assessment. Six of the byproducts passed the Category C assessment and sufficient traceability information was provided by the applicant to allow them to be downgraded to Medium Risk, and award them Approved source with caution. Common dolphinfish failed the Category C assessment as there is no regular stock assessment, and therefore this byproduct remained High Risk and was Not Approved.</p>	
<b>3. Approval validity</b>		Valid from 12/2025
<b>4. Assessment cycle</b>		Initial

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
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> - Skipjack tuna	Ecuador	FAO 87	Approved source with caution
<i>Opisthonema spp.</i> - Pacific thread herring/pinchagua	Ecuador	FAO 87	Approved source with caution
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> - Common dolphinfish	Ecuador	FAO 87	Not approved
<i>Scomber japonicus</i> - Pacific chub mackerel/macarela	Ecuador	FAO 87	Approved source with caution
<i>Etrumeus acuminatus</i> - Sardina redonda	Ecuador	FAO 87	Approved source with caution
<i>Thunnus albacares</i> - Yellowfin tuna	Ecuador	FAO 87	Approved source with caution
<i>Auxis spp</i> - Frigate tuna	Ecuador	FAO 87	Approved source with caution
<b>Guidance for on-site auditor</b> 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.			
<b>Approved by-products</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No further checks are required beyond those included in the MarinTrust Standard.</li> </ul>			

**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>
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> - Skipjack tuna	Ecuador	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
<i>Opisthonema spp.</i> - Pacific thread herring/pinchagua	Ecuador	Multiple species, all Least Concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> - Common dolphinfish	Ecuador	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
<i>Scomber japonicus</i> - Pacific chub mackerel/macarela	Ecuador	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes

<i>Etrumeus acuminatus</i> - Sardina redonda	Ecuador	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
<i>Thunnus albacares</i> - Yellowfin tuna	Ecuador	Least concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes
<i>Auxis spp</i> - Frigate tuna	Ecuador	Multiple species, both Least Concern	Not listed	High risk	Yes

### 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>
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> - Skipjack tuna	Ecuador	FAO 87	EPO Skipjack tuna	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk
<i>Opisthonema spp.</i> - Pacific thread herring/pinchagua	Ecuador	FAO 87	Ecuadorian thread herring	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk
<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> - Common dolphinfish	Ecuador	FAO 87	EPO dolphinfish	Fail	Path 2 - Yes	Remains High Risk
<i>Scomber japonicus</i> - Pacific chub mackerel/macarela	Ecuador	FAO 87	Ecuadorian macarela	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk

<i>Etrumeus acuminatus</i> - Sardina redonda	Ecuador	FAO 87	Ecuadorian sardina redonda	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk
<i>Thunnus albacares</i> - Yellowfin tuna	Ecuador	FAO 87	EPO yellowfin tuna	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk
<i>Auxis spp</i> - Frigate tuna	Ecuador	FAO 87	Ecuadorian frigate tuna	Pass	Path 2 - Yes	Downgraded to Medium Risk
<b>Comments on Step 3 Assessment:</b>						

## Appendix 2 – detailed assessment outcomes

### (step 2 and step 3 if applicable)

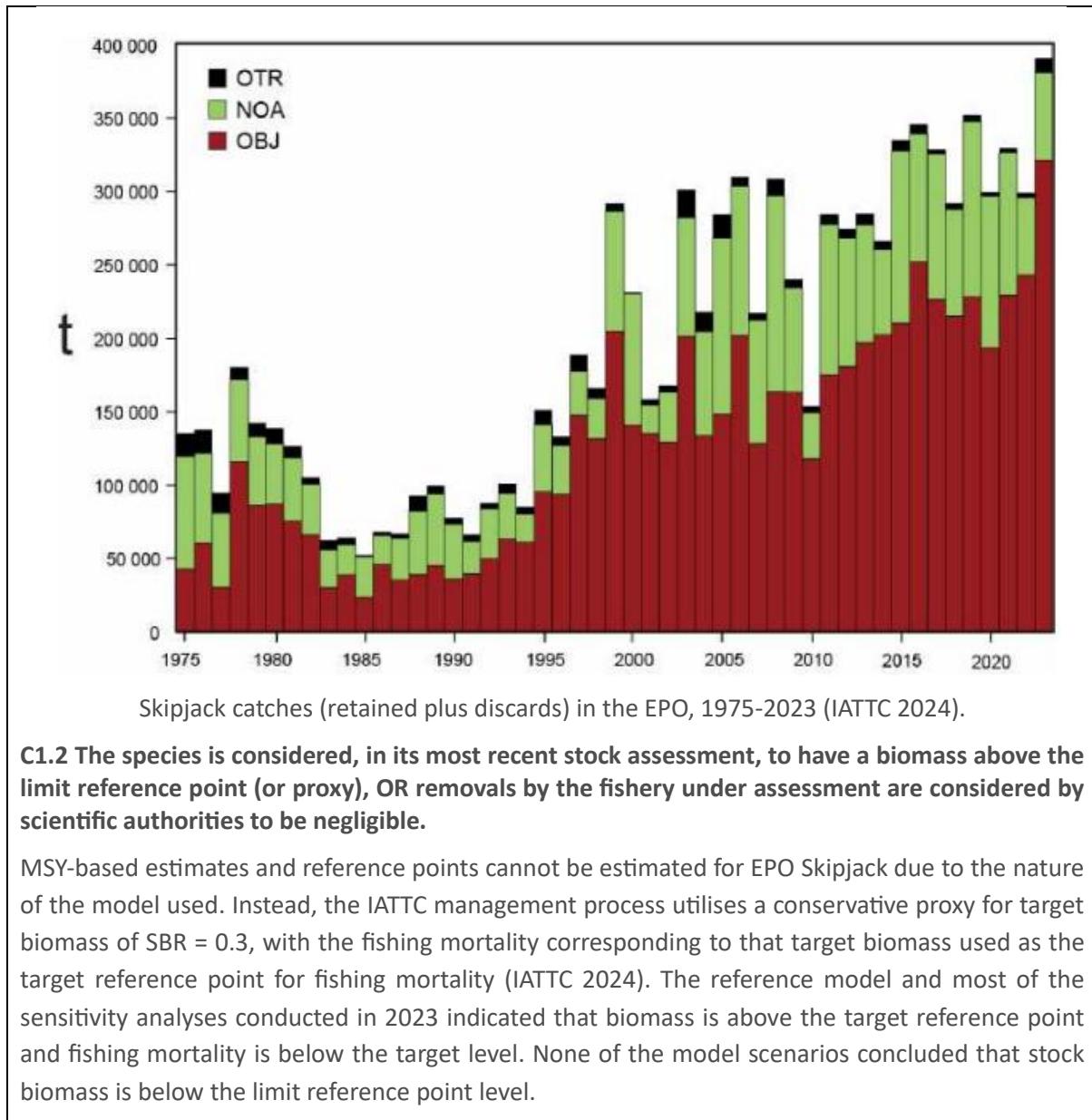
#### Step 2 outcomes

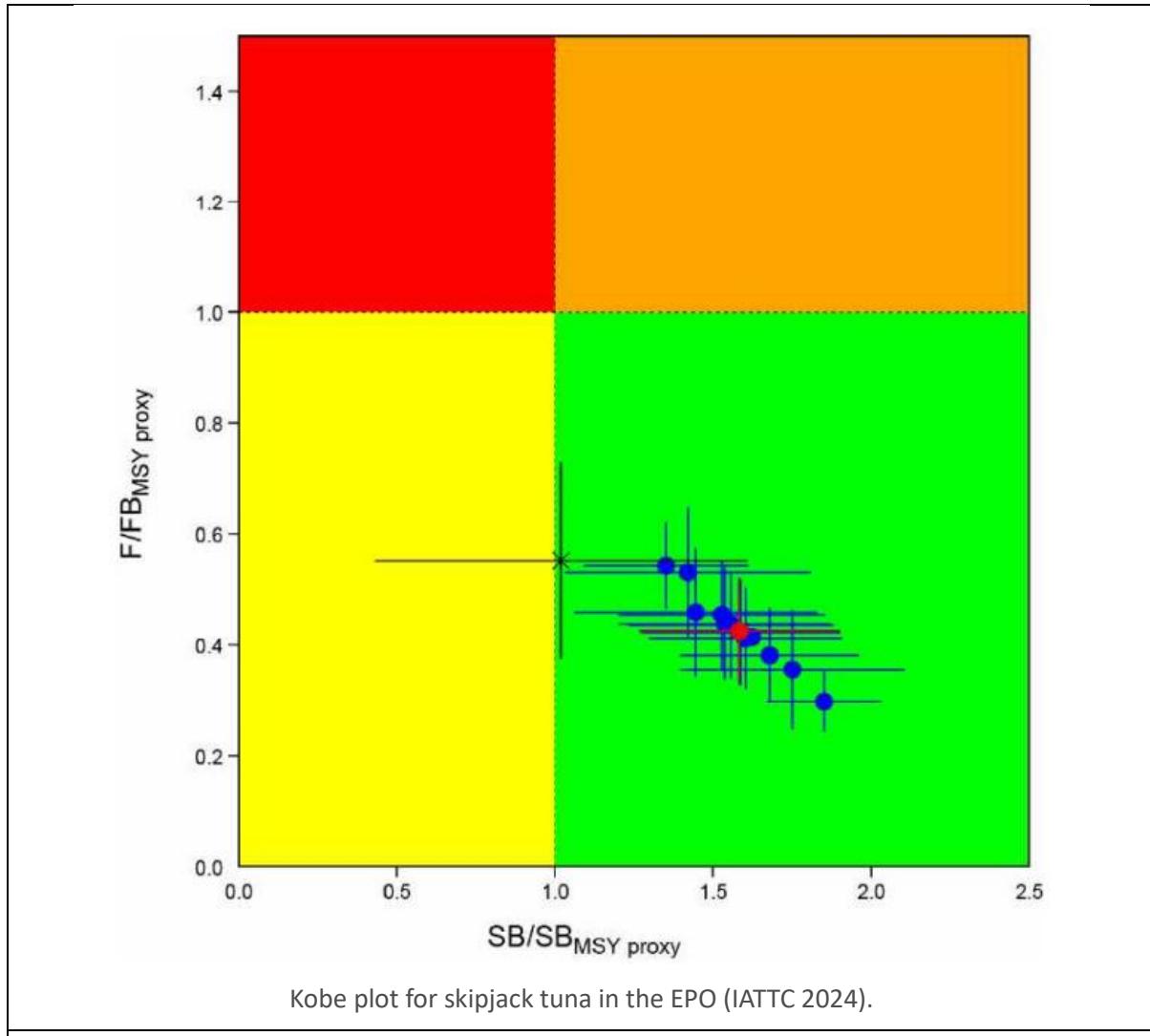
Flag state	Risk rating	Flag score	Port score	General score	Flag State is contracting party or cooperating non-contracting party to all relevant RFMOs	'Carded' under EU Carding system	Flag state party to PSMA	Flag state mandatory vessel tracking for commercial seagoing fleet	WGI Governance rank
Ecuador	High	2.58	2.11	2.43	1	3	1	1	35.38%

## Step 3 outcomes

### Category C assessment

Species name		<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> - Skipjack tuna	
Fishing area and stock		EPO skipjack tuna	
<b>C1</b>	<b>Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements</b>		
<b>C1.1</b> 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	
<b>C1.2</b> 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	
<b>Clause outcome:</b>			PASS
<b>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.</b>  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.			





#### References

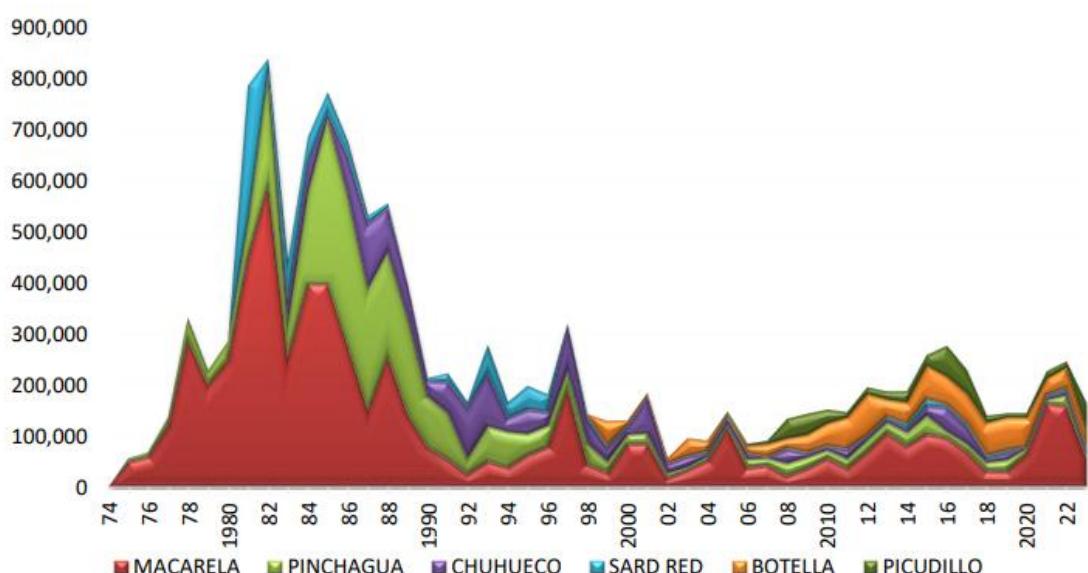
IATTC (2024). The tuna fishery in the Eastern Pacific Ocean in 2023.  
[https://www.iatcc.org/GetAttachment/1ed36788-07ce-4bf4-80e4-10c6c3b2b14d/No-22-2024\\_Tunas,-stocks-and-ecosystem-in-the-eastern-Pacific-Ocean-in-2023.pdf](https://www.iatcc.org/GetAttachment/1ed36788-07ce-4bf4-80e4-10c6c3b2b14d/No-22-2024_Tunas,-stocks-and-ecosystem-in-the-eastern-Pacific-O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

Species name		<i>Opisthonema spp.</i> - Pacific thread herring/pinchagua	
Fishing area and stock		FAO 87, Ecuadorian waters, Ecuadorian thread herring	
<b>C1</b>		<b>Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements</b>	
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

	<b>C1.2</b> 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
<b>Clause outcome:</b> 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.**

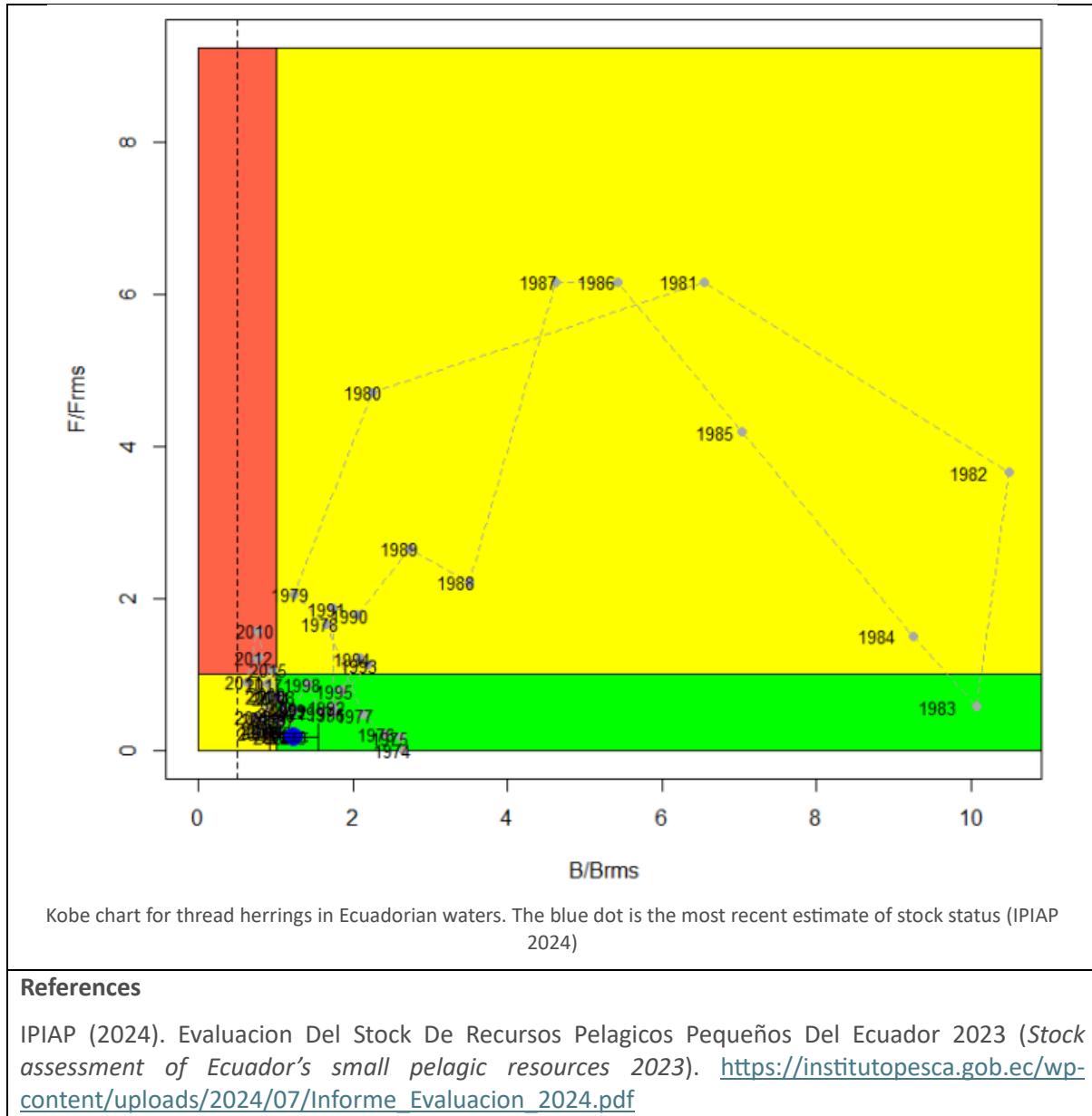
Stock assessments covering all the main species caught in the Ecuadorian small pelagic fishery have been conducted annually since 2019 by the Ecuadorian Instituto Público De Investigación De Acuicultura Y Pesca (IPIAP). Data incorporated into the most recent assessment, conducted in 2024, included catch data from 1975 – 2023; fishery-dependent sampling data collected by the IPIAP, including fishing areas, catch composition, size frequency data, and environmental conditions; CPUE estimates; and the outputs of a semi-regular hydroacoustic cruise survey (IPIAP 2024). C1.1 is met.



Landings in the Ecuadorian small pelagic fishery, 1975 – 2023. Bullet tuna is “Botella” (orange) (IPIAP 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 biomass target reference point for this stock ( $B_{MSY}$ ), defined as 40% of the unfished biomass, is estimated to be 70,000t. The 2024 stock assessment concluded that biomass was approximately 86,000t, equivalent to 49% of the unfished level and above the target reference point (IPIAP 2024). The probability that the stock biomass is below  $B_{MSY}$  is estimated to be negligible, and therefore so is the probability that biomass is below the limit reference point. C1.2 is met.

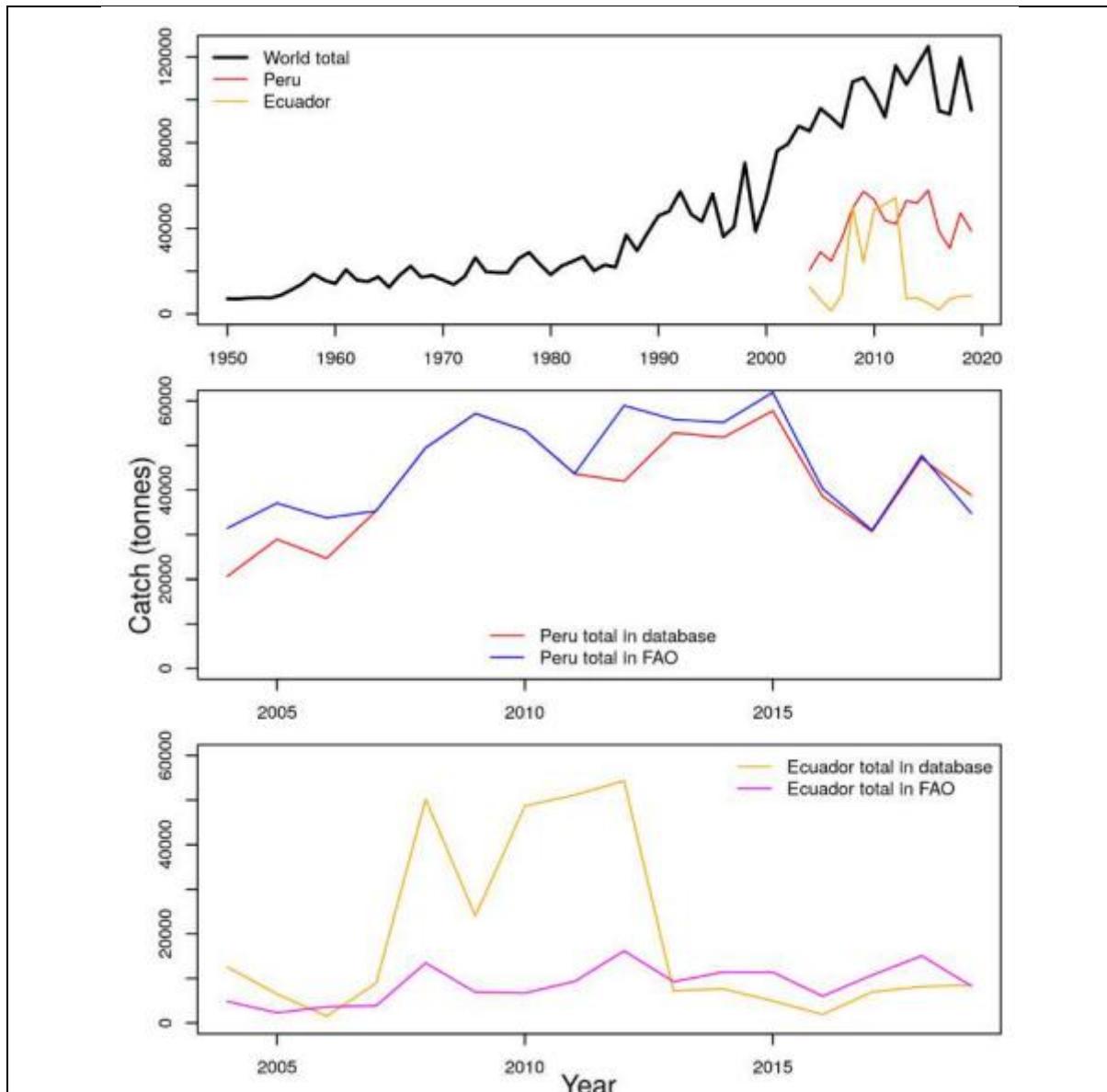


## References

IPIAP (2024). Evaluacion Del Stock De Recursos Pelagicos Pequeños Del Ecuador 2023 (Stock assessment of Ecuador's small pelagic resources 2023). [https://institutopesca.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Informe\\_Evaluacion\\_2024.pdf](https://institutopesca.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Informe_Evaluacion_2024.pdf)

Species name		<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> - Common dolphinfish	
Fishing area and stock		FAO 87, Ecuadorian waters, EPO dolphinfish	
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	C1.2	The species is considered, in its most recent stock assessment, to have a biomass above the limit reference point (or proxy), OR	FAIL

	removals by the fishery under assessment are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	
		<b>Clause outcome:</b> FAIL
<b>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.</b>		
<p>The stock structure of dolphinfish in the Pacific Ocean is not known, and regular stock assessments are not undertaken (Fishsource 2025). The most recent stock assessment was conducted in 2021, using data up to 2019. The assessment incorporated Ecuadorian and Peruvian catch data; while the unknown stock structure means it is not possible to determine whether this represents all fishery removals from this stock, it does cover those vessels within the scope of the present assessment. However, the fishery is considered “data poor” in both countries, and the stock assessment report notes significant gaps in much of the source data (IATTC 2021). On top of this, the stock assessment is now 4 years old and based on data which are 6+ years old, approaching the limit of what is acceptable within the MT methodology. Overall, C1.1 is not met.</p>		



World and country landings of dolphinfish, taken from the 2021 stock assessment report (IATTC 2021)

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

The 2021 stock assessment provides estimates of biomass up to the end of the assessed time series – i.e. December 2019 (IATTC 2021). No reference points are established for this stock (Fishsource 2025). Due to the age of the most recent stock assessment, and the lack of reference points, it is not possible to determine whether the current stock status is above the limit reference point. C1.2 is not met.

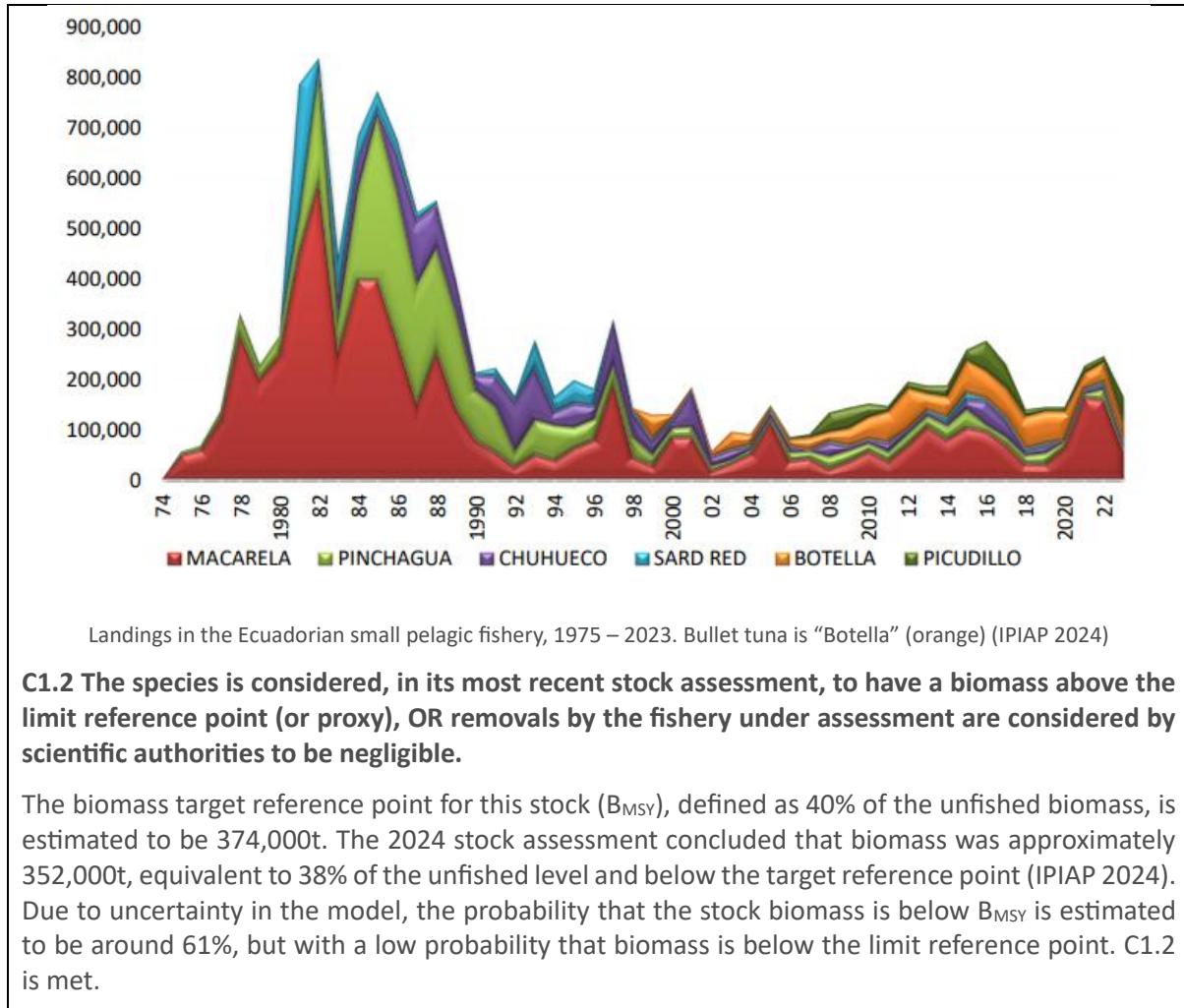
## References

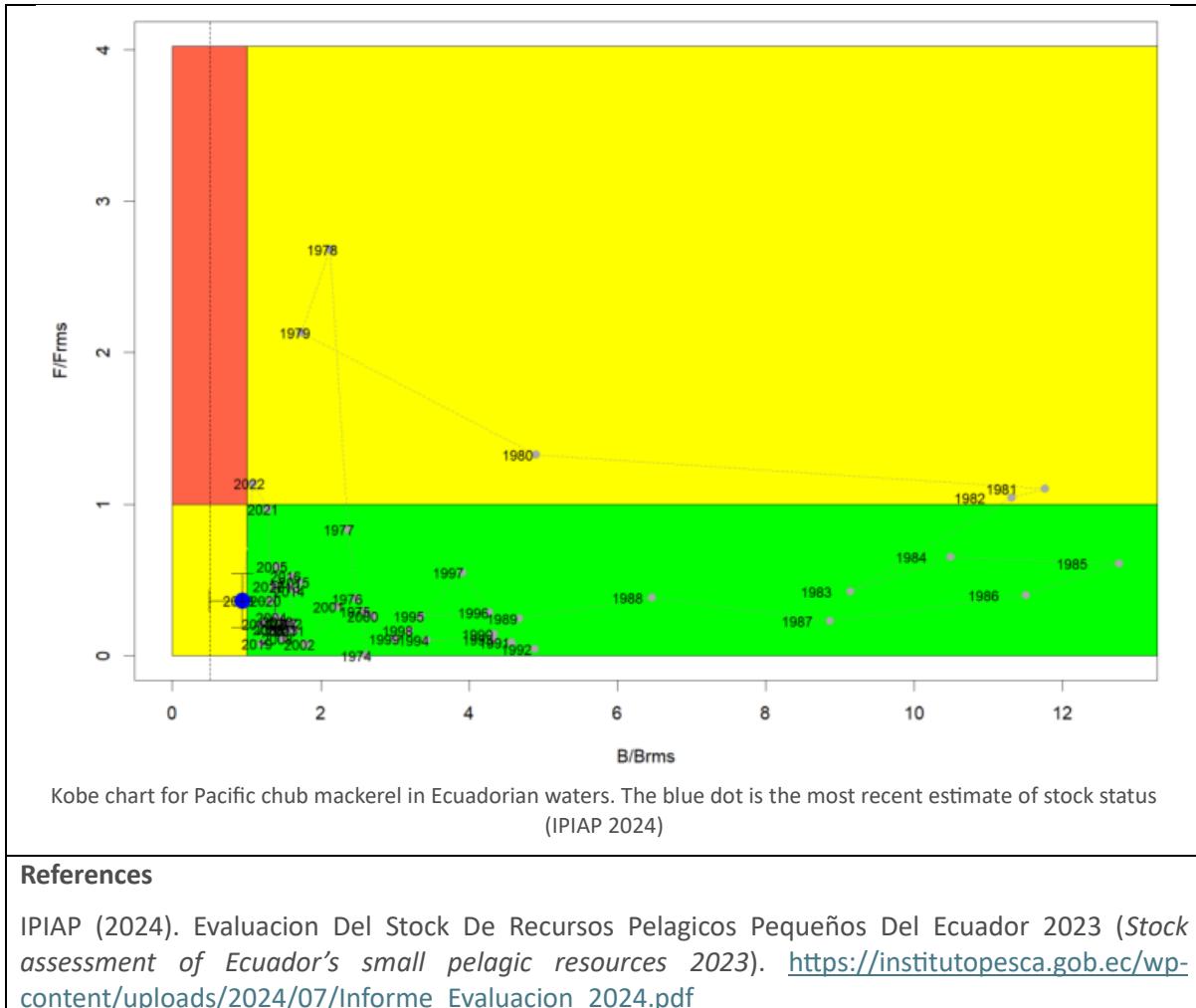
Fishsource (2025). Common dolphinfish in the Eastern Pacific Ocean.

[https://www.fishsource.org/stock\\_page/1036](https://www.fishsource.org/stock_page/1036)

IATTC (2021). Stock Assessment of the dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) in the South-East Pacific Ocean. [https://www.iatcc.org/GetAttachment/76cad98f-5a38-4aa2-b7cb-df4cf23ef00/SAC-13-INF-O\\_Evaluacion-del-stock-de-dorado-OPO-Sur.pdf](https://www.iatcc.org/GetAttachment/76cad98f-5a38-4aa2-b7cb-df4cf23ef00/SAC-13-INF-O_Evaluacion-del-stock-de-dorado-OPO-Sur.pdf)

Species name		<i>Scomber japonicus</i> - Pacific chub mackerel/macarela	
Fishing area and stock		FAO 87, Ecuadorian waters, Ecuadorian macarela	
<b>C1</b> Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements			
<b>C1.1</b> 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	
<b>C1.2</b> 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	
			<b>Clause outcome:</b> PASS
<b>C1.1</b> 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 covering all the main species caught in the Ecuadorian small pelagic fishery have been conducted annually since 2019 by the Ecuadorian Instituto Público De Investigación De Acuicultura Y Pesca (IPIAP). Data incorporated into the most recent assessment, conducted in 2024, included catch data from 1975 – 2023; fishery-dependent sampling data collected by the IPIAP, including fishing areas, catch composition, size frequency data, and environmental conditions; CPUE estimates; and the outputs of a semi-regular hydroacoustic cruise survey (IPIAP 2024). C1.1 is met.			

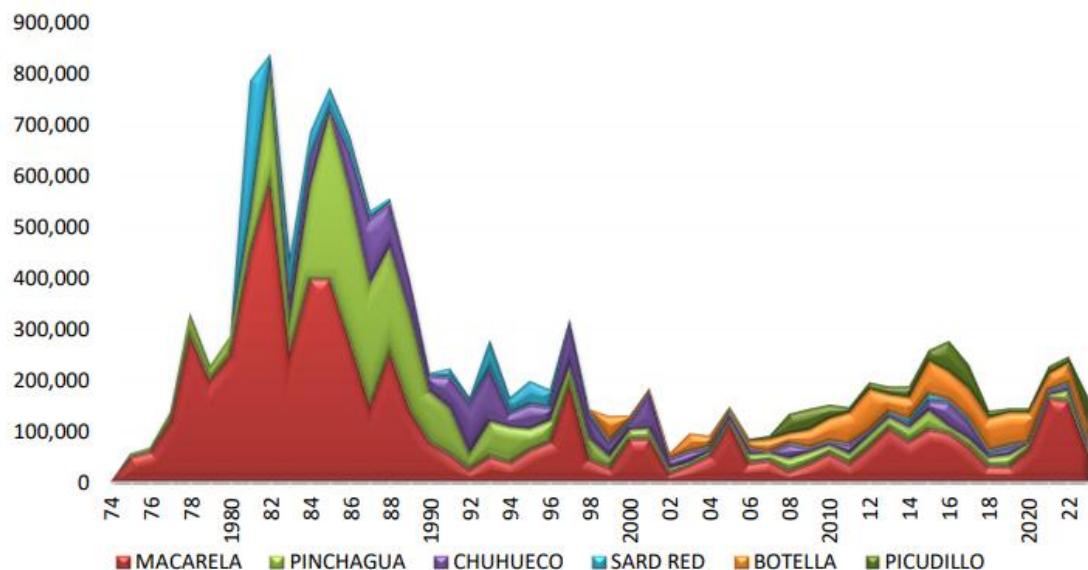




Species name		<i>Etrumeus acuminatus</i> - Sardina redonda	
Fishing area and stock		FAO 87, Ecuadorian waters, Ecuadorian sardina redonda	
<b>C1</b> Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements			
C1.1	Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment 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.**

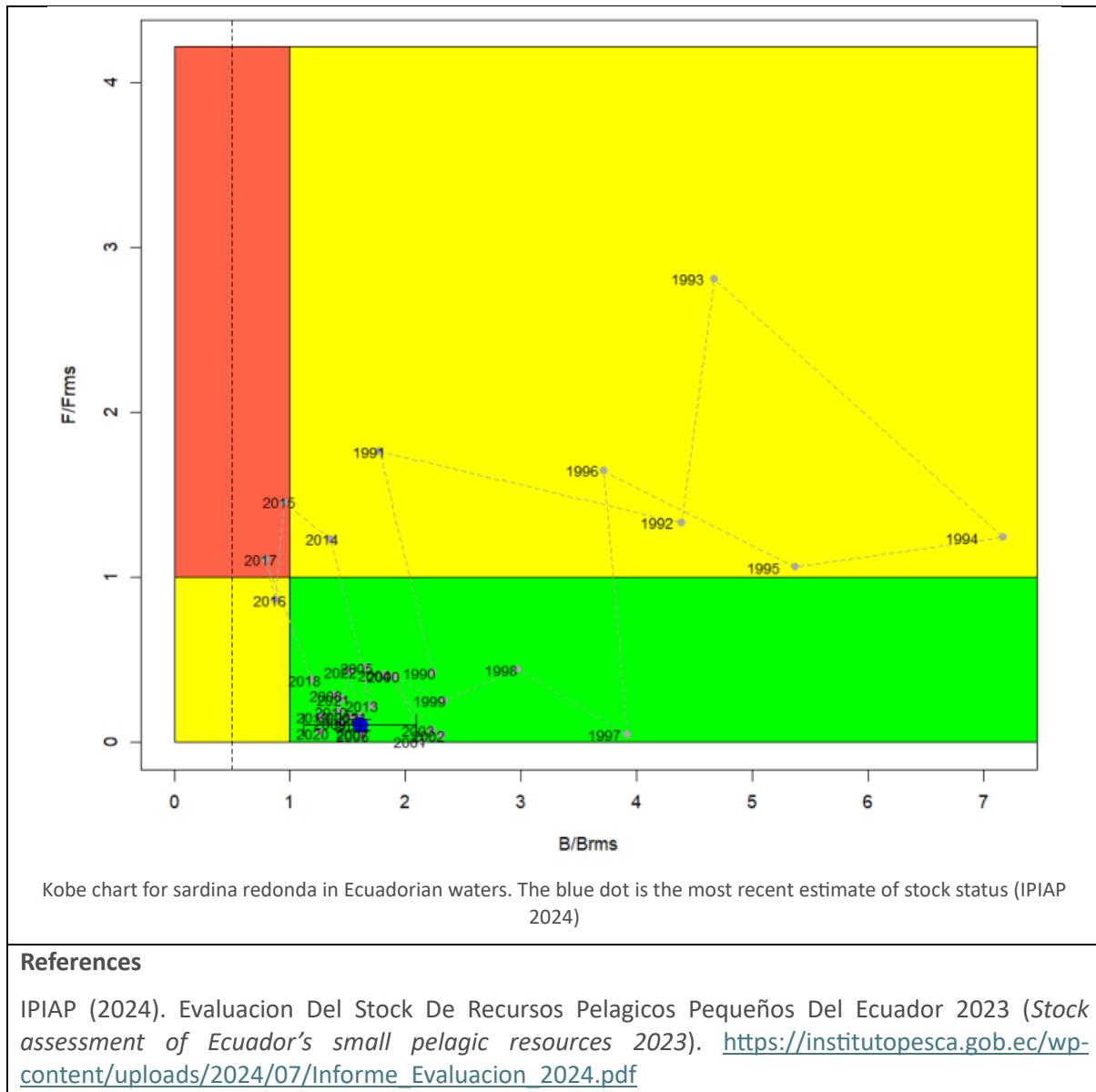
Stock assessments covering all the main species caught in the Ecuadorian small pelagic fishery have been conducted annually since 2019 by the Ecuadorian Instituto Público De Investigación De Acuicultura Y Pesca (IPIAP). Data incorporated into the most recent assessment, conducted in 2024, included catch data from 1975 – 2023; fishery-dependent sampling data collected by the IPIAP, including fishing areas, catch composition, size frequency data, and environmental conditions; CPUE estimates; and the outputs of a semi-regular hydroacoustic cruise survey (IPIAP 2024). C1.1 is met.



Landings in the Ecuadorian small pelagic fishery, 1975 – 2023. Bullet tuna is “Botella” (orange) (IPIAP 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 biomass target reference point for this stock ( $B_{MSY}$ ), defined as 40% of the unfished biomass, is estimated to be 11,800t. The 2024 stock assessment concluded that biomass was approximately 19,000t, equivalent to 64% of the unfished level and substantially above the target reference point (IPIAP 2024). The probability that the stock biomass is below  $B_{MSY}$  is estimated to be negligible, and therefore so is the probability that biomass is below the limit reference point. C1.2 is met.



## References

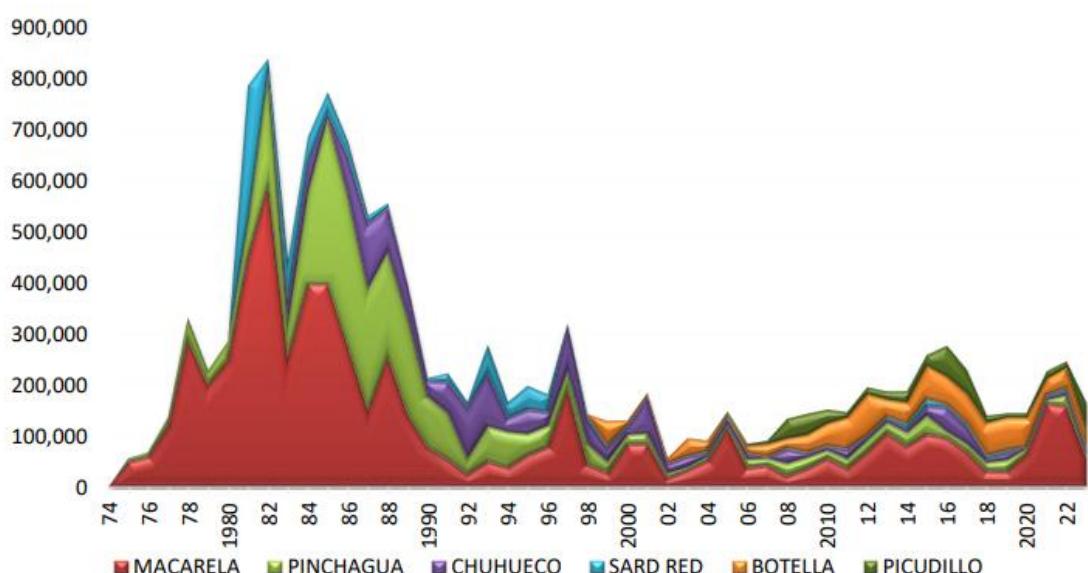
IPIAP (2024). Evaluacion Del Stock De Recursos Pelagicos Pequeños Del Ecuador 2023 (Stock assessment of Ecuador's small pelagic resources 2023). [https://institutopesca.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Informe\\_Evaluacion\\_2024.pdf](https://institutopesca.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Informe_Evaluacion_2024.pdf)

Species name		Auxis rochei - Bullet Tuna	
Fishing area and stock		FAO 87, Ecuadorian waters, Ecuadorian bullet tuna	
<b>C1</b>		<b>Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements</b>	
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.	

	<b>C1.2</b> 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
<b>Clause outcome:</b>		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.**

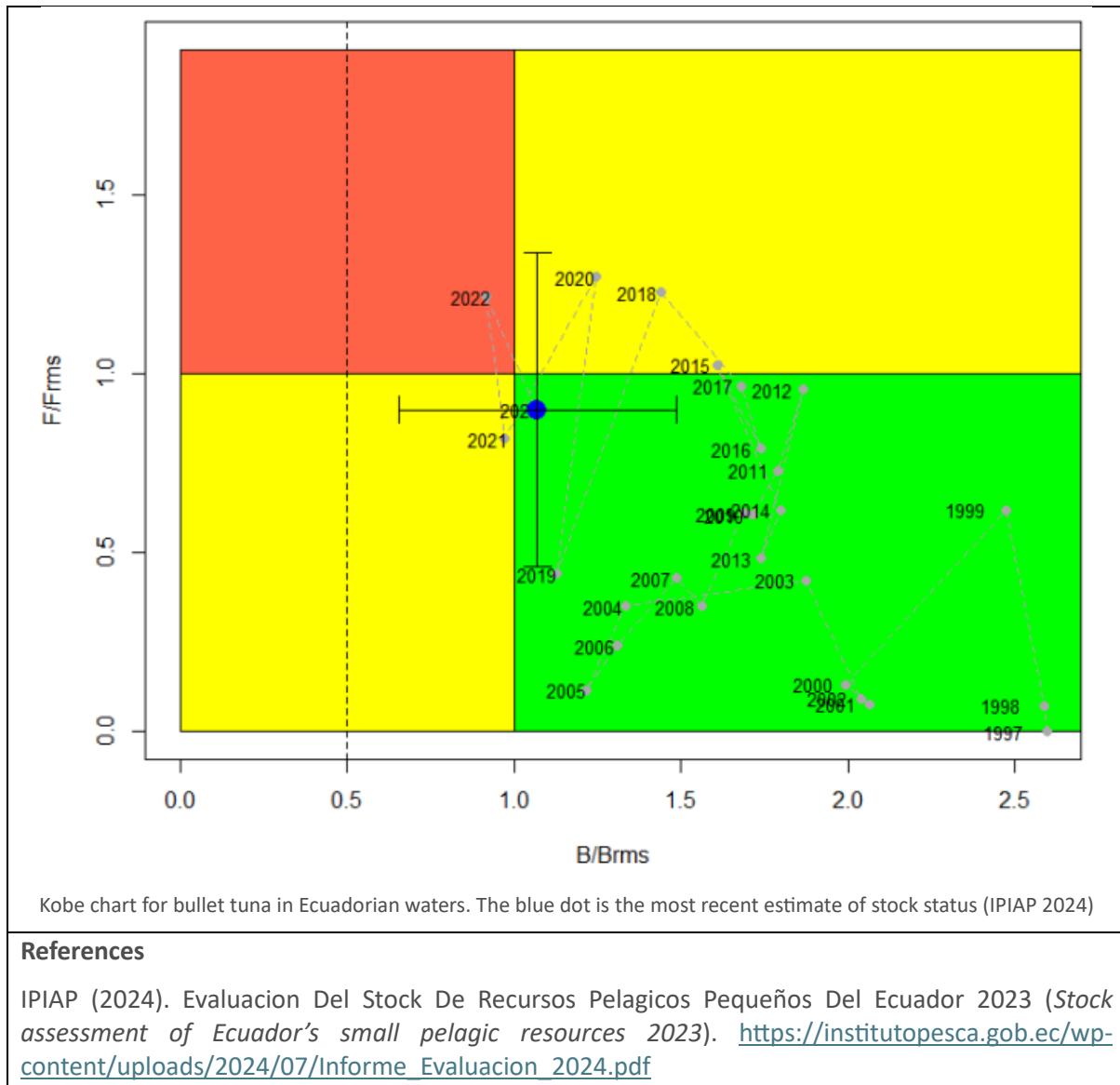
Stock assessments covering all the main species caught in the Ecuadorian small pelagic fishery have been conducted annually since 2019 by the Ecuadorian Instituto Público De Investigación De Acuicultura Y Pesca (IPIAP). Data incorporated into the most recent assessment, conducted in 2024, included catch data from 1975 – 2023; fishery-dependent sampling data collected by the IPIAP, including fishing areas, catch composition, size frequency data, and environmental conditions; CPUE estimates; and the outputs of a semi-regular hydroacoustic cruise survey (IPIAP 2024). C1.1 is met.



Landings in the Ecuadorian small pelagic fishery, 1975 – 2023. Bullet tuna is “Botella” (orange) (IPIAP 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 biomass target reference point for this stock ( $B_{MSY}$ ), defined as 40% of the unfished biomass, is estimated to be 69,000t. The 2024 stock assessment concluded that biomass was approximately 74,000t, equivalent to 43% of the unfished level and above the target reference point (IPIAP 2024). Due to uncertainty in the model, the probability that the stock biomass is below  $B_{MSY}$  is estimated to be around 37%, but with a very low probability that biomass is below the limit reference point. C1.2 is met.

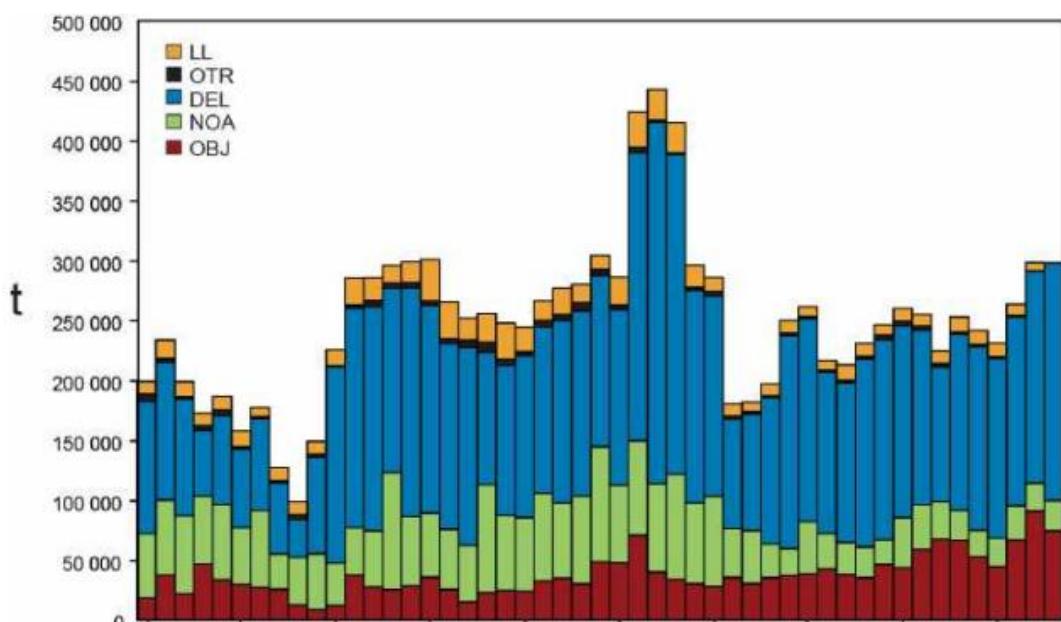


Species name		<i>Thunnus albacares</i> -Yellowfin Tuna	
Fishing area and stock		Eastern Pacific yellowfin	
C1 Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements			
C1.1 Fishery removals of the species in the fishery under assessment are included in the stock assessment process, OR		PASS	

	are considered by scientific authorities to be negligible.	
<b>C1.2</b>	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
<b>Clause outcome:</b>		PASS

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

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

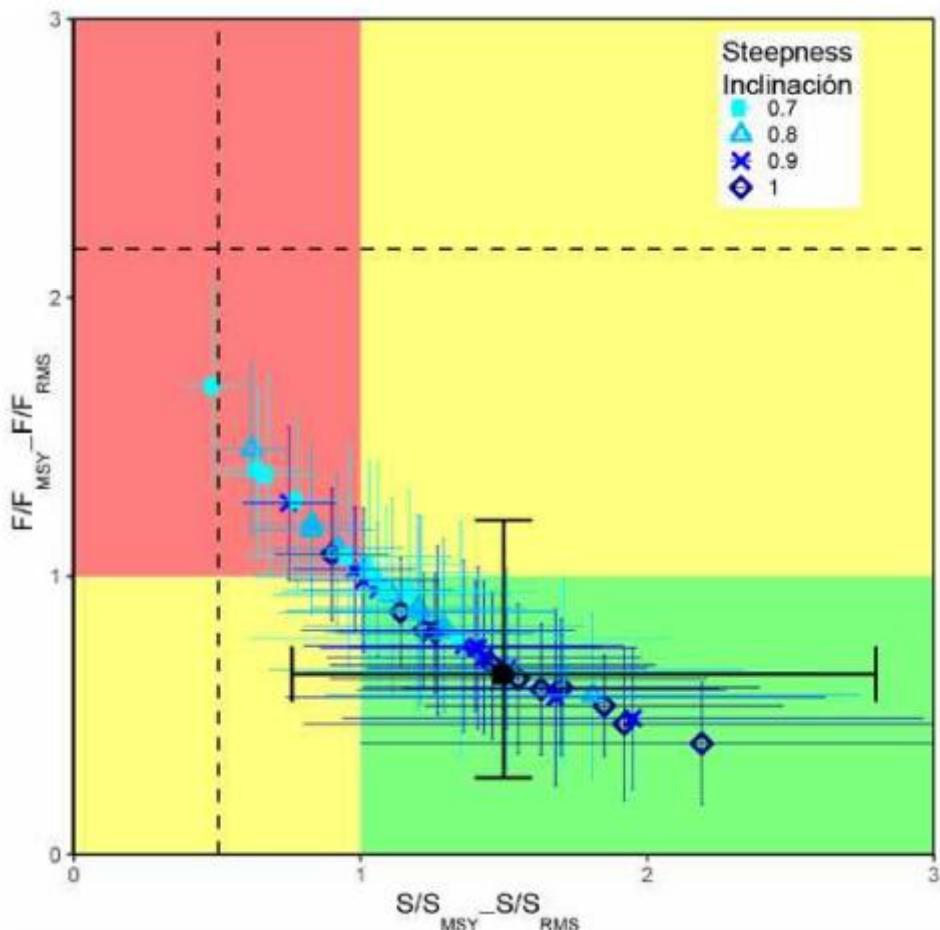


Total catches of yellowfin tuna in the EPO by set type (IATTC 2024)

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

In the full stock assessments for this stock, multiple reference models are utilised to create a risk-based understanding of stock status. The most recent results, from 2020, indicated that "the

probability of the spawning biomass being below  $S_{MSY\_d}$  [i.e. the target reference point] is low (12%)” (IATTC 2024), and that the probability of the biomass being below the limit reference point  $S_{LIMIT}$  is zero. There was therefore a low probability that biomass is currently below the target reference point and almost no possibility it was below the limit reference point.

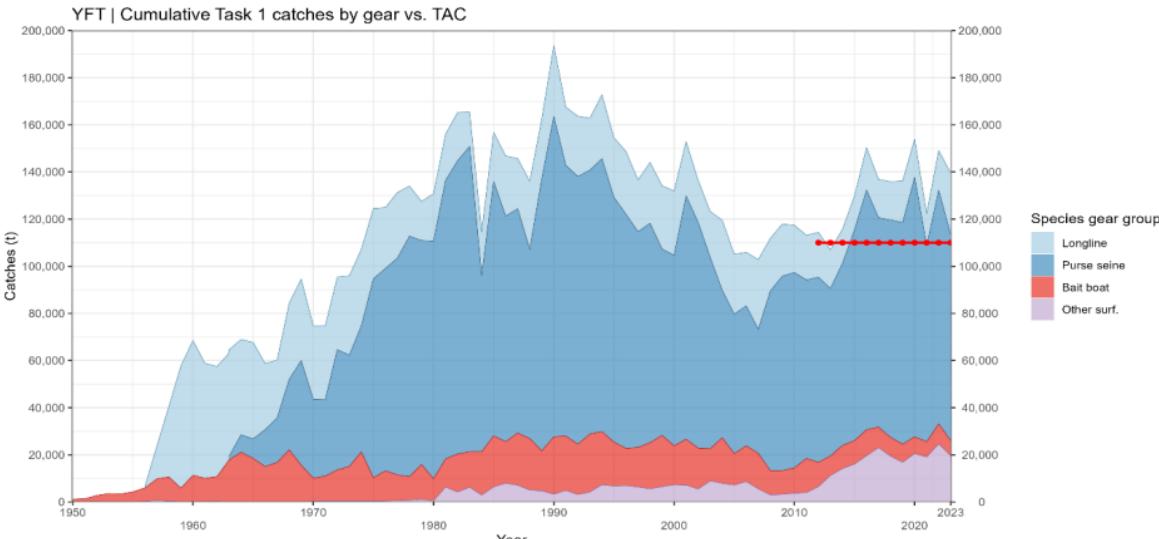


Kobe plot for yellowfin tuna in the EPO of estimates of spawning stock size (S) and fishing mortality (F). Coloured panels are separated by the target reference points  $S_{MSY}$  and  $F_{MSY}$ . Limit reference points are approximately indicated by the dashed lines, although these vary between models.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

## References

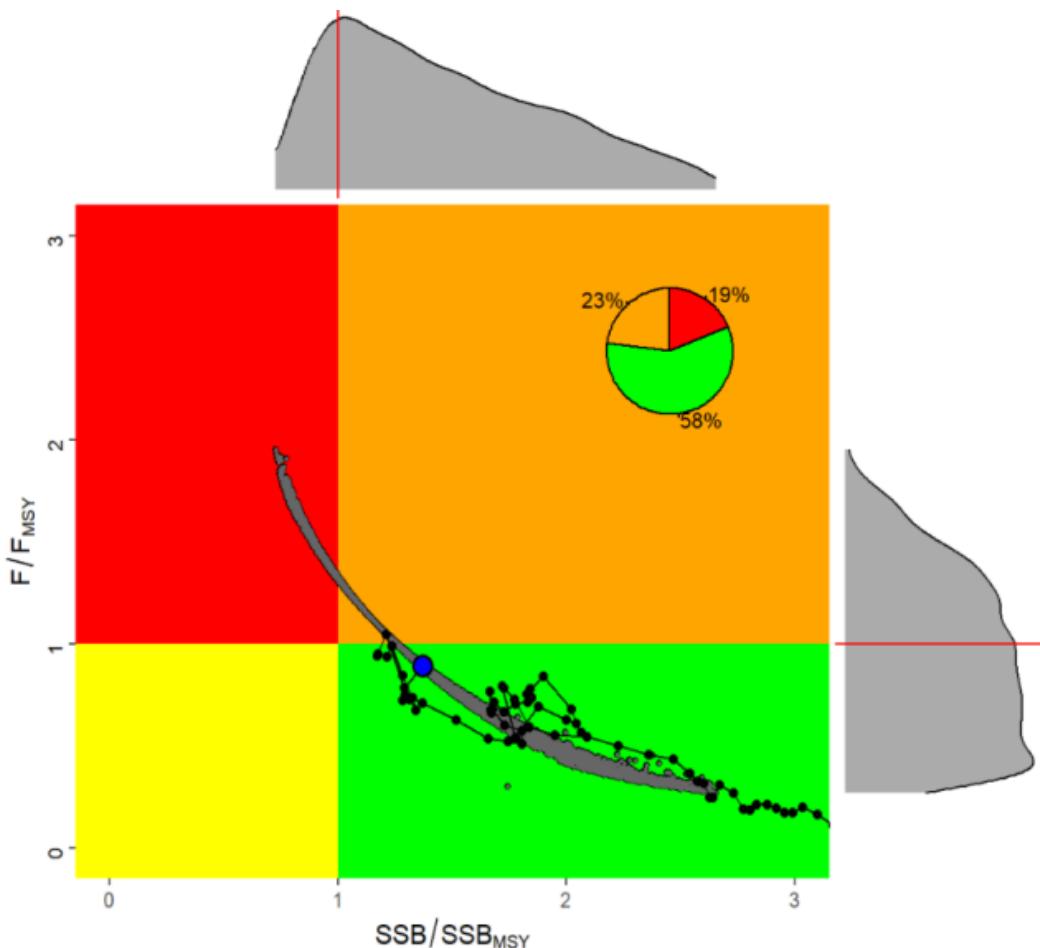
IATTC (2022). Stock Status Indicators (SSIs) for tropical tunas in the Eastern Pacific Ocean. 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the IATTC Scientific Advisory Committee, Document SAC-13-06 Corr.  
[https://www.iatcc.org/GetAttachment/22511b5b-ba2b-4126-9ba2-0bfee89f4d5/SAC-13-06%20-%20Stock%20status%20indicators%20\(SSIs\)%20for%20tropical%20tunas%20in%20the%20EPO](https://www.iatcc.org/GetAttachment/22511b5b-ba2b-4126-9ba2-0bfee89f4d5/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.iatcc.org/GetAttachment/1ed36788-07ce-4bf4-80e4-10c6c3b2b14d/No-22-2024-Tunas,-stocks-and-ecosystem-in-the-eastern-Pacific-Ocean-in-2023.pdf>

Species name	<i>Thunnus albacares</i> -Yellowfin Tuna	
Fishing area and stock	Atlantic yellowfin	
<b>C1</b>	<b>Category C Stock Status - Minimum Requirements</b>	
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
<b>Clause outcome:</b>		PASS
<p><b>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.</b></p> <p>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).</p>		
 <p>The chart shows the total yellowfin tuna catch in the Atlantic Ocean from 1950 to 2023, broken down by fishing gear group. The y-axis represents 'Catches (t)' from 0 to 200,000. The x-axis represents 'Year' from 1950 to 2023. The total catch shows significant fluctuations, peaking around 1990 (over 180,000 t) and 2015 (over 150,000 t). The purse seine gear group (blue) is the dominant catch, especially after 1970. The longline gear group (light blue) shows high variability, particularly in the 1960s and 1980s. The bait boat (red) and other surface (purple) gear groups contribute much smaller amounts. A red dotted line represents the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for 2024, which is approximately 110,000 t, and it remains relatively stable around that level from the late 1980s to 2023.</p>		
<p>Yellowfin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean, total catch 1950-2023 by main fishing gear group. The red dotted line represents the TAC (ICCAT 2024).</p>		

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

The ICCAT stock assessment report includes an indication of the estimated stock status relative to target reference points.  $B_{2022}/B_{MSY}$  was estimated to be 1.37, with an 80% confidence interval of 0.91 – 2.15, meaning that it is likely that stock biomass was above the target reference point level, and therefore highly likely to be above the limit reference point level.



Kobe plot of the status of Atlantic yellowfin tuna in 2022 (based on the outcomes of the assessment conducted in 2024). Blue circle is the median of the stock synthesis model runs, which are marked in grey. The inserted pie chart indicates the proportion of model iterations within each Kobe colour quadrant, 58% in the green quadrant, 23% in the orange quadrant, and 19% in the red quadrant (ICCAT 2024).

**References**

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

### Traceability information

Traceability provided by the applicant indicated that all byproducts are caught in Ecuadorian waters and landed at Manta, Ecuador.

<b>Species name</b>	All byproducts			
<b>Path 1</b>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Confirm all KDEs are provided	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
<b>Path 2</b>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> <i>If yes for Path 2, complete the next section</i>			
<b>Path 2 outcome</b> <i>Countries may be different for Coastal State and Port State.</i>	Flag country	Coastal score	Port score	Risk outcome
	Ecuador	Medium Risk (Ecuador)	Medium Risk (Ecuador)	Downgraded to medium risk
				Choose an item.