



Surveillance Report 2
American Albacore Fishing Association (AAFA) –
North Pacific Albacore Pole & Line and Troll/Jig Fishery

Certificate No.: MML-FC-014

Moody Marine Ltd.
September 2009

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1.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

Scope against which the surveillance is undertaken: MSC Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Fishing as applied to the AAFA Pacific Albacore Pole & Line and Troll/Jig Fishery.

Species: Albacore tuna *Thunnus alalunga*

Area: North Pacific

Method of capture: Pole & Line and Troll/Jig

Date of Surveillance Visit:	23-24 June 2009			
Initial Certification	Date:	Certificate Ref: MML-FC-014		
Surveillance stage	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Surveillance team:	Lead Auditor: Rob Blyth-Skyrme Assessor(s): Joe Powers Mike Laurs Paul Knapman			
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2.0 INTRODUCTION

This report contains the findings of the second surveillance cycle in relation to the American Albacore Fishing Association (AAFA) North Pacific Pole & Line and Troll/Jig Fishery. The surveillance audit was carried out in accordance with the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) Fisheries Certification Methodology (FCM) Version 6.

An announcement of the surveillance site visit was published on the MSC website on 8th June 2009 (See appendix A) and opportunity was provided to stakeholders to meet with or submit information on the fishery to the assessment team.

Stakeholder representation or comments were received from the Western Fishing Boat Owner's Association (WFBOA) with respect to the ongoing MSC assessment of their albacore tuna fishery. No other stakeholders chose to contact Moody International, the AAFA's certification body, with regard to the AAFA North Pacific fishery surveillance audit this year.

The surveillance team met with the client and with Dr. Gary Sakagawa of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), who is also Chair of Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) International Scientific Committee. During these meetings, evidence was gathered on the status of the stock, the performance of the fishery throughout the year, measures to meet the Condition of Certification and changes in management. A substantial number of scientific and meeting reports were also examined by the surveillance team in producing this report, as detailed in the information sources section.

It should be noted that Rob Blyth-Skyrme undertook the role of lead auditor for this audit in place of Andrew Hough who was part of the original assessment team. Rob is an Associate of Moody International.

3.0 RESULTS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following section provides a tabulated format within which general information about the status of the stock and the fishery for this reporting period is provided along with the surveillance team's observations, conclusions and recommendations on the current status of the fishery and the client's progress toward meeting the single Condition of Certification.

With respect to the Condition, the following table sets out the original assessment scoring guideposts and scoring commentary and the requirements of the original Condition alongside the heading 'Activity assessed'. This identifies the areas in which the fishery was determined to perform below the level required by the MSC standard during the initial assessment, and the required actions to address these issues.

As required by the MSC assessment methodology, AAFA produced an Action Plan setting out the stages involved in addressing the Conditions raised. This is set out in the table alongside the heading 'AAFA Action'. NB. This Action Plan was deemed to be adequate by the original main assessment team.

According to the terms of the Action Plan, the client has provided information on the work undertaken to date.

This progress has been evaluated by the Moody Marine surveillance team ('Observations' and 'Conclusion') against:

1. the commitments made in the Action Plan;

2. the intent of the original Condition; and,
3. the original scoring indicator, guideposts and commentary.

The influence of any overall legislative and management changes in the fishery are also taken into consideration.

When the Condition has been judged to have been met, a re-evaluation of the scoring allocated to the relevant Performance Indicator(s) in the original MSC assessment will be included within the evaluation.

Item	Comments
1	Stock status
Observations	<p data-bbox="419 273 1452 306">North Pacific Albacore</p> <p data-bbox="419 306 1452 432">The stock assessment of North Pacific Albacore was updated in late 2006 and reviewed by the International Scientific Committee for tuna and tuna-like species in the North Pacific Ocean (ISC) in July 2007. The results were similar to the previous assessment (2004) upon which the original MSC certification was based.</p> <p data-bbox="419 472 1452 763">The new assessment indicated that the spawning stock biomass (SSB) fluctuated around an average of about 100,000 mt for four decades 1966-2006, increasing from about 74,000 mt in 2002 to about 153,000 mt in 2006. Additionally, the 2007 SSB was projected to increase slightly to 165,800 mt due to stronger year classes in 2001 and 2003. The 2006 SSB is approximately 53% above the overall time series average (1966-2005). Projections from 2007 to 2020, using an average recruitment productivity of 27.75 million fish, and F equal to 0.75 (average 2002-2004), indicate that the SSB will equilibrate at about 92,600 mt by 2015 (90% CI=62,700-129,300 mt).</p> <p data-bbox="419 804 1452 1570">The population is being fished at roughly F17%SPR (i.e., F2002-2004 = 0.75). This result is similar to the 2004 assessment. F= 0.75) is high relative to commonly used F reference points. For example, common F reference points are F30%SPR or F40%SPR. Therefore, the assessment expressed concern at the decline in total albacore catch since 2002. This led to the scientific committee recommending: "Previous scientific advice, based on the 2004 stock assessment, recommended that current fishing mortality rate (F) should not be increased. It was noted that management objectives for the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) are based on maintaining population levels which produce maximum sustainable yield. Due to updating, and improvements and refinements in data and models used in the 2006 stock assessment, it is now recognized that Fcur (0.75) is high relative to most of the F reference points (Table 1). On the other hand, the same analysis indicates that the current estimate of the SSB is the second highest in history but that keeping the current F would gradually reduce the SSB to the long-term average by the mid 2010s. Therefore, the recommendation of not increasing F from current level (Fcur(2002-2004)=0.75) is still valid. However, with the projection based on the continued current high F the fishing mortality rate will have to be reduced. The degree to which, when and how reductions should occur will depend on which reference points are selected and the desired probability and practicability of success of attaining these reference points in a time frame to be agreed. The ISC requires additional guidance on these issues from the management authorities in a timely manner to work further on these issues."</p> <p data-bbox="419 1610 1452 1675">The Table below provides results from equilibrium analysis of biological reference points (BRP) for North Pacific albacore associated with Model D1:</p> <ul data-bbox="419 1675 1452 1843" style="list-style-type: none"> (a) candidate target and limit reference points; (b) corresponding fishing mortality rates (F, yr⁻¹); (c) current F (2002-04) relative to target F or limit F reference points; (d) MSY proxy or equilibrium catch (1,000 mt); and (e) SSBMSY proxy or equilibrium SSB (1,000 mt). <p data-bbox="419 1883 1452 2042">The current F (0.75) reflects the fully-selected F (observed for age groups 8 and 9+) from the mean (geometric) of F-at-age estimates from 2002-04. All catch and SSB estimates are based on the assumption of constant recruitment of 27.75 million fish per year. All SSB statistics are based on the assumption of a 'May 1' reference spawning date.</p>

(a) Candidate Target Reference Points	(b) Target F (yr^{-1})	(c) Ratio of Current F To Target F	(d) MSY Proxy (1,000 mt)	(e) SSBMSY Proxy (1,000 mt)
$F_{40\%}$	0.32	2.31	75	226
$F_{35\%}$	0.38	1.97	79	198
$F_{0.1}$	0.45	1.68	83	171
$F_{30\%}$	0.45	1.67	83	169

(a) Candidate Limit Reference Points	(b) Limit F (yr^{-1})	(c) Ratio of Current F To Limit F	(d) Equilibrium Catch (1,000 mt)	(e) Equilibrium SSB (1,000 mt)
$F_{20\%}$	0.65	1.16	91	113
F_{Max}	2.07	0.36	100	10
$F_{\text{SSB-Min}}$	0.81	0.93	94	83
$F_{\text{SSB-10\%}}$	0.70	1.07	92	102
$F_{\text{SSB-25\%}}$	0.66	1.14	91	110

Essentially, the scientific committee is warning that fishing rates are in excess of common benchmarks and that even though formal benchmarks have not been adopted by the Commissions, there is a need to establish mechanisms to cap the fishing mortality (and effort) and to plan for reductions within the next few years. These results are not materially different than the previous assessment. However, it reiterates the need for developing an effort reduction strategy.

Management actions in Response to Status

In Resolution C-05-02 of the 2005 IATTC meeting it was resolved (among other things) that:

1. The total level of fishing effort for North Pacific albacore tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean not be increased beyond current levels.
2. The CPCs shall take necessary measures to ensure that the level of fishing effort by their vessels fishing for North Pacific albacore tuna is not increased;
3. All CPCs shall report all catches of North Pacific albacore tuna by gear type to the IATTC every six months.

In response to the new assessment information, at the 2008 IATTC meeting it was recommended that the fishing mortality averaged for 2002-2004 be used as the "current" fishing mortality as applies to (1). Also, paragraph (3) calls upon all CPCs to report all catches of North Pacific albacore tuna every six months; however, since the limit in the resolution is in terms of effort the six-monthly reports include information on effort as well as catch, in terms of the most relevant measures for a given gear type. The technical aspects of the effort data to be supplied could be established by the IATTC in collaboration with scientists of the interested member countries.

Similarly, the WCPFC made the same recommendation described in Conservation and Management Measure (CMM) 2005-03 for CCMs not to increase fishing effort for North Pacific albacore. Summaries of actions in response to this reported at their September 2007 meeting included:

- Japan: North Pacific albacore is taken by purse seine, longline and pole and line fleets which are subject to strict capacity and other controls. Japan noted that the catch of these fleets is declining.
- Chinese Taipei: Consistent with the advice of the ISC Chinese Taipei reported

	<p>it is constraining fishing effort to 2004 levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USA: Albacore is targeted in surface troll and pole-and-line fisheries and taken incidentally in the Hawaiian longline fishery, both of which are closely monitored. An analysis of U.S. commercial fishing effort directed towards North Pacific albacore during the years 1996 – 2006 concluded that effort for all U.S. commercial fisheries landing North Pacific albacore has been stable over this period and is not increasing. • Korea: Albacore is not a target species for Korean fleets. It is taken by longliners as a by-catch. • Canada: reported that its troll fleet is 95% compliant with the logsheet reporting requirements for this fishery and that recent effort has decreased from 220 to 171 vessels. <p>Taking into account these reports the WCPFC agreed to maintain the existing requirement not to increase fishing effort for North Pacific albacore.</p> <p>No new stock assessments on Pacific albacore were conducted in 2008-2009. The next assessment is scheduled for 2010. However, the ISC met in 2008 to review the fisheries and scientific progress, where possible biological reference points based upon proxies of the fishing mortality rate at maximum sustainable yield (MSY) were explored (ISC 2008). The proxies ranged from $F_{20\%SPR}$ to $F_{40\%SPR}$. They note that an F_{SPR} proxy for MSY is not necessarily the most appropriate choice for a management limit. However, the results are consistent with previous assessment results that the North Pacific albacore stock is experiencing fishing mortality rates that are near full exploitation.</p>
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Item	Comments
2	The Fishery
Observations	<p>Figures produced by the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission show that in 2008 the total commercial landings of albacore tuna from the States of Washington, Oregon and California were 11,108 mt, of which 1,360 mt was landed by Canadian albacore fishing vessels operating in the US EEZ.</p> <p>The value of the catch in the region was between approximately \$22 million and \$25 million.</p> <p>Approximately 4,320 mt, or nearly 40% of the total landings of North Pacific albacore tuna that was landed on the U.S. West Coast, was by the 53 members and associate members of AAFA. About 95 to 98% of the AAFA landings were MSC certified.</p>

Item	Comments
3	Condition of Certification - The Stock is at an appropriate level to maintain long term productivity.
Activity assessed	<p>This Condition relates to Principle 1, performance indicator 1.1.4.1:</p> <p>1.1.4.1 100 scoring guidepost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The stock is highly likely to be consistently above precautionary reference levels.

	<p>80 scoring guidepost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stock is likely to be above precautionary reference levels. <p>60 scoring guidepost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stock is likely to be above the limit reference levels and trends in the stock are positive. <p>Score 75</p> <p>Condition The present stock assessment suggests that the stock may be “<i>either fully exploited or sustaining fishing mortality above levels that are sustainable in the long term</i>”. Accordingly, management resolutions have been provided by IATTC/WCPFC for a cap on existing effort and expedited reporting of catches. Also, a re-examination of stock assessment data has been initiated by ISC. Actions required of AAFA in this regard are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> AAFA to promote and support the management actions put forward, notably limitations on effort. Communications supporting such management measures should be made to the PFMC and/or NMFS. Records should be provided by AAFA of communications and responses. AAFA to provide a summary to Moody Marine on US’s responses to IATTC/WCPFC management resolutions, as provided by NMFS and/or PFMC. In addition, responses are to be provided by AAFA regarding stock assessments and related research and recommendations for management actions pertaining to albacore from the International Scientific Committee (ISC) Albacore Working Group, the Northern Committee, and IATTC or other working groups . Should the existing resolution be withdrawn following the ISC report, then this condition would be considered closed. If additional resolutions are proposed, then these should be supported as in 1 above. <p>Timescale. Point 1: If still appropriate, should be pursued immediately upon certification.</p> <p>Point 2: AAFA should provide this information within 6 months of certification.</p> <p>Point 4: Should further resolutions be passed by IATTC/WCPFC in this regard, supportive actions should be initiated at the earliest possible opportunity thereafter.</p>
<p>Conclusion from 1st Surveillance Report</p>	<p>There are four parts to the Condition, summarised as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> AAFA to make representations to advocate and support limitations of fishing effort; AAFA to provide a summary US response to IATTC/WCPFC management resolutions; If additional management resolutions are proposed to improve stock status, then AAFA should support them as in 1 above. If stock status improves and the need to cap fishing effort is removed the

	<p>Condition would be considered closed.</p> <p>AAFA have achieved the first two points and confirmed their commitment to continue to advocate fishing effort limitations.</p> <p>In accordance with the fourth point, because the management resolution to cap fishing effort remains in place, the Condition remains open.</p>
AAFA Actions	<p>AAFA seeks to promote and support the responsible management actions being put forward, including international resolutions calling for fishing effort not to be increased. Attendance and participation in the discussions and meetings of the appropriate scientific and regulatory bodies afford AAFA opportunities to present its position and views in support of such actions.</p> <p>AAFA continues its practice of keeping up to date, attending, and participating in the key discussions and meetings of the appropriate scientific, regulatory, and government bodies tasked with policy and management responsibilities for North Pacific albacore and the stock's pole & line and troll/jig fisheries. These bodies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC); • PFMC's Highly Migratory Species – Management Team (HMS-MT); • PFMC's Highly Migratory Species – Advisory Subpanel (HMS-AS); • General Advisory Committee (GAC) to the U.S. Section to the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC); • National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS); • National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); • Department of Commerce; • Department of State; <p>AAFA's actions in accordance with this plan, include:</p> <p>a) Attendance and participation at PFMC sessions (including ancillary HMS-MT and HMS-AS meetings) to convey AAFA's support for development and adoption of appropriate management measures, based on up-to-date research and examination of best-practice in other fisheries, and for progress to ensure compliance with international resolutions regarding the North Pacific albacore stock.</p> <p>b) Attendance and participation at HMS-MT and HMS-AS meetings to express AAFA's support for the maintenance of accurate and detailed permit and logbook data on the albacore fishery, including through assisting with increasing education and awareness of fishery documentation requirements and the need for compliance.</p> <p>c) Submission of letters (via e-mail) to the PFMC expressing, amongst other things, i) AAFA's support for their efforts to encourage international implementation of appropriate management measures to support sustainable exploitation of North Pacific albacore, ii) AAFA's support for the International Science Committee's proposal for a new biological sampling programme for albacore, iii) AAFA's support for measures to prevent an increase in US albacore fishing effort and then to investigate options for capping effort and iv) AAFA's support for the selection of appropriate Biological Reference Points.</p> <p>d) Attendance and participation at GAC meetings to convey AAFA's support for</p>

	development and adoption of appropriate management measures for the North Pacific albacore stock.
Observations	<p>This year, the audit team closely scrutinised the requirements and intent of this condition, in particular the fourth element, that implied that the condition would no longer be required if the stock improved such that an effort cap was not needed. The team observed that the stock is already at high abundance, but also consider that controlling effort is an important characteristic of well managed fisheries.</p> <p>The best available evidence is that the stock is doing well. Last year the SSB was estimated to be at its second highest abundance in the 40 year time series of available data. While overall fishing mortality is also estimated to be high, AAFA have provided evidence that they have made very considerable efforts to advocate appropriate and sensible management for this fishery with relevant managers, so satisfying the first three elements of the condition.</p>
Conclusion	<p>AAFA has exhibited extensive, broad, and consistent efforts in promoting and supporting both domestic and international responsible management actions regarding the North Pacific albacore resource. The stock status has also been revised as being at high abundance. All elements of this condition of the certification have therefore been met.</p> <p>On the basis of the above commentary the score associated with the Performance Indicator and associated Scoring Guideposts, i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Indicator 1.4.1.1 - Is there evidence that stock status is consistent with that providing long-term productivity? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 60 Scoring Guidepost - The stock is likely to be above the limit reference levels and trends in the stock are positive. ➤ 80 Scoring Guidepost - The stock is likely to be above precautionary reference levels. ➤ 100 Scoring Guidepost - The stock is highly likely to be consistently above precautionary reference levels. <p>The audit team has rescored the performance indicator from 75 to 80. The condition is therefore closed this year.</p> <p>It should be noted that a new stock assessment is planned for 2010, and this information should be available prior to the next audit. This information will be closely scrutinized.</p> <p>There is also an expectation from the audit team that AAFA continue to work to advocate appropriate, sustainable management of the fishery. As such, the condition may be reintroduced in future if an annual audit team is not satisfied that AAFA is performing adequately with regard to the intent of this condition.</p>

Item	Comment
4	Any complaints against the certified operation; recorded, reviewed and auctioned.
	No complaints were received against the certified operation in the course of this year's certification.

Item	Comment
5	Any relevant changes to legislation or regulations
	<p>Following the awarding of their MSC certificates, AAFA introduced and implemented its own certificate-sharing programme.</p> <p>Because AAFA operates under the Californian Fish Marketing Act there is a requirement within the "Act" that the Certificate-Sharing Program be limited to AAFA members. AAFA has created a two tier membership that allows full or partial membership. Both forms of membership allow participation in the MSC programme, however, only full membership affords full privileges and voting rights.</p> <p>We were made aware that some other fisheries organisations had taken issue with the AAFA requirement for fishermen to become at least partial members. The efficacy or legitimacy of this requirement is beyond the scope of our expertise or remit, but we understand that the MSC have reviewed the program and are content with the approach.</p> <p>AAFA has provided Moody Marine with updates on their membership thereby ensuring that a record of vessels that form part of the certificate sharing program is maintained. The assessment team has been pleased to note that membership of AAFA, and participation on the certificate-sharing programme, continues to grow. Figures provided this year show that AAFA membership has grown from 26 vessels in 2006, to 53 vessels in 2008, to 71 vessels in 2009.</p>

Item	Comment
6	Any relevant changes to management regime.
	<p>US/Canada Albacore Tuna Treaty negotiations conducted in 2008 resulted in: a new 3-year fishing regime included limiting the number of Canadian vessels that may operate in the US EEZ to 110, none of which can be pole-and-line vessels and the number of U.S. vessels that may fish in Canada's EEZ is to remain within historical levels; defined the vessel access period as starting June 15 and ending October 31; and either country may terminate the new regime in the event that international or domestic management measures are adopted. The NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service issued a contract for the preparation of a preliminary analysis of potential management options that would provide information to the Pacific Fishery Management Council that would be necessary in order to prepare recommendations for domestic management of the U.S. West Coast albacore fishery to the NOAA Fisheries.</p> <p>The preliminary analysis was presented to the PFMC High Migratory Management Team and the Highly Migratory Advisory Subpanel in June 2009 and will be presented to the full Council in November 2009.</p>

Item	Comment
7	Overall Conclusions
	<p>The overall management of the fishery continues at a level consistent with the initial main assessment.</p> <p>The client has devoted substantial effort and demonstrated significant progress regarding the condition placed on the certification of the AAFA North Pacific</p>

	<p>albacore troll/bait fishery; because of that progress, this condition has been closed.</p> <p>The client has confirmed their intent to continue to participate in the management and advisory forums and to, among other things, advocate the reduction of fishing effort on the stock.</p> <p>MSC Certification should therefore continue and surveillance audits continue to the same schedule.</p>
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Information Sources:

AAFA internal correspondence, 7th August 2008: Meetings of the HMS Management Team; July 31 – Aug. 1, 2008

AAFA internal correspondence, 12th September 2008: U.S.–Canada Albacore Treaty – Conference Call of U.S. Delegation, Aug. 25, 2008

AAFA internal correspondence, 1st October 2008: Summary of meetings of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC); September, 2008

AAFA internal correspondence, 20th November 2008: Meetings of the PFMC, IATTC, and US – Canada Treaty Delegations, November 2008

AAFA internal correspondence, 27th April 2008: Meetings of the PFMC and HMS-MT & HMS-AS; April, 2009

AAFA letter to U.S. Dept. of State, 8th December 2008: U.S. – Canada Albacore Treaty Catch Credits and Related Issues

AAFA letter to PFMC, 29th March 2009: Agenda Item D.4 -North Pacific Albacore: International RFMO Matters

American Fishermen's Research Foundation News, Issue 57, 05/06/2009

ISC report from meeting in Takamatsu, Japan on July 15-16, 2008: Annex 4- Biological sampling plan proposal for North Pacific albacore.

ISC report from meeting in Takamatsu, Japan on July 15-16, 2008: Annex 9- Report of the Albacore Working Group Workshop.

National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Region Background Document Prepared for the HMSMT Meeting, July 31- Aug 1, 2008: Abridged Statement of Work for a Contract to Develop Prospective Conservation and Management Options for the U. S. North Pacific Albacore Fishery

NOAA Fisheries Southwest Fisheries Science Center and the PFMC HMSMT, May 2007: Characterization of Recent U.S. North Pacific Albacore Commercial Fishing Effort

PFMC newsletter: Decisions of the 198th Session of the Pacific Fishery Management Council Highly Migratory Species Management

PFMC letter to NMFS, Southwest region, 23rd May 2007, regarding US albacore fishing effort and international management of the fishery.

Information Sources:

WCPFC Northern Committee, Fourth regular session, meeting in Tokyo, Japan, 9-11 September 2008: An interim management objective for North Pacific albacore.

WCPFC Northern Committee, Fourth regular session, meeting in Tokyo, Japan, 9-11 September 2008: An interim management objective for North Pacific albacore.

WCPFC Northern Committee, Fourth regular session, meeting in Tokyo, Japan, 9-11 September 2008: Summary report.

WCPFC Northern Committee, Fifth regular session, meeting in Nagasaki, Japan, 7-10 September 2009: Provisional annotated agenda.

WCPFC, Report of the Fifth regular session, meeting in Busan, Korea, 8-12 December 2008.

Meetings Conducted

23rd June 2009. Meeting between Henry Bissell (AAFA) and Mike Laurs and Rob Blyth-Skyrme (Moody International).

23rd June 2009. Meeting between Gary Sakagawa (NMFS and Chair of WCPFC Scientific Committee), Henry Bissell (AAFA), and Mike Laurs and Rob Blyth-Skyrme (Moody International)

24th June 2009. Meeting between Peter Flournoy (WFOA), Henry Bissell (AAFA), and Mike Laurs and Rob Blyth-Skyrme (Moody International)

Standards and Guidelines used:

1. MSC Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Fishing
2. MSC Fishery Certification Methodology Version 6. September 2006
3. TAB Directives – all

Appendix A

**American Albacore Fishing Association (AAFA)
Pacific Albacore Pole & Line and Troll/Jig Fishery
Marine Stewardship Council Certification – 2009 Surveillance Audit
Certification Body: Moody Marine Ltd**

Surveillance Audit

MSC certification requires annual surveillance audits of all certified fisheries. These audits have two principal functions:

1. To review any changes in the management of the fishery, including regulations, key management or scientific staff or stock evaluation
2. To evaluate the progress of the fishery against any Conditions of Certification raised during the Main Assessment

During the audit, we shall be speaking with representatives of the fishery, fishery management and any other stakeholder who would like to provide information that may help in our audit. We expect to carry out most meetings over the period 23rd and 24th June in San Diego.

Should you have any information on this fishery that you feel should be considered in the assessment, please advise us. We have set 24th June a-side to meet with stakeholders as appropriate. If you would like to arrange a meeting, please advise us of:

- a) your name and contact details
- b) your association with the fishery
- c) the issues you would like to discuss

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8th June 2009

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