**Performance of example management procedures for Atlantic bluefin tuna**

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*SUMMARY*

To do last

*KEYWORDS*

*Management Strategy Evaluation, bluefin tuna, operating model, management procedure*

# Introduction

In this paper two example management procedures (MPs) are described that modify Total Annual Catches (TACs) according to indices of relative abundance. The MPs are tested in the ABT-MSE package alongside four constant catch MPs.

A number of peer-reviewed papers describe the MP approach to fisheries management (Punt and Butterworth 1999, Cochrane et al. 1998, Punt et al. 2015). Readers are also directed to ICCAT documentation for a full description of the operating models (SCRS/2015/179, SCRS/2017/223) the data used in conditioning (SCRS/2015/180, GBYP 2017) and the software package (SCRS/2017/225).

# Methods

Two example management procedures were tested for the reference case (RC) operating model (the central OM from the RS). The first EMP1 is a very simple index target MP that makes incremental adjustments to the TAC depending on the proximity of index observations to a target level. The second MP, EMP2 originates from Rademeyer and Butterworth (2015) and also accounts for changes in the slope of indices (whether there is a positive or negative trend) in addition to proximity to a target index level. Both of these MPs are empirical; they calculate TACs directly from abundance indices.

All MPs were tested on OM #1, the reference case operating model that uses the best model estimates of abundance for both stocks, high natural mortality rate and low age at maturity (SCRS/2017/223).

***Example Management Procedure 1***

EMP1 is a very simple index target MP. For each year, *y*, that the TAC is calculated, three inputs are required: the previous TAC recommendation, a mean abundance index *Jy* over the most recent five years and a target level for that index *Jtarg*.

The MP either decreases the TAC by 10%, keeps the TAC the same, or increases the TAC by 10% depending on the ratio of the mean index *Jy* to the target index *Jtarg*:

(1)

(2)

***Example Management Procedure 2***

EMP2 is somewhat more complex and provides TAC adjustment accounting for both the ratio of the current index to the target index *Jratio*, but also its longer-term trend *s*.

 (3)

where

 is the slope of a log-linear regression of the index against year over the last six years (*y*-6 to *y*-1);

, are control parameters that determine the sensitivity of TAC adjustments.

Similarly to EMP1 (where only TAC changes of +/- 10% are permitted), EMP2 constrains the maximum inter-annual change in the TAC to 15% (both up or down).

A description of the EMP1 and EMP2 control parameters can be found in Table 1.

***Indices and control parameters***

For these examples, the Japanese Longline index for the North East Atlantic (JPLL\_NEAtl2) was used for setting TACs for the eastern area, while the Gulf of Mexico Larval Survey (GOM\_LAR\_SUV) was used for setting TACs in the west. Mean values for these indices over the last 5 years were approximately 6 for the Japanese Longline index and 0.6 for the Gulf of Mexico Larval index.

Values were chosen for the target index levels and up/down control parameters to attempt to achieve an appropriate trade-off amongst performance statistics for conflicting objectives (such as high catches and low risk of unintended resource depletion).

***Other ‘management procedures’ for performance comparison***

Four other management procedures were evaluated to frame the performance of the example management procedures. These included four constant catch MPs that specified zero catches (ZeroC), or 50%, 100% and 150% of current catches (CurC50, CurC100, CurC150, respectively).

***Performance measures / statistics***

A total of 13 performance statistics were defined (Table 2, see CMG 2017) that evaluate MPs according to expected magnitude of catches (C10, C20, C30), stock depletion relative to unfished (D10, D20, D30, LD), stock depletion relative to a zero catch scenario (DNC, LDNC) fishing rate and status relative to MSY reference points (POF, POS, PGK) and variability in catches (AAVC). These performance statistics are consistent with MSE applications elsewhere (REFs) and intended to encompass the interests of stakeholders.

# Results

The MPs were tested using OM #1, which is among the most resilient and optimistic of the fitted operating models (e.g. high natural mortality rate, low age at maturity). In most simulations, stock biomass increases in the future following strong estimated recruitments in recent years (Figure 1).

In general the performance of all MPs was similar and satisfactory with respect to certain performance metrics relating to conservation. For example, all MPs provided near 100% probability of being in the green Kobe zone (PGK, both underfishing and underfished status) after year 30 of the projection (Figure 2).

Other statistics such as the lowest level of stock depletion (LD) varied substantially among the MPs and were generally traded-off with short-term and long-term catches (C10, C30) (Figures 2 and 3).

For the most part, MPs that performed well in the East also performed well in the West (Figure 4) meaning that in MP selection Western performance would not be traded-off against Eastern performance.

# Discussion

The purpose of this document is to introduce MP design and demonstrate example MPs. MSE processes are strengthened by comparative testing of multiple MPs developed by stakeholders. EMP1 and EMP2 are deliberately simple and could easily be improved by modification or the tuning of control parameters.

<perhaps something from Doug on MP selection processes, principals of this etc>

In this example application, the two MPs operate on just one index of relative abundance. It is however possible to develop MPs on multiple indices (e.g. Radermeyer and Butterworth 2015). Multiple indices can also be used to account for lags in the index (e.g. a younger fish index) and vulnerable biomass of overall fishing (older fish). In the context of Atlantic bluefin, MPs can account for stock mixing by using indices from other assessment areas, for example a western MP using eastern indices. In principal MPs can also use other sources of data such as observed catches, mean lengths in the catch and catch composition data.

A follow up paper (SCRS/2017/225) provides a description of the R package for MP testing (ABT-MSE) and a full worked example of how to code EMP1 and EMP2 into the package and produce the results tables and figures of this paper.

# Acknowledgements

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**Tables**

**Table 1.** Control parameters for Example Management Procedures 1 and 2 (EMP1, EMP2)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Control parameter | Value |
| *up* | 0.05 |
| *down* | 0.15 |
| *up* | 0.05 |
| *down* | 0.15 |
| *J*targ -JPLL\_NEAtl2 (East MP) | 4.8 |
| *J*targ - GOM\_LAR\_SUV (West MP) | 0.66 |

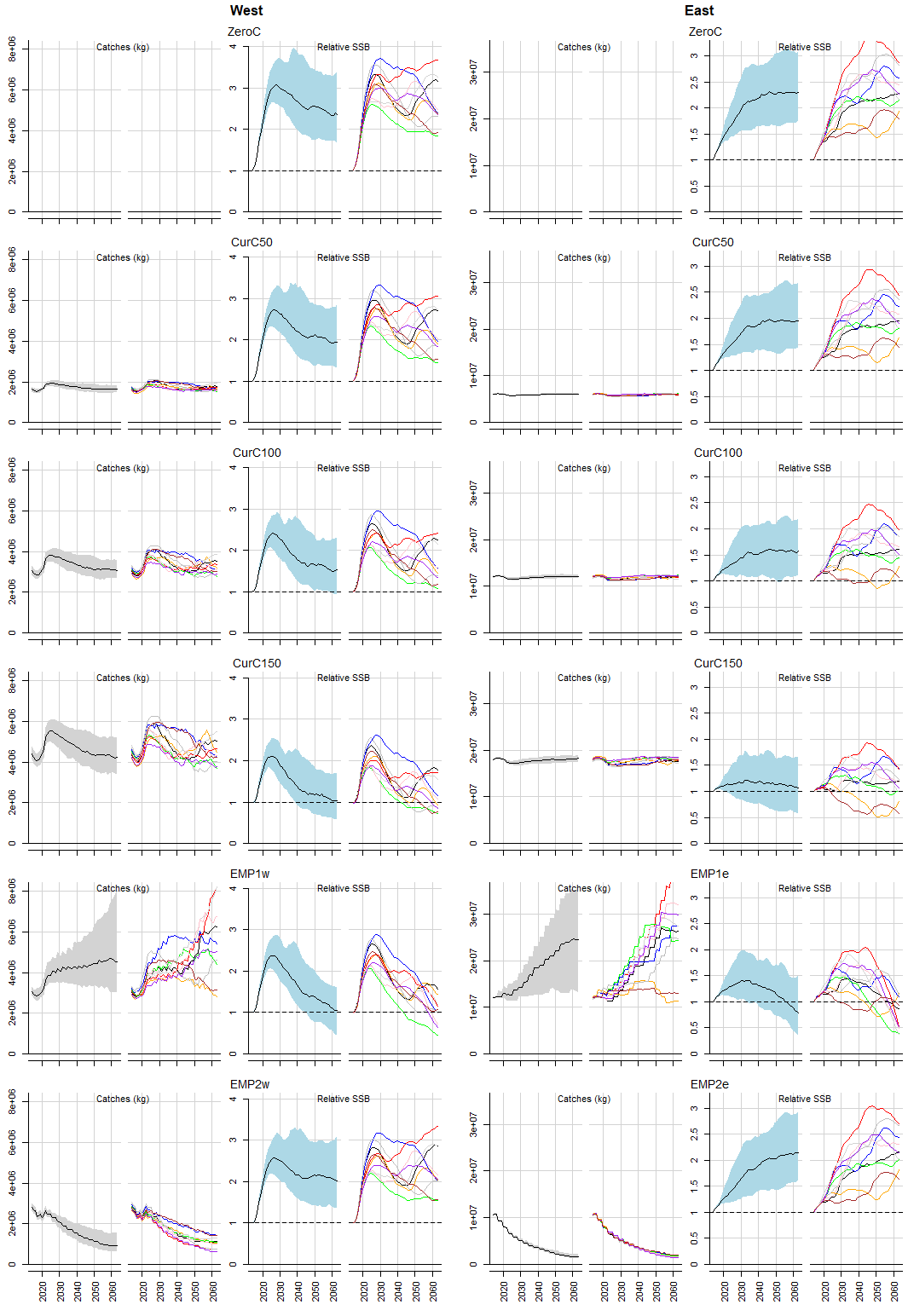
**Table 2.** Performance measures / statistics used to evaluate the performance of management procedures

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Performance Measure** | **Abbreviation** |
| a) Annual average catch for the first, second and third 10-year period of MP application | C10, C20, C30 |
| b) Spawning biomass depletion calculated relative to the deterministic equilibrium in the absence of catches for the recruitment function that applies after 10, 20 and 30 years of MP application. | D10, D20, D30 |
| c) The lowest spawning biomass depletion over the 30 years for which the MP is applied calculated relative to the deterministic equilibrium in the absence of catches for the recruitment function that applies after 30 years. | LD |
| d) Spawning biomass depletion after 30 years, but calculated relative to the trajectory that would have occurred had no catches been taken over the full period for which MP application is being considered. | DNC |
| e) The lowest spawning biomass depletion over the 30 years for which the MP is applied, but calculated relative to the zero catch trajectory specified in d). | LDNC |
| f) Kobe indicators: Probability of Overfishing (F>FMSY), Probability overfished state (B < BMSY), Probability green Kobe (F<FMSY and B>BMSY) over 30 projected years | POF, POS, PGK |
| g) Average annual variation in catches defined by: | AAVC |
|  |  |

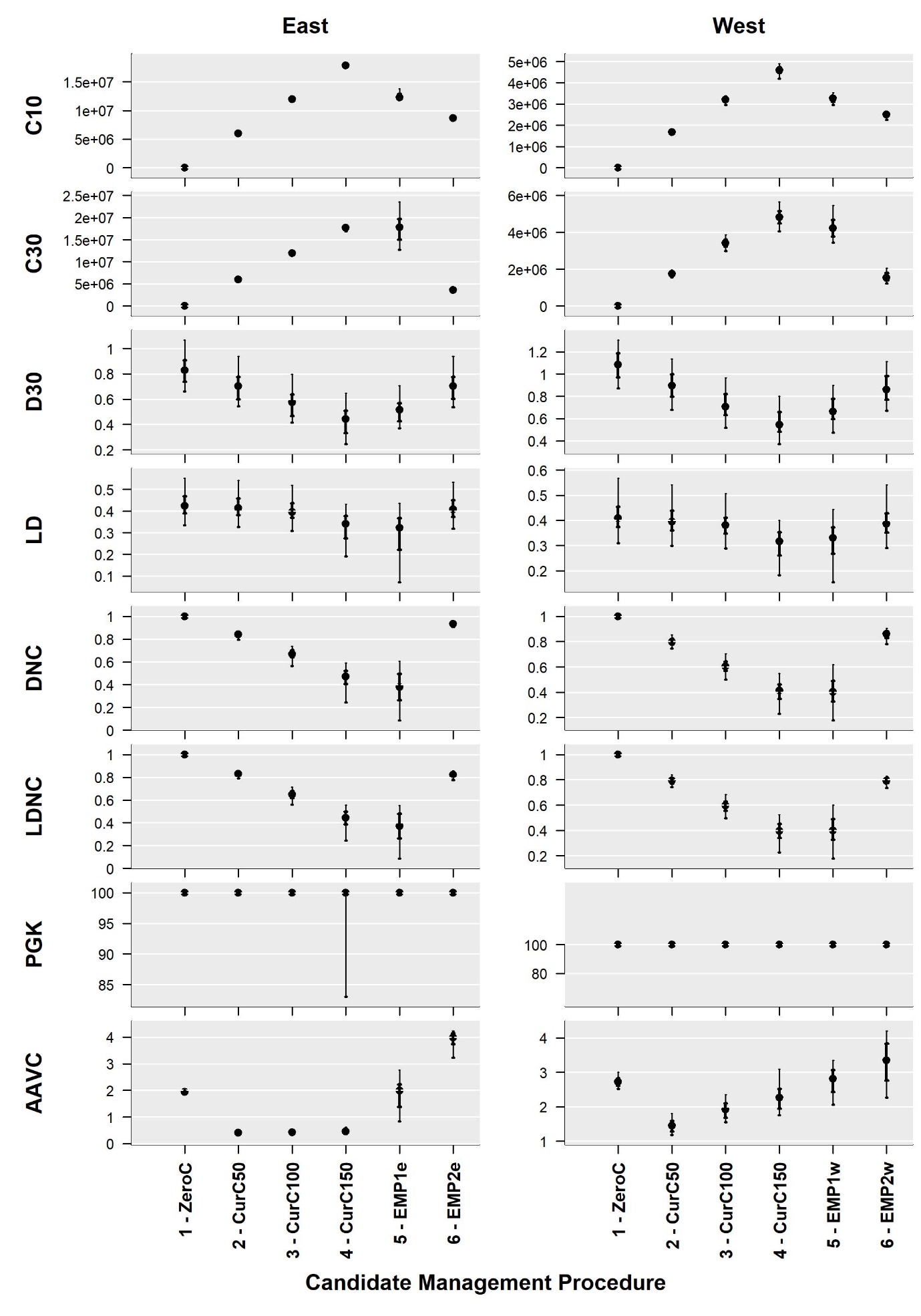
**Table 3.** Performance statistics for the 6 MPs for the East and West stocks (see Table 2 for definition of performance statistics). Catch statistics (C10, C20 and C30) are reported in units of thousand metric tonnes. Probability statistics such as probability of overfishing (POF), probability of overfished status (POS), probability of green Kobe zone (PGK) are reported as percentages, as is the inter-annual variability in catches (AAVC).

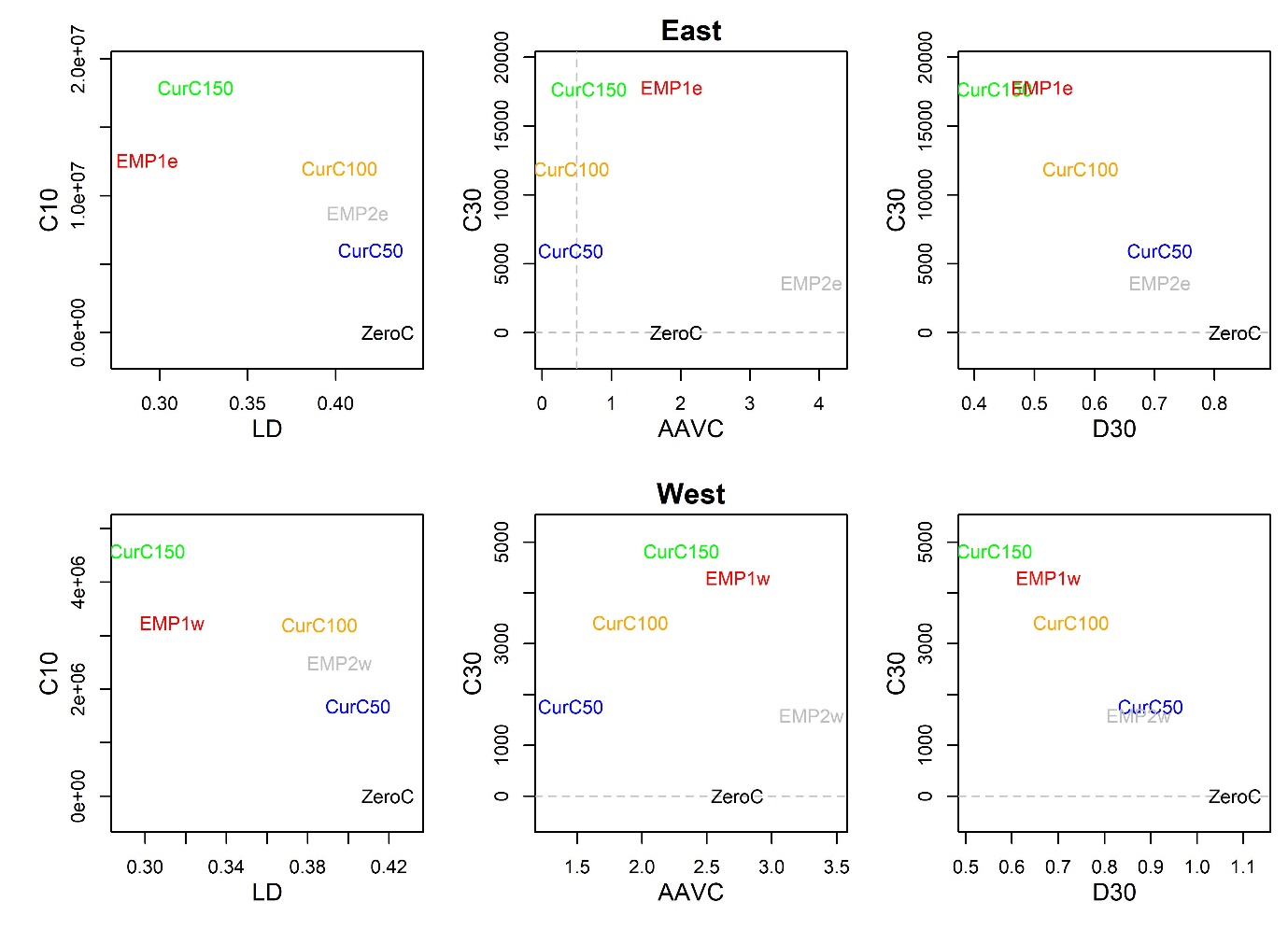


**Figures**

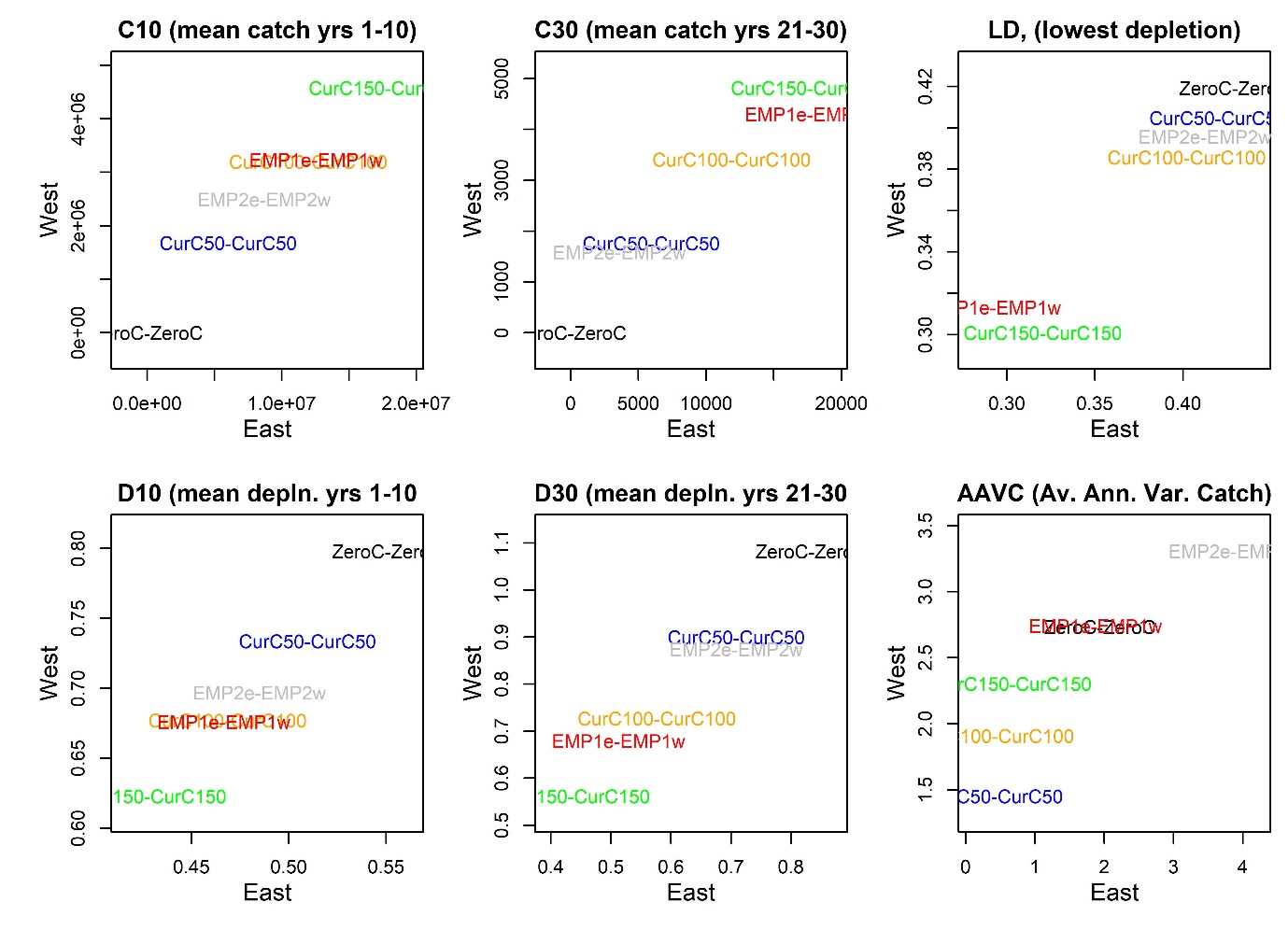


**Figure 1.** Catch and SSB trajectories for 6 MP pairs (98 simulations, OM #1). Each pair of MPs operates on the existing western and eastern areas. The result plotted here are for the West and East stocks. Each row is an MP pair. For both catch and SSB the median estimate of all simulation is a solid line with the grey shaded region representing the 5th and 95th percentiles. Colored lines represent 10 individual simulations (worm plots). CurC represents current catch MPs. CurC50, CurC100 and CurC150 are 50%, 100% and 150% of current catches.

**Figure 2.** Performance of the 6 example management procedures. Points represent medians (n=96), bold bars are 50% probability intervals and thin bars are 90% probability intervals. Mean catches over the first 10 years and 30 years of the projections (C10, C30) are in units of tonnes.



**Figure 3**. Trade-off among performance metrics within East and West stocks.



**Figure 4**. Performance metrics trade-off among East and West stocks.

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