

# Assessing Harvest Control Rules (HCRs) Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE)

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# Outline

- 1 Precautionary Approach
- 2 Management Strategy Evaluation
- 3 Process
- 4 Examples

# Precautionary Approach

## When managing fisheries decisions have to be made with incomplete knowledge

- Undesirable outcomes should be anticipated; measures taken to reduce the risk of them occurring; corrective measures should be applied immediately and be effective within an acceptable time frame.
- Requires **Limit** and **threshold Reference Points**, used as part of a **Harvest Control Rule**,
- Consideration must be given to major uncertainties. e.g.  
in status of the stocks relative to reference points, biology, environmental events,  
...

# Harvest Control Rules

## Harvest Control Rules

- **HCRs** will not necessarily be precautionary if they are not formally evaluated to determine how well they actually achieve their goals given uncertainty.
- There use simulation first to evaluate the impact of the main sources of uncertainty on the robustness of alternative **HCRs** and Management Strategies

# Management Strategy Evaluation

## Use of simulation modelling to evaluate the impact of the main sources of uncertainties

- Allows a fuller consideration of uncertainty as required by the Precautionary Approach;
- Provides stability if management objectives and how to evaluate how well alternative management strategies meet them are agreed through a dialogue between scientists and stakeholders; and
- Can be used to guide the scientific process by identifying where the reduction of scientific uncertainty will improve management and so help to ensure that expenditure is prioritised to provide the best research, monitoring and enforcement.



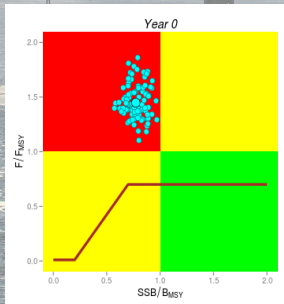
# MSE Process

## Six Step Program

- Identification** of management objectives and mapping these to performance measures to quantify how well they are achieved
- Selection** of hypotheses about system dynamics for building **Operating Models** (i.e. Simulation Models)
- Building** the simulation models, i.e. Conditioning the OMs on data and knowledge, and possible rejection of and weighting of the different hypotheses.
- Identifying** alternative management strategies, i.e. the combination of pre-defined data, stock assessment methods and reference points and HCRs.
- Running** the simulations using the HCRs as feedback control procedures; and
- Agreeing** the Management Strategies that best meet management objectives.

# Principles of Decision Making [REC 11-13]

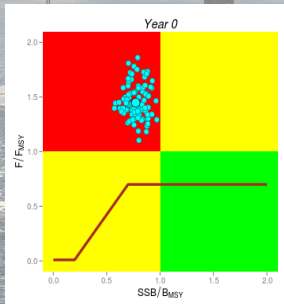
## Red Quadrant i.e. overfished and overfishing



- Management should ensure a high probability of ending overfishing in as **short a time period as possible**
- A plan must be adopted for rebuilding taking into account stock biology and SCRS advice
- Risk Levels, Probabilities and Time Scales?
- Short-term objective to stop overfishing.
- Long-term objective to recover stock to a level that can support MSY

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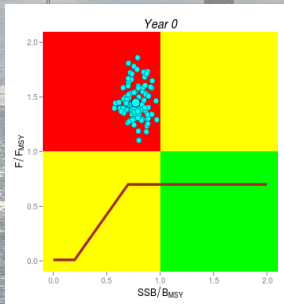


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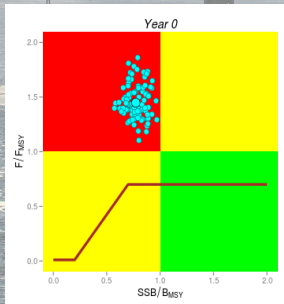
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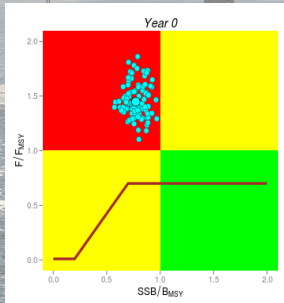
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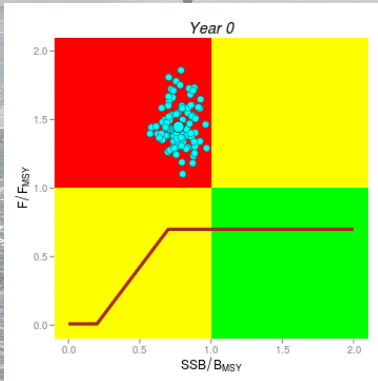
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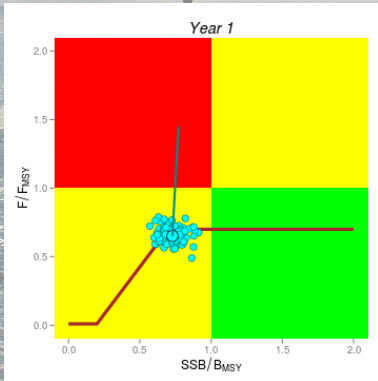
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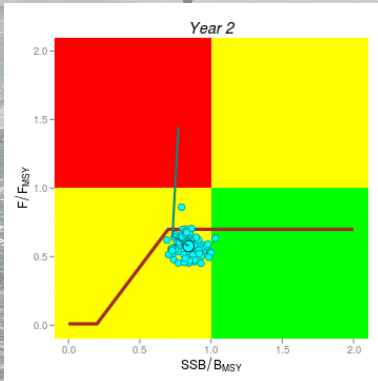
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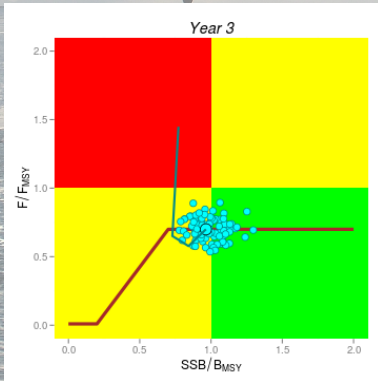
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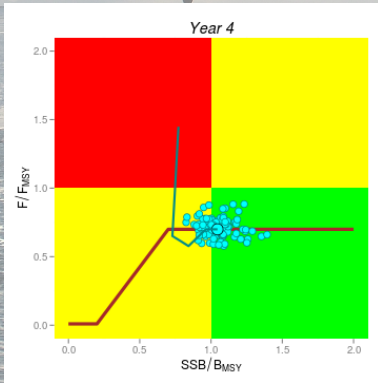
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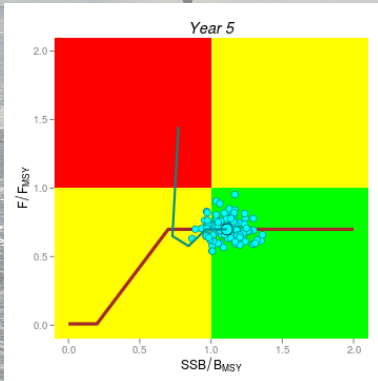
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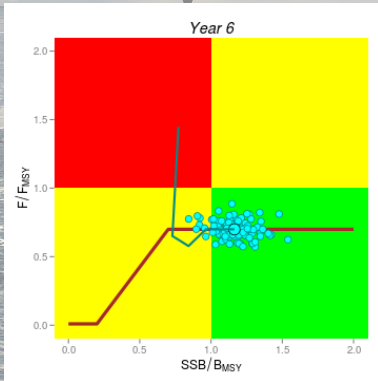
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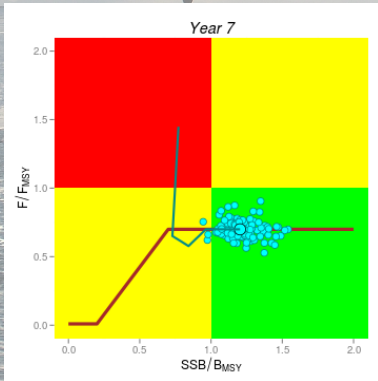
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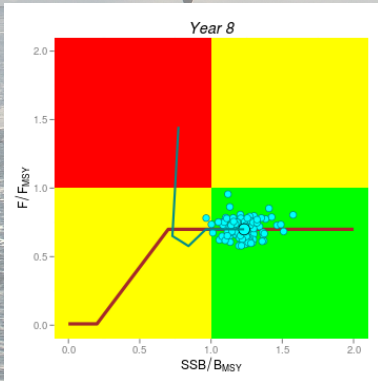
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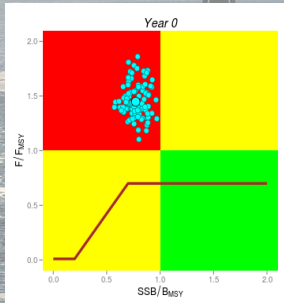
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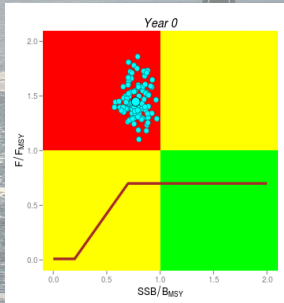
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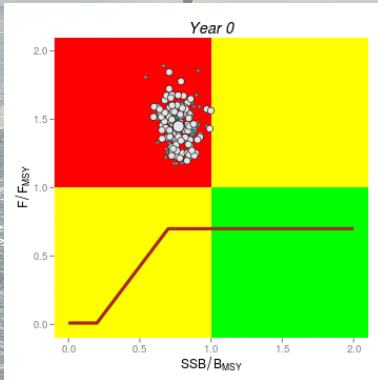


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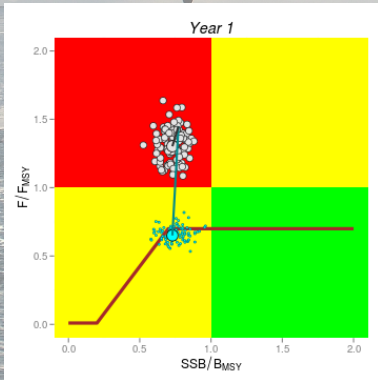
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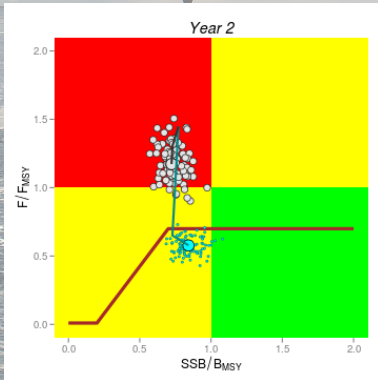
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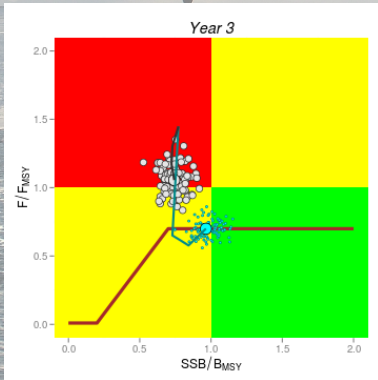
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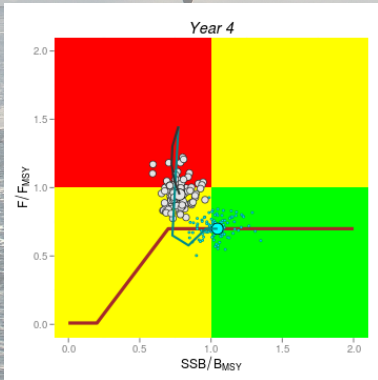
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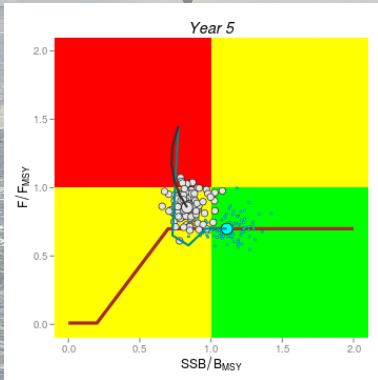
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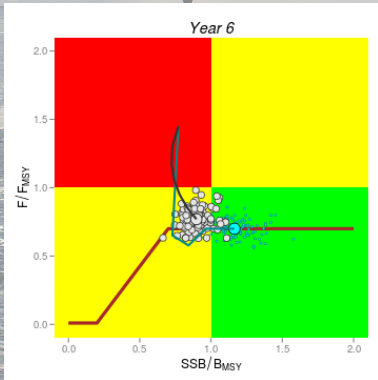
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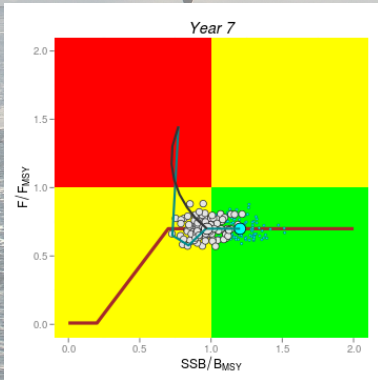
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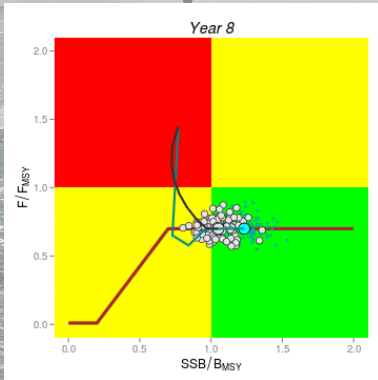
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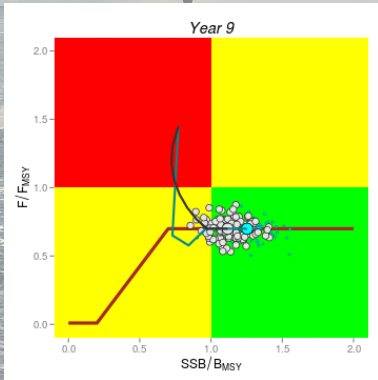
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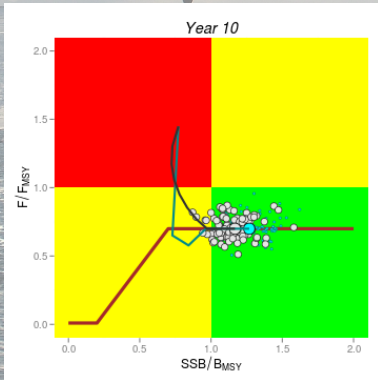
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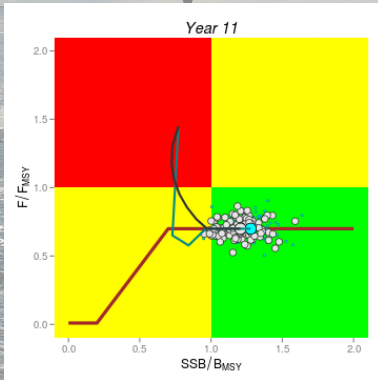
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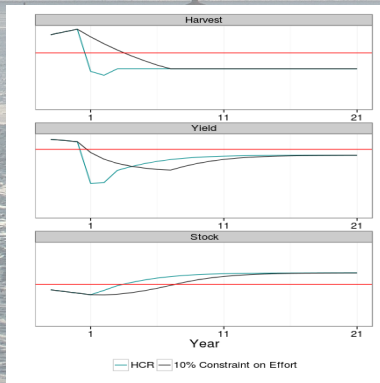
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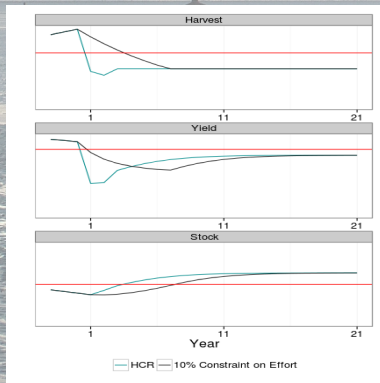


## 10% F Constraint

- Takes 7 years for F to be reduced to target
- Yield is higher initially but is less in the medium term
- Stock recovery takes twice as long, 6 as opposed to 3 years

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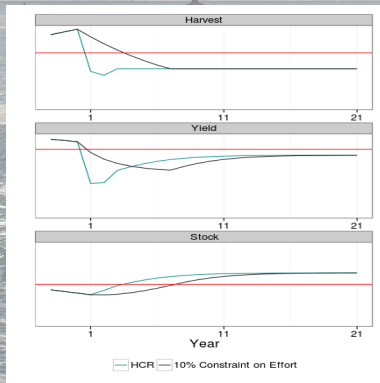


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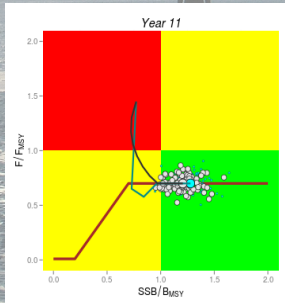


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## Green Quadrant Stock Recovered



- Management measures shall be designed to result in a high probability of maintaining the stock within the green quadrant

# MSE Example

## MSE Example

**Finance** Invest the Capital  
and live off Interest

- Get a bank statement as requiT
- **Warning!** Investments can decrease as well as increase in value

**Fisheries** Keep the stock  
above  $B_{MSY}$  and harvest the  
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- Only get a stock assessment once a year, if lucky!
- Estimate of current stock status has large uncertainty
- What if environmental change Tuces recruitment?

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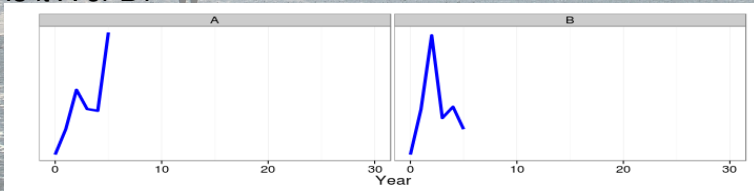
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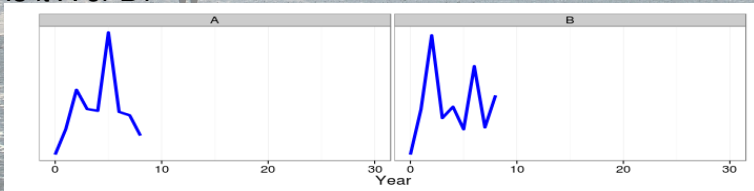
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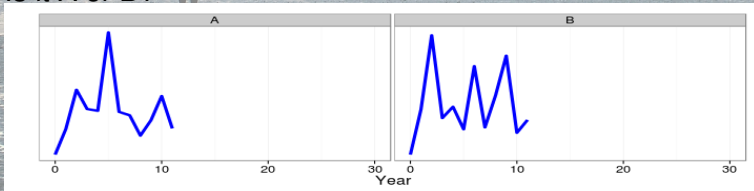
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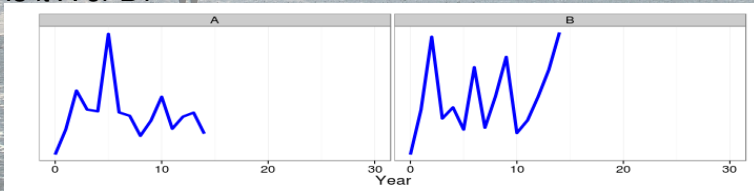
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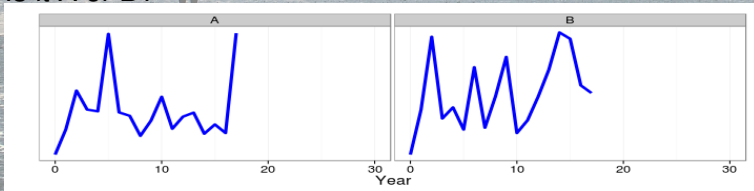
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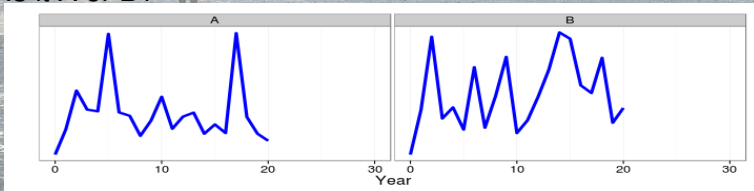




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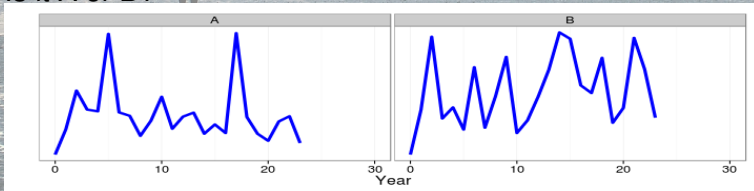
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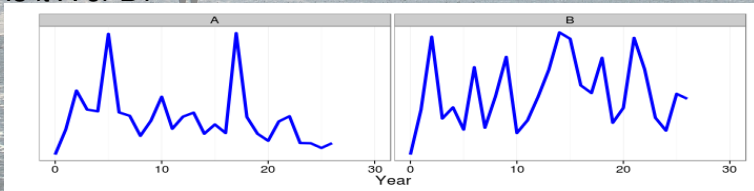
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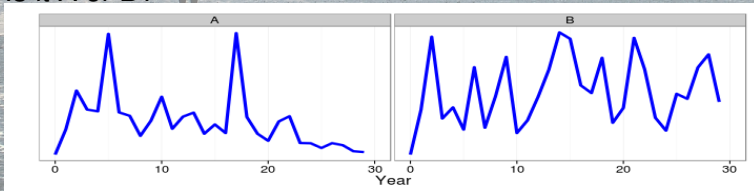
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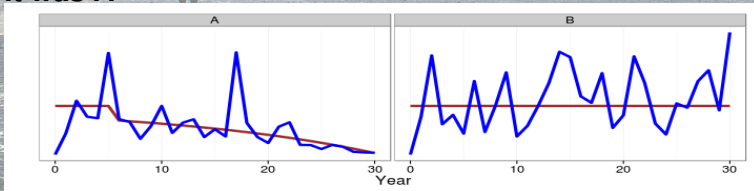
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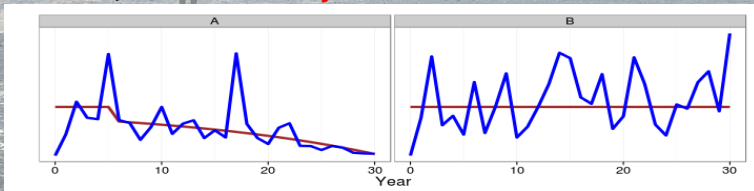
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# MSE Example

There has been a **Regime Shift**

It was A, **but it took 20 years to work it out!**





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It took 20 years to work out  
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**But we can not wait 20  
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- Simulate two hypotheses, i.e.
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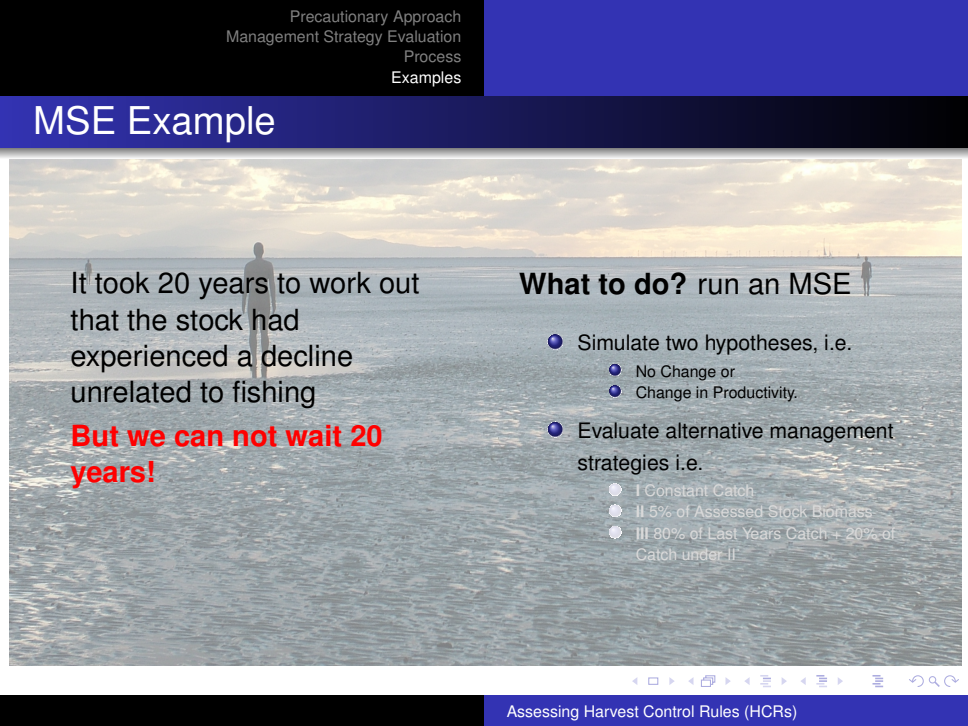
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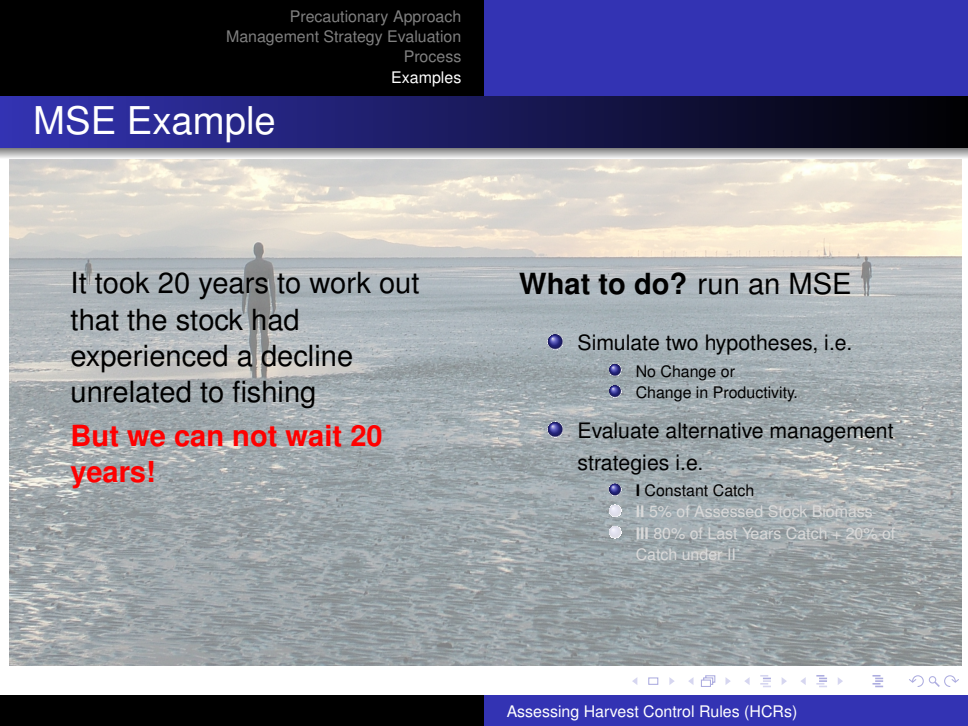
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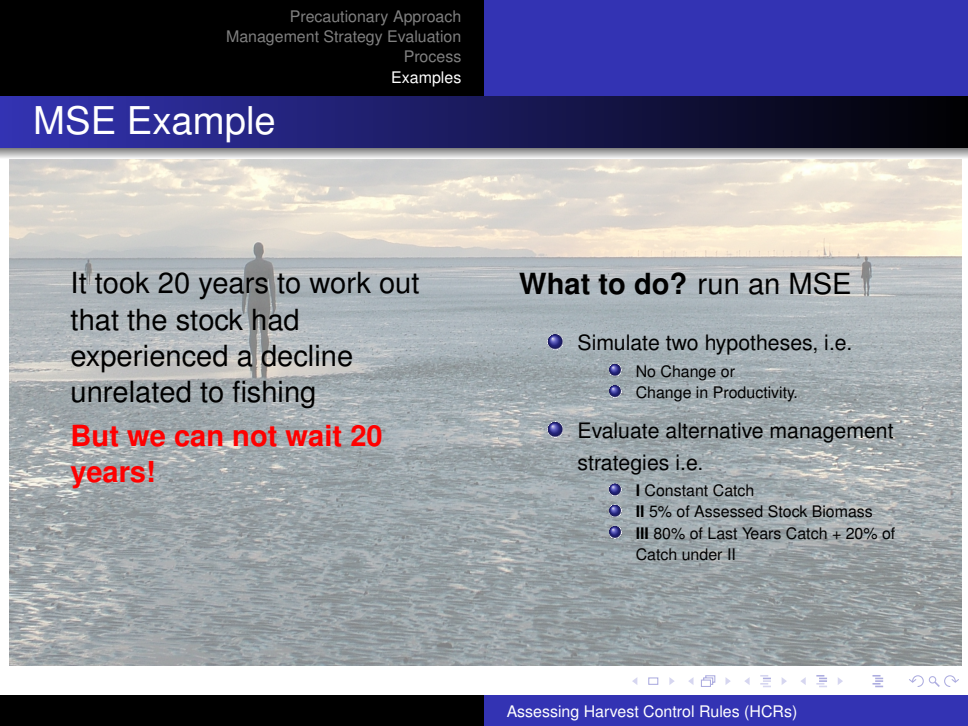
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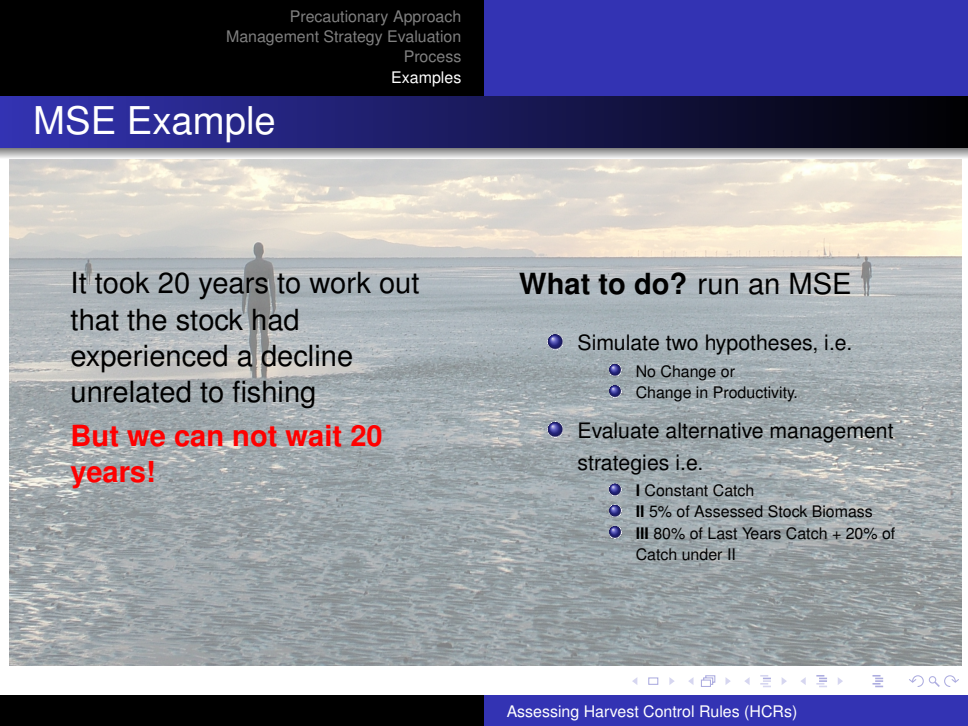
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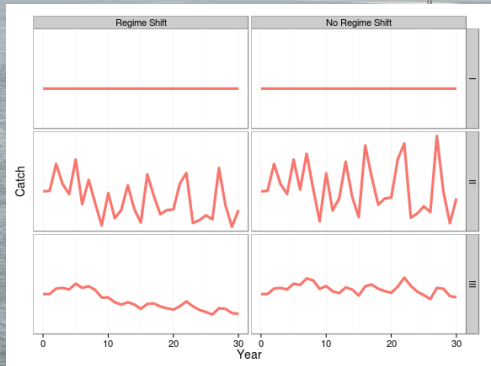
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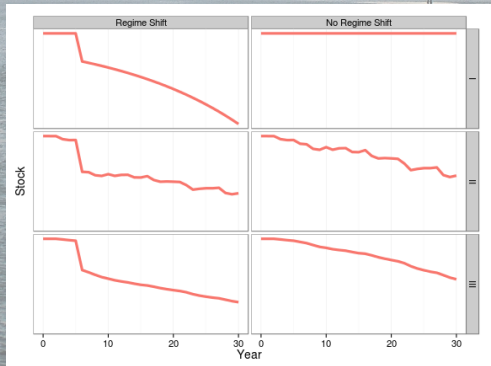
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### What happened to the Stock?



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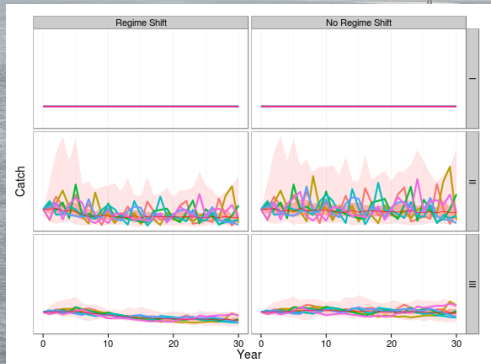
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### Results

- Catch most variable under II

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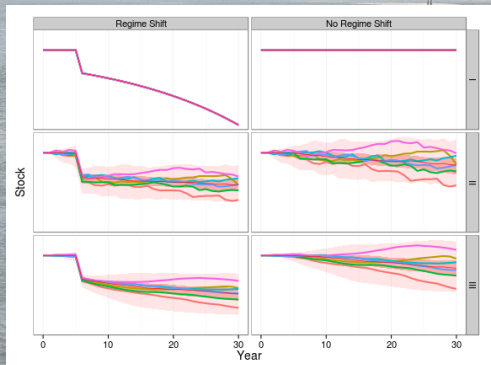
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- III 80% of last years catch + 20% of catch given under II

## Results

- I and II are robust

## What happened to the Stock?



# MSE Example

## Results from MSE

- Strategies II and III are robust
- Catch is more variable under Strategy II
- Risk of not being in the Green Quadrant?
- Trade-offs between objectives?
- Risk of SCRS getting dynamics wrong and Regime Shifts, ...
- How to prioritise funding to get appropriate research, monitoring and enforcement levels? **Josu made me add this!**



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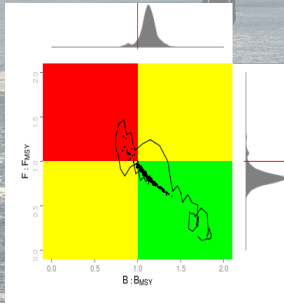
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# Conditioning Operating Models

## Stock Assessment



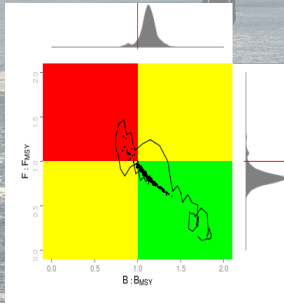
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- North Atlantic Swordfish: **1 Assessment**
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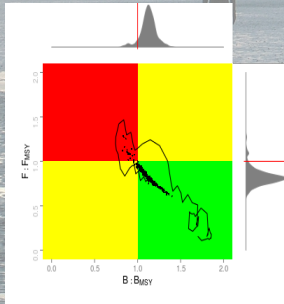


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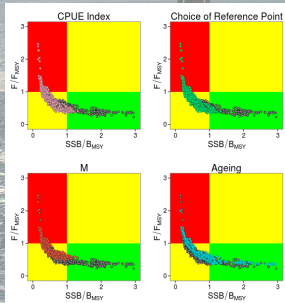


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## Running an MSE requires many Operating Models

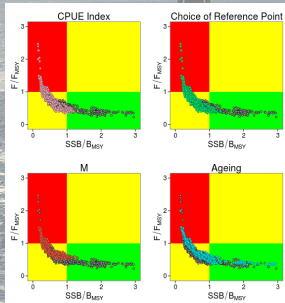


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- Task I & II: Quality of data
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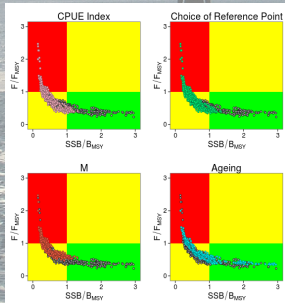


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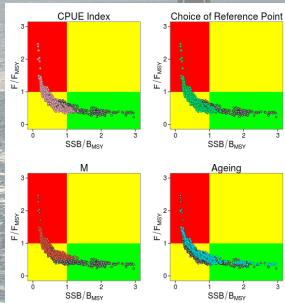
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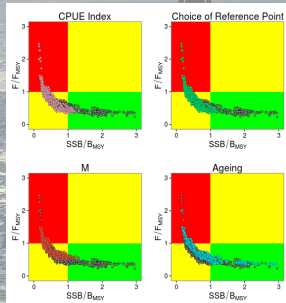
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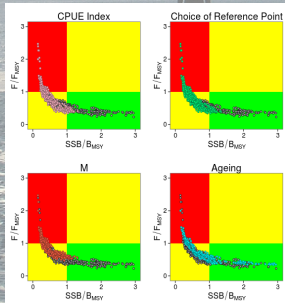


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# MSE Work By SCRS

## MSE Work In Progress

**Generic Operating Model** based either on an existing stock assessment, e.g. North Atlantic Albacore, or life history characteristics for data poor stocks.

**Management Procedure** a biomass stock assessment model using only CPUE and catch, e.g. North Atlantic Swordfish.

**GBYP Management Procedures** based on a stock assessment model or data only (e.g. Southern Bluefin).

**Operating Model** includes a range of hypotheses and will simulate data sets to reflect uncertainty about knowledge of biology, ecology and our ability to observe and control the fisheries.

**Evaluation** with respect to their ability to meet multiple management objectives and trade-offs between them for different choices e.g. to invest in surveys, tagging, biological studies, more monitoring, better control, ...

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# Six Step Process for Conducting an MSE

## Six Step Program

- Identification** of management objectives and mapping these to performance measures to quantify how well they are achieved
- Selection** of hypotheses about system dynamics for building **Operating Models** (i.e. Simulation Models)
- Building** the simulation models, i.e. Conditioning the OMs on data and knowledge, and possible rejection of and weighting of the different hypotheses.
- Identifying** alternative management strategies, i.e. the combination of pre-defined data, stock assessment methods and reference points and HCRs.
- Running** the simulations using the HCRs as feedback control procedures; and
- Agreeing** the Management Strategies that best meet management objectives.



# Management Strategy Evaluation

## Use of simulation modelling to evaluate the impact of the main sources of uncertainties

- Allows a fuller consideration of uncertainty as required by the Precautionary Approach;
- Provides stability if management objectives and how to evaluate how well alternative management strategies meet them are agreed through a dialogue between scientists and stakeholders; and
- Can be used to guide the scientific process by identifying where the reduction of scientific uncertainty will improve management and so help to ensure that expenditure is prioritised to provide the best research, monitoring and enforcement.