***Pacific Bluefin Tuna (Thunnus orientalis)***

***Provision of scientific information***

ISC presented SC12-SA-WP-07 (2016 Pacific Bluefin Tuna Stock Assessment).

Status and trends

* SC12 noted that ISC provided the following conclusions on the stock status of Pacific bluefin tuna in the Pacific Ocean in 2016 presented in SC12-SA-WP-07 (2016 Pacific Bluefin Tuna Stock Assessment):

“The PBFWG conducted a benchmark assessment (base-case model) using the best available fisheries and biological information. The base-case model fits well the data that were considered to be more reliable and is internally consistent among most of the sources of data. The 2016 base-case model is a substantial improvement compared to the 2014 assessment and fits all reliable data well. The base-case model indicates: (1) spawning stock biomass (SSB) fluctuated throughout the assessment period (fishing years 1952-2014) and (2) the SSB steadily declined from 1996 to 2010; and (3) the decline appears to have ceased since 2010, although the stock

remains near the historic low. The model diagnostics suggest that the estimated biomass trend for the last 30 years is considered robust although SSB prior to the 1980s is uncertain due to data limitations.

Using the base-case model, the 2014 (terminal year) SSB was estimated to be around 17,000 t (Figure 7-4), which is about 9,000 t below the terminal year estimated in the 2014 assessment (26,000 in 2012). This is because of improvements to the input data and refinements to the assessment model scaled down the estimated value of SSB and not because the SSB declined from 2012 to 2014.

2 It was noted that the term small fish is not used in CMM 2015-04; however, the measure states “Further substantial

reductions in fishing mortality and juvenile catch over the whole range of juvenile ages should be considered…”

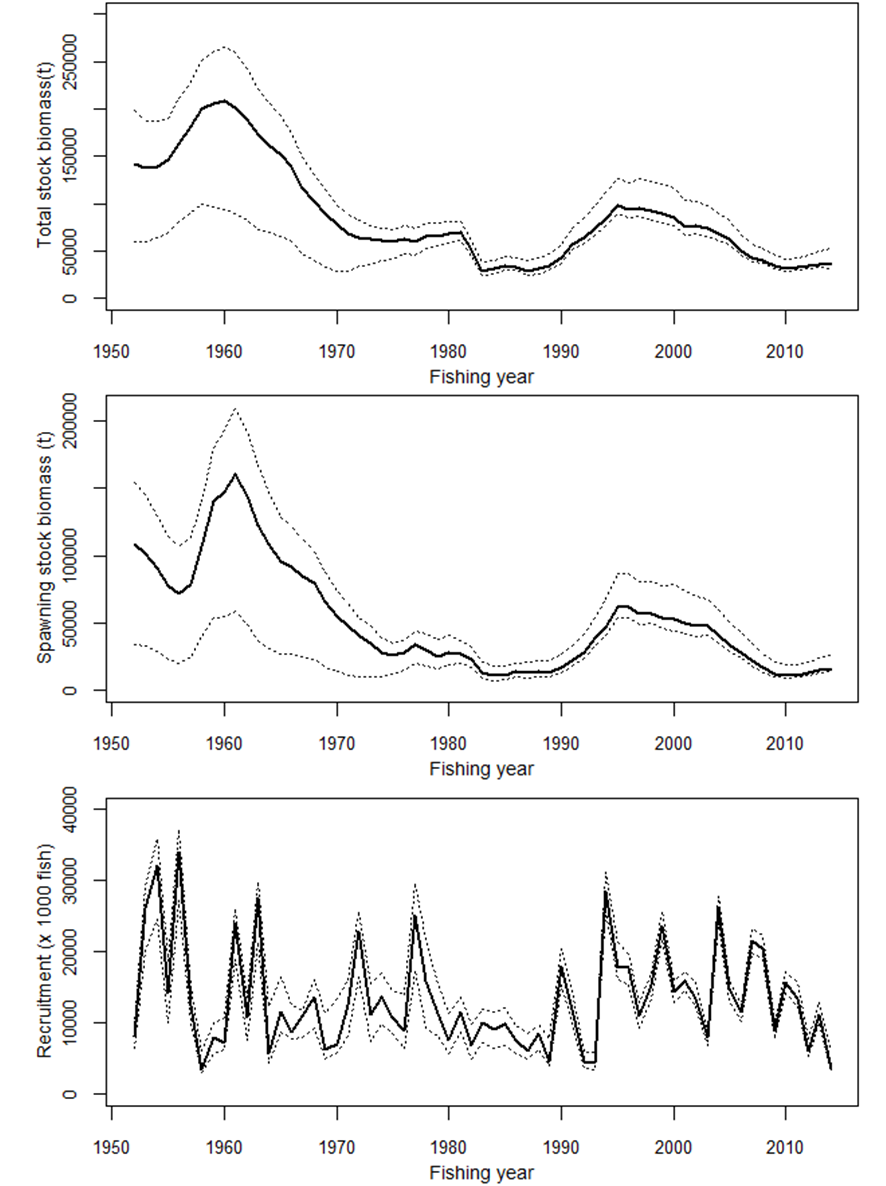


Figure 7-4 Total stock biomass (top), spawning stock biomass (middle) and recruitment (bottom) of PBF from the base-case model. The solid line indicates point estimate and dashed lines indicate the 90% confidence interval.

Recruitment estimates fluctuate widely without an apparent trend. The 2014 recruitment was relatively low, and the average recruitment for the last five years may have been below the

historical average level (Figure 7-4). Note that recruitments in terminal years in an assessment are highly uncertain due to limited information on the cohorts. However, two of the last three data points from the Japanese troll CPUE-based index of recruitment, which was consistent with other data in the model, are at their lowest level since the start of the index (1980). Estimated age-specific fishing mortalities on the stock during 2011-2013 and 2002-2004 (the base period for WCPFC CMM 2015-04) are presented in Figure 7-5. Most age-specific fishing mortalities

(*F*) for intermediate ages (2-10 years) are substantially above F2002-2004 while those for age 0 as well as ages 11 and above are lower (Table 7-1).

Table 7-1. Percent change of estimated age-specific fishing mortalities of PBF from 2002-2004 to 2011-2013**.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| change from F2002-2004 to F2011-2013 | -28% | -1% | +96% | +4% | +86% | +43% | -9% | +81% | +21% | +23% | +5% | -5% | -7% | -8% | -9% | -10% | -10% | -10% | -11% | -11% | -11% |

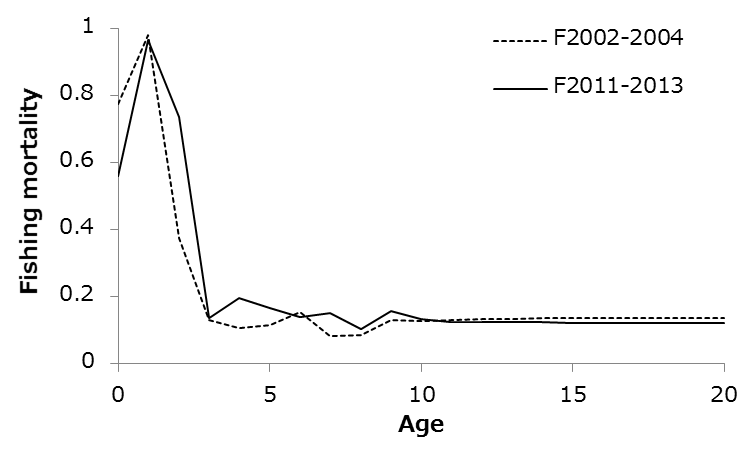


Figure 7-5. Geometric means of annual age-specific (years) fishing mortalities of PBF for 2002-2004 (dashed line) and 2011-2013 (solid line).

Although no limit reference points have been established for the PBF stock under the auspices of the WCPFC and IATTC, the F2011-2013 exceeds all calculated biological reference points except for FMED and FLOSS despite slight reductions to F in recent years (Table 7-2).

**The ratio of SSB in 2014 relative to the theoretical unfished3 SSB (SSB2014/SSBF=0, the depletion ratio) is 2.6%4 and SSB2012/SSBF=0 is 2.1% indicating a slight increase from 2012 to 2014.** Although the SSB2014/SSBF=0 for this assessment (2.6%) is lower than SSB2012/SSBF=0 from the 2014 assessment (4.2%), this difference is due to improvements to the input data and model structure (Figure 7-4) rather than a decline in SSB from 2012 to 2014. Note that potential

3 “Unfished” refers to what SSB would be had there been no fishing.

4 The unfished SSB is estimated based upon equilibrium assumptions of no environmental or density-dependent effects.

effects on Fs as a result of the measures of the WCPFC and IATTC starting in 2015 or by other voluntary measures are not yet reflected in the data used in this assessment.

Since reference points for PBF have yet to be identified, two examples of Kobe plots (Figure 7-6: plot A based on SSBMED and FMED, plot B based on SSB20% and SPR20%) are presented.

These versions of the Kobe plot represent two interpretations of stock status in an effort to prompt further discussion. In summary, if these were the reference points, overfishing would be occurring or just at the threshold in the case of FMED; and the stock would be considered overfished. Plot B shows that the stock has remained in an overfished and -overfishing status for the vast majority of the assessment period if F20% and SSB20% are the reference points. The ISC notes that the SSB estimates before 1980 are more uncertain and that the reason why the fishing mortality is estimated to be so high right after the WWII is not well understood. The low biomass level at the beginning of the assessment period (1952) could potentially be the result of relatively high catches prior to the assessment period.

Table 7-2. Ratios of the estimated fishing mortalities F2002-2004, F2009-2011 and F2011-2013 relative to computed F- based biological reference points and SSB (t) and depletion ratio for the terminal year of the reference period for PBF.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Fmax | F0.1 | Fmed | Floss | F10% | F20% | F30% | F40% | Estimated SSB for terminal year of each | Depletion ratio for terminal year of each |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | reference period | reference period |
| 2002-2004 | 1.86 | 2.59 | 1.09 | 0.80 | 1.31 | 1.89 | 2.54 | 3.34 | 41,069 | 0.064 |
| 2009-2011 | 1.99 | 2.78 | 1.17 | 0.85 | 1.41 | 2.03 | 2.72 | 3.58 | 11,860 | 0.018 |
| 2011-2013 | 1.63 | 2.28 | 0.96 | 0.70 | 1.15 | 1.66 | 2.23 | 2.94 | 15,703 | 0.024 |

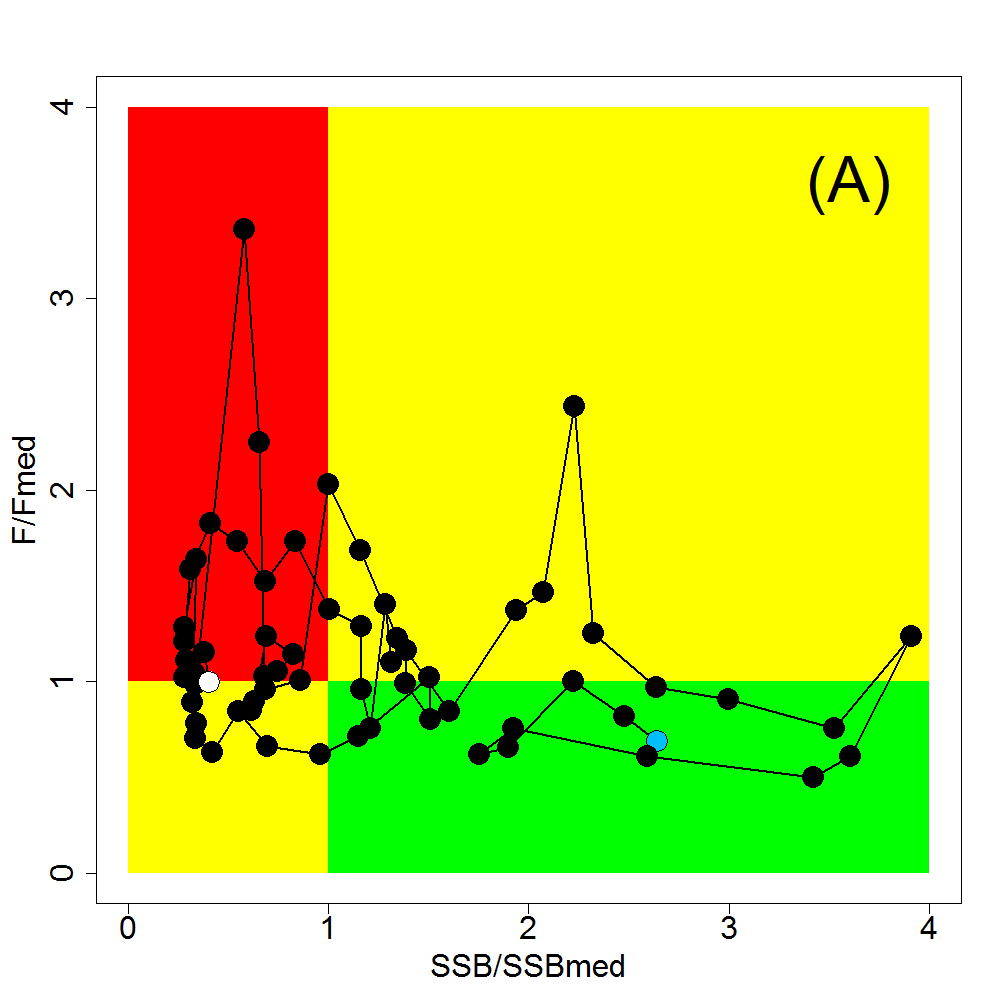
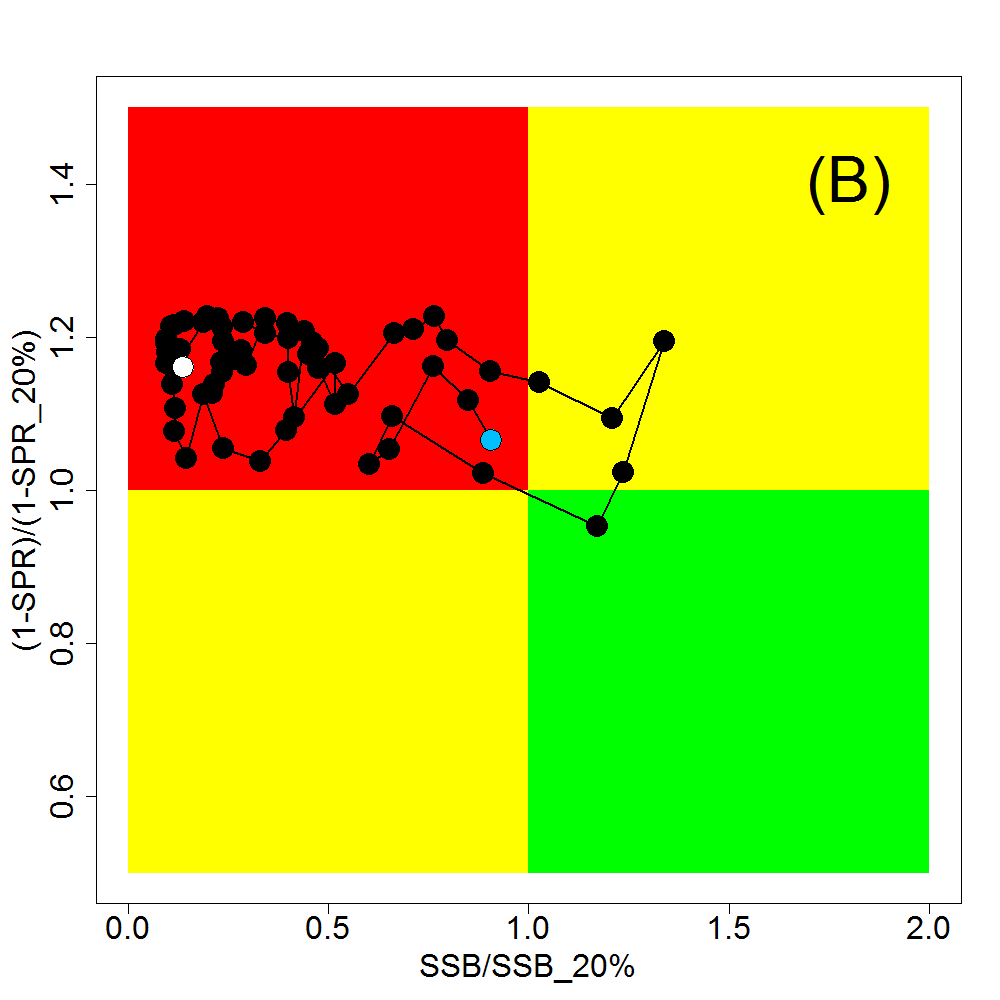
 

Figure 7-6. Kobe plots for PBF. (A) SSBMED and FMED; (B) SSB20% and SPR20% based. Note that SSBMED is estimated as the median of estimated SSB over whole assessment period (40,944 t) and FMED is calculated as an F to provide SSBMED in long-term, while the plots are points of estimates. The blue and white points on the plot show the start (1952) and end (2014) year of the period modelled in the stock assessment, respectively.

Historically, the WPO coastal fisheries group has had the greatest impact on the PBF stock, but since about the early 1990s the WPO purse seine fleets, in particular those targeting small fish (age 0-1), have had a greater impact, and the effect of these fleets in 2014 was greater than any of the other fishery groups. The impact of the EPO fishery was large before the mid-1980s, decreasing significantly thereafter. The WPO longline fleet has had a limited effect on the stock throughout the analysis period (Figure 7-7). This is because the impact of a fishery on a stock depends on both the number and size of the fish caught by each fleet; i.e., catching a high number of smaller juvenile fish can have a greater impact on future spawning stock biomass than catching the same weight of larger mature fish.

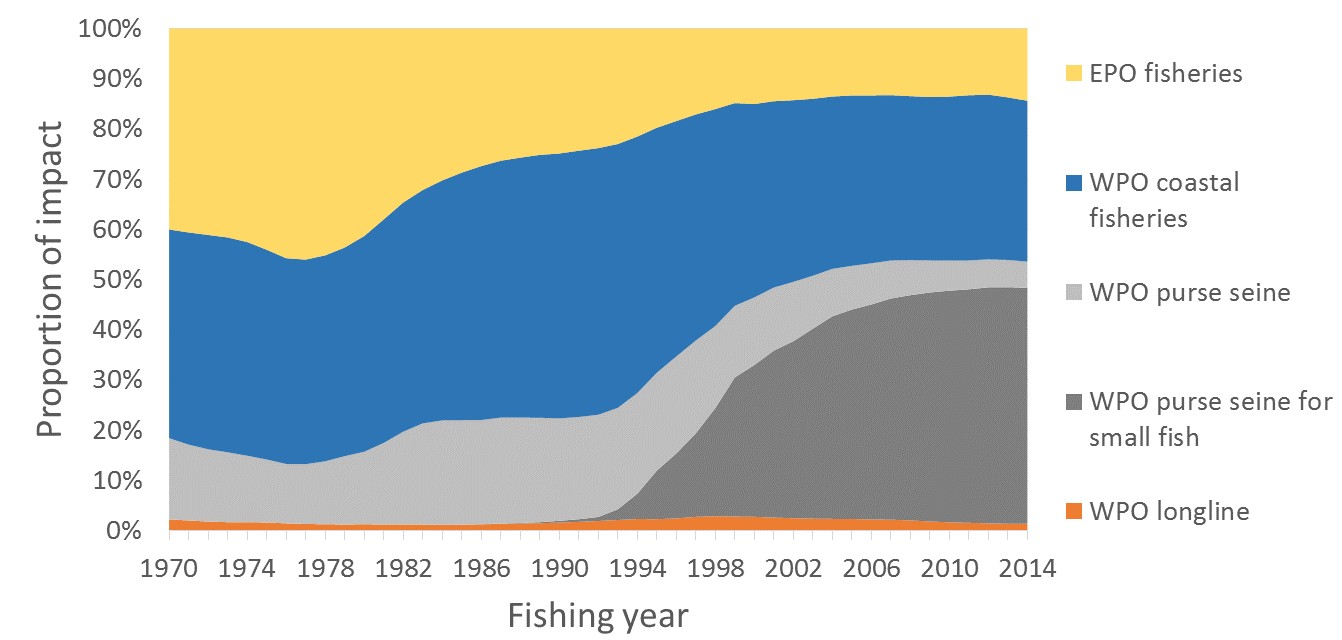
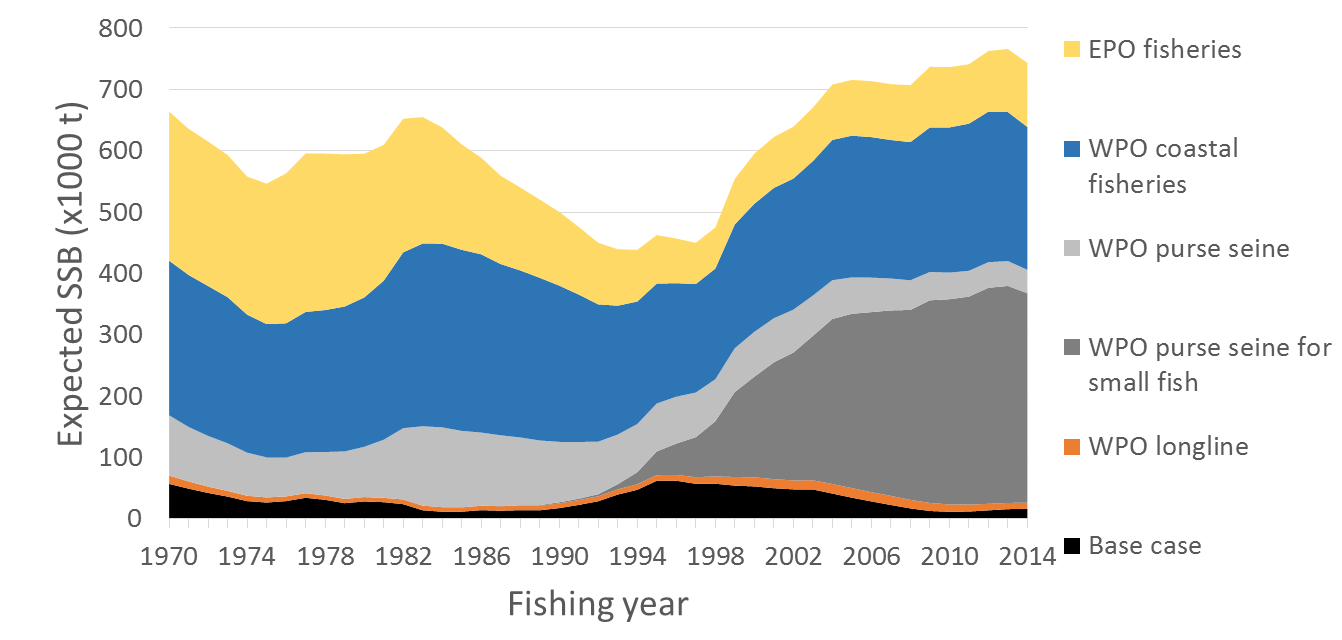


Figure 7-7. Trajectory of the spawning stock biomass of a simulated population of PBF when zero fishing mortality (F=0) is assumed and the STET at F=0 is the same as estimated in the base-case assessment model, estimated by the base-case model. (Top: absolute impact, bottom: relative impact). Fleet definition; WPO longline: F1, F12, F17. WPO purse seine for small fish: F2, F3, F18. WPO purse seine: F4, F5. WPO coastal fisheries: F6-11, F16, F19. EPO fisheries: F13, F14, F15. “

* In the absence of any agreed definition of a drastic drop in stock recruitment referred to in CMM 2015-04, SC12 notes with concern that the 2012 and 2014 recruitments are at the lowest levels observed since 1980, noting that ISC noted that recruitment in the terminal years of any assessment is highly uncertain. SC12 also noted a comment from Japan that some indices of 2015 recruitment are above the 2014 level and early anecdotal information regarding the 2016 recruitment suggests it is not particularly low.
* The provisional total Pacific Bluefin tuna catch in 2015 was 11,020 mt in the North Pacific Ocean, which was a 36% decrease over 2014 and a 30% decrease over the average for 2010-2014.
* SC12 noted that, based on the latest stock assessment carried out by ISC in 2016, SC12 noted that the Pacific bluefin tuna spawning stock biomass is depleted to 2.6% of the estimated unfished spawning stock biomass (SBF=0). SC12 emphasized that this depletion level is considerably below the biomass depletion-based Limit Reference Point of 20% of SBF=0 set by the Commission for all other WCPFC key tuna stocks (skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye, south Pacific albacore and north Pacific albacore). However, SC12 also notes that the Pacific bluefin tuna stock remained below 20% of SBF=0 for most of the time of assessment. SC12 also noted that the initial rebuilding target currently defined by the CMM 2015-04, the median of the SSB of the stock assessment period (42,582 mt) corresponds to a spawning biomass of around 7% of estimated unfished spawning stock biomass.

Management advice and implications

* SC12 noted the following conservation advice from ISC:

“The steady decline in SSB from 1996 to 2010 appears to have ceased, although SSB2014 is near the historic low and the stock is experiencing exploitation rates above all calculated biological reference points except for FMED and FLOSS.

The projection results based on the base-case model under several harvest and recruitment scenarios and time schedules are shown in Table 7-3 and Figure 7-8. Under all examined scenarios the initial goal of WCPFC, rebuilding to SSBMED by 2024 with at least 60% probability, is reached and the risk of SSB falling below SSBLOSS at least once in 10 years was low.

The projection results indicate that the probability of SSB recovering to the initial WCPFC target (SSBMED by 2024, 38,000 t, calculated in the same manner as the previous assessment) is 69% or above the level prescribed in the WCPFC CMM if low recruitment scenario is assumed and WCPFC CMM 2015-04 and IATTC Resolution C-14-06 continue in force and are fully implemented (Table 4: Scenario 2 with low recruitment).

The ISC notes there are technical inconsistencies in the calculation of SSBMED in the assessment and projection. The ISC also notes the current calculation of SSBMED in the projection includes the most recent estimates of SSB and unless a fixed period of years is specified to calculate SSBMED, the calculation of SSBMED could be influenced by future trends in spawning biomass. The ISC therefore recommends defining SSBMED as the median point estimate for a fixed period of time, either, 1952-2012 or 1952-2014. If 1952-2012 is chosen, then SSBMED is estimated to be 41,069 t, and if 1952-2014 is chosen, SSBMED is 40,994 t. The probabilities of achieving 41,000 t under various scenarios are provided in Table 7-3. The probabilities of achieving 43,000 t, where WCPFC CMM 2015-04’s initial rebuilding target is specified as 42,592 t, are also provided in Table 7-3, although this value is derived from the previous assessment and is higher than the SSBMED calculated in the current assessment. The ISC recommends that in the future absolute values should not be used for the initial rebuilding target, as the calculated values of reference points would change from assessment to assessment.

Scenario 2 with low recruitment has the lowest prospect of recovery among the examined harvest scenarios. The probability of achieving the WCPFC’s initial target (SSBMED by 2024) would increase if more conservative management measures were implemented as shown in Table 7-3 and Figure 7-8. The projection results indicate that a 10% reduction in the catch limit for fish smaller than the weight threshold in CMM 2015-04 would have a larger effect on recovery than a 10% reduction in the catch limit for fish larger than the weight threshold. (Figure 7-8 (D)). The ISC notes that the current assessment model uses a maturity ogive that assumes 20%, 50% and 100% maturity in age 3 (weight on July 1: 34kg), 4 (weight on July 1: 58kg) and 5 (weight on July 1: 85kg), respectively, while the WCPFC CMM 2015-04 specifies that catches of fish smaller than 30kg should be reduced. The weight threshold in the CMM needs to be increased to 85kg (weight of age 5) if the intent is to reduce catches on all juveniles according to the maturity ogive in the assessment.

The projections results assuming a stronger stock-recruitment relationship (where *h*=0.9) than in the assessment model are not necessarily more pessimistic than the low recruitment scenario. The projection results assume that the CMMs are fully implemented and are based on certain biological or other assumptions. In particular, the ISC noted the implementation of size based management measures need to be monitored carefully. If conditions change, the projection results would be more uncertain. Given the low SSB, the uncertainty in future recruitment, and the influence of recruitment has on stock biomass, monitoring recruitment and SSB should be strengthened so that the recruitment trends can be understood in a timely manner.

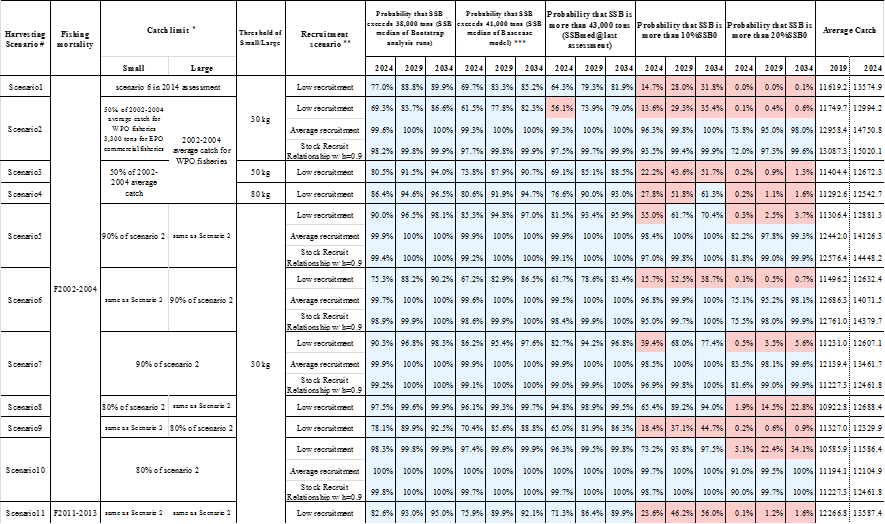


Table 7-3. Future projection scenarios for PBF and their probability of achieving various target levels by various time schedules based on the base-case model.

\* Catch limits for EPO commercial fisheries is applied for all the catch (small and large fish) made by the Fleets.

\*\* Average recruitment refers to the recruitment for the whole assessment period while low recruitment refers to that of 1980-1989.

\*\*\* Probability that SSB exceeds 41,000 tons (SSB median of Base case model) developed by PBFWG at ISC16 Plenary.

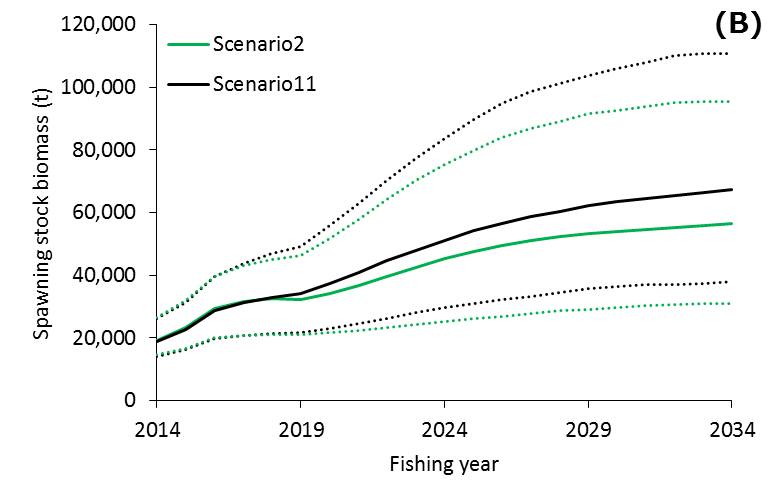
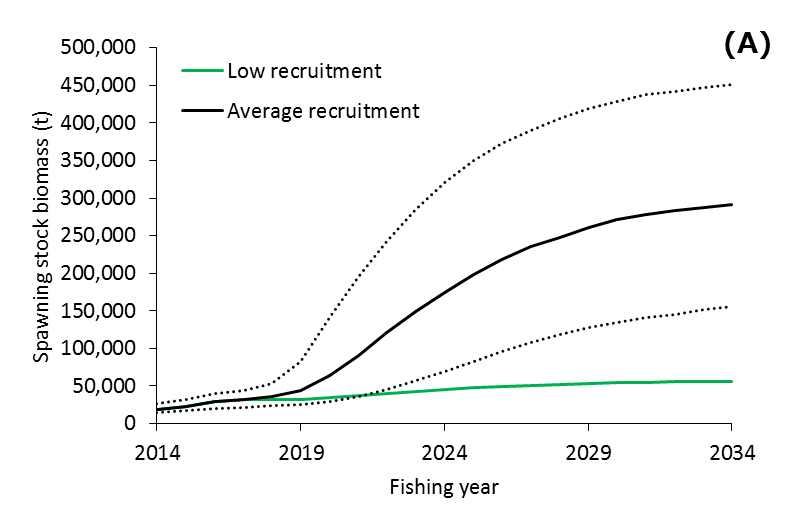


Figure 7-8. Comparisons of various projection results for PBF. (A) Low recruitment vs. historical average recruitment (Scenario 2). (B) Current CMMs (Scenario 2) vs. current F (Scenario 11) (low recruitment). The solid lines indicate median of bootstrapped projection results and dotted lines indicate 90% confidence interval.

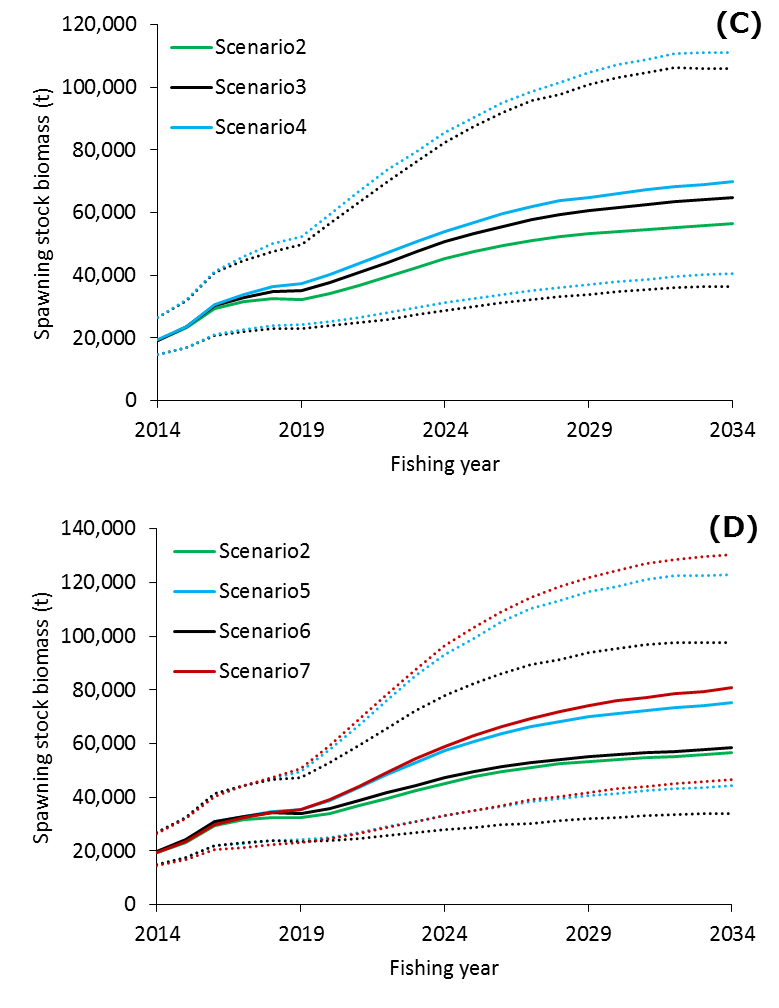


Figure 7-8 (cont.) Comparisons of various projection results for PBF. (C) Different definition of small fish (30kg (Scenario 2) vs. 50kg (Scenario 3) vs. 80kg (Scenario 4)) (low recruitment). (D) Current CMMs (Scenario 2) vs. additional 10% catch limit reduction for small fish (Scenario 5), for large fish (Scenario 6) and for all fish (Scenario 7) (low recruitment). The solid lines indicate median of bootstrapped projection results and dotted lines indicate 90% confidence interval. ”

* SC12 advised WCPFC13 that FFA members expressed concern that the substantial depletion of the Pacific bluefin stock due to excess fishing in the northern WCPFC region has probably resulted in range contraction, thus greatly reducing the availability of bluefin tuna (*Thunnus orientalis*) in the south Pacific. This is of particular significance to Pacific island CCMs because it limits their future opportunities for the participation in fisheries for this stock. SC12 also noted no statistical demonstration is provided to support the range contraction of Pacific Bluefin tuna. SC12 noted the need for additional information.
* In view of the upcoming IATTC -WCPFC joint meeting on Pacific bluefin tuna management, SC12 expressed the need of urgent coordinated actions between WCPFC and IATTC in reviewing the current rebuilding plan, establishing the emergency rule as well as considering and developing reference points and HCRs for the long term management of PBF.