

# **DRAFT South Pacific Albacore Management Procedure CMM (Rev.02)**

*Prepared by the Australia*

*WCPFC South Pacific Albacore Management Workshop, 11–12 September, 2025.*

# SPA Management Procedure - updated CMM

- Proposal from Australia
- Most of the **structure and surrounding text is unchanged** from what was put forward by SPG+AU to WCPFC last year.
- **Objective** (unchanged)
  1. *The objective of the interim Management Procedure (MP) for South Pacific albacore, is to ensure that:*
    - a) *the spawning potential depletion ratio of South Pacific albacore is maintained on average at a level consistent with the target reference point<sup>1</sup>; and*
    - b) *the spawning potential depletion ratio of South Pacific albacore tuna is maintained above the limit reference point with a risk of the limit reference point being breached no greater than 20 percent;*

*with a view to maintaining the economic performance of dependent fisheries together with reasonable levels of total catch, in a manner that achieves relative stability in fishing levels between management periods.*

1 - iTRP = biomass level four percent below the estimated average spawning potential depletion of the stock over the period 2017-2019

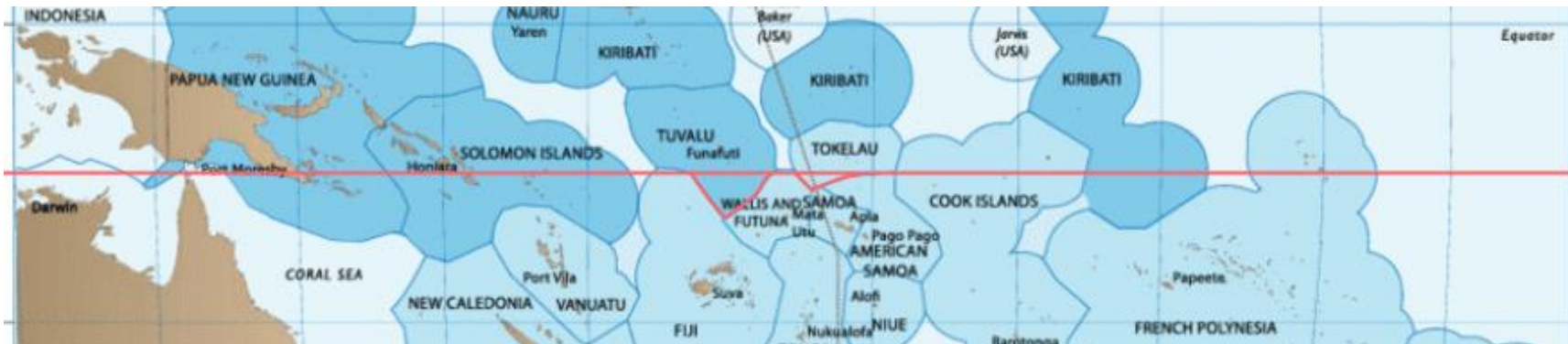
# SPA Management Procedure - updated CMM

- The key elements and changes:
  - Based on HCR7 which is “tuned” to achieve the iTRP<sup>1</sup> (but with some proposed amendments) and sets a total catch level but also recognizes this can be converted to effort.
  - applies to longline and troll fisheries taking albacore tuna within the WCPFC south of the latitude 10°S (but excludes TK and TV EEZs which will be treated as part of the Tropical area).
  - ‘External catches’ to be fixed at their approximate average for the period 2014-2023 (EPO at 18,000 t and WCPO Tropical at 9000 t + TK&TV).
  - The maximum change rule is a decrease of 5% and an increase of 10%.
- Will require a new HCR to be developed with the above settings.

<sup>1</sup> - iTRP = biomass level four percent below the estimated average spawning potential depletion of the stock over the period 2017-2019

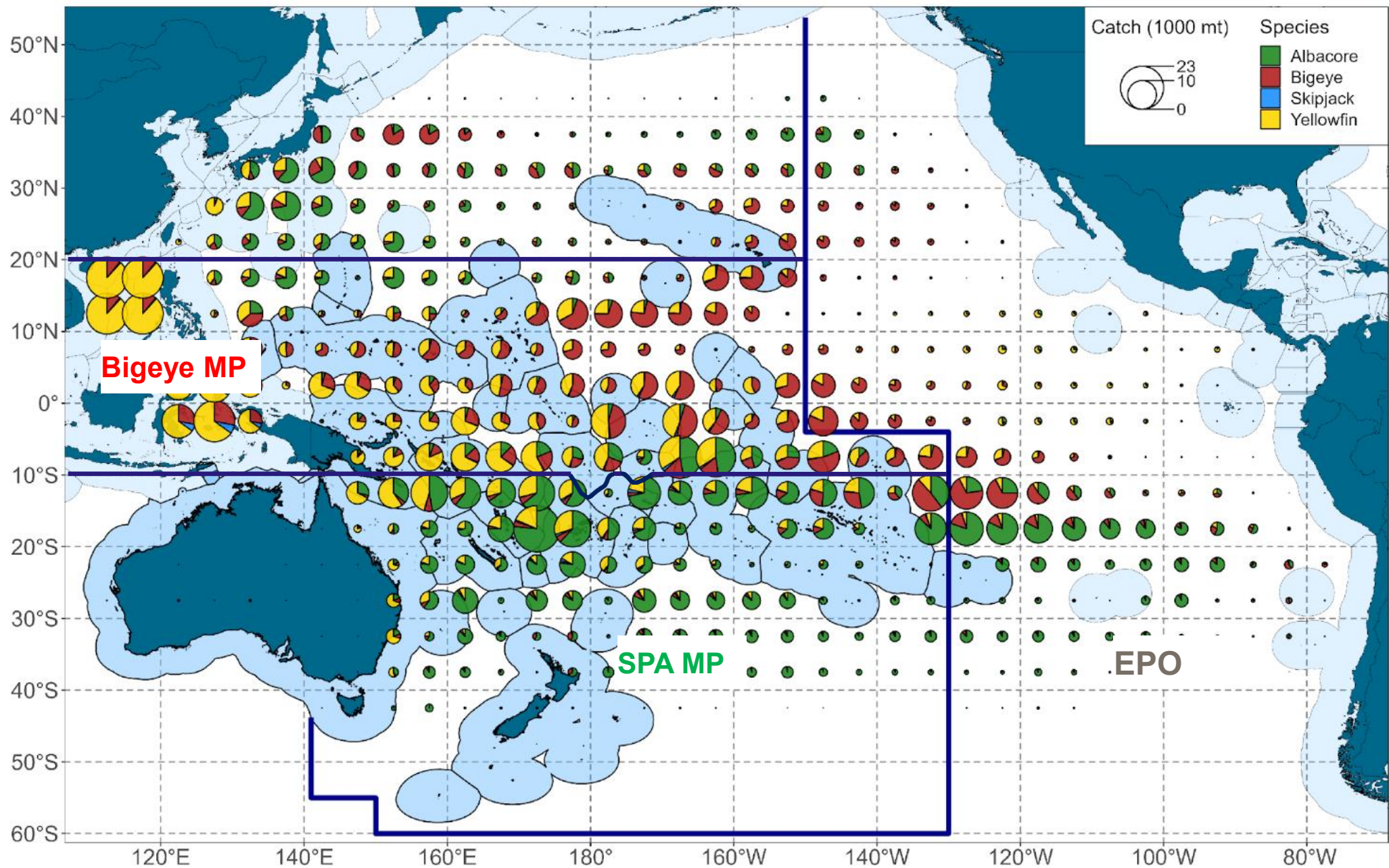
# Some Rationale for the changes

- Spatial changes generally follow the mixed fishery approach. Previous analyses indicated spatial separation meant Southern (SPA) and Tropical (BET) objectives can be achieved independently. Spatial separation avoids running into problems where the MPs for different species (albacore and bigeye) might conflict.
- Tuvalu and Tokelau have small EEZ areas that extend below the 10°S line. These have been shifted to the tropical area to mitigate the burden and operational complexity of applying two different management systems on the small administrations of Tuvalu and Tokelau (Response to 2013-06). SPA catches within these two areas is low at around 600mt annual average over the past decade.





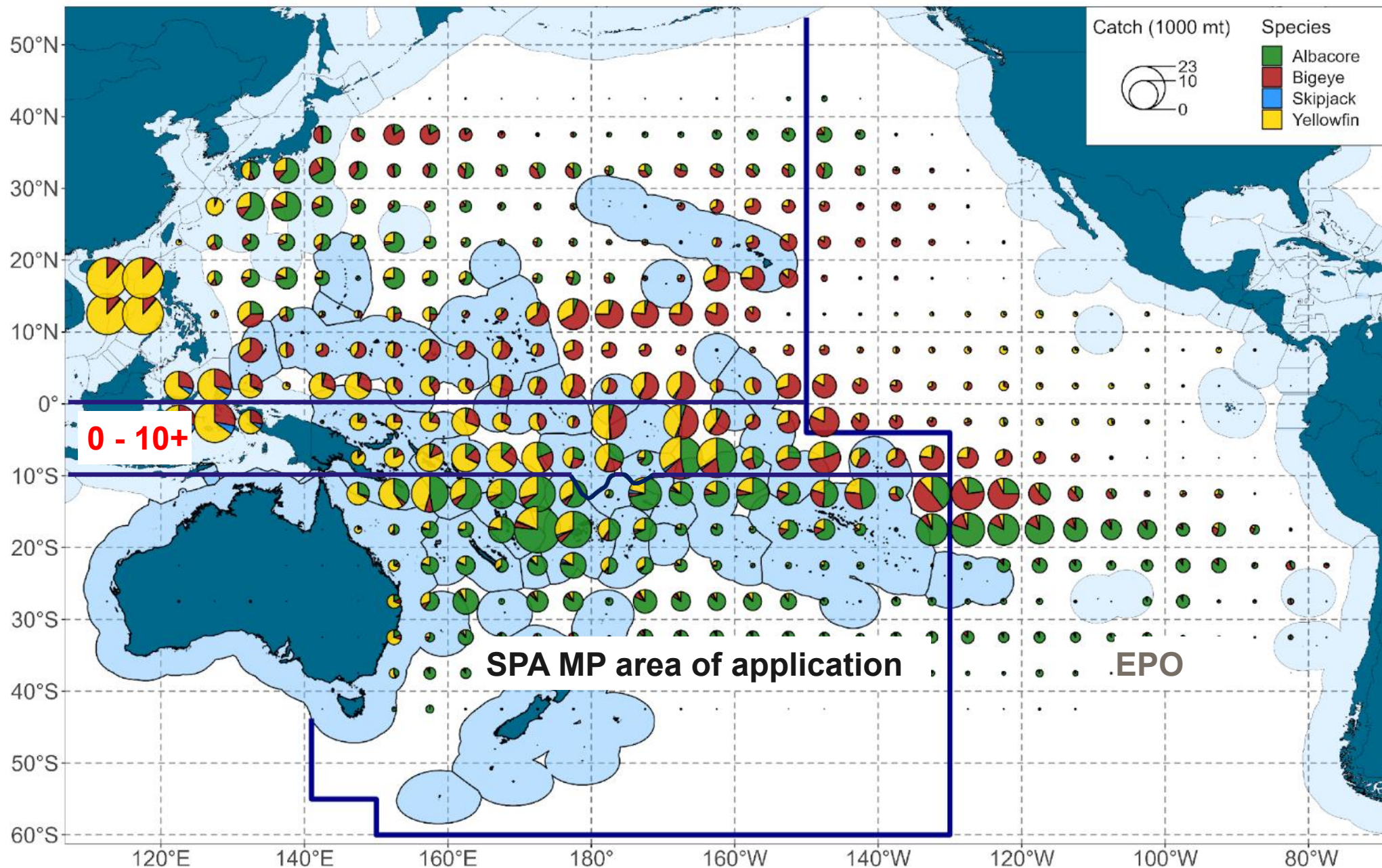
## Context Map



The area of SPA MP application mapped, together with the bigeye MP area (tropical longline) and the Eastern Pacific area (excluding overlap). Underlying map gives recent longline catch composition in 5 degree cells.



MP Area  
and  
'external  
areas'



The area of the SPA MP application mapped, together with the two 'external' areas. Underlying map gives recent longline catch composition in 5 degree cells.

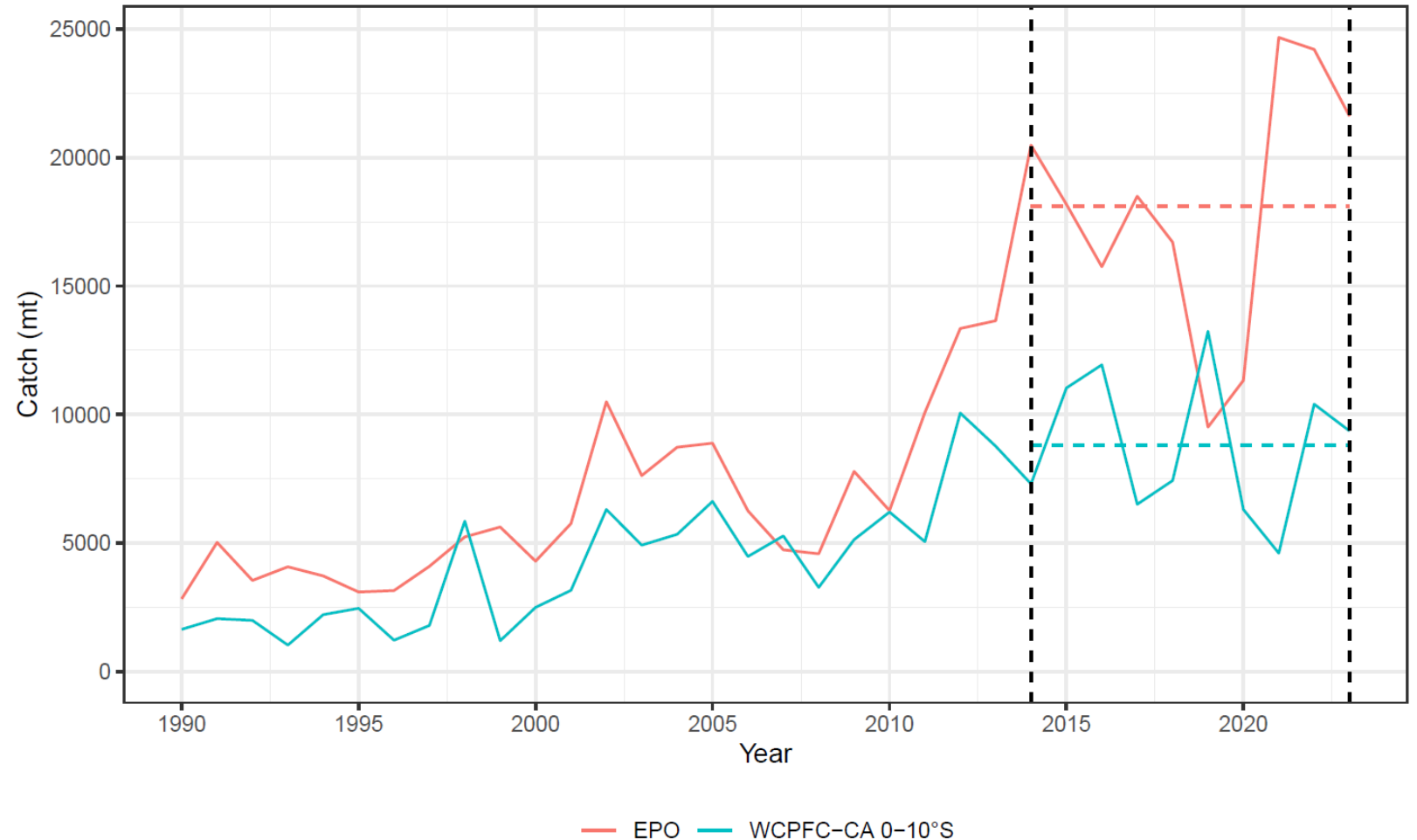
# Rationale: 'external' area catches

Propose that catches in the two 'external' areas be fixed at their averages for the period 2014-2023.

Regarded as objective, reasonable and consistent approach within the design of the MP.

These 'external' catches are a key monitoring item.

Not that SPA collaboration process with IATTC has commenced.



SPAMWS01-WP-01. Time series of total albacore catches in the WCPFC-CA 0-10°S and EPO (excluding the overlap) areas. The time period used for the EPO and TLL catch assumptions (2014-2023), and corresponding average catch, is shown by the dashed lines.

# Thankyou for your attention

- Questions?
- Comments?