



Government
of South Australia

Our ref: eA197406
Obj ID: A5491944

The Hon Clare Scriven MLC

Hon Nicola Centofanti MLC
Member of the Legislative Council
Parliament House
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Dear Ms Centofanti

Determination under the *Freedom of Information Act 1991*

I refer to your application made under the *Freedom of Information Act 1991* (the Act) received by the Office of the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development and the Office of Minister for Forest Industries on 3 June 2022 requesting access to the following:

“A copy of all documents (including but not limited to hard copy or electronic briefings, minutes, reports, emails, letters (including draft versions), meeting agendas, diary entries, event attendance records and any other correspondence) relating to the South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (SACAT) ruling to set aside the decisions made by Minister Basham relating to exceptional circumstances, as part of the marine scalefish fishery reform process. From 1 October 2022 to 1 June 2022.”

On 16 June 2022, contact was made with your office seeking clarification of your request. Your application was placed on hold until the response from your office was received on 20 June 2022. Accordingly, the determination due date was revised to 7 July 2022.

Your revised application was confirmed as follows:

“A copy of all internal decision-making documents (including but not limited to hard copy or electronic briefings, minutes, reports, emails, letters (including draft versions), meeting agendas, diary entries, event attendance records and any other correspondence) of the policy relating to the South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (SACAT) ruling to set aside the decisions made by Minister Basham relating to exceptional circumstances, as part of the marine scalefish fishery reform process. From 1 October 2021 to 1 June 2022.”

Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development
Minister for Forest Industries

GPO Box 1671 Adelaide SA 5001
Telephone 08 8226 2931 | Email minister.scriven@sa.gov.au



Accordingly, the following determination has been finalised.

I have located fifteen documents that are captured within the scope of your request.

Determination 1

I have determined that access to the following documents is **granted in full**:

Doc No.	Description of document	No. of Pages
4	Advice document to Executive Director, PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture from SARDI Aquatic Sciences dated 27/4/2022 re Risk to Sustainability of Tier 1 MSF Stocks if TACCs were increased	23
7	Emails from the Office of the Chief Executive, PIRSA to the Office of the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development and PIRSA officers dated 13/4/2022 and 14/4/2022 re Minister and CE meeting 19/4/2022	3
8	Emails between the Office of the Chief Executive, PIRSA and the Office of the Minister for Primary Industries and Regional Development dated 13/4/2022 to 19/4/2022 re Minister and CE Meeting agenda 19/4/2022	2

The information removed from Documents 7 and 8 is outside of the scope of your request.

Determination 2

I have determined that access to the following documents is **refused**:

Doc No.	Description of document	No. of Pages
1	Cabinet Submission dated 25/4/2022	10
3	Cabinet Submission dated 28/4/2022	47

Access to the above documents is refused pursuant to Clause 1(1)(a) of Schedule 1 of the Freedom of Information Act which states:

"1 – Cabinet documents

(1) A document is an exempt document –

(a) if it is a document that has been specifically prepared for submission to Cabinet (whether or not it has been so submitted);"

The documents consist of Cabinet Submissions which were specifically prepared for submission to Cabinet (whether or not they had been submitted to Cabinet).

Determination 3

I have determined that access to the following document is **refused**:

Doc No.	Description of document	No. of Pages
11a	Attachment to Doc 11 - Draft Cabinet document	13

Access to the above document is refused pursuant to Clause 1(1)(b) of Schedule 1 of the Freedom of Information Act which states:

"1 – Cabinet documents

(1) A document is an exempt document –

(b) if it is a preliminary draft of a document referred to in paragraph (a);"

The document consists of a preliminary draft of a proposed Cabinet Submission.

Determination 4

I have determined that access to the following documents is **refused**:

Doc No.	Description of document	No. of Pages
2	Cabinet document (undated)	1
9	Cabinet document dated 24/4/2022	143
10	Cabinet document dated 25/4/2022	1
11	Cabinet document dated 26/4/2022	3
12	Cabinet document dated 29/4/2022	2

Access to the above documents is refused pursuant to Clause 1(1)(e) of Schedule 1 of the Freedom of Information Act which states:

"1 – Cabinet documents

(1) A document is an exempt document –

(e) if it contains matter the disclosure of which would disclose information concerning any deliberation or decision of Cabinet;"

The documents consist of details of matters considered in Cabinet.

Determination 5

I have determined that access to the following documents is **refused**:

Doc No.	Description of document	No. of Pages
5	Crown Solicitor's Office Opinion dated 28/2/2022	11
6	Crown Solicitor's Office Opinion dated 1/4/2022	3

13	Email thread relating to and containing legal advice dated 21/4/2022 to 28/4/2022	4
14	Email thread dated 29/4/2022 attaching legal advice dated 28/4/2022	5

Access to the above documents is refused pursuant to Clause 10(1) of Schedule 1 of the Freedom of Information Act which states:

“10 – Documents subject to legal professional privilege

(1) A document is an exempt document if it contains matter that would be privileged from production in legal proceedings on the ground of legal professional privilege.”

The documents refer to consultation with the Crown Solicitor’s Office and a legal firm referring to advices given or to be given, and is considered legally privileged.

If you are unhappy with this determination you are entitled to exercise your rights of external review with the Ombudsman SA. Alternatively, you can apply to the South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (SACAT). If you wish to seek a review, you must do so within 30 calendar days of receiving this internal review determination.

For more information about seeking a review or appeal, please contact the Ombudsman SA on telephone (08) 8226 8699 or SACAT on 1800 723 767.

Should you require further information or clarification with respect to this matter, please contact Ms Lisa Farley on 8429 0422 or email: Minister.Scriven@sa.gov.au.

Yours sincerely



Hon Clare Scriven MLC
MINISTER FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
MINISTER FOR FOREST INDUSTRIES

8 / 7 / 2022

ADVICE TO: PIRSA FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE (PROF. GAVIN BEGG – EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR)

FROM: DRS JONATHAN SMART AND JASON EARL (SARDI AQUATIC SCIENCES)

SUBJECT: RISK TO SUSTAINABILITY OF TIER 1 MSF STOCKS IF TACCS WERE INCREASED TO (1) INCORPORATE ADDITIONAL QUOTA ALLOCATIONS, AND (2) ENABLE THE CARRY-OVER OF UP TO 10% OF THE UNCAUGHT QUOTA ON EACH LICENCE FROM THE 2021/22 SEASON TO THE 2022/23 SEASON.

DATE: 27 APRIL 2022

KEY ISSUES

- Additional quota units may be added to the Marine Scalefish Fishery (MSF) for licence holders that were included in an exceptional circumstances process during the MSF reform.
- As these additional units could not have been fished during the 2021/22 season, an increase to the Total Allowable Commercial Catch (TACC) in 2022/23 is being considered to allow these licence holders to catch this quota in a subsequent fishing season.
- In addition, the carry-over of uncaught quota entitlements for Tier 1 stocks on licences from the 2021/22 season to the 2022/23 season is being considered.
- PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture have requested advice on the risk these options pose to sustainability for any Tier 1 stock, given the recently recommended TACCs for 2022/23 by the MSF Management Advisory Committee (MSFMAC).
- Three pieces of information were considered for each stock:
 1. The status of each stock
 2. The percentage of the TACC caught to date for the 2021/22 fishing season
 3. The increase in allocated quota units for each stock relating to the exceptional circumstances process.
- Snapper were not considered in this analysis as no additional allocations will occur for the South East fishing zone and the remaining fishing zones have not had a TACC recommended due to their ongoing closure.
- All King George Whiting and Southern Calamari stocks are classified as 'sustainable'. Garfish are classified as 'depleted' and 'recovering' for Gulf St Vincent (GSV) and Spencer Gulf (SG), respectively.
- The 2021/22 TACCs for all stocks are not expected to be caught based on the percentage of the TACC caught to date and the remaining length of the 2021/22 fishing season.
- The percentage of uncaught TACC in 2021/22 is likely to be larger than any potential TACC increase for 2022/23. Therefore, a low risk to sustainability was assigned for all Tier 1 stocks.

BACKGROUND

Quota allocations for the 2021/22 fishing season for Tier 1 stocks were calculated and allocated to MSF licence holders on 1 July 2021. These allocations incorporated the results of an exceptional circumstances process that provided additional quota units to licence holders with successful applications. The quota allocations for these fishers may be raised following applications to South Australian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (SACAT). This would increase the total number of units in the fishery from those allocated on 1 July 2021.

Currently, the TACCs for the 2021/22 fishing season for all Tier 1 stocks managed by Individual Transferable Quota (ITQ) were set using estimates of recent average annual catch. The only exception was Snapper in the South East (SE) fishing zone which had a TAC set using a model-based recommended biological catch. However, no additional quota will be allocated for Snapper in the SE fishing zone as no licence holders that were included in the exceptional circumstances process had catch history for this stock.

In April 2022, the MSFMAC recommended that all TACCs be maintained for the 2022/23 fishing season (see Appendices). Currently, Snapper fishing is prohibited until 1 February 2023 in the GSV, SG and West Coast (WC) fishing zones. Therefore, the MSFMAC did not recommend a TACC for these stocks.

PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture have requested advice on the risk to Tier 1 stocks if the TACCs recommended by the MSFMAC were increased for the 2022/23 season to enable carry-over of (i) uncaught quota entitlements on individual licences from the 2021/22 season to the 2022/23 season up to a maximum of 10% of total quota entitlements (unknown until the completion of the 2021/22 season; termed 'existing entitlement carry-over'), and (ii) 100% of quota for EC applicants that could not have been fished during the 2021/22 fishing season (termed 'new potential quota unit carry-over').

RESULTS

The risk of both options was considered based on three pieces of information:

1. The status of each stock
2. The percentage of the TACC caught to date for the 2021/22 fishing season
3. The increase in allocated quota units for each stock

Snapper

Snapper did not need to be considered in this analysis as no additional quota units will be allocated for the SE fishing zone and TACCs have not been set for Snapper in the GSV, SG and WC fishing zones for the 2022/23 fishing season.

King George Whiting

- Both GSV and SG stocks were classified as **sustainable** in the most recent stock assessment (Drew et al. 2021).
- Less than 50% of the TACC has been caught for either stock with 75% of the fishing season complete (Table 1).
- The maximum existing entitlement carry-over for the GSV and SG stocks is 4.6 t and 11.1 t, respectively.
- The maximum new potential quota carry-over would increase the number of quota units in the fishery by 0.2% and 8.5% for GSV and SG, respectively (Table 2).

Garfish

- In the most recent stock assessment for Garfish, the GSV stock was classified as **depleted**, and the SG stock was classified as **recovering** (Steer et al 2018). These classifications were maintained in the most recent stock status report (Drew et al 2021).
- Less than 60% of the TACC has been caught for either stock with 75% of the fishing season complete (Table 1).
- The maximum existing entitlement carry-over of uncaught quota for the GSV and SG stocks is 7.1 t and 10 t, respectively.
- The maximum new potential quota carry-over would increase the number of quota units in the fishery by 7.4% and 5.3% for GSV and SG, respectively (Table 2).

Southern Calamari

- Both GSV and SG stocks were classified as **sustainable** in the most recent stock status report (Drew et al 2021).
- In GSV 47.41% of the TACC has been caught while 54.68% of the TACC has been caught in SG with 75% of the fishing season complete (Table 1).
- The maximum existing entitlement carry-over of uncaught quota for the GSV and SG stocks is 16.2 t and 20.4 t, respectively.
- The maximum new potential quota carry-over would increase the number of quota units in the fishery by 3.7% and 5.2% for GSV and SG, respectively (Table 2).

Table 1. The 2021/22 TACCs for Tier 1 stocks and the percentage of each TACC caught by March 2022

SPECIES	Zone	TACC (T)	% TACC CAUGHT
GARFISH	GSV	71	55.15
GARFISH	SG	100	53.18
KING GEORGE	GSV	46	42.28
KING GEORGE	SG	111	46.93
SNAPPER	SE	36	48.63
SOUTHERN	GSV	162	47.41
SOUTHERN	SG	204	54.68

DISCUSSION

There is a low risk to all stocks if the TACCs recommended by the MSFMAC were increased for the 2022/23 season to enable carry-over of uncaught quota entitlements on individual licences from the 2021/22 season to the 2022/23 season, up to a maximum of 10% of total quota entitlements. This is because the total catch would remain below the allocated TACC for 2021/22.

It is unlikely that the TACC will be caught for any Tier 1 stock during the 2021/22 fishing season (Table 1). Consequently, there is also a low risk to all stocks if the TACCs recommended by the MSFMAC were increased for the 2022/23 season to enable 100% carry-over of quota for EC applicants that could not have been fished during the 2021/22 fishing season. This is because the total catch is expected to remain below, or close to, the allocated TACC for 2021/22.

Table 2. The additional quota units for Tier 1 stocks that may be allocated to MSF licence holders.

Species	Zone	Additional units (EC)	Total MSF units	Total fishery units	Updated total fishery units	% increase of total fishery units
GARFISH	GSV	147.19	2000	2000	2147.19	7.4%
GARFISH	SG	106.81	1998	2000	2106.81	5.3%
KING GEORGE WHITING	GSV	3.81	1944	2000	2003.81	0.2%
KING GEORGE WHITING	SG	170.56	1958	2000	2170.56	8.5%
SNAPPER	GSV	450.12	3972	4000	4450.12	11.3%
SNAPPER	SG	97.04	3984	4000	4097.04	2.4%
SNAPPER	WC	74.61	992	1000	1074.61	7.5%
SOUTHERN CALAMARI	GSV	149.19	4000	4000	4149.19	3.7%
SOUTHERN CALAMARI	SG	209.74	3928	4000	4209.74	5.2%

Dr Mike Steer
Research Director, Aquatic & Livestock Sciences

Disclaimer

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REFERENCES

- Drew, M.J., Fowler, A.J., McGarvey, R., Feenstra, J., Bailleul, F., Matthews, D., Matthews, J.M., Earl, J., Rogers, T.A., Rogers, P.J., Tsolos, A. and Smart, J.J. (2021). Assessment of the South Australian Marine Scalefish Fishery in 2019 Report to PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture. South Australian Research and Development Institute (Aquatic Sciences), Adelaide. SARDI Publication No. F2017/000427-4. SARDI Research Report Series No. 1109. 254pp.
- Steer, M.A., Fowler, A.J., McGarvey, R., Feenstra, J., Smart, J., Rogers, P.J., Earl, J., Beckmann, C., Drew, M. and Matthews, J. (2018). Assessment of the South Australian Marine Scalefish Fishery in 2017. Report to PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture. South Australian Research and Development Institute (Aquatic Sciences), Adelaide. SARDI Publication No. F2017/000427-2. SARDI Research Report Series No. 1002. 230pp.

APPENDICES

Species summary templates considered by the MSFMAC when providing TACC recommendations in April 2022.

MSF Species / Stock summaries – 2022

Southern Garfish *Hyporhamphus melanichir*

Gulf St Vincent/Kangaroo Island

Last revised: 25 March 2022



Stock summary						
Stock status	Depleted (2019)					
Stock assessment	Tier 1 species – last assessment was 2017 (Steer et al 2018). Most recent stock status was assigned in 2019 (Drew et al 2021).					
Fishery/stock trend	<p>Southern Garfish in the Gulf St Vincent/Kangaroo Island (GSV/KI) fishing zone experienced exploitation rates of more than 80% during the 1990's when the population was only sustained through high levels of recruitment. During this period, few fish survived past age two and the population age structure was severely truncated.</p> <p>Management measures implemented since 2005 have reduced exploitation rates. However, biomass has not recovered, age structures have remained truncated, and recruitment is impaired. Therefore, this stock was classified as depleted in the last stock assessment (Steer et al 2018).</p>					
Current management measure and catch	Commercial catch and TACC					
	Year	Total commercial catch (t)	RBC (t)	RBCC (t)	TACC (t)	
	RBC – recommended biological catch	2016/17	75	-	-	-
		2017/18	81	-	-	-
		2018/19	81	-	-	-
	RBCC - recommended biological commercial catch	2019/20	62	-	-	-
		2020/21	67	-	-	-
		2021/22	-	-	-	71
	Sector allocations (State-wide)					
	TACC – total allowable commercial catch (based on 5-yr average catch from 2015–2019)	Commercial		Recreational	Aboriginal traditional	Total
	MSF	79.33%	19.5%	1%	100%	
	SZRL	0.13%				
	NZRL	0.04%				

<u>Sector allocations</u> Allocations in the current management plan are statewide.																								
Current assessment program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly length and age structures collected through market sampling in Adelaide. • Annual fishery statistics provided through a stock status report • Application of a length-and-age-structured population model every three years • Recreational data collected every five years through statewide recreational survey • No information is available for Aboriginal/Traditional fishing. 																							
Assessment summary	<p>There are two biological stocks in the GSV/KI fishing zone which occur in the northern and southern regions. The northern Gulf St Vincent (NGSV) stock constitutes the majority of the biomass and is predominantly fished with haul nets. The southern Gulf St Vincent (SGSV) stock has a much smaller biomass and is fished with dab nets due to haul netting restrictions in this region. Most of the catch and effort for the GSV/KI fishing zone occurs in NGSV via the haul net fishery.</p> <p>The most recent stock assessment included data up until September 2017 using a weight-of-evidence approach (Steer et al 2018). The GarEst stock assessment model for the GSV/KI fishing zone combines both NGSV and SGSV stocks as some biological mixing occurs, despite demographic separation. The GarEst model includes data on commercial catch and effort, commercial age and length structures, and recreational and charter boat catch and effort. Numerous management measures have been implemented since 2005 which included licence reduction schemes, spatial and temporal closures, changes to gear restrictions and changes to legal minimum length. This assessment demonstrated that these management measures have not yet allowed the stock recovery to occur. As a result, the stock was classified as depleted.</p> <p>The 2021/22 TACC of 100 t was recommended by the SnapperMAC and was calculated based on the average 5-year annual commercial catch from 2015–2019.</p>																							
RBC / TACC options for 2022/23 <u>Sector catch shares</u> Regional catch shares were calculated according to the PIRSA allocation policy	<table border="1" data-bbox="368 1503 1509 1727"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="368 1503 485 1644">Sector</th> <th data-bbox="485 1503 655 1644">Commercial sector catch share (%)</th> <th data-bbox="655 1503 855 1644">Target H in management plan (0.3)</th> <th data-bbox="855 1503 1019 1644">Target H = 2/3M (0.23)</th> <th data-bbox="1019 1503 1209 1644">2021/22 TACC</th> <th data-bbox="1209 1503 1509 1644">Five-year average commercial catch (2016/17 – 2020/21)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="368 1644 485 1686">RBC</td> <td data-bbox="485 1644 655 1686">100</td> <td data-bbox="655 1644 855 1686">61 t</td> <td data-bbox="855 1644 1019 1686">48 t</td> <td data-bbox="1019 1644 1209 1686">-</td> <td data-bbox="1209 1644 1509 1686">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="368 1686 485 1727">TACC</td> <td data-bbox="485 1686 655 1727">82</td> <td data-bbox="655 1686 855 1727">50 t</td> <td data-bbox="855 1686 1019 1727">39 t</td> <td data-bbox="1019 1686 1209 1727">71 t</td> <td data-bbox="1209 1686 1509 1727">73 t</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="368 1787 1509 1861">The RBC's were determined from average five-year biomass estimates from the last assessment (2013-2017).</p>						Sector	Commercial sector catch share (%)	Target H in management plan (0.3)	Target H = 2/3M (0.23)	2021/22 TACC	Five-year average commercial catch (2016/17 – 2020/21)	RBC	100	61 t	48 t	-	-	TACC	82	50 t	39 t	71 t	73 t
Sector	Commercial sector catch share (%)	Target H in management plan (0.3)	Target H = 2/3M (0.23)	2021/22 TACC	Five-year average commercial catch (2016/17 – 2020/21)																			
RBC	100	61 t	48 t	-	-																			
TACC	82	50 t	39 t	71 t	73 t																			

<p>using new MSF zones.</p> <p>M = natural mortality</p>	
<p>Research needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of harvest strategy with performance indicators, reference points and harvest control rules. • Standardisation of commercial CPUE, using improved measures of fishing effort. • Improved estimates of recreational catch and effort.
<p>SSC recommendation</p>	<p>A new stock assessment was being finalised and the results still being considered. The previous assessment indicated signs of stock recovery and there are continuing trends of stock recovery in the new assessment.</p> <p>The target harvest fraction of 30% as provided in the MSF Management Plan was considered appropriate for the species. Whilst the stock has a depleted status, the biomass has been stable and there was a significantly reducing harvest fraction. Catches in recent years were below average and this was likely due to a combination of changes to the legal minimum length in addition to MSF reform and covid-19 market related impacts.</p> <p>Noting the above factors, the MSFMAC considered there was no basis to reduce catch limits and recommended a rollover of the current 2021/22 TACC of 71t.</p>
<p>References</p>	<p>Drew, M., A. J. Fowler, R. McGarvey, J. E. Feenstra, F. Bailleul, D. Matthews, J. M. Matthews, J. Earl, T. A. Rogers, P. J. Rogers, A. Tsolos and J. Smart (2021). Assessment of the South Australian Marine Scalefish Fishery in 2019. Report for PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture. South Australian Research and Development Institute (Aquatic Sciences). SARDI Publication No. F2017/000427-4. SARDI Research Report Series No. 1109. 254 pp.</p> <p>Steer, M.A., Fowler, A.J., McGarvey, R., Feenstra, J., Smart, J., Rogers, P.J., Earl, J., Beckmann, C., Drew, M. and Matthews, J. (2018). Assessment of the South Australian Marine Scalefish Fishery in 2017. Report to PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture. South Australian Research and Development Institute (Aquatic Sciences), Adelaide. SARDI Publication No. F2017/000427-2. SARDI Research Report Series No. 1002. 230pp.</p>

MSF Species / Stock summaries – 2022

Southern Garfish *Hyporhamphus melanochir*

Spencer Gulf

Last revised: 25 March 2022



Stock summary						
Stock status	Recovering (2019)					
Stock assessment	Tier 1 species – last assessment was 2017 (Steer et al 2018). Most recent stock status was assigned in 2019 (Drew et al 2021).					
Fishery/stock trend	<p>Southern Garfish in the Spencer Gulf (SG) fishing zone experienced exploitation rates of more than 90% during the 1990's when the population was only sustained through high levels of recruitment. During this period, few fish survived past age two and the population age structure was severely truncated.</p> <p>Management measures implemented since 2005 have allowed stock recovery. Exploitation has been reduced, biomass has been stable and age structures have become less truncated. However, as of the last assessment, biomass has not yet begun to increase and recruitment remains impaired.</p>					
Current management measure and catch	Commercial catch and TACC					
	Year	Total commercial catch (t)	RBC (t)	RBCC (t)	TACC (t)	
	RBC – recommended biological catch	2016/17	107	-	-	-
		2017/18	91	-	-	-
		2018/19	110	-	-	-
	RBCC - recommended biological commercial catch	2019/20	99	-	-	-
		2020/21	109	-	-	-
		2021/22	-	-	-	100
	Sector allocations (State-wide)					
	TACC – total allowable commercial catch (based on 5-yr average catch from 2015–2019)	Commercial		Recreational	Aboriginal traditional	Total
	MSF	79.33%	19.5%	1%	100%	
	SZRL	0.13%				
<u>Sector allocations</u> Allocations in the current	NZRL	0.04%				

management plan are statewide.																								
<p>Current assessment program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly length and age structures collected through market sampling in Adelaide. • Annual fishery statistics provided through a stock status report • Application of a length-and-age-structured population model every three years • Recreational data collected every five years through statewide recreational survey • No information is available for Aboriginal/Traditional fishing. 																							
<p>Assessment summary</p>	<p>There are two biological stocks in the SG fishing zone which occur in the northern and southern regions. The northern Spencer Gulf (NSG) stock constitutes the majority of the biomass and is predominantly fished with haul nets. The southern Spencer Gulf (SSG) stock has a much smaller biomass and is fished with dab nets due to haul netting restrictions in this region. Most of the catch and effort for the SG fishing zone occurs in NSG via the haul net fishery.</p> <p>The most recent stock assessment included data up until September 2017 using a weight-of-evidence approach (Steer et al 2018). The GarEst stock assessment model for the SG fishing zone combines both NSG and SSG stocks as some biological mixing occurs, despite demographic separation. The GarEst model includes data on commercial catch and effort, commercial age and length structures, and recreational and charter boat catch and effort. Numerous management measures have been implemented since 2005 which included licence reduction schemes, spatial and temporal closures, changes to gear restrictions and changes to legal minimum length. This assessment demonstrated that these management measures have been effective and that the stock was recovering.</p> <p>The 2021/22 TACC of 100 t was recommended by the SnapperMAC and was calculated based on the average 5-year annual commercial catch from 2015–2019.</p>																							
<p>RBC / TACC options for 2022/23</p> <p><u>Sector catch shares</u></p> <p>Regional catch shares were calculated according to the PIRSA allocation policy using new MSF zones.</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="395 1413 1503 1664"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>Commercial sector catch share (%)</th> <th>Target H in management plan (0.3)</th> <th>Target H = 2/3M (0.23)</th> <th>2021/22 TACC</th> <th>Five-year average commercial catch (2016/17 – 2020/21)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RBC</td> <td>100</td> <td>79 t</td> <td>62 t</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TACC</td> <td>78</td> <td>62 t</td> <td>48 t</td> <td>100 t</td> <td>102 t</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The RBC's were determined from average five-year biomass estimates from the last assessment (2013-2017).</p>						Sector	Commercial sector catch share (%)	Target H in management plan (0.3)	Target H = 2/3M (0.23)	2021/22 TACC	Five-year average commercial catch (2016/17 – 2020/21)	RBC	100	79 t	62 t	-	-	TACC	78	62 t	48 t	100 t	102 t
Sector	Commercial sector catch share (%)	Target H in management plan (0.3)	Target H = 2/3M (0.23)	2021/22 TACC	Five-year average commercial catch (2016/17 – 2020/21)																			
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M = natural mortality	
Research needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of harvest strategy with performance indicators, reference points and harvest control rules. • Standardisation of commercial CPUE, using improved measures of fishing effort. • Improved estimates of recreational catch and effort.
SSC recommendation	<p>A new stock assessment was being finalised and the results still being considered.</p> <p>The target harvest fraction of 30% as provided in the MSF Management Plan was considered appropriate for the species. Whilst the stock has a recovering status, the stable to increasing biomass and reducing harvest fraction indicate that recent catches have been at an appropriate level. It was noted that positive changes have been observed by SARDI in the age structure of the stock.</p> <p>Noting the above factors, the MSFMAC considered there to be no basis to reduce catch limits, and recommended a rollover of the current 2021/22 TACC of 100t.</p>
References	<p>Drew, M., A. J. Fowler, R. McGarvey, J. E. Feenstra, F. Bailleul, D. Matthews, J. M. Matthews, J. Earl, T. A. Rogers, P. J. Rogers, A. Tsolos and J. Smart (2021). Assessment of the South Australian Marine Scalefish Fishery in 2019. Report for PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture. South Australian Research and Development Institute (Aquatic Sciences). SARDI Publication No. F2017/000427-4. SARDI Research Report Series No. 1109. 254 pp.</p> <p>Steer, M.A., Fowler, A.J., McGarvey, R., Feenstra, J., Smart, J., Rogers, P.J., Earl, J., Beckmann, C., Drew, M. and Matthews, J. (2018). Assessment of the South Australian Marine Scalefish Fishery in 2017. Report to PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture. South Australian Research and Development Institute (Aquatic Sciences), Adelaide. SARDI Publication No. F2017/000427-2. SARDI Research Report Series No. 1002. 230pp.</p>

MSF Species / Stock summaries – 2022

King George Whiting *Sillaginodes punctatus*

Gulf St. Vincent / Kangaroo Island

Last revised: 23 March 2022



Stock summary						
Stock status	Sustainable (2019)					
Stock assessment	Tier 1 species – last assessment was 2019 (Drew et al 2021).					
Fishery/stock trend	Fishable biomass has been stable for the past ten years at ~650 t. The harvest fraction has had a decreasing trend during this period and was estimated as 20% in 2019. Targeted hand line CPUE has had an increasing trend over this period which has been driven through consistent annual decreases of commercial catch and effort.					
Current management measure and catch	Commercial catch and TACC					
	Year	Total commercial catch (t)	RBC (t)	RBCC (t)	TACC (t)	
	RBC – recommended biological catch	2016/17	52	-	-	-
		2017/18	37	-	-	-
		2018/19	40	-	-	-
	RBCC - recommended biological commercial catch	2019/20	42	-	-	-
		2020/21	31	-	-	-
		2021/22		-	-	46
	Sector allocations (State-wide)					
	TACC – total allowable commercial catch (based on 5-yr average catch from 2015–2019)	Commercial		Recreational		Aboriginal traditional
	MSF	49.5%	REC	45.5%	1%	100%
	SZRL	0%	CHT	3%		
<u>Sector allocations</u> Allocations in the current	NZRL	1%				

<p>management plan are statewide.</p>																			
<p>Current assessment program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly length and age structures collected through market sampling in Adelaide and regional areas. • Annual fishery statistics provided through a stock status report • Application of a length-and-age-structured population model every three years • Recreational data collected every five years through statewide recreational survey • Daily egg production methods (DEPM) have been established to estimate spawning biomass but are not undertaken as part of ongoing assessments. • No information is available for Aboriginal/Traditional fishing. 																		
<p>Assessment summary</p>	<p>The most recent stock assessment was completed for data up until 31 December 2019 using a weight-of-evidence approach (Drew et al. 2021). The primary fishery performance indicators were total catch, targeted handline catch, targeted handline CPUE, and fishery age structure. All datasets pertaining to the fishery were integrated in a computer stock assessment model (WhitEst) that produced time-series of annual estimates of output parameters that included fishable biomass, recruitment, harvest fraction and egg production. This assessment demonstrated that this stock was sustainable.</p> <p>The 2021/22 TACC of 46 t was recommended by the SnapperMAC and was calculated based on the average 5-year annual commercial catch from 2015–2019.</p>																		
<p>RBC / TACC options for 2022/23</p> <p><u>Sector catch shares</u></p> <p>Regional catch shares were calculated according to the PIRSA allocation policy using new MSF zones.</p> <p>M = natural mortality</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="371 1308 1383 1626"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>Commercial sector catch share (%)</th> <th>Target H in management plan (0.28)</th> <th>Target H = 2/3M (0.125)</th> <th>2021/22 TACC</th> <th>Five-year average commercial catch (2016/17 – 2020/21)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RBC</td> <td>100</td> <td>184 t</td> <td>74 t</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TACC</td> <td>40</td> <td>82 t</td> <td>33 t</td> <td>46 t</td> <td>40 t</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The RBC's were determined from average five-year biomass estimates from the last assessment (2015-2019).</p>	Sector	Commercial sector catch share (%)	Target H in management plan (0.28)	Target H = 2/3M (0.125)	2021/22 TACC	Five-year average commercial catch (2016/17 – 2020/21)	RBC	100	184 t	74 t	-	-	TACC	40	82 t	33 t	46 t	40 t
Sector	Commercial sector catch share (%)	Target H in management plan (0.28)	Target H = 2/3M (0.125)	2021/22 TACC	Five-year average commercial catch (2016/17 – 2020/21)														
RBC	100	184 t	74 t	-	-														
TACC	40	82 t	33 t	46 t	40 t														

Research needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of harvest strategy with performance indicators, reference points and harvest control rules. • Standardisation of commercial CPUE, using improved measures of fishing effort • Improved estimates of recreational catch and effort.
SSC recommendation	<p>The stock was classified as sustainable with a stable and increasing biomass, declining harvest fraction and increasing CPUE. There had been no change in status since the current catch limits had been set. The harvest fraction of 28% provided in the Management Plan was no longer considered appropriate for King George Whiting. The SSC noted the latest year's catch was below the 5yr average and this was likely due to a combination of the reform, covid-19 and market-related impacts contributing to less targeting of the species.</p> <p>Considering the above, the SSC considered there to be no basis to reduce the current catch limit and recommended to rollover the current 2021/22 TACC of 46t.</p>
References	<p>Drew, M., A. J. Fowler, R. McGarvey, J. E. Feenstra, F. Bailleul, D. Matthews, J. M. Matthews, J. Earl, T. A. Rogers, P. J. Rogers, A. Tsolos and J. Smart (2021). Assessment of the South Australian Marine Scalefish Fishery in 2019. Report for PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture. South Australian Research and Development Institute (Aquatic Sciences). SARDI Publication No. F2017/000427-4. SARDI Research Report Series No. 1109. 254 pp.</p>

MSF Species / Stock summaries – 2022

King George Whiting *Sillaginodes punctatus*

Spencer Gulf

Last revised: 23 March 2022



Stock summary					
Stock status	Sustainable (2019)				
Stock assessment	Tier 1 species – last assessment was 2019 (Drew et al 2021)				
Fishery/stock trend	<p>Trends in fishable biomass have been cyclical since 1984, reflecting periods of increase and decline, but nevertheless have shown a long-term increase. Biomass has been stable for the past five years at ~1,500 t. The harvest fraction been stable since the early 2000s and was 20% in 2019.</p> <p>Recruitment, which has historically been heavily cyclical in nature, declined steeply from 2016 to 2019. However, the lower recruitment during that period was not reflected in lower fishable biomass, with low exploitation rates in recent years enabling the highest estimated biomass levels in recent years to be retained.</p> <p>Targeted handline CPUE has shown a long-term increasing trend, although with clear cyclical variation. It increased to a record-high level in 2016, and then marginally declined in the three subsequent years to a moderate–high level in 2019. Catch and targeted handline effort have been stable at low levels since 2010.</p>				
Current management measure and catch	Commercial catch and TACC				
	Year	Total commercial catch (t)	RBC (t)	RBCC (t)	TACC (t)
	2016/17	126	-	-	-
	2017/18	108	-	-	-
	2018/19	103	-	-	-
	2019/20	96	-	-	-
	2020/21	69	-	-	-
	2021/22		-	-	111
	Sector allocations (State-wide)				
	TACC – total allowable	Commercial	Recreational	Aboriginal traditional	Total

commercial catch (based on 5-yr average catch from 2015–2019) <u>Sector allocations</u> Allocations in the current management plan are statewide.	MSF	49.5%	REC	45.5%	1%	100%																		
	SZRL	0%	CHT	3%																				
	NZRL	1%																						
Current assessment program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly length and age structures collected through market sampling in Adelaide and regional areas. Annual fishery statistics provided through a stock status report Application of a length-and-age-structured population model every three years Recreational data collected every five years through statewide recreational survey Daily egg production methods (DEPM) have been established to estimate spawning biomass but are not undertaken as part of ongoing assessments. No information is available for Aboriginal/Traditional fishing. 																							
Assessment summary	<p>The most recent stock assessment was completed for data up until 31 December 2019 using a weight-of-evidence approach (Drew et al. 2021). The primary fishery performance indicators were total catch, targeted handline catch, targeted handline CPUE, and fishery age structure. All datasets pertaining to the fishery were integrated in a computer stock assessment model (WhitEst) that produced time-series of annual estimates of output parameters that included fishable biomass, recruitment, harvest fraction and egg production. This assessment demonstrated that this stock was sustainable.</p> <p>The 2021/22 TACC of 111 t was recommended by the SnapperMAC and was calculated based on the average 5-year annual commercial catch from 2015–2019.</p>																							
RBC / TACC options for 2022/23 <u>Sector catch shares</u>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>Commercial sector catch share (%)</th> <th>Target H in management plan (0.28)</th> <th>Target H = 2/3M (0.125)</th> <th>2021/22 TACC</th> <th>Five-year average commercial catch (2016/17 – 2020/21)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RBC</td> <td>100</td> <td>418 t</td> <td>187 t</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TACC</td> <td>44</td> <td>184 t</td> <td>82 t</td> <td>111 t</td> <td>100 t</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						Sector	Commercial sector catch share (%)	Target H in management plan (0.28)	Target H = 2/3M (0.125)	2021/22 TACC	Five-year average commercial catch (2016/17 – 2020/21)	RBC	100	418 t	187 t	-	-	TACC	44	184 t	82 t	111 t	100 t
Sector	Commercial sector catch share (%)	Target H in management plan (0.28)	Target H = 2/3M (0.125)	2021/22 TACC	Five-year average commercial catch (2016/17 – 2020/21)																			
RBC	100	418 t	187 t	-	-																			
TACC	44	184 t	82 t	111 t	100 t																			

<p>Regional catch shares were calculated according to the PIRSA allocation policy using new MSF zones.</p> <p>M = natural mortality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RBC's were determined from average five-year biomass estimates from the last assessment (2015-2019).
<p>Research needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of harvest strategy with performance indicators, reference points and harvest control rules. Standardisation of commercial CPUE, using improved measures of fishing effort. Improved estimates of recreational catch and effort.
<p>SSC recommendation</p>	<p>The stock was classified as sustainable with a stable and increasing biomass and declining harvest fraction. There had been no change in status since the 2021/22 TAC had been set. The harvest fraction of 28% was no longer considered appropriate for King George Whiting. The SSC noted the latest year's catch was below the 5yr average MSF average and this was likely due to a combination of the MSF reform, Covid-19 and market-related impacts contributing to less targeting of the species.</p> <p>Considering the above the factors the MSFMAC considered there was no basis to change the current catch limits and recommended a rollover of the current 2021/22 TACC of 111t.</p>
<p>References</p>	<p>Drew, M., A. J. Fowler, R. McGarvey, J. E. Feenstra, F. Bailleul, D. Matthews, J. M. Matthews, J. Earl, T. A. Rogers, P. J. Rogers, A. Tsohos and J. Smart (2021). Assessment of the South Australian Marine Scalefish Fishery in 2019. Report for PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture. South Australian Research and Development Institute (Aquatic Sciences). SARDI Publication No. F2017/000427-4. SARDI Research Report Series No. 1109. 254 pp.</p>

MSF Species / Stock summaries – 2022

Southern Calamari *Sepioteuthis australis*

Gulf St Vincent/Kangaroo Island

Last revised: 23 March 2022



Stock summary						
Stock status	Sustainable (2019)					
Stock assessment	Tier 1 species – no stock assessment has been undertaken. Most recent stock status was assigned in 2019 at the State-wide / biological stock level (Drew et al 2021).					
Fishery/stock trend	Annual catches have been relatively stable at moderate levels over the past ten years, consistent with stable targeted jig effort and targeted jig CPUE. In the past 5 years, catch has declined, consistent with a decline in targeted jig effort, while estimates of targeted jig CPUE for northern and southern GSV have been stable at moderate–high levels. This information indicates that biomass is unlikely to be depleted and that recruitment is unlikely to be impaired. The current level of fishing mortality is unlikely to reduce biomass to a recruitment impaired state.					
Current management measure and catch	Commercial catch and TACC					
	Year	Total commercial catch (t)	RBC (t)	RBCC (t)	TACC (t)	
	RBC – recommended biological catch	2016/17	170	-	-	-
		2017/18	176	-	-	-
		2018/19	150	-	-	-
	RBCC - recommended biological commercial catch	2019/20	154	-	-	-
		2020/21	129	-	-	-
		2021/22	-	-	-	162
	Sector allocations (State-wide)					
	TACC – total allowable commercial catch (based on 5-yr average catch from 2015–2019)	Commercial		Recreational	Aboriginal / Traditional	Total
		MSF	56%	37.4%	1%	100%
		NZRL	0.45%			
		GSVPF	0.45%			
	SGPF	4.6%				
	WCPF	0.1%				

<p><u>Sector allocations</u> Allocations in the current management plan are statewide.</p>																									
<p>Current assessment program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No formal stock assessment. • Annual fishery statistics provided through a stock status report. • Recreational data collected every five years through statewide recreational survey. • No information is available for Aboriginal/Traditional fishing. 																								
<p>Assessment summary</p>	<p>The most recent stock assessment was completed for data up until 31 December 2019 using a weight-of-evidence approach (Drew et al. 2021). The primary measure for biomass and fishing mortality is targeted jig CPUE. This assessment demonstrated that South Australia's Southern Calamari stock was sustainable.</p> <p>The 2021/22 TACC of 162 t was recommended by the SnapperMAC, and was calculated based on the average annual commercial catch from the from 2015–2019.</p>																								
<p>RBC / TACC options for 2022/23</p> <p><u>Sector catch shares</u></p> <p>Regional catch shares were calculated according to the PIRSA allocation policy using new MSF zones.</p> <p>Hmsy = Harvest fraction corresponding to maximum sustainable yield (MSY)</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="371 1122 1382 1435"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="371 1122 472 1328">Sector</th> <th data-bbox="472 1122 624 1328">Commercial sector catch share (%)</th> <th data-bbox="624 1122 804 1328">Target Hmsy (0.39)</th> <th data-bbox="804 1122 951 1328">Target H = 2/3Hmsy (0.26)</th> <th data-bbox="951 1122 1118 1328">2021/22 TACC</th> <th data-bbox="1118 1122 1382 1328">Five-year average commercial catch (2016/17 – 2020/21)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="371 1328 472 1368">RBC</td> <td data-bbox="472 1328 624 1368">100</td> <td data-bbox="624 1328 804 1368">358 t</td> <td data-bbox="804 1328 951 1368">238 t</td> <td data-bbox="951 1328 1118 1368">-</td> <td data-bbox="1118 1328 1382 1368">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="371 1368 472 1435">TACC</td> <td data-bbox="472 1368 624 1435">62</td> <td data-bbox="624 1368 804 1435">216 t</td> <td data-bbox="804 1368 951 1435">143 t</td> <td data-bbox="951 1368 1118 1435">162 t</td> <td data-bbox="1118 1368 1382 1435">156 t</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Sector	Commercial sector catch share (%)	Target Hmsy (0.39)	Target H = 2/3Hmsy (0.26)	2021/22 TACC	Five-year average commercial catch (2016/17 – 2020/21)	RBC	100	358 t	238 t	-	-	TACC	62	216 t	143 t	162 t	156 t
Sector	Commercial sector catch share (%)	Target Hmsy (0.39)	Target H = 2/3Hmsy (0.26)	2021/22 TACC	Five-year average commercial catch (2016/17 – 2020/21)																				
RBC	100	358 t	238 t	-	-																				
TACC	62	216 t	143 t	162 t	156 t																				

Research needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a stock assessment program that can be used to assign stock status, estimate RBCs and inform setting of TACCs. • Development of harvest strategy with performance indicators, reference points and harvest control rules. • Standardisation of commercial CPUE, using improved measures of fishing effort • Improved estimates of recreational catch and effort.
SSC recommendation	<p>There is no formal stock assessment for Southern Calamari and it was noted that only commercial catch statistics were available to evaluate. Hmsy figures provided in previous recommendations were based on catch-only models and there was less confidence in the appropriateness of these for Southern Calamari. It was recognised that CPUE had been stable.</p> <p>Noting the above, the MSFMAC considered there was no basis to change the current catch limits and recommended a rollover of the current 2021/22 TACC of 162t.</p>
References	<p>Drew, M., A. J. Fowler, R. McGarvey, J. E. Feenstra, F. Bailleul, D. Matthews, J. M. Matthews, J. Earl, T. A. Rogers, P. J. Rogers, A. Tsolos and J. Smart (2021). Assessment of the South Australian Marine Scalefish Fishery in 2019. Report for PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture. South Australian Research and Development Institute (Aquatic Sciences). SARDI Publication No. F2017/000427-4. SARDI Research Report Series No. 1109. 254 pp.</p>

MSF Species / Stock summaries – 2022

Southern Calamari *Sepioteuthis australis*

Spencer Gulf

Last revised: 23 March 2022



Stock summary					
Stock status	Sustainable (2019)				
Stock assessment	Tier 1 species – no stock assessment has been undertaken. Most recent stock status was assigned in 2019 at the State-wide / biological stock level (Drew et al 2021).				
Fishery/stock trend	There has been evidence of regional depletion in the northern and southern Spencer Gulf over the past ten years. This was particularly evident in southern Spencer Gulf where targeted jig CPUE declined by 31% between 2012 and 2019. Similar declines in targeted jig CPUE had also been occurring over this period in northern Spencer Gulf but with less severity. A sustainable status was assigned at the State-wide/biological stock level.				
Current management measure and catch	Commercial catch and TACC				
	Year	Total commercial catch (t)	RBC (t)	RBCC (t)	TACC (t)
RBC – recommended biological catch	2016/17	218	-	-	-
	2017/18	235	-	-	-
	2018/19	164	-	-	-
RBCC - recommended biological commercial catch	2019/20	185	-	-	-
	2020/21	206	-	-	-
	2021/22		-	-	204
TACC – total allowable commercial catch (based on 5-yr average catch from 2015–2019)	Sector allocations (State-wide)				
	Commercial		Recreational	Aboriginal / Traditional	Total
	MSF	56%	37.4%	1%	100%
	NZRL	0.45%			
	GSPVF	0.45%			
	SGPF	4.6%			
	WCPF	0.1%			
Sector allocations Allocations in the current					

management plan are statewide.																							
Current assessment program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No formal stock assessment. Annual fishery statistics provided through a stock status report. Recreational data collected every five years through statewide recreational survey. No information is available for Aboriginal/Traditional fishing. 																						
Assessment summary	<p>The most recent stock assessment was completed for data up until 31 December 2019 using a weight-of-evidence approach (Drew et al. 2021). The primary measure for biomass and fishing mortality is targeted jig CPUE. This assessment demonstrated that South Australia's Southern Calamari stock was sustainable.</p> <p>The 2021/22 TACC of 204 t was recommended by the SnapperMAC, and was calculated based on the average annual commercial catch from the from 2015–2019.</p>																						
RBC / TACC options for 2022/23 <u>Sector catch shares</u> <p>Regional catch shares were calculated according to the PIRSA allocation policy using new MSF zones.</p> <p>Hmsy = Harvest fraction corresponding to maximum sustainable yield (MSY)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>Commercial sector catch share (%)</th> <th>Target Hmsy (0.39)</th> <th>Target H = 2/3Hmsy (0.26)</th> <th>2021/22 TACC</th> <th>Five-year average commercial catch (2016/17 – 2020/21)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RBC</td> <td>100</td> <td>400 t</td> <td>267 t</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TACC</td> <td>62</td> <td>247 t</td> <td>165 t</td> <td>204 t</td> <td>202 t</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Sector	Commercial sector catch share (%)	Target Hmsy (0.39)	Target H = 2/3Hmsy (0.26)	2021/22 TACC	Five-year average commercial catch (2016/17 – 2020/21)	RBC	100	400 t	267 t	-	-	TACC	62	247 t	165 t	204 t	202 t
Sector	Commercial sector catch share (%)	Target Hmsy (0.39)	Target H = 2/3Hmsy (0.26)	2021/22 TACC	Five-year average commercial catch (2016/17 – 2020/21)																		
RBC	100	400 t	267 t	-	-																		
TACC	62	247 t	165 t	204 t	202 t																		
Research needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a stock assessment program that can be used to assign stock status, estimate RBCs and inform setting of TACCs. Development of harvest strategy with performance indicators, reference points and harvest control rules. 																						

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standardisation of commercial CPUE, using improved measures of fishing effort • Improved estimates of recreational catch and effort.
SSC recommendation	<p>There is no formal stock assessment for Southern Calamari and it was noted that only commercial catch statistics were available to evaluate. Hmsy figures provided in previous recommendations were based on catch-only models and there was less confidence in the appropriateness of these for Southern Calamari. It was recognised that CPUE had been increasing in recent years.</p> <p>Noting the above, the MSFMAC considered there was no basis to change the current catch limits and recommended a rollover of the current 2021/22 TACC of 204 t.</p>
References	<p>Drew, M., A. J. Fowler, R. McGarvey, J. E. Feenstra, F. Bailleul, D. Matthews, J. M. Matthews, J. Earl, T. A. Rogers, P. J. Rogers, A. Tsolos and J. Smart (2021). Assessment of the South Australian Marine Scalefish Fishery in 2019. Report for PIRSA Fisheries and Aquaculture. South Australian Research and Development Institute (Aquatic Sciences). SARDI Publication No. F2017/000427-4. SARDI Research Report Series No. 1109. 254 pp.</p>

Spencer, Meagan (PIRSA)

From: Porter, Karen (PIRSA)
Sent: Thursday, 14 April 2022 12:59 PM
To: Doroudi, Mehdi (PIRSA); Spencer, Meagan (PIRSA)
Cc: Boyland, Denise (PIRSA); Jones, Lucas (PIRSA); O'Brien, Mat (PIRSA); Anear, Elena (PIRSA); Spark, Elise (PIRSA)
Subject: Minister and CE Meeting - Updated Agenda: 19 April 2022
Attachments: CE and Minister - Agenda - 19 April 2022.pdf

OFFICIAL

Hi everyone,

Please find updated Agenda attached for the meeting on Tuesday.

With kind regards,

Karen

Karen Porter | Executive Assistant to Chief Executive, Professor Mehdi Doroudi PSM
 Office of the Chief Executive | **Department of Primary Industries and Regions**
 Government of South Australia | Level 12, 25 Grenfell Street, Adelaide SA 5000
 GPO Box 1671 Adelaide SA 5001
P: +61 8 8429 0131 | **E:** Karen.Porter@sa.gov.au
pir.sa.gov.au



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Department of Primary Industries
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From: Spark, Elise (PIRSA) <Elise.Spark@sa.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 13 April 2022 8:34 PM
To: Doroudi, Mehdi (PIRSA) <Mehdi.Doroudi@sa.gov.au>; Spencer, Meagan (PIRSA) <Meagan.Spencer@sa.gov.au>
Cc: Boyland, Denise (PIRSA) <Denise.Boyland@sa.gov.au>; Porter, Karen (PIRSA) <Karen.Porter@sa.gov.au>; Jones, Lucas (PIRSA) <Lucas.Jones@sa.gov.au>; O'Brien, Mat (PIRSA) <Mat.O'Brien2@sa.gov.au>; Anear, Elena (PIRSA) <Elena.ANEAR2@sa.gov.au>; Appleford, Peter (PIRSA-SARDI) <Peter.Appleford@sa.gov.au>
Subject: Minister and CE Meeting Agenda: 19 April 2022

OFFICIAL

Hi All,

Please find attached the Agenda for Tuesday.

Kind regards, Elise

Elise Spark | Principal Advisor

Office of the Chief Executive | **Department of Primary Industries and Regions**

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Tuesday, 19 April 2022, 4pm – 5pm
 Minister's Boardroom – Level 10, 1 King William Street
 Face to Face Meeting

Minister Departmental briefing

- Participants:**
- Hon. Clare Scriven MLC** - Minister for Primary Industries & Regional Development
 - Meagan Spencer** - Chief of Staff
 - Lucas Jones** – Senior Advisor
 - Mathew O'Brien** - Advisor
 - Elena Anear** - Interim Liaison, Office of the Minister for Primary Industries & Regional Development and Primary Industries and Regions South Australia
 - Prof. Mehdi Doroudi** - Chief Executive
 - Peter Appleford** – Executive Director, Industry and Regional Development
 - Gavin Begg** – Executive Director, Fisheries and Aquaculture
 - Jon Presser** – Manager, Fisheries Reform
 - Will Kent** – Chief Financial Officer
 - Elise Spark** – Principal Advisor, Office of the Chief Executive

Item	Paper/Verbal	Topic	Briefing Responsibility
1.	Minister's Office Items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
2.	Department Items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of scope • Out of scope • MSF Reform - SACAT • Out of scope • Out of scope • Out of scope t 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of scope Out of scope Mehdi / Gavin / Jon Out of scope Out of scope Mehdi
3.	Standing Items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of scope 	Out of scope
4.	Other Business		

We acknowledge this land that we meet on today as the traditional lands for the Kaurna People and we respect their spiritual relationship with their country. We also acknowledge the Kaurna people as the custodians of the greater Adelaide region and that their cultural and heritage beliefs are still as important to the living Kaurna people today



Spencer, Meagan (PIRSA)

From: Spark, Elise (PIRSA)
Sent: Tuesday, 19 April 2022 7:44 AM
To: Spencer, Meagan (PIRSA)
Subject: Re: Minister and CE Meeting Agenda: 19 April 2022

Hi Meagan, of course. Will send an updated agenda across to Denise this morning. Many thanks, Elise

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From: Spencer, Meagan (PIRSA) <Meagan.Spencer@sa.gov.au>
Sent: Monday, April 18, 2022 8:15:47 PM
To: Spark, Elise (PIRSA) <Elise.Spark@sa.gov.au>
Subject: RE: Minister and CE Meeting Agenda: 19 April 2022

OFFICIAL

Hi Elise

Can I please add the following two topics for discussion at tomorrow's Minister and CE meeting.

- **Out of scope**
- Marine Scalegfish Fishery Reform – SACAT Decisions

Happy to touch base tomorrow morning if there is any further information you need.

Many thanks

Meagan

From: Spark, Elise (PIRSA) <Elise.Spark@sa.gov.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 13 April 2022 8:34 PM
To: Doroudi, Mehdi (PIRSA) <Mehdi.Doroudi@sa.gov.au>; Spencer, Meagan (PIRSA) <Meagan.Spencer@sa.gov.au>
Cc: Boyland, Denise (PIRSA) <Denise.Boyland@sa.gov.au>; Porter, Karen (PIRSA) <Karen.Porter@sa.gov.au>; Jones, Lucas (PIRSA) <Lucas.Jones@sa.gov.au>; O'Brien, Mat (PIRSA) <Mat.O'Brien2@sa.gov.au>; Anear, Elena (PIRSA) <Elena.ANEAR2@sa.gov.au>; Appleford, Peter (PIRSA-SARDI) <Peter.Appleford@sa.gov.au>
Subject: Minister and CE Meeting Agenda: 19 April 2022

OFFICIAL

Hi All,

Please find attached the Agenda for Tuesday.

Kind regards, Elise

Elise Spark | Principal Advisor
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Department of Primary Industries
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