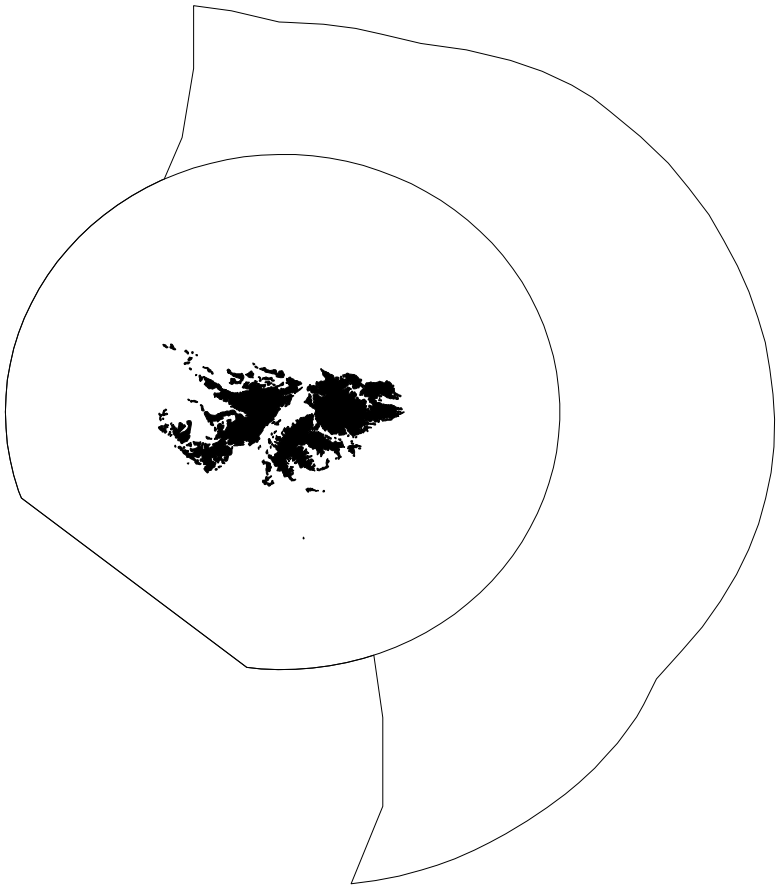
# FALKLAND ISLANDS GOVERNMENT
# FISHERIES DEPARTMENT



**FISHERY STATISTICS**

**2024**

**Volume 29**

**(2015 –2024)**

# Table of Contents

## List of Tables

## List of Figures

# Foreword

While the purpose of this bulletin is to report the year's Falkland Islands fishery, it is important to recognise the tragic loss of the F/V Argos Georgia in Falkland Islands waters on July 22nd 2024. A coordinated response by BFSAI, FIFD, F/V Robin M Lee and F/V Puerto Toro resulted in the rescue of fourteen live and the recovery of nine deceased crew members. Unfortunately, four crew members remain missing. We extend our deepest sympathies to the families, friends and colleagues affected by this tragedy.

# 1 The Falkland Islands Fishery – 2024

The Falkland Islands fishery in 2024 was marked in particular by the decision to not open Falklands Calamari (*D. gahi*) second season – X-licence, due to low biomass. The regular calamari pre-season survey had estimated only 13,679 tonnes *Doryteuthis gahi* with a 95% confidence interval of 7,704 to 19,814 tonnes; thus, a lower end of the 95% confidence interval less than the 10,000-tonne conservation threshold. Follow-up surveys in August and September did not signal any substantial later increase in the *D. gahi* biomass. With the second season cancelled, total calamari target catch for the year was, at 48,888 tonnes, the lowest on record since 2016. However, catches of *Illex* squid and hake were strong in 2024, giving an aggregate total commercial fishery catch of 261,903 tonnes that was the highest since 2021.

Licencing advice for the 2024 calendar year was as previously based for *Illex argentinus* on licence allocations, for *D. gahi* (C-licence only) on the 10,000-tonne conservation threshold, and for finfish on the Total Allowable Effort (TAE) / Total Allowable Catch (TAC) hybrid system published by the FIG Fisheries Department (FIFD).

## 1.1 *Illex argentinus* – Shortfin squid

Total catch of *I. argentinus* in 2024 was 146,689 tonnes, with 94.5% of the catch being taken by the jigging fleet (138,588 tonnes). This is the fourth highest annual catch since 2014, with 2021 being slightly higher at 172,355 tonnes, and 2015 being significantly more at 357,724 tonnes. The commercial fishing season for the jigging fleet started on February 1st. Vessels started fishing within the FICZ/FOCZ in larger numbers on February 7th, when 46 vessels reported catches. Catches did not exceed 15.8tonnes per vessel per night for the first three weeks of the season. The maximum catch by a single vessel for the season was reported on 24 February at 166.8 tonnes. On February 26th 104 out of the 107 licenced jigging vessels reported catches from within the zone. Total catch for jigging vessels in February was 23,009 tonnes. The average catch per vessel per night subsequently ranged between 20 and 30 tonnes until reaching a peak for the season of 43.1 tonnes/vessel/night on March 20th. Catches then dropped to approximately 20-25 tonnes/vessel/night until the end of the month. The total catch of jigging vessels for March was 81,693 tonnes, with most vessels fishing every night. The second-highest average catch was recorded on April 2nd at 40.8 tonnes/vessel/night. Subsequently catches were lower for the remainder of the season, with the average not exceeding 23 tonnes/vessel/night. Nonetheless, the majority of vessels remained fishing in the zone until the end of the month. Total jigging fleet catch for April was 32,480 tonnes. Catches

throughout May remained low, with the average catch per vessel per night ranging between 1 and 5 tonnes. Total jigging fleet catch for May was 1,405 tonnes. The last vessel reported its catch on 25 May, marking the end of the 2024 *I. argentinus* jigging season. The highest *I. argentinus* catch was taken in grid square XKAM with 16,345 tonnes, which was 11.8% of the jigger catch for the season. Grid squares XJAL and XLAN also had high catches, with combined 19.1% of the total jigger catch (26,407 tonnes).

The *I. argentinus* catch by G-licenced trawlers was 7,433 tonnes (5.1% of the total catch); the third-highest G-licence catch for the last 10 years. Average daily catches per vessel varied significantly throughout the season. During February only 2 vessels fished within the zone and catches remained below 30 tonnes/vessel/day. Catches throughout March varied between 20 and 25 tonnes/vessel/day, and the number of vessels fishing within the FICZ/FOCZ peaked at 11. Total G-licence catch in March was 5,170 tonnes. The highest average daily catch was recorded on April 7th with 54.6 tonnes, the maximum catch reported by a single vessel was also on the same day with 78.2 tonnes. Total catch in April was 2,207 tonnes. The highest G-licence catch for the season was also reported in grid square XKAM at 1,789 tonnes. Catches in the western part of the FICZ/FOCZ were low, similar to last year; however, notably fewer fishing days were used in this region.

The South Patagonian Stock (SPS) was primarily caught in the northern and north-eastern areas of the FICZ/FOCZ, while catches in the western region were minimal or absent. This suggests that the late-maturing group of the SPS did not enter Falkland Islands waters in 2024, a conclusion further supported by length and maturity data collected by FIFD observers.

## 1.2 *Doryteuthis gahi* – Longfin squid – Falkland calamari

The total catch of *D. gahi* for vessels operating under C-licence was 47,588 tonnes. The catch of *D. gahi* in other fisheries was 1,300 tonnes. The overall catch across all licences (including research surveys) in 2024 was thus 48,888 tonnes, the fourth-lowest total catch for the last 10 years and the lowest since 2016.

The pre-season survey for 1st season took place onboard F/V New Polar from February 6th to February 23rd, this survey included 4 trawls in grid squares XKAM and XKAN north of the Loligo Box. A total of 64 scientific trawls were carried out during the survey yielding a scientific catch of 675.3 tonnes. The biomass calculated for the entire Loligo Box was 70,335 tonnes, with 7,655 tonnes estimated north of 52°S and 62,679 tonnes estimated south of 52°S.

Commercial 1st season started on February 25th and concluded on April 28th, vessels with compensatory days continued fishing until 2nd May, with 10 vessels using a total of 20 compensatory days. All vessels were required to operate with Seal Exclusion Devices (SEDs) for the duration of the season as per Section 6 of Guidance Notes for Masters (Trawlers) 2023. The average daily catch for the first week of the season ranged between 45 and 60 tonnes, the peak average daily catch was 74.2 tonnes per vessel on March 7th. The highest maximum catch by a single vessel, 137.1 tonnes, was also recorded on this day. The lowest average catch per day per vessel was 31.2 tonnes per vessel on March 26th. The total catch of *D. gahi* for March was 24,539 tonnes. Average catch per day subsequently declined between 30 and 40 tonnes for the remainder of the season. However, an increase was evident in the last week of April when

average catch per vessel per day ranged between 48 and 55 tonnes. The total catch for the month of April was 18,349 tonnes.

The total catch for 1st season was 47,588 tonnes, the fifth highest total catch for a first season since 2014. A total of 91.3% of the catch was taken south of 52°S, with 15,392 tonnes (32.3% of the total) taken in grid square XVAK, where Beauchêne Island is located. Over the course of this season, four immigration peaks were inferred south of 52°S. Very little fishing occurred north of 52°S, catching 4,129 tonnes over 107 vessel days. The aggregate escapement biomass for the entire Loligo Box at the end of the season was 48,540 tonnes, giving an effectively zero risk of the biomass falling below the 10,000 tonnes conservation threshold.

The pre-season survey for 2nd season took place onboard F/V Robin M Lee from July 11th to July 22nd. A total of 47 scientific trawls were carried out, with a catch of 49.4 tonnes *D. gahi*. The biomass calculated for the entire Loligo Box was 13,679 tonnes, with a 95% confidence interval (CI) of 7,704 to 19,814 tonnes. Of the total 2,744 tonnes were estimated north of 52°S, and 10,934 tonnes were estimated south of 52°S. This was the lowest biomass estimate recorded for a 2nd season since 2006. As the lower confidence interval of the overall biomass estimate was below the 10,000-tonne conservation threshold the season was delayed until a second survey was conducted. This second survey also took place onboard F/V Robin M Lee from August 4th until 18 August 18th, consisting of 44 scientific trawls, with a total catch of 27.6 tonnes *D. gahi*. The biomass estimate obtained from this survey for the entire Loligo Box was 6,828 tonnes (CI: 4,308 to 13,585 tonnes). As the empirical estimate was now below the 10,000-tonne threshold the season was not opened for conservation reasons. A third survey was carried out from September 17th to 19th, focusing on the fishing area south of 52°S. This survey was conducted onboard the F/V Montelourido, and consisted of 12 scientific trawls with total catch of 13.6 tonnes *D. gahi*. Biological data collected during the surveys indicated that no major net migration occurred over the duration of the season; however, this interpretation carries a high degree of uncertainty due to the substantial temporal gap between the second and third survey.

## 1.3 *Micromesistius australis* – Southern blue whiting

Southern blue whiting (BLU) is a pelagic species that migrates between Chilean, Argentine and Falkland Islands waters. Spawning takes place during September and October to the south of West Falkland and at the southern coast of Chile.

More southern blue whiting catches occur in the Southwest Atlantic compared with the Southeast Pacific, and these are mainly contributed by Argentina. In the Southwest Atlantic, southern blue whiting exploitation started in 1977 with Polish factory trawlers. The Falkland Islands Government licenced Polish and Bulgarian trawlers from 1987, and surimi factory semi-pelagic trawlers from 1999, which targeted southern blue whiting in Falkland Islands waters. In the southern part of the Patagonian Argentine EEZ, large factory trawlers fished southern blue whiting in high quantities. Heavy exploitation of the stock have caused the decline in catches in the Southwest Atlantic since the early 1990s. In 1999 the South Atlantic Fisheries Commission recommended a reduction of fishing mortality on this stock to meet conservation targets. Conservation measures have been implemented by the Falkland Islands

Government since 2010, including the ban of any fishing activity on Falkland spawning grounds. No fishery has targeted southern blue whiting since 2017 in Falkland Islands waters, where it continues to be taken as bycatch by bottom trawlers and is monitored through scientific surveys.

In the Southwest Atlantic, the average annual catch contribution by nation from 1987 to 2016 was 38% for the Falkland Islands and 62% for Argentina. This proportion has changed to 4% for the Falkland Islands and 96% for Argentina since 2017, when southern blue whiting was no longer targeted in Falkland Islands waters. Commercial catches of southern blue whiting in Falkland Islands waters averaged 24,752 tonnes per year from 1987 to 2016, and 513 tonnes per year from 2017 to 2024. The maximum commercial catch in Falkland Islands waters was observed in 1990 (71,876 tonnes), followed by a constant decrease to reach the lowest catch in 2023 (15 tonnes).

In 2024, bottom trawlers fished from January to December in Falkland Islands waters and the total catch of southern blue whiting was 152.7 tonnes on commercial licences and 125.9 tonnes on experimental licences. The commercial catch was primarily contributed by A-licenced (103.3 tonnes; 37% of the total southern blue whiting catch in 2024) and W-licenced vessels (41.6 tonnes; 15% of the total southern blue whiting catch in 2024). A-licenced vessels caught southern blue whiting mainly during January (89.4 tonnes; 270 kg/h) and December (12.9 tonnes; 232 kg/h) in the south-west of the FICZ. The highest catches of southern blue whiting by W-licenced vessels also occurred in January (41.6 tonnes; 64 kg/h) in the south-west of the FICZ. G-licenced vessels contributed 0.3 tonnes and 0.1% of the total southern blue whiting catch. C-licenced vessels caught 7.6 tonnes (2.7% of the total southern blue whiting catch in 2024) from February to April in the south of the 'Loligo Box'. Vessels under experimental licence (E-licence) caught 45% of the total southern blue whiting catch in 2024, during surveys across the finfish fishing area and 'Loligo Box' in February (120 tonnes), July (197 kg), August (74 kg), and September (6 tonnes).

Finfish licences (A-, G-, W-licences) had higher southern blue whiting catches in 2024 (145.1 tonnes) compared with 2023 (14.3 tonnes). calamari licences (C-licence) also had higher southern blue whiting catches in 2024 (7.6 tonnes) compared with 2023 (<1 tonne). Analyses of survey data from September 2022 calculated 25,468 tonnes of southern blue whiting in the spawning grounds to the south and south-west of the closed fishing area, suggesting that the stock of southern blue whiting is recovering slowly.

## 1.4 *Macruronus magellanicus* – Hoki

Hoki is a widely distributed pelagic-demersal fish on the Patagonian shelf. Genetic studies and otolith microchemistry analysis suggest connectivity within the Southwest Atlantic, and between the Southwest Atlantic and Southeast Pacific. Hence, it is likely that the same stock is targeted in Chilean, Argentine, and Falkland Islands waters. Most hoki migrate out of Falkland Islands waters to spawn during austral winter (July to September), mainly in Chilean waters between 43°S and 48°S, although small spawning areas have been detected at the San Matias Gulf in the Argentine EEZ and at the platform edge east of the Falkland Islands. This species

is not highly abundant in Falkland Islands waters as the FICZ is at the edge of the species' range.

In Chile, landings of hoki increased from 1987 to 1998, followed by a steep decline. In Argentina, catches of hoki averaged 55,899 tonnes per year from 1987 to 2024; catches had an increasing trend from 1987 to 2000, were relatively stable from 2000 to 2009, and have declined since 2010. In the Falkland Islands, hoki catches averaged 13,521 tonnes per year from 1987 to 2024; hoki catches had an increasing trend from 1987 to a maximum of 26,975 tonnes in 2002, followed by a gradual decline. In Falkland Islands waters, hoki were caught in important amounts by the surimi fleet (S-licence) from 1999 to 2016, and have been caught by finfish bottom trawlers (A-, G-, and W-licences) mainly during austral spring (October to December), summer (January to March) and autumn (April to June) in deep waters in the south-west of the FICZ.

From 1987 to 2016 average annual contributions to the total hoki catch were 58% for Chile, 33% for Argentina, and 9% for the Falkland Islands; these proportions changed to 32% for Chile and 58% for Argentina but remained relatively similar at 10% for the Falkland Islands from 2017 to 2023. In 2024, Argentina contributed 75% and the Falkland Islands contributed 25% of the total catch of hoki in the Southwest Atlantic.

The total hoki catch in Falkland Islands waters in 2024 was 2,490.5 tonnes, the third-lowest hoki catch since 1987. The commercial hoki catch was 2,468.3 tonnes, primarily contributed by W– (1,713 tonnes; 69% of the total) and A-licenced vessels (687 tonnes; 28% of the total). W- and A-licenced vessels caught hoki mainly during January (W-licence: 1,686 tonnes; 2,390 kg/h; A-licence: 500 tonnes; 1,513 kg/h) and in the south-west of the FICZ. G-licenced vessels contributed 67.9 tonnes and 3% of the total hoki catch. C-licenced vessels caught <1 tonne (<0.1% of the total) from February to April in the 'Loligo Box'. Vessels under E-licence caught 22.1 tonnes of hoki (0.9% of the total) during the finfish and calamari surveys in February (21 tonnes), July (0.7 tonnes), August (47 kg), and September (2 kg).

Finfish licences (A-, G-, and W-licences) had lower hoki catches in 2024 (2,467.6 tonnes) compared with 2023 (3,414.7 tonnes), probably in part due to A-licenced vessels targeting hake to the north-west of West Falkland, where hoki are not abundant. calamari licences (C-licence) had higher hoki catches in 2024 (0.7 tonnes) compared with 2023 (0.03 tonnes).

## 1.5 *Merluccius hubbsi, Merluccius australis* – Hakes

Two hake species occur in Falkland Islands waters: the common hake *Merluccius hubbsi* and the southern hake *Merluccius australis*.

*M.hubbsi* is a demersal-pelagic species widely distributed across the Southwest Atlantic, from 21°S to 55°S, primarily inhabiting depths of 50 to 500 meters. The Patagonian stock of *M. hubbsi* spawns mainly in inshore waters between 43.5°S and 46°S during spring and summer. After spawning, contingents of this stock may undertake extensive feeding migrations toward the Falkland Islands shelf. Within the FICZ/FOCZ, only A-licenced vessels are authorised to target *M. hubbsi*. Under other licences, the species is considered bycatch, with management (move-on) rules applied when the total bycatch exceeds 10%.

In 2024, a total of 54,714.5 tonnes of *M. hubbsi* was taken in the Falkland Islands Conservation Zones, marking the fourth-highest annual catch since 1989. Spanish-flagged vessels accounted for 68.5% of *M. hubbsi* catches, while Falkland-flagged vessels contributed 31.5%. Catches under A-licence accounted for 88.6% (48,462.2 tonnes) of the total, with 5000.4 tonnes (9.1%) taken under G, 600.8 tonnes (1.1%) under C, and 387.5 tonnes (0.7%) under W-licences. An additional 263.6 tonnes (0.5%) were caught under E-licence during research surveys.

*M.hubbsi* accounted for 90.1% of the total reported catch for A-licenced vessels, 37.5% for G-licenced vessels, 14.1% for E-licenced vessels, 13.9% for W-licenced vessels, and 1.2% for C-licenced vessels. Discard rates were below of 0.2% for A-, G-, and W-licenced vessels, while discard rates for C- and E-licenced vessels were 9.2% and 3.4%, respectively.

CPUE for *M. hubbsi* varied across fishing licence, space, and time in 2024, likely due to fishing effort dynamics and *M. hubbsi* ecology. Under A-licence, fishing effort in 2024 occurred in all months except February and November, totalling 17,587 hours - the fifth-highest effort reported since 1989. The fishing effort under A-licence covered 87 grid squares distributed from the southwest to the north of the Falkland Islands. Monthly *M. hubbsi* CPUE ranged from 0.1 kg $hr^{-1}$ (January) to 4,871.6 kg $hr^{-1}$ (July), with an annual average of 2,755.6 kg $hr^{-1}$, 283.1% above the 35-year average (719.3 kg $hr^{-1}$) and 43.4% higher than the last decade's average (1,921.6 kg $hr^{-1}$). It was also the third-highest annual CPUE recorded since 1989, behind 2022 (3,426.7 kg $hr^{-1}$) and 2023 (2,907.2 kg $hr^{-1}$). Overall, *M. hubbsi* CPUE was highest in July along the 200-metre isobath north and west of the Falkland Islands.

G-licence fishing effort in 2024 was taken from February to May, totalling 4,319 hours - 43.9% below the past decade's average (5,951 hours). Fishing effort under G-licence covered 48 grid squares distributed from the west to the north of the Falkland Islands. Monthly *M. hubbsi* CPUE ranged from 129.4 kg $hr^{-1}$ (February) to 2,679.2 kg $hr^{-1}$ (May), with an annual average of 1,157.8 kg $hr^{-1}$, the fifth-highest *M. hubbsi* CPUE recorded since 1997 and 11.8% above the last decade's average (1,036.0 kg $hr^{-1}$).

W-licence fishing effort in 2024 occurred during January, February, March, and October, totalling 1,247 hours - the second-lowest fishing effort recorded for this licence since 1989. The fishing efforts under W-licence covered 50 grid squares distributed from the southwest to the north of the Falkland Islands. Monthly *M. hubbsi* CPUE ranged from 0.3 kg $hr^{-1}$ (January) to 1,463.0 kg $hr^{-1}$ (March), with an annual average of 310.6 kg $hr^{-1}$ - 21.0% above the 35-year average (256.7 kg $hr^{-1}$) but 57.7% below the last decade's average (734.1 kg $hr^{-1}$). However, changes in W-licence conditions in the past three years, including temporal and spatial restrictions, may bias direct comparisons.

C-licence fishing effort in 2024 was recorded from February to May, totalling 11,306 hours. The fishing efforts under C-licence covered 18 grid squares distributed from the south to the east of the Falkland Islands. Monthly *M. hubbsi* CPUE ranged from 0.1 kg $hr^{-1}$ (February) to 112.2 kg $hr^{-1}$ (April), with an average of 53.1 kg $hr^{-1}$, 784.1% above the 35-year average (6.0 kg $hr^{-1}$) and 473.1% above the last decade's average (9.3 kg $hr^{-1}$).

*Merluccius australis* occurs along the Chilean coast in the eastern Pacific south of 40° S, around Cape Horn, and on the Patagonian Shelf north to 49°S. This species is found in low

abundance within the FICZ/FOCZ. Like *M. hubbsi*, *M. australis* is an authorised target only under A-licence, but it is not primarily sought due to its low abundance.

In 2024, a total of 46.5 tonnes of *M. australis* was taken as bycatch in the Falkland Islands Conservation Zones – 52.5% below the last decade's average (97.7 tonnes). The highest annual catch of *M. australis* was recorded in 2015 (531.0 tonnes), and it was unreported in Falkland Islands fisheries before 2005. In 2024, Spanish-flagged vessels accounted for 78.0% of *M. australis* catches, while Falkland-flagged vessels contributed 22.0%. Catches under W-licence accounted for 53.9% (25.0 tonnes) of the total, with additional quantities taken under A (20.9 tonnes; 45.1%), C (0.1 tonnes; 0.2%), and G (0.02 tonnes; 0.1%) licences. An additional 0.4 tonnes (0.8%) were caught under E-licence during research surveys.

## 1.6 *Genypterus blacodes* – Kingclip

Kingclip *Genypterus blacodes* (Foster, 1801) is a commercially important demersal fish species distributed throughout the Southern Hemisphere oceans. Kingclip populations are found off the coasts of the Falkland Islands, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Australia, and New Zealand. In Falkland Islands waters, kingclip occurs on the shelf and continental slope at depths ranging from 100 to 1000 m, with higher abundance typically observed between 150 and 300 metres. In the Falkland Islands Conservation zones, kingclip exploitation is permitted under A-licence (unrestricted finfish), G-licence (restricted finfish and *lllex argentinus*) and W-licence (restricted finfish). In other licensed fisheries, kingclip is a bycatch species contributing to the 10% aggregate bycatch limit.

In 2024, a total of 1,172.9 tonnes of kingclip was taken in the Falkland Islands Conservation zones, the lowest since 1994. Spanish-flagged vessels accounted for 65.8% of the kingclip catches, while Falkland-flagged vessels contributed 34.2%. Kingclip catches under A-licence accounted for 72.4% (849.2 tonnes) of the total kingclip catch reported, with a large amount also taken under G-licence (248.6 tonnes; 21.2%). Smaller catches were taken under W (44.7 tonnes; 3.8%) and C (15.9 tonnes; 1.4%) licences. A further 14.5 tonnes (1.2%) were caught under E-licence during research surveys.

Under A-licence, fishing effort (17,587 hr) and kingclip catches (849.2 t) in 2024 were the second- and the seventh-highest, respectively, since 1989. Kingclip accounted for 1.6% of the total reported catch of A-licenced vessels in 2024. Annual CPUE averaged 48.3 kg/hr, with no trawling activity reported in February and November. Monthly CPUE ranged from 30.1 kg/hr to 74.8 kg/hr with a peak in October.

Under G-licence, kingclip accounted for 1.9% of the total catch reported in 2024. Fishing effort (4,319 trawl hrs) and kingclip catches (248.6 tonnes) were the fifth-highest reported since 1997, while the annual CPUE (57.6 kg/hr) was slightly below the median of the past 28 years (59.9 kg/hr). Trawling activity by G-licenced vessels was reported between February and May. During this period, monthly CPUE ranged from 18.3 kg/hr to 68.6 kg/hr and peaked in March.

Kingclip accounted for 1.6% of the total reported catch on W-licenced vessels in 2024. Fishing effort (1,247 trawl hrs), kingclip catches (44.7 tonnes), and annual CPUE (35.8 kg/hr) were the second-, the third-, and the ninth-lowest, respectively, since 1991. Trawling activity by W-

licenced vessels was reported from January to March and in October. Monthly CPUE ranged from 23.0 kg/hr to 52.4 kg/hr and peaked in February.

## 1.7 *Salilota australis* – Red cod

Red cod *Salilota australis* is a demersal species distributed in Atlantic and Pacific waters around southern South America (40°S to 57°S). Red cod is most abundant on the shelf break (200 to 300 m) and is a valuable bycatch species in bottom trawl fisheries. In the Falkland Islands Conservation zones, red cod fisheries exploitation is permitted under the finfish A, G, and W-licences. Under other licences, the species is considered bycatch, with management rules applied when the total bycatch exceeds 10%.

In 2024, a total of 909 tonnes of red cod was taken in the Falkland Islands Conservation Zones, marking the second-lowest annual catch since 1989. Spanish-flagged vessels accounted for 62.1% of red cod catches, while Falkland-flagged vessels contributed 37.9%. Catches under A-licence accounted for 70.9% (644.9 tonnes) of the total, with lesser quantities taken under G (95.8 tonnes; 10.5%), W (90.5 tonnes; 9.9%), and C (64.5 tonnes; 7.1%) licences. An additional 13.3 tonnes (1.5%) were caught under the E-licence during research surveys.

Red cod accounted for 1.2% of the total reported catch for A-licenced vessels, 0.7% for G-licenced vessels, 3.2% for W-licenced vessels, 0.3% for C-licenced vessels, and 0.7% for E-licenced vessels. Discard rates were minimal for W- (0.2%), A- (0.7%), and G- (0.8%) licenced vessels, while discard rates for E- and C-licenced vessels were 33.8% and 9.5%, respectively.

Red cod CPUE varied across fishing licence, space, and time in 2024, due to fishing effort dynamics and red cod ecology. Under A-licence, monthly CPUE ranged from 13.6 kg $hr^{-1}$ to 154.6 kg $hr^{-1}$, with an annual average of 36.4 kg $hr^{-1}$. This was 51.3% below the 35-year average (75.3 kg $hr^{-1}$) and 7.3% below the last decade's average (39.5 kg $hr^{-1}$). However, the 2024 CPUE for A-licenced vessels was higher than in 2022 (28.4 kg $hr^{-1}$), 2021 (28.6 kg $hr^{-1}$), 2020 (26.4 kg $hr^{-1}$), and 2019 (26.8 kg $hr^{-1}$). Under G-licence, monthly CPUE ranged from 1.5 kg $hr^{-1}$ to 25.5 kg $hr^{-1}$, with an annual average of 22.2 kg $hr^{-1}$, the lowest recorded since 1997 for G-licenced vessels. This CPUE was 77.9% below the 26-year average (100.5 kg $hr^{-1}$) and 71.0% below the last decade's average (76.4 kg $hr^{-1}$). Under W-licence, monthly CPUE ranged from 21.2 kg $hr^{-1}$ to 101.3 kg $hr^{-1}$, with an annual average of 72.5 kg $hr^{-1}$ – 20.4% below the 35-year average (91.1 kg $hr^{-1}$) and 20.2% below the last decade's average (91.0 kg $hr^{-1}$). Under C-license, monthly CPUE ranged from 0.0 kg $hr^{-1}$ to 21.0 kg $hr^{-1}$, with an annual average of 5.7 kg $hr^{-1}$, which was similar to the 35-year average (5.56 kg $hr^{-1}$) and above the last decade's average (2.1 kg $hr^{-1}$).

The highest CPUE values were observed in deeper waters (>200 m) to the west of the Falkland Islands, primarily between 51°S and 53°S, and between 62°W and 63°W. Annual red cod catches have declined substantially since their peak in 1999 (9,312 tonnes). However, fisheries-independent surveys indicate no significant changes in red cod biomass from 2010 to 2022.

## 1.8 *Dissostichus eleginoides* – Patagonian toothfish

Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*; hereafter toothfish) is a large notothenioid fish found on the shelves and slopes of South America and around the sub-Antarctic islands of the

Southern Ocean. In Falkland Islands waters, toothfish spawn on the slopes of Burdwood Bank at ca. 1000 m depth, and the eggs, larvae, and small juveniles develop and grow in epipelagic layers of the Falkland Current, with early juveniles occurring on the Patagonian Shelf at depths of ~100 m. Immature toothfish remain on the shelf for 3-4 years and then undertake a characteristic ontogenetic migration into deeper waters where adults reside and spawn.

In the Falkland Islands, a Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certified longline fishery targets the adult component of the population in deep waters between 800 and 2000 m. However, notable quantities of juvenile toothfish are caught in the shelf-based (<400 m depth) finfish and calamari trawl fisheries. In the finfish fishery, toothfish is a commercially valuable bycatch, while in the calamari fishery, it is usually discarded due to the small sizes of the specimens.

In 2024, a total of 1,194.7 tonnes of toothfish was caught in the Falkland Islands Conservation zones, with 1,040.4 tonnes (87.1%) taken by the targeted longline fishery, 94 tonnes (7.9%) under A-licence, 39.7 tonnes (3.3%) under W-licence, 11.8 tonnes (1%) under C-licence and 4.2 tonnes (0.3%) under G-licence. A further 4.7 tonnes (0.4%) was caught under E-licence during research surveys. Toothfish was caught predominantly by Falkland-flagged vessels (1,088.9 tonnes, 91.1%), primarily in the longline fishery, followed by Spanish-flagged vessels (105.8 tonnes, 8.9%), primarily in the A-licenced finfish trawl fishery.

A single longliner (*CFL Hunter*) operated in Falkland Islands waters throughout the year (except for its maintenance period in May-August); for 197 fishing days on L-licence. Toothfish catches in the longline fishery averaged 5.3 tonnes per day, or 4.4 kg/umbrella (the third-highest of the last decade). Monthly CPUE ranged from 2.7 to 12.8 kg/umbrella, with higher values recorded at the beginning and end of the year (12.8 and 6.9 kg/umbrella in January and December, respectively). For 2024, a TAC of 1,040 tonnes was set for the longline fishery based on the Harvest Control Rules informed by an integrated stock assessment model. With the allowed carryover from 2023, the actual TAC for 2024 was 1,042.3 tonnes. From this, 1,040.4 tonnes were caught, and the remaining 1.9 tonnes carried forward to 2025.

Toothfish catches in the finfish (A-, G- and W-licenced) and calamari (C- and X-licenced) trawl fisheries have increased over the last two years, reaching 137.9 tonnes and 11.8 tonnes respectively in 2024. However, for the last seven years, these catches have been lower than the amount of toothfish modelled taken by the finfish and calamari trawl fisheries in the stock assessment model projections (300 tonnes and 30 tonnes, respectively).

Toothfish recruitment was highly variable in the last decade, with high recruitment pulses from 2015 and 2017 largely supporting the shelf population thereafter. Low recruitment levels have characterised the shelf-based toothfish population between 2018 and 2023 (i.e., few age-0 fish and weak progressive cohorts of age-1, age-2 and age-3 fish). The drivers of this variability are thought to be largely influenced by oceanographic and environmental factors. Due to high recruitment variability, strong toothfish cohorts have to support the longline fishery over a range of years, rather than regular recruitment from every cohort; this emphasises the need for protection of high-recruitment cohorts through an appropriate spatial management approach.

## 1.9 Rajiformes – Skates

Falkland Islands waters contain a high biomass and diversity of skates (Rajiformes) in various habitats, including at least 11 species of *Bathyraja*, and 3 species each of *Dipturus*, *Amblyraja*, and *Psammobatis*.

In 2024, 1,938.8 tonnes of skate were caught in the Falklands Islands Conservation Zones on 10,776 fishing days; the highest total annual catch since 2018. Zero skate target effort (F-licence) was taken in 2024, the fourth consecutive year with zero effort since skate target licences were created in 1994.

In the absence of F-licence most skate catch was taken by A-licence: 1,670.1 tonnes, of which about 10.2% was reported as discard. A-licence also had the highest skate CPUE, with an average of 1.2 tonnes per vessel-day. The restricted finfish G and W-licences caught respectively 156.4 tonnes (5.5% reported discard), and 56.4 tonnes (2.6% reported discard). Additionally, 8.6 tonnes skate were caught in the *D. gahi* C-licence fishery, 4.3 tonnes were caught under E-licence (which included the *D. gahi* pre-season surveys and finfish surveys), and 42.9 tonnes skate were caught in the toothfish longline fishery, with 98.2% reported discard. No skate at all was caught in the *Illex* fishery (B-licence), as only jigging was used in this fishery in 2024. 78.4 tonnes of skate were also reported caught by 19 trawlers fishing out-of-zone; the highest yearly out-of-zone catch since 2019.

In all commercial fisheries, a total of 16,926 skates were identified to 15 species by observers on 11 vessels. In finfish-target trawls, three species represented at least 10% each of the sampled species composition by numbers: broadnose skate *Bathyraja brachyurops* (33%), warrah skate *Dipturus lamillai* (29%) and white-spotted skate *Bathyraja albomaculata* (11%). By weight, three species represented a different combination of at least 10%: *D. lamillai* (39%), *B. brachyurops* (34%), and Patagonian skate *Bathyraja macloviana* 11%. In *D. gahi* trawls, *B. brachyurops* represented 20% of the sampled species composition by numbers, and 55% by weight, *B. albomaculata* represented 25% of skate samples by numbers and 7% by weight, starry skate *Amblyraja doellojuradoi* represented 31% by numbers and 2% by weight, and *D. lamillai* represented 9% by numbers and 33% by weight. In the longline fishery Antarctic starry skate *Amblyraja georgiana* represented 52% of skate bycatch by numbers and 45% by weight, butterfly skate *Bathyraja papilionifera* represented 32% of skate bycatch by numbers and 35% by weight, and dark-belly skate *Bathyraja meridionalis* represented 11% of skate bycatch by numbers and 13% by weight.

## 1.10 *Patagonotothen ramsayi* – Rock cod

*Patagonotothen ramsayi* is the most abundant representative of the rock cod genus, occurring on the Patagonian Shelf from 35°S in the north to 55°S (Burdwood Bank) in the south, and from the Straits of Magellan in the west to the Falkland Islands shelf edge in the east. *P.ramsayi* plays an important role as both predator and prey on Southwest Atlantic shelves, consuming a variety of benthic and bentho-pelagic crustaceans and being consumed by most large fish including hakes, toothfish, kingclip, red cod and rajids.

Total annual catch of rock cod increased in 2024 with 2,594 tonnes caught compared to 1,417 tonnes in 2023 and 1,245 tonnes in 2022. The largest part of the rock cod catch was in the *D. gahi* fishery, with 1,479 tonnes caught under C-licence, the highest since 2017, of which over

99% was discarded (1,473 tonnes). Finfish (A, G and W-licences) catch was 844 tonnes in 2024, of which 426 tonnes were discarded. The highest catch in the finfish fleet was by A-licences (535 tonnes, 321 tonnes discarded), followed by G-licences (202 tonnes catch, 66 tonnes discarded), then W-licences (107 tonnes catch, 39 tonnes discarded).

Consistent with licence uses, the overall highest rock cod catch was in the first quarter of the year when 1,712 tonnes were caught, followed by 464 tonnes in the second quarter, 243 tonnes in the third quarter and 175 tonnes in the fourth quarter.

## 1.11 Macrouridae – Grenadier

Grenadier may be opportunistically retained as commercial product, but are generally not targeted. Total annual catch of grenadiers in 2024 was 380.2 tonnes, the highest since 2020, taken as by-catch primarily in longline (L-licence, 63.0 tonnes) and finfish (A, G, W-licences, 307.1 tonnes) fisheries, with small proportions in calamari (C-licence, 3.1 tonnes) and experimental (E-licence, 7.0 tonnes) trawling. In longline fishing, 99.9% of grenadier catch-composition identified to species was bigeye grenadier *Macrourus holotrachys*, with the remainder ridge scaled rattail grenadier *Macrourus carinatus*. Approximately 71.2% of longline grenadier catch was discarded. In trawl fishing, 0.5% of grenadier identified to species was bigeye grenadier, 31.2% was ridge scaled rattail grenadier, and 68.3% was banded whiptail grenadier *Coelorinchus fasciatus*. Approximately 98.6% of trawl grenadier catch was discarded. As in previous years, trawl catch of grenadier had a highly significant positive correlation with trawl catch of hoki.

## 1.12 *Paralomis granulosa* – Red crab

In 2024 an experimental licence was approved for an inshore pot fishery targeting *Paralomis granulosa* (variously known as false king crab; soft-shell red crab, snow crab), which has been sporadically fished in the Falkland Islands since the 1980s. The licence was issued for a single vessel, thus designating a small-scale fishery. Allowable catch was limited to males, ≥75 mm carapace length. A nominal TAC was set at 85 tonnes annually.

A total of 182 pot lifts were reported in 2024, comprising 400 commercial-size male *Paralomis granulosa*, plus 8 commercial-size male *Lithodes santolla* (Southern king crab), a sympatric species that is legal bycatch. Given the sparsity of catches and distribution over several areas, a quantitative stock assessment of *Paralomis granulosa* has not been undertaken yet.

## 1.13 Others

Included in this category are bycatch taxa of minor commercial importance, or historic fishery interest in the Falkland Islands. The total reported 2024 catches of these taxa are summarised in Table N.7.

# 2 Fisheries Department surveys and research cruises

In 2024 the following surveys and research cruises were conducted:

1st pre-season Falkland calamari survey (ZDLF2-2024-S1)

| | |
|---|---|
| 2nd pre-season Falkland calamari survey | (ZDLZ1-2024-S2) |
| 2nd pre-season Falkland calamari survey 2 | (ZDLZ1-2024-S2-2) |
| 2nd season Falkland calamari survey 3 | (ZDLC4-2024-S2-3) |
| Groundfish survey | (ZDLT1-2024-02) |
| Groundfish survey | (ZDLT1-2024-07) |
| Toothfish gonad sampling cruise | (ZDLK3-2024-09) |
| Toothfish tagging cruise | (ZDLK3-2024-11) |

# 3 Seabird and marine mammal bycatch mitigation

## 3.1 Longlining

Since 2005 no seabird mortality due to hooking has been observed in the longline fishery. However, in 2018 a live northern giant petrel was observed caught by the beak during line hauling, and released unharmed by crew. The bycatch mitigation measures applied to both commercial and experimental longline fishing include the use of netted umbrellas that reduce seabird access to baited hooks during setting; halting discharge of fish-processing discards during setting; the use of one bird scaring line (BSL) during setting, and the use of a bird exclusion device (BED) curtain with two-three streamers in front of the hauling bay to avoid hooking birds while hauling the catch. Toothfish fishing occurred on 197 days, comprising 1,415,280 hooks set. Of these, 129 days (65.5%) had observer coverage, with dedicated seabird and marine mammal monitoring effort being carried out on 27 days (13.7%), covering 7.4% of hooks set and 9.7% of hooks retrieved for the period (Table 3.1). Although neither heavy contacts nor seabird incidental mortalities were observed, deficiencies of the mitigation measures to keep seabirds away from the fishing gear were noticed.

## 3.2 Trawl Fishery

Two BSL are mandatory for both commercial and experimental bottom trawl fishing; BSL can be either mobile (Tori Lines-TL) or fixed (Fixed Aerial Array-FAA). The use of a seal exclusion device (SED) is mandatory for the calamari fishery, while in the finfish fishery SEDs are required if ordered by the Director of Natural Resources.

### 3.2.1 Finfish

Observations of seabird and marine mammal interactions with the demersal finfish fleet were conducted on 251 dedicated days, comprising an effective sampling effort of 530 seabird/marine mammal stations (86 dedicated to seabirds (FIFD observers), 444 dedicated to marine mammals and seabirds (contract observers)), representing 9.7 % of the finfish effort for the period. A total of 10 seabird interactions were reported (5 cape petrels (DAC), 4 black-browed albatross (DIM), 1 unknown petrel (UNP)), of which three were recorded by observers and seven were reported by four unobserved vessels. Mortalities included five individuals (3 DIM, 1 DAC, 1 UNP); the remaining seabirds were released alive. Following biosecurity measures for zoonotic avian influenza (H5N1), no seabird carcasses were collected for post-mortem examination. Extrapolating total seabird observed/reported mortality to the year's finfish fishing effort, this equates to 41 incidental mortalities (Table 3.1).

Regarding pinniped interactions during observer trips, both South American fur seals (ARA) and South American sea lions (OTB) were seen foraging around the net/eating from the net

during hauling and following the vessel during trawling. Reported bycatch included 11 individuals (6 ARA, 4 OTB, 1 southern elephant seal (SES)), of which eight were recorded by observers and three were reported by two vessels. Mortalities included eight individuals (4 ARA, 3 OTB, 1 SES); the remaining pinnipeds were released alive. Except one female ARA and two of unknown sex, all incidentally killed individuals were male. Extrapolating total pinniped observed/reported mortality to the year's finfish fishing effort, this equates to 82 incidental mortalities (Table 3.1).

In the demersal survey carried out in February, seals attended 2 of 84 stations, however no bycatch was recorded. During the groundfish survey carried out in July, seals attended 10 of 76 stations, with eight ARA being bycaught, of which one was released alive from deck and seven (6 males, 1 female) were mortalities (Table 3.1).

### 3.2.2 Falkland calamari

Within 64 trawl stations carried out during the 2024 1st pre-season survey, pinnipeds were sighted attending the vessel, although none was caught. However, bycatch of three DIM was recorded, of which two were released alive and one died. During the fishing season, 31 seabird stations were monitored by FIFD observers in five observer deployments, comprising 65.9 hours of effort, equalling 1.5% of the fleet's total trawls. Both ARA and OTB were usually seen attending vessels to forage astern on unmeshed squid. In the contract marine mammal observer (MMO) programme, a total of 1,034 stations were observed, covering 49.6% of the fleet's total fishing effort. Bird scaring line monitoring comprised 371 hours of gantry observations during trawling. Observed interactions with ACAP-listed species included 24 individuals (23 DIM, 1 white-chinned petrel (PRO)), of which nine DIM were mortalities, seven of them being net-related, one involved a warp cable, and one occurred due to an entanglement in a BSL. In addition, one of the unobserved vessels reported bycatch of five seabirds (4 DIM, 1 giant petrel (MAX)), of which 3 DIM were mortalities. Following biosecurity measures for zoonotic avian influenza (H5N1), no seabird carcasses were collected for post-mortem examination. Extrapolating total seabird observed/reported mortality to the year's finfish fishing effort, this equates to 24 incidental mortalities (Table 3.1).

Pinniped sightings included 1,334 individuals (94% ARA, 6% OTB), of which 11 ARA were caught. Of these, eight escaped SEDs during hauling, while three individuals were brought aboard and released alive from deck; no pinniped mortalities were recorded by observers. However, three unobserved vessels reported the bycatch of four pinnipeds (3 ARA, 1 OTB), of which 1 ARA was a mortality. Extrapolating pinniped reported mortality to the year's calamari fishing effort, this equates to 2 incidental mortalities (Table 3.1).

### 3.2.3 Illex jigging

In all four observer trips carried out between February and May 2024, both OTB and ARA were observed foraging around the vessel on released squid and attempting to depredate from incoming jigs, OTB being occasionally successful. Regarding seabirds, DIM, MAX, DIR (royal albatross) and gentoo penguins were commonly present around vessels, becoming vulnerable to the jigs during discharge of discards. Following this, one DIM was incidentally killed after being snagged on a jigging line. Because a seabird/marine mammal protocol has not yet been implemented in the fishery, FIFD's Bycatch Mitigation Officer was deployed on a jigger during 5 days in May 2024, however no pinnipeds attended the vessel and no interactions with seabirds were observed.

## 3.3 Implementation of seabird and marine mammal mitigation

### 3.3.1 Bird scaring lines (TL and FAA)

No further modifications have been applied to either the mobile (TL) nor the fixed (FAA) bird scaring lines (BSL). All observer reports informed good BSL maintenance, however one fishing vessel fished in the night without deploying the TLs.

### 3.3.2 Discard management

In the calamari fleet discard management has been successfully implemented, but most finfish vessels still fail to meet regulation standards, jeopardising the process of discard management implementation throughout the fleet. The development of a reporting scheme for recurring failures on the discard management systems installed across the fleets should be implemented and enforced, in order to work together with industry to solve the problems and ensure the implementation of the Discard Management Policy.

## 3.4 Compliance to seabird and marine mammal mitigation

Following previous calamari first seasons carried out under 100% of dedicated observer coverage, pinniped bycatch reporting by unobserved vessels was adequate. However, the number of entangled seabirds reported was lower than expected. Nevertheless, seabird interactions are cryptic *per se*, and difficult to observe outside the gantry. Regarding finfish vessels, two unobserved vessels from different companies reported pinniped bycatch, while three vessels from two different companies reported seabird bycatch. As mentioned in 2023's annual report, the implementation of an incentive-based approach for bycatch reporting should be evaluated by FIFD and implemented in collaboration with the fishing industry. Furthermore, a partnership is necessary to share information collected by fishing companies aboard the jigging fleet.

Discrepancies on seabird and marine mammal bycatch reported by vessels and by observers were noted. It is extremely important that both observed and unobserved vessels report the fate of bycaught individuals correctly.

Table 3.1 Observed dedicated effort, observed and reported megafauna bycatch

| Fishery | Fishing effort | Observer effort | | Seabirds | | | Pinnipeds | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hooks/trawls | | BSL (h) | Bycatch | Mortality | | Bycatch | Mortality | |
| | | | | | Obs. | Est. | | Obs. | Est. |
| Toothfish | 1415280 | 13.7% | – | 0 | 0 | (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finfish | 5442 | 9.7% | 153.0 | 10 | 4 | 41 | 11 | 8 | 82 |
| Calamari | 2081 | 49.6% | 65.9 | 29 | 12 | 24 | 15 | 1 | 2 |
| E-finfish | 160 | 0% | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | 8 | 7 | 0 |
| E-calamari | 64 | 0% | 0 | 3 | 1 | – | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | | | 42 | 17 | 65 | 34 | 16 | 84 |

Obs. = observed, Est. = estimated. Mortality estimates of pinniped and ACAP-listed seabird species are minimum estimates; (0) = negligible

# 4 Fisheries observer programme

Fisheries observers collect data of positions, catch/effort, biology, conversion factors, seabird/mammal interactions, mortalities, and monitor compliance from all fleets and fisheries operating in the FICZ/FOCZ and, opportunistically, on the high seas surrounding the Falkland Islands. Observers also participate in the research cruises regularly conducted by the FIFD and engage in various scientific projects on land, depending on the needs of FIFD scientists. Periods at sea typically vary between two- and six-weeks duration. All collected data are entered into a database while at sea, and a detailed trip report is completed after each period at sea. These internal reports are also shared with the respective ITQ holders and vessel operators. This year, a new position for Compliance Fisheries Observers was introduced, and the observer team increased from seven to ten members.

Monitoring effort over the last four years (2021–2024) is summarised in Table 4.1. FIFD observer coverage remained at the same level as in 2023. In addition to FIFD observer coverage, contract observers were mandated on the fleet fishing for Falkland calamari under C-licence. Contract observers were initially deployed on eight vessels and swapped vessels mid-season. Due to the management decision not to open the X-licence season, these observers instead covered 198 days on vessels fishing under O-licence, as the vessels that would normally fish under X-licence opted to fish in the high seas. This year, the fishing effort of trawlers targeting mainly finfish and *Illex* under A, G, and W-licences decreased by 6.2%. The fishing effort of vessels targeting *Illex* under B-licence significantly increased compared to 2023. No skate-target trawl effort (F-licence) was recorded this year in the FICZ/FOCZ. Finally, longline (L-licence) fishing effort decreased by 3.9% compared to the previous year.

Table 4.1 Observer coverage for 2021 - 2024 FICZ / FOCZ

| Licence | 2020 Days | | 2021 Days | | 2022 Days | | 2023 Days | | *2024 Days | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fishing | Obs. | Fishing | Obs. | Fishing | Obs. | Fishing | Obs. | Fishing | Obs. |
| A/G/W | 1989 | 203 | 1859 | 228 | 1756 | 243 | 2013 | 351 | 1888 | 378 |
| B | 7298 | 77 | 7510 | 79 | 6479 | 85 | 6516 | 69 | 7879 | 72 |
| C/X | 2005 | 185 | 1870 | 135 | 1945 | 147 | 1424 | 102 | 975 | 74 |
| F | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| L | 196 | 96 | 202 | 98 | 222 | 117 | 205 | 102 | 197 | 143 |
| S | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| E | 69 | 66 | 63 | 63 | 69 | 69 | 89 | 89 | 82 | **82 |
| Totals | 11616 | 627 | 11504 | 603 | 10471 | 661 | 10247 | 646 | 11021 | 667 |

* Observers spent additional 247 trawl days on high seas, outside FICZ/FOCZ (FIFD observers: 49 days, contract observers: 198 days).
** As several observers are embarked simultaneously on the same research cruises, the total number of E-licence observer days was 320 in 2024.

In 2024, 34 observer trips were taken on commercial vessels, three Falkland calamari pre-season surveys, one Falkland calamari ex-season survey, two groundfish research cruises, and one toothfish tagging trip. Table 4.2 provides an updated four-year summary of individual specimens sampled for size, sex, maturity, and, as required, weight, otoliths, and statoliths. The

amount of data collected in 2024 increased slightly compared to the previous year. Four-year totals of fewer than 118 specimens per species are grouped under “Others.”

Table 4.2 Fish, squid, skate and invertebrate specimens sampled by FIFD staff

| Species | 2021 | | 2022 | | 2023 | | 2024 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| *Doryteuthis gahi* | 73651 | 30.3 | 77684 | 35.6 | 73911 | 31.6 | 73571 | 29.8 |
| *Merluccius hubbsi* | 35004 | 14.4 | 39058 | 17.9 | 49582 | 21.2 | 47055 | 19.1 |
| *Patagonotothen ramsayi* | 38123 | 15.7 | 27247 | 12.5 | 32791 | 14.0 | 50963 | 20.6 |
| *Illex argentinus* | 38510 | 15.8 | 24737 | 11.3 | 19017 | 8.1 | 29370 | 11.9 |
| *Dissostichus eleginoides* | 6958 | 2.9 | 6295 | 2.9 | 8734 | 3.7 | 11925 | 4.8 |
| *Salilota australis* | 8698 | 3.6 | 7423 | 3.4 | 8359 | 3.6 | 6911 | 2.8 |
| *Genypterus blacodes* | 8919 | 3.7 | 6495 | 3.0 | 7906 | 3.4 | 4234 | 1.7 |
| *Macrourus holotrachys* | 4094 | 1.7 | 5179 | 2.4 | 3202 | 1.4 | 3418 | 1.4 |
| *Macruronus magellanicus* | 2785 | 1.1 | 2702 | 1.2 | 4439 | 1.9 | 2622 | 1.1 |
| *Micromesistius australis* | 1558 | 0.6 | 3820 | 1.8 | 3692 | 1.6 | 3101 | 1.3 |
| *Coelorinchus fasciatus* | 2529 | 1.0 | 2619 | 1.2 | 3866 | 1.7 | 2931 | 1.2 |
| *Antimora rostrata* | 2649 | 1.1 | 2875 | 1.3 | 1942 | 0.8 | 1887 | 0.8 |
| *Bathyraja brachyurops* | 4149 | 1.7 | 1919 | 0.9 | 1807 | 0.8 | 931 | 0.4 |
| *Stromateus brasiliensis* | 3299 | 1.4 | 654 | 0.3 | 2962 | 1.3 | 1405 | 0.6 |
| *Schroederichthys bivius* | 861 | 0.4 | 2218 | 1.0 | 1777 | 0.8 | 1435 | 0.6 |
| *Dipturus lamillai* | 2507 | 1.0 | 1010 | 0.5 | 1346 | 0.6 | 1014 | 0.4 |
| *Cottoperca gobio* | 786 | 0.3 | 2148 | 1.0 | 1180 | 0.5 | 631 | 0.3 |
| *Squalus acanthias* | 369 | 0.2 | 345 | 0.2 | 1030 | 0.4 | 672 | 0.3 |
| *Bathyraja albomaculata* | 1135 | 0.5 | 267 | 0.1 | 374 | 0.2 | 268 | 0.1 |
| *Macrourus carinatus* | 694 | 0.3 | 157 | 0.1 | 675 | 0.3 | 442 | 0.2 |
| *Seriolella porosa* | 493 | 0.2 | 197 | 0.1 | 761 | 0.3 | 184 | 0.1 |
| *Bathyraja griseocauda* | 1026 | 0.4 | 137 | 0.1 | 237 | 0.1 | 159 | 0.1 |
| *Bathyraja macloviana* | 635 | 0.3 | 252 | 0.1 | 385 | 0.2 | 206 | 0.1 |
| *Champsocephalus esox* | 622 | 0.3 | 32 | 0.0 | 678 | 0.3 | 35 | 0.0 |
| *Patagonotothen tessellata* | 390 | 0.2 | 392 | 0.2 | 427 | 0.2 | 4 | 0.0 |
| *Psammobatis spp.* | 635 | 0.3 | 186 | 0.1 | 228 | 0.1 | 103 | 0.0 |
| *Sprattus fuegensis* | 16 | 0.0 | 609 | 0.3 | 295 | 0.1 | 26 | 0.0 |
| *Amblyraja doellojuradoi* | 256 | 0.1 | 48 | 0.0 | 134 | 0.1 | 222 | 0.1 |
| *Congiopodus peruvianus* | 51 | 0.0 | 212 | 0.1 | 281 | 0.1 | 107 | 0.0 |
| *Bathyraja scaphiops* | 498 | 0.2 | 19 | 0.0 | 48 | 0.0 | 29 | 0.0 |
| *Sebastes oculatus* | 102 | 0.0 | 128 | 0.1 | 229 | 0.1 | 80 | 0.0 |
| *Notophycis marginata* | 123 | 0.1 | 125 | 0.1 | 237 | 0.1 | 44 | 0.0 |
| *Merluccius australis* | 104 | 0.0 | 56 | 0.0 | 166 | 0.1 | 171 | 0.1 |
| *Patagolycus melastomus* | 13 | 0.0 | 147 | 0.1 | 276 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| *Amblyraja cf. georgiana* | 67 | 0.0 | 79 | 0.0 | 13 | 0.0 | 260 | 0.1 |
| *Moroteuthopsis ingens* | 99 | 0.0 | 79 | 0.0 | 153 | 0.1 | 20 | 0.0 |
| *Bathyraja cousseauae* | 207 | 0.1 | 84 | 0.0 | 20 | 0.0 | 9 | 0.0 |
| *Bathyraja multispinis* | 151 | 0.1 | 40 | 0.0 | 19 | 0.0 | 25 | 0.0 |
| *Bathyraja papilionifera* | 35 | 0.0 | 15 | 0.0 | 5 | 0.0 | 158 | 0.1 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Allothunnus fallai* | 42 | 0.0 | 63 | 0.0 | 66 | 0.0 | 7 | 0.0 |
| *Bathyraja magellanica* | 126 | 0.1 | 38 | 0.0 | 7 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| *Bathyraja meridionalis* | 36 | 0.0 | 66 | 0.0 | 5 | 0.0 | 36 | 0.0 |
| *Gymnoscopelus nicholsi* | 0 | 0.0 | 70 | 0.0 | 47 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.0 |
| Others | 433 | 0.2 | 432 | 0.2 | 356 | 0.2 | 216 | 0.1 |
| Total | 243438 | | 218358 | | 233665 | | 246888 | |

# 5 Community outreach in 2024

## 5.1 Falkland Islands Infant and Junior School

Emilie Le Luherne and Irina Chemshirova presented a talk titled "Life cycles of fish and squid in Falkland waters" to Year 5 in the Falkland Islands Infant and Junior School in April 2024.

## 5.2 Careers Day

The Falkland Islands Community School held a Careers Day in October. Observers Mariano Peruzzo and Aina Amukwaya gave a presentation titled "Careers Day 2024 – Fisheries" and Stevie Bennet and Lily Eaton presented on Fisheries Protection.

# 6 Participation in scientific workshops, conferences, and symposia in 2024

## 6.1 ICES-FAO WGFTFB 2024

The ICES-FAO Working Group on Fish Technology and Fish Behaviour was held in Labrador, Canada, from 2 to 7 June 2024. Verónica Iriarte co-authored a presentation on the *Ibero-American Network for the Study of Bycatch and Discards* (RedCID). The RedCID operates in Spanish and Portuguese, encourages the sustainable use of marine resources, and advocates for bycatch mitigation and discards reduction.

## 6.2 British Antarctic Survey Toothfish Ageing Workshop

The BAS Toothfish Ageing Workshop focused on ageing methods for Patagonian and Antarctic toothfish species. This workshop was held at the British Antarctic Survey, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom, from 13 to 14 June 2024. The workshop aimed to share with scientists the knowledge acquired at the CCAMLR Age Determination Workshop (WS-ADM2-2024) to improve quality control of toothfish age estimation by building a shared international reference set, and agreeing on the best practice standards to adopt for otolith preparation and analysis. Emilie Le Luherne attended the workshop.

## 6.3 Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP)

The 12th Meeting of the Seabird Bycatch Working Group (SBWG12) under the purview of ACAP was held in Lima, Peru, from 5 to 7 August 2024. Verónica Iriarte participated in the meeting and as SBWG's co-lead for bycatch mitigation in trawl fisheries, co-presented the intersessional review on best practice advice. V. Iriarte also attended a Bycatch Workshop (4

August), and the joint meeting with the Population and Conservation Working Group (PaCS8; 8 August). SBWG12-PaCS8 stressed the need for information on trawling and jigging effort in the Blue Hole and corresponding seabird interactions.

## 6.4 International scientific workshop for *Illex argentinus*

The third workshop on the stock assessment and management of the *I.argentinus* stock in the Southwest Atlantic was held between the 19th and 21st of November, 2024, in Bangkok, Thailand. The workshop was chaired by independent scientists Rubén H. Roa-Ureta and Rodrigo Wiff and attended by scientists representing government research centres and/or universities from China, South Korea, Taiwan, Brazil, and the Falkland Islands.

The main purpose of the workshop was to progress the goal of building a regional database for stock assessment of *I. argentinus* in the Southwest Atlantic, including all countries' fleets, namely Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, China, Taiwan, South Korea and other fleets licensed to fish in waters of the Falkland Islands. A subsidiary purpose was to present and discuss scientific advances and previous knowledge of the biology and population dynamics of *I. argentinus* in the Southwest Atlantic and options for stock assessment models. Frane Skeljo presented a characterisation of data from the Falkland Islands. The conclusion was reached that a data-intermediate regional stock assessment of *I. argentinus* should be feasible once data are collected from all major fleets and countries involved.

In the final session, it was agreed for the chairman and co-chairman to prepare a letter of request for data to each of the participant's countries using the charter and results of the workshop as background information, including a non-disclosure signed agreement, then upon favourable reception of the request for data, they will proceed to build the regional database and made it available to all participants in a secure fashion. Participants agreed to re-convene in the last quarter of 2025 to conduct a stock assessment during the Fourth International Workshop, to be held in Okinawa, Japan, as a side event of the Cephalopod International Advisory Council (CIAC) meeting, from October 25th to November 1st 2025.

# 7 Scientific publications by FIFD personnel in 2024

## 7.1 Peer-reviewed papers

de Melo, G.D., Spach, H.L., Adelir-Alves, J., Pinheiro, P.C., Soeth, M., 2024. Length-weight relationship of 104 demersal fish species from the continental shelf of the South Brazilian Bight captured in bottom trawl shrimp nets. *Ocean and Coastal Research*, 72: 1–6. https://doi.org/10.1590/2675-2824072.23107

Derviche, P., Bastos, R.F., Condini, M.V., Barbosa, E.F., Oliveira, R.L., Almeida, L.L., Vollrath, S.R., Soeth, M., Garcia, A.M., Hostim–Silva, M., 2024. Trophic ecology and habitat use of an overexploited commercial snapper (*Lutjanus jocu*) in a tropical nursery estuary elucidated by stable isotopes. *Regional Studies in Marine Science*, 77: 103697. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rsma.2024.103697

Gleadall, I.G., Moustahfid, H., Sauer, W.H.H., Ababouch, L., Arkhipkin, A.I., Bensbai, J., Elegbede, I., Faraj, A., Ferreiro-Velasco, P., González-Gómez, R., González-Vallés, C., Markaida, U., Morillo-Velarde, P.S., Pierce, G.J., Pirro, S., Pita, C., Roumbedakis, K., Sakurai, Y., Scheel, D., Shaw, P.W., Veiga, P., Willette, D.A., Winter, A., Yamaguchi, T.

2024. Towards global traceability for sustainable cephalopod seafood. *Marine Biology*, 171: 44.

Le Luherne, E., Pawlowski, L., Robert, M. 2024. Northeast Atlantic species distribution shifts over the last two decades. *Global Change Biology*, 30: e17383. https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.17383

Orlando, L., García, D. 2024. Analysis of self-reported discard information in Uruguayan industrial trawl fisheries. *Ocean and Coastal Research*, 72: e24070. https://doi.org/10.1590/2675-2824072.23155

Riaz, J., Büring, T., van der Grient, J., Winter, A., Lee, B., Brickle, P., Baylis, A.M.M. 2024. Seal-fishery interactions in the Falkland Islands – operational and environmental factors drive resource competition. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, fsae161.

Silva, J.C., Soeth, M., Hackradt, C.W., Lima, A., Félix-Hackradt, F.C., 2024. Daily age, growth rate, and pelagic larval duration of commercially important snapper species in Abrolhos National Marine Park. *Journal of Fish Biology*, February. https://doi.org/10.1111/jfb.15654

## 7.2 Technical reports

Chemshirova, I., Raczynski, M., Ongoro, F., Winter, A. 2024. Falkland calamari (*Doryteuthis gahi*) 1st pre-season assessment survey. 2024-S1-ZDLF2. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government. Stanley, Falkland Islands. 18 p.

Chemshirova, I., Hoyer, P., Amukwaya, A., Shcherbich, Z. 2024. Falkland calamari (*Doryteuthis gahi*) 2nd pre-season assessment survey. 2024-S2-ZDLZ1. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government. Stanley, Falkland Islands. 19 p.

Chemshirova, I., Hoyer, P., Amukwaya, A., Shcherbich, Z., Harris, P. 2024. Falkland calamari (*Doryteuthis gahi*) 2nd pre-season assessment survey 2. 2024-S2-2-ZDLZ1. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government. Stanley, Falkland Islands. 19 p.

García, D. 2024. Stock assessment of kingclip (*Genypterus blacodes*) in the Falkland Islands using JABBA. SA-2024–KIN. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government. Stanley, Falkland Islands. 69 p.

Le Luherne, E., Peruzzo, M., Shcherbich, Z. 2024. Otoliths preparation protocol for age estimation. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government, Stanley, Falkland Islands. 16 p.

Raczynski, M., Hoyer, P., Le Luherne, E. 2024. Cruise Report ZDLK3-11-2023. Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*) tagging trip in the high seas. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government, Stanley, Falkland Islands. 14 p.

Ramos, J.E., Peruzzo, M., Desmet, L., Harris, P., Ongoro, F., Villarroel, M., Vukasin, V., Blake, A. 2024. Cruise Report 2024-07-ZDLT1. Groundfish survey. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government. Stanley, Falkland Islands. 48 p.

Ramos, J.E., Soeth, M., García, D. 2024. Analysis of net geometry across February groundfish surveys, 2010–2024. 2024-12-GSNG. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government, Stanley, Falkland Islands. 25 p.

Ramos, J.E., Soeth, M., Hoyer, P., Amukwaya, A., Peruzzo, M., Villarroel, M., Vukasin, V., Blake, A. 2024. Cruise Report 2024-02-ZDLT1. Groundfish survey. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government. Stanley, Falkland Islands. 45 p.

Ramos, J.E., Winter, A. 2024. February bottom trawl survey biomasses of fishery species in Falkland Islands waters, 2010–2024. SA-2024-04. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government, Stanley, Falkland Islands. 82 p.

Saulnier, E., Skeljo F. 2024. Sustainability measures for Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*) in the Falkland Islands to 2024. Fisheries Report SM-2024-TOO. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government, Stanley, Falkland Islands. 24 p.

Saulnier, E., Skeljo F. 2024. Catch composition of the Patagonian toothfish longline fishery in the Falkland Islands (2014-2023). Fisheries Report CC-2024-TOO. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government, Stanley, Falkland Islands. 20 p.

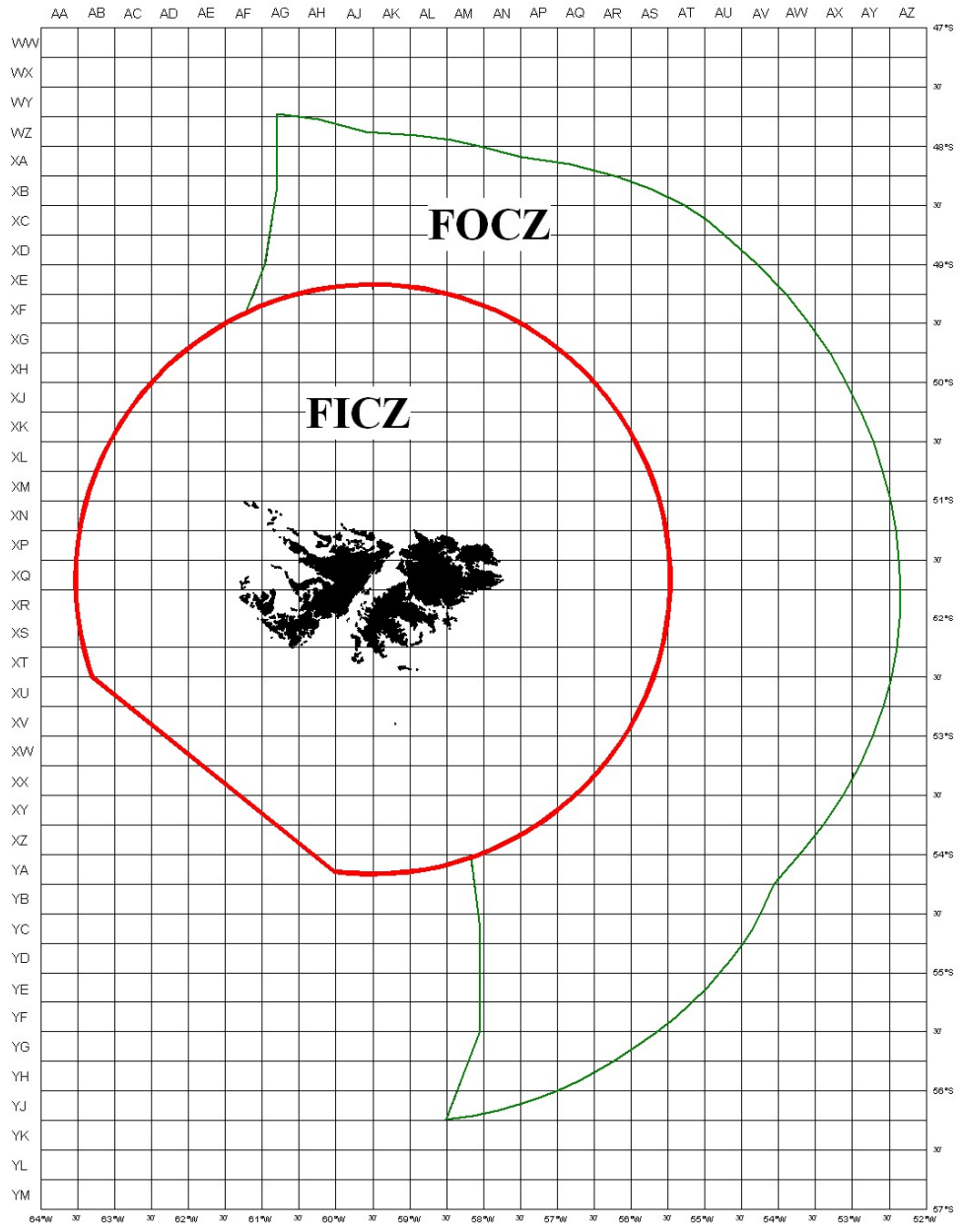
Skeljo, F., Winter, A. 2024. Stock assessment of Falkland calamari (*Doryteuthis gahi*), 1st season 2024. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government, Stanley, Falkland Islands. 35 p.

Skeljo, F., Winter, A. 2024. Stock assessment of Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*) in the Falkland Islands to 2023. Fisheries Report SA-2023-TOO. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government, Stanley, Falkland Islands. 46 p.

# Data Tables

# A Introduction

Figure A.1 Falkland Islands Interim Conservation Zone (FICZ) and Falkland Islands Outer Conservation Zone (FOCZ)




This chart is illustrative NOT definitive

Table A.1 Abbreviations for vessel types used in the tables

| FIFD Code | Vessel type |
|---|---|
| CO | Combination (trawler - jigger) |
| JI | Jigger |
| LO | Longliner |
| PO | Potter |
| TR | Trawler |

Table A.2 Abbreviations for species names used in the tables

| FIFD Code | FAO Code | Scientific name | Common name |
|---|---|---|---|
| BAC | SAO | *Salilota australis* | Red cod |
| BLU | POS | *Micromesistius australis* | Southern blue whiting |
| COX** | PAT | *Patagonotothen spp* | Rock cod |
| GRX** | RTX | Macrouridae | Grenadiers |
| HAK*** | HKP | *Merluccius hubbsi* | Common hake |
| KIN | CUS | *Genypterus blacodes* | Kingclip |
| ILL | SQA | *Illex argentinus* | Illex squid |
| LOL | SQP | *Doryteuthis gahi* | Falkland Calamari |
| MAR | SQS | *Martialia hyadesi* | Martialia squid |
| OTH | MZZ/SKX | Osteichthyes/Chondrichthyes | Others |
| PAT | HKX / HKN | *Merluccius spp /australis** | Austral Hake |
| RAY | SRX | Rajiformes | Skates and rays |
| TOO | TOP | *Dissostichus eleginoides* | Patagonian toothfish |
| WHI | GRM | *Macruronus magellanicus* | Hoki |
| ZYP | ZYP | *Zygochlamys patagonica* | Scallop |

* - *Merluccius spp.* until 2005; *M.australis* since 2006 ** - since 2006, before - in OTH; *** - since 2006, before - in PAT

Table A.3 Abbreviations for fishing fleets used in the tables

| ISO Alfa-2 code | ISO Alfa-3 code | Fishing Fleet |
|---|---|---|
| AU | AUS | Australia |
| BG | BGR | Bulgaria |
| BZ | BLZ | Belize |
| CB* | KHM | Cambodia |
| CL | CHL | Chile |
| CN | CHN | China |
| DE | DEU | Germany |
| EE | EST | Estonia |
| ES | ESP | Spain |
| FK | FLK | Falkland Islands |
| FR | FRA | France |
| GH | GHC | Ghana |
| GR | GRC | Greece |
| IS | ISL | Iceland |
| IT | ITA | Italy |
| JP | JPN | Japan |
| KR | KOR | Korea |
| NA | NAM | Namibia |
| NL | NLD | Netherlands |
| NO | NOR | Norway |
| NZ | NZL | New Zealand |
| PA | PAN | Panama |
| PL | POL | Poland |
| PT | PRT | Portugal |
| RU | RUS | Russia |
| SH | SHN | Saint Helena |
| SL | SLE | Sierra Leone |
| TG | TGO | Togo |
| TW * | TWN | Taiwan |
| UA | UKR | Ukraine |
| UK | GBR | United Kingdom |

| ISO Alfa-2 code | ISO Alfa-3 code | Fishing Fleet |
|---|---|---|
| US | USA | United States of America |
| UY | URY | Uruguay |
| VC | VCT | Saint Vincent |
| VU | VUT | Vanuatu |
| UA | UKR | Ukraine |

* - Cambodia is coded as CB for these statistics and Taiwan as TW.

Table A.4 Licence types, target species and periods of application 1989 - 2025

| | Licence | Target species | Period of application |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Season | | | |
| | A | Unrestricted finfish | 1989 - 2007 |
| | B | *Illex* squid | 1989 - 1992 |
| | | *Illex* and *Martialia* squid | 1993 - |
| | C | Falkland Calamari (*D.gahi*) | 1989 - |
| | F | Skates and rays | 1995 –2007 |
| | G | *Illex* squid and restricted finfish* | 1997 - |
| | W | Restricted finfish** | 1994 –2007 |
| Second Season | | | |
| | R | Skate and rays | 1994 - 2007 |
| | X | All species | 1989 - 1990 |
| | | Falkland Calamari (*D.gahi*) | 1991 - |
| | Y | Unrestricted finfish | 1989 –2007 |
| | Z | Restricted finfish** | 1989 –2007 |
| All year | | | |
| | A | Unrestricted finfish | 2008- |
| | F | Skates and rays | 2008- |
| | E | Experimental fishery*** | 1996- |
| | L | Toothfish (Longliners) | mid 1999 - |
| | S | Blue Whiting and Hoki | 1999 - |
| | W | Restricted finfish** | 2008- |

Table A.5 Register of ITQ holding in January 2025

| | FISHERY | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Quota Owner** | **Finfish** | **Squid Jig or Trawl Illex argentinus** | **Squid *Doryteuthis gahi* (Summer)** | **Skate** | **Squid & Restricted Finfish** | **Restricted Finfish (Pelagic)** | **Restricted Finfish** | **Toothfish Longline** | **Squid *Doryteuthis gahi* (Winter)** |
| Argos Group Ltd. | 8.15% | | 18.75% | | 11.22% | | 2.00% | | 18.75% |
| Beauchene Fishing Ltd. | 3.10% | | 12.97% | | | | 1.88% | | 12.97% |
| Bold Ventures Ltd | 2.28% | | | | 25.66% | | 42.18% | | |
| CFL | | | | | | | | 100.00% | |
| FIG | | | | | | | | | |
| Fortuna Ltd | 24.96% | | 27.53% | 29.20% | 14.18% | 100.00% | 20.22% | | 27.53% |
| Pioneer Seafoods Ltd | 7.86% | | | | 2.52% | | 0.86% | | |
| RBC Ltd. | 38.33% | | 10.45% | 36.80% | 15.63% | | 4.01% | | 10.45% |
| Seafish (Falklands) Ltd. | | | 4.40% | | | | | | 4.40% |
| Seaview Ltd. | | | 14.34% | | | | | | 14.34% |
| Southern Cross Ltd. | 4.18% | | 11.56% | | 7.71% | | 10.42% | | 11.56% |
| Sulivan Shipping Services Ltd | 11.14% | | | 34.00% | 23.09% | | 18.43% | | |
| **Total** | 100.00% | | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% | 100.00% |

**Note:**
Squid Jig/Trawl have yet to enter quota system.
The catch entitlement generated by the ITQ held by the Crown (FIG) in the Restricted Finfish Pelagic fishery is leased to Fortuna Ltd.

# B Licences

Table B.1 Licence allocations by licence type and year

| LICENCE | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | 40 | 33 | 17 | 13 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 11 | 10 |
| **B** | 161 | 144 | 170 | 165 | 156 | 164 | 120 | 113 | 92 | 79 | 86 | 109 |
| **C** | 46 | 38 | 16 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 17 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 17 | 17 |
| **E** | 8 | 5 | - | 2 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 5 |
| **F** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 5 | - | - | - | 4 |
| **G** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | 27 | 30 | 16 |
| **L** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| **R** | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 7 |
| **S** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| **W** | - | - | 11 | 16 | 14 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 9 | 16 | 21 | 11 |
| **X** | 23 | 20 | 19 | 23 | 30 | 27 | 23 | 24 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 15 |
| **Y** | 70 | 17 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 4 |
| **Z** | 24 | 35 | 40 | 46 | 43 | 47 | 60 | 43 | 36 | 27 | 34 | 27 |
| | **372** | **292** | **288** | **291** | **274** | **325** | **283** | **259** | **223** | **211** | **243** | **231** |

| LICENCE | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 23 | 21 | 22 | 31 | 29 |
| **B** | 116 | 125 | 122 | 90 | 71 | 43 | 56 | 44 | 21 | 76 | 99 | 106 |
| **C** | 16 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 17 |
| **E** | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 5 |
| **F** | 1 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 4 | - | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| **G** | 19 | 19 | 24 | 17 | 12 | 20 | 18 | 23 | 27 | 23 | 25 | 22 |
| **L** | 6 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| **R** | 9 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - |
| **S** | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| **W** | 13 | 10 | 23 | 25 | 17 | 21 | 14 | 27 | 30 | 30 | 28 | 26 |
| **X** | 19 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 17 |
| **Y** | 8 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 16 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Z** | 18 | 18 | 22 | 23 | 18 | 24 | 25 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **235** | **248** | **276** | **241** | **204** | **194** | **200** | **170** | **154** | **203** | **235** | **233** |

| LICENCE | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A*** | 31 | 29 | 26 | 22 | 28 | 27 | 20 | 29 | 23 | 17 | 19 | 21 |
| **B** | 99 | 106 | 106 | 104 | 106 | 109 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| **C** | 17 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 17 |
| **E** | 8 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| **F**** | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 3 | - | - | |
| **G** | 25 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| **L** | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **S** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| **W***** | 28 | 26 | 28 | 26 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 20 |
| **X** | 16 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 16 | 16 |
| | **235** | **233** | **231** | **222** | **231** | **226** | **212** | **222** | **212** | **198** | **200** | **201** |

Table B.2 Licence allocations by fishing fleet and year

| FISHING FLEET | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AU** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **BG** | 9 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **BZ** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - |
| **CB** | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| **CL** | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 |
| **CN** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | 9 | 20 | 25 | 21 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| **EE** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| **ES** | 99 | 72 | 66 | 74 | 74 | 108 | 100 | 69 | 52 | 64 | 76 | 41 | 45 | 48 | 46 | 48 | 36 | 59 |
| **FK** | 7 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 19 | 37 | 32 | 43 | 49 | 47 | 55 | 48 | 80 | 71 | 73 | 69 |
| **FR** | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **GH** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| **GR** | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **HN** | - | - | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 2 | - | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **IS** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **IT** | 7 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **JP** | 95 | 82 | 77 | 63 | 30 | 36 | 13 | 11 | 19 | 40 | 20 | 21 | 16 | 22 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| **KR** | 30 | 32 | 42 | 55 | 60 | 86 | 105 | 112 | 98 | 48 | 71 | 84 | 67 | 70 | 62 | 59 | 43 | 42 |
| **NA** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| **NL** | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **NO** | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **NZ** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| **PA** | - | - | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| **PL** | 68 | 53 | 40 | 21 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **PT** | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **RU** | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 6 | - | - | - |
| **SC** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **SL** | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **TW** | 32 | 17 | 39 | 49 | 77 | 43 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 22 | 26 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 10 |
| **UK** | 11 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| **UR** | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **US** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **UY** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| **VC** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| | **372** | **292** | **288** | **291** | **274** | **325** | **283** | **259** | **223** | **211** | **243** | **231** | **235** | **248** | **276** | **241** | **204** | **194** |

Table B.2 Licence allocations by fishing fleet and year

(Continued)

| FISHING FLEET | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BZ** | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **CB** | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | . | - | - | - |
| **CL** | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | . | - | - | - |
| **CN** | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **DE** | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | . | - | - | - |
| **ES** | 65 | 59 | 61 | 55 | 61 | 63 | 67 | 64 | 64 | 59 | 54 | 52 | 48 | 52 | 48 | 36 | 37 | 37 |
| **FK** | 62 | 54 | 55 | 58 | 58 | 57 | 60 | 52 | 52 | 49 | 61 | 60 | 53 | 60 | 56 | 56 | 57 | 58 |
| **JP** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | . | - | - | - |
| **KR** | 41 | 38 | 21 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 35 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 31 | 28 | 28 |
| **PA** | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **RU** | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | . | - | - | - |
| **SH** | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | . | - | - | - |
| **SL** | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | . | - | - | - |
| **TW** | 19 | 13 | 8 | 45 | 61 | 67 | 65 | 71 | 71 | 73 | 73 | 75 | 73 | 75 | 74 | 71 | 74 | 76 |
| **UK** | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - |
| **UY** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **VU** | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| | **200** | **170** | **154** | **203** | **223** | **231** | **235** | **233** | **231** | **221** | **231** | **226** | **212** | **222** | **211** | **198** | **200** | **201** |

Table B.3 Licence 'A' (Unrestricted finfish - first season, 1999-2007; both seasons since 2008) allocations by fishing fleet and year

| FISHING FLEET | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ES** | 15 | 14 | 17 | 16 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 10 |
| **FK** | 10 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 11 |
| **UK** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | **26** | **22** | **28** | **27** | **20** | **29** | **23** | **18** | **19** | **21** |

Table B.4 Licence 'B' (Illex squid) allocations by fishing fleet and year

| FISHING FLEET | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **KR** | 31 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 31 | 28 | 28 |
| **TW** | 71 | 73 | 73 | 75 | 73 | 75 | 74 | 71 | 74 | 76 |
| **VU** | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| | **106** | **104** | **106** | **109** | **106** | **106** | **106** | **106** | **106** | **106** |

Table B.5 Licence 'C' (Patagonian squid) allocations by fishing fleet and year

| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ES** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| **FK** | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| **UK** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| | **16** | **17** | **18** | **17** | **16** | **16** | **18** | **16** | **17** | **17** |

Table B.6 Licence 'E' (Experimental) allocations by fishing fleet and year

| FISHING FLEET | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ES** | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **FK** | 5 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| **KR** | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **UK** | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| | **8** | **4** | **13** | **6** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **6** | **5** | **7** |

Table B.7 Licence 'F' (Skates and rays ) allocations by fishing fleet and year

| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ES** | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | - | - | - |
| **FK** | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| **KR** | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **8** | **8** | **7** | **6** | **5** | **7** | **3** | **-** | **-** | **-** |

Table B.8 Licence 'G' (Illex squid and restricted finfish) allocations by fishing fleet and year

| FISHING FLEET | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ES** | 20 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| **FK** | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| | **21** | **22** | **18** | **18** | **17** | **18** | **17** | **12** | **12** | **13** |

Table B.9 Licence 'L' (Toothfish Longliners) allocations by fishing fleet and year

| FISHING FLEET | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CL** | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **FK** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | **1** | **1** | **3** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** |

Table B.10 Licence 'S' (Blue Whiting and Hoki - surimi vessels) allocations by fishing fleet and year

| FISHING FLEET | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CL** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **FK** | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Table B.11 Licence 'W' (Restricted finfish) allocations by fishing fleet and year

| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ES** | 20 | 19 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| **FK** | 6 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| **KR** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| **UK** | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| | **28** | **26** | **22** | **24** | **25** | **22** | **19** | **11** | **12** | **10** |

Table B.12 Licence 'X' (Patagonian squid - second season) allocations by fishing fleet and year

| FISHING FLEET | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ES** | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| **FK** | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 16 |
| **UK** | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| | **16** | **17** | **16** | **17** | **17** | **17** | **17** | **18** | **16** | **16** |

Table B.13 Annual revenue (Pounds sterling) by licence type

| LICENCE | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | 537,775 | 485,949 | 300,154 | 191,586 | 119,854 | 537,775 | 485,949 | 300,154 |
| **B** | 22,723,027 | 20,698,011 | 20,961,399 | 20,865,023 | 14,301,237 | 17,440,342 | 10,867,548 | 12,176,224 |
| **C** | 4,028,578 | 5,077,665 | 3,286,308 | 2,904,346 | 3,558,704 | 3,305,953 | 3,473,536 | 3,915,269 |
| **E** | 3,000 | 1,000 | - | 12,308 | 12,303 | 163,607 | 196,725 | 107,022 |
| **F** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 74,214 | 117,243 |
| **G** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **L** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **R** | - | - | - | - | - | 140,664 | 431,363 | 446,767 |
| **S** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **W** | - | - | 113,412 | 169,895 | 206,682 | 413,290 | 500,679 | 842,504 |
| **X** | 377,917 | 613,764 | 572,085 | 959,803 | 1,466,992 | 2,046,655 | 2,173,149 | 2,297,557 |
| **Y** | 939,594 | 291,531 | 285,700 | 187,767 | 199,798 | 180,825 | 164,690 | 174,748 |
| **Z** | 391,332 | 774,666 | 841,843 | 1,222,974 | 1,207,635 | 1,335,812 | 1,920,068 | 1,536,543 |
| | 29,001,223 | 27,942,586 | 26,360,901 | 26,513,702 | 21,073,205 | 25,690,547 | 20,348,929 | 21,977,242 |

| LICENCE | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | 191,586 | 186,858 | 247,467 | 264,667 | 153,200 | 229,589 | 312,757 | 239,533 |
| **B** | 12,189,748 | 9,578,864 | 9,349,734 | 14,609,416 | 16,408,604 | 15,504,408 | 12,122,222 | 2,926,562 |
| **C** | 3,489,634 | 3,694,139 | 3,840,651 | 4,063,638 | 4,515,400 | 4,495,703 | 1,446,088 | 1,509,446 |
| **E** | 180,956 | 460,752 | 471,163 | 190,113 | 0 | 0 | 34,500 | 56,925 |
| **F** | - | - | 0 | 83,714 | 41,311 | 218,114 | 85,855 | 156,778 |
| **G** | 654,702 | 900,493 | 1,321,513 | 755,274 | 1,001,852 | 1,176,222 | 1,085,814 | 558,859 |
| **L** | - | - | 0 | 237,250 | 581,856 | 581,856 | 493,873 | 581,855 |
| **R** | 429,579 | 73,733 | 452,362 | 252,959 | 405,492 | 221,071 | 240,511 | 263,006 |
| **S** | - | - | 326,903 | 980,410 | 914,033 | 792,191 | 895,352 | 1,237,335 |
| **W** | 590,818 | 868,281 | 872,436 | 418,455 | 303,832 | 268,804 | 515,383 | 905,319 |
| **X** | 1,745,260 | 2,157,595 | 1,802,191 | 1,596,130 | 2,014,142 | 1,759,362 | 1,804,098 | 2,090,748 |
| **Y** | 284,846 | 327,707 | 235,446 | 276,522 | 375,871 | 384,723 | 434,158 | 407,128 |
| **Z** | 1,474,175 | 1,329,126 | 1,262,615 | 1,051,854 | 969,460 | 920,040 | 995,807 | 978,825 |
| | 21,296,309 | 19,577,548 | 20,182,480 | 24,780,401 | 27,685,053 | 26,552,083 | 20,466,419 | 11,912,319 |

| LICENCE | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A*** | 160,585 | 296,901 | 428,227 | 1,129,012 | 1,129,011 | 1,129,012 | 1,129,012 | 1,129,012 |
| **B** | 2,441,087 | 4,509,716 | 6,151,234 | 4,430,958 | 0 | 798,205 | 8,996,154 | 9,522,332 |
| **C** | 1,534,994 | 1,763,009 | 1,734,547 | 1,939,301 | 1,939,301 | 1,939,301 | 2,133,230 | 2,133,230 |
| **E** | 84,150 | 95,600 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **F**** | 49,701 | - | 7,699 | 274,579 | 247,121 | 247,121 | 247,121 | 247,121 |
| **G** | 374,079 | 909,945 | 627,065 | 769,004 | 769,004 | 845,900 | 845,900 | 845,900 |
| **L** | 533,368 | 579,782 | 907,704 | 760,700 | 760,700 | 760,700 | 836,770 | 836,770 |
| **R** | 405,720 | 285,453 | 278,912 | - | - | - | - | - |
| **S** | 449,067 | 525,669 | 554,748 | 543,770 | 543,770 | 181,257 | 181,257 | 181,257 |
| **W***** | 524,877 | 488,818 | 506,479 | 1,219,240 | 1,219,240 | 1,341,160 | 1,341,160 | 1,341,160 |
| **X** | 2,510,109 | 3,263,140 | 3,263,140 | 4,242,081 | 4,242,082 | 4,242,082 | 4,242,082 | 4,242,082 |
| **Y** | 650,185 | 656,810 | 459,542 | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Z** | 834,434 | 1,026,697 | 474,296 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | 10,552,357 | 14,401,541 | 15,393,593 | 15,308,645 | 10,850,229 | 11,484,738 | 19,952,686 | 20,478,864 |

Table B.13 Annual revenue (Pounds sterling) by licence type

(continued)

| LICENCE | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | 1,129,012 | 1,129,012 | 1,129,012 | 1,129,012 | 1,129,012 | 1,129,012 | 1,129,012 | 1,129,012 |
| **B** | 10,597,284 | 10,616,032 | 11,208,479 | 3,346,467 | 11,093,286 | 11,247,526 | 12,325,740 | 14,000,000 |
| **C** | 2,133,230 | 2,133,230 | 2,133,230 | 2,133,230 | 2,133,230 | 2,240,100 | 2,352,105 | 3,528,158 |
| **E** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **F** | 247,121 | 247,121 | 247,121 | 247,121 | 247,121 | 247,121 | 222,409 | 177,927 |
| **G** | 845,900 | 845,900 | 845,900 | 845,900 | 845,900 | 761,300 | 761,300 | 761,300 |
| **L** | 836,770 | 836,770 | 836,770 | 836,770 | 836,770 | 920,500 | 966,525 | 1,449,787 |
| **S** | 181,257 | 60,419 | 60,419 | 60,419 | 60,419 | 60,419 | 60,419 | 60,419 |
| **W** | 1,341,160 | 1,341,160 | 1,341,160 | 1,341,160 | 1,341,160 | 1,207,000 | 1,146,650 | 1,089,318 |
| **X** | 4,242,082 | 4,242,082 | 4,242,082 | 4,242,082 | 4,242,082 | 4,454,000 | 4,676,700 | 7,015,050 |
| | **21,553,816** | **21,451,726** | **22,044,173** | **14,182,161** | **21,928,980** | **22,266,978** | **23,640,860** | **29,210,971** |

* - A + Y since 2008; ** - F+R since 2008; *** - W + Z since 2008;

| LICENCE | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | 1,129,012 | 2,073,124 | 2,145,683 |
| **B** | 10,597,284 | 15,574,058 | 16,518,535 |
| **C** | 3,528,158 | 3,528,158 | 4,061,676 |
| **E** | - | - | - |
| **F** | 142,342 | 142,342 | 142,342 |
| **G** | 761,300 | 440,149 | 735,049 |
| **L** | 1,449,787 | 1,449,787 | 1,538,224 |
| **S** | 60,419 | 60,419 | 60,419 |
| **W** | 1,089,318 | 307,605 | 224,552 |
| **X** | 7,015,050 | 7,015,050 | 7,761,268 |
| | **29,175,386** | **30,590,692** | **33,187,748** |

# C Catch Summary

Table C.1 Total catch (tonnes) by vessel type and year

| VESSEL TYPE | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CO** | 59,069 | 46,211 | 27,896 | 17,669 | 1,151 | 4,807 | 3,222 | 1,569 | 811 | 274 |
| **JI** | 195,476 | 94,743 | 160,754 | 149,557 | 144,189 | 62,874 | 62,717 | 73,128 | 150,732 | 79,837 |
| **LO** | - | - | - | 131 | 10 | 2,855 | 1,901 | 992 | 1,241 | 1,787 |
| **TR** | 172,270 | 143,561 | 115,853 | 147,601 | 106,257 | 126,262 | 177,332 | 119,303 | 77,542 | 128,976 |
| | **426,814** | **284,516** | **304,503** | **314,957** | **251,605** | **196,798** | **245,172** | **194,991** | **230,326** | **210,874** |

| VESSEL TYPE | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **JI** | 254,026 | 182,925 | 146,066 | 13,001 | 101,754 | 1,661 | 7,775 | 81,766 | 157,637 | 100,348 |
| **LO** | 2,077 | 2,092 | 1,684 | 1,754 | 1,832 | 2,076 | 1,791 | 1,622 | 1,539 | 1,511 |
| **PO** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 295 | 85 | - |
| **TR** | 120,935 | 134,089 | 117,449 | 86,224 | 105,511 | 99,361 | 117,551 | 129,832 | 142,907 | 168,193 |
| | **377,038** | **319,107** | **265,198** | **100,979** | **209,097** | **103,098** | **127,118** | **213,516** | **302,169** | **270,051** |

| VESSEL TYPE | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **JI** | 3 | 11,645 | 73,577 | 84,619 | 139,137 | 291,784 | 332,863 | 2,181 | 63,807 | 50,863 |
| **LO** | 1,254 | 1,061 | 1,406 | 1,222 | 1,476 | 1,367 | 1,258 | 1,160 | 1,126 | 1,083 |
| **PO** | - | 2 | - | - | 6 | 7 | 5 | - | - | 0 |
| **TR** | 152,386 | 196,463 | 150,530 | 180,192 | 123,985 | 157,825 | 128,363 | 108,029 | 103,241 | 124,209 |
| | **153,643** | **209,171** | **225,513** | **266,033** | **264,604** | **450,983** | **462,489** | **111,371** | **168,174** | **176,154** |

| VESSEL TYPE | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **JI** | 41,583 | 59,285 | 166,376 | 71,620 | 43,035 | 138,595 |
| **LO** | 1,161 | 1,151 | 1,140 | 1,237 | 1,212 | 1,180 |
| **PO** | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **TR** | 153,598 | 122,178 | 169,247 | 173,120 | 143,079 | 122,043 |
| | **196,342** | **182,614** | **336,763** | **245,976** | **187,326** | **261,818** |

Table C.2 Total catch (tonnes) of all species by year

| SPECIES | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BAC** | 2,814 | 2,778 | 2,880 | 7,055 | 6,224 | 4,043 | 9,084 | 6,925 | 4,649 | 8,121 |
| **BLU** | 43,468 | 72,326 | 50,491 | 34,078 | 24,900 | 38,697 | 39,154 | 23,539 | 26,296 | 31,483 |
| **ILL** | 224,022 | 102,417 | 174,745 | 160,016 | 145,185 | 66,996 | 64,122 | 79,724 | 149,763 | 84,993 |
| **KIN** | 977 | 850 | 949 | 1,952 | 1,643 | 899 | 1,985 | 1,682 | 1,392 | 2,217 |
| **LOL** | 118,720 | 82,990 | 53,817 | 83,384 | 52,279 | 65,757 | 98,417 | 61,374 | 26,122 | 51,559 |
| **MAR** | - | 4 | 141 | 1 | 33 | - | 5,803 | 111 | 2,099 | - |
| **HAK** | 16,480 | 11,900 | 6,759 | 4,070 | 3,029 | 1,414 | 1,988 | 1,649 | 1,554 | - |
| **PAT** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,502 |
| **RAY** | 1,749 | 1,500 | 6,923 | 8,108 | 8,523 | 5,542 | 5,432 | 3,475 | 3,320 | 1,077 |
| **TOO** | 236 | 208 | 980 | 912 | 393 | 2,963 | 2,069 | 685 | 1,208 | 2,103 |
| **WHI** | 13,313 | 7,553 | 4,499 | 14,188 | 8,506 | 10,064 | 15,603 | 13,813 | 13,006 | 22,378 |
| **OTH** | 5,036 | 1,989 | 2,317 | 1,192 | 890 | 423 | 1,514 | 2,015 | 916 | 3,443 |
| | **426,814** | **284,516** | **304,503** | **314,957** | **251,605** | **196,798** | **245,172** | **194,991** | **230,326** | **210,874** |

Table C.2 Total catch (tonnes) of all species by year

| SPECIES | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BAC** | 9,313 | 6,551 | 3,896 | 2,617 | 2,285 | 2,781 | 2,467 | 3,472 | 5,195 | 4,076 |
| **BLU** | 28,564 | 23,371 | 25,735 | 24,908 | 20,798 | 28,554 | 17,047 | 20,532 | 22,204 | 13,209 |
| **COX** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,641 | 21,012 | 30,386 | 60,601 |
| **ILL** | 266,201 | 189,709 | 150,631 | 13,411 | 103,375 | 1,720 | 7,937 | 85,622 | 161,506 | 106,189 |
| **KIN** | 2,602 | 1,875 | 1,625 | 1,224 | 1,275 | 1,841 | 1,936 | 2,822 | 3,592 | 2,227 |
| **LOL** | 34,866 | 64,493 | 53,560 | 23,712 | 47,422 | 26,835 | 58,813 | 43,064 | 42,003 | 52,260 |
| **MAR** | 29 | - | 147 | 1 | 31 | 24 | - | - | 4 | - |
| **HAK** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,410** | 11,909* | 8,806* |
| **PAT** | 4,224 | 3,069 | 1,978 | 1,678 | 1,967 | 1,926 | 2,735* | 23*** | - | - |
| **RAY** | 4,785 | 3,853 | 4,309 | 3,364 | 3,988 | 5,151 | 5,698 | 4,683 | 5,669 | 3,861 |
| **TOO** | 2,988 | 2,318 | 1,754 | 1,793 | 1,707 | 2,002 | 1,677 | 1,568 | 1,520 | 1,429 |
| **WHI** | 18,765 | 19,831 | 19,471 | 26,970 | 23,815 | 25,905 | 16,723 | 19,769 | 16,669 | 15,908 |
| **GRX** | - | - | - | - | - | | 778 | 800 | 629 | 943 |
| **ZYP** | - | - | 76 | 59 | 685 | 1,279 | 1,358 | 1,161 | 14 | 6 |
| **OTH** | 4,701 | 4,037 | 2,018 | 1,242 | 1,748 | 5,080 | 1,309 | 578 | 869 | 536 |
| | **377,038** | **319,107** | **265,198** | **100,979** | **209,097** | **103,098** | **127,118** | **213,516** | **302,169** | **270,051** |

** - Merluccius spp; ** - M.hubbsi; *** - M.australis*

| SPECIES | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BAC** | 5,120 | 3,129 | 4,210 | 4,629 | 5,164 | 3,468 | 3,340 | 3,143 | 1,379 | 1,655 |
| **BLU** | 10,395 | 6,471 | 3,940 | 1,596 | 2,698 | 3,612 | 2,790 | 5,415 | 2,309 | 992 |
| **COX** | 58,236 | 76,451 | 55,705 | 63,509 | 32,436 | 56,709 | 29,086 | 7,039 | 2,521 | 2,216 |
| **ILL** | 44 | 12,111 | 79,264 | 87,002 | 142,619 | 306,122 | 357,724 | 2,239 | 67,445 | 53,875 |
| **KIN** | 3,390 | 3,639 | 3,867 | 3,510 | 3,977 | 2,881 | 2,983 | 1,612 | 1,632 | 1,443 |
| **LOL** | 31,474 | 66,543 | 34,675 | 70,897 | 40,168 | 48,700 | 30,317 | 46,447 | 64,677 | 79,996 |
| **MAR** | 0 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| **HAK** | 13,049 | 13,606 | 9,936 | 10,486 | 12,317 | 14,865 | 21,054 | 23,363 | 15,589 | 27,070 |
| **PAT** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 14 | 531 | 170 | 71 |
| **RAY** | 5,873 | 5,891 | 6,972 | 6,652 | 5,933 | 5,554 | 6,393 | 5,903 | 3,188 | 1,997 |
| **TOO** | 1,418 | 1,404 | 1,560 | 1,311 | 1,421 | 1,298 | 1,227 | 1,499 | 1,519 | 1,259 |
| **WHI** | 23,404 | 19,227 | 22,979 | 15,867 | 16,849 | 7,392 | 6,845 | 11,562 | 4,053 | 4,439 |
| **GRX** | 965 | 455 | 2,062 | 225 | 517 | 216 | 367 | 2,335 | 3,273 | 484 |
| **ZYP** | 13 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| **OTH** | 263 | 241 | 331 | 347 | 506 | 155 | 348 | 274 | 415 | 654 |
| | **153,643** | **209,171** | **225,513** | **266,033** | **264,604** | **450,983** | **462,489** | **111,371** | **168,174** | **176,154** |

| SPECIES | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BAC** | 1,768 | 1,421 | 1,189 | 750 | 1,127 | 909 |
| **BLU** | 518 | 69 | 86 | 273 | 51 | 279 |
| **COX** | 950 | 738 | 1,279 | 1,246 | 1,418 | 2,594 |
| **ILL** | 43,443 | 62,701 | 172,355 | 72,895 | 45,470 | 146,690 |
| **KIN** | 1,710 | 1,625 | 1,708 | 1,340 | 1,456 | 1,173 |
| **LOL** | 81,908 | 60,732 | 95,627 | 101,166 | 69,751 | 48,888 |
| **MAR** | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| **HAK** | 53,378 | 43,327 | 59,177 | 62,820 | 60,673 | 54,715 |
| **PAT** | 96 | 48 | 4 | 8 | 36 | 46 |
| **RAY** | 1,504 | 1,398 | 1,574 | 1,202 | 1,778 | 1,939 |
| **TOO** | 1,316 | 1,247 | 1,095 | 1,140 | 1,166 | 1,195 |
| **WHI** | 7,407 | 7,680 | 1,914 | 2,326 | 3,430 | 2,490 |
| **GRX** | 414 | 609 | 225 | 168 | 295 | 380 |
| **ZYP** | 2 | 16 | 62 | 122 | 114 | 14 |
| **OTH** | 1,930 | 1,002 | 469 | 520 | 561 | 505 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **196,342** | **182,614** | **336,763** | **245,976** | **187,326** | **261,818** | |

Table C.3 Total catch (tonnes) by month and year

| MONTH | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **January** | 2,475 | . | 5,128 | 5,217 | 3,723 | 9,149 | 7,810 | 5,217 | 7,918 | 7,687 |
| **February** | 30,652 | 26,620 | 19,493 | 21,028 | 6,789 | 13,273 | 28,800 | 15,782 | 8,660 | 19,942 |
| **March** | 89,952 | 74,890 | 88,553 | 96,826 | 39,900 | 52,894 | 46,084 | 49,887 | 29,199 | 47,799 |
| **April** | 131,835 | 56,338 | 83,954 | 79,745 | 79,365 | 27,654 | 49,391 | 48,971 | 60,718 | 63,064 |
| **May** | 73,998 | 28,475 | 32,258 | 24,303 | 51,777 | 18,914 | 21,514 | 19,526 | 68,234 | 22,936 |
| **June** | 11,913 | 1,017 | 112 | 107 | 437 | 2,002 | 1,786 | 1,211 | 10,474 | 2,821 |
| **July** | 5,265 | 2,437 | 2,538 | 223 | 1,577 | 2,172 | 2,937 | 1,418 | 2,625 | 1,596 |
| **August** | 24,987 | 13,196 | 14,895 | 22,415 | 20,227 | 18,151 | 25,736 | 16,451 | 10,019 | 13,012 |
| **September** | 26,143 | 33,653 | 21,075 | 26,933 | 16,111 | 19,569 | 25,540 | 13,562 | 8,668 | 11,157 |
| **October** | 14,221 | 17,836 | 13,123 | 19,839 | 11,891 | 16,105 | 14,486 | 8,315 | 7,960 | 7,778 |
| **November** | 8,909 | 19,119 | 9,832 | 10,736 | 11,056 | 8,805 | 11,881 | 7,406 | 8,381 | 6,395 |
| **December** | 6,463 | 10,934 | 13,542 | 7,585 | 8,751 | 8,111 | 9,205 | 7,245 | 7,470 | 6,689 |
| | **426,814** | **284,516** | **304,503** | **314,957** | **251,605** | **196,798** | **245,172** | **194,991** | **230,326** | **210,874** |

| MONTH | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **January** | 6,605 | 5,213 | 6,497 | 3,536 | 5,881 | 2,901 | 1,712 | 2,181 | 2,381 | 4,072 |
| **February** | 29,626 | 47,924 | 10,926 | 12,306 | 16,612 | 9,405 | 7,562 | 10,867 | 11,142 | 14,326 |
| **March** | 98,631 | 94,536 | 81,574 | 17,335 | 91,036 | 15,081 | 27,436 | 48,141 | 40,210 | 38,998 |
| **April** | 104,827 | 63,840 | 71,936 | 13,811 | 37,830 | 11,292 | 10,581 | 46,987 | 86,244 | 65,736 |
| **May** | 73,790 | 48,684 | 38,621 | 15,504 | 5,680 | 4,930 | 3,870 | 28,058 | 69,293 | 46,779 |
| **June** | 12,665 | 2,854 | 2,199 | 1,473 | 1,385 | 727 | 712 | 1,840 | 8,694 | 16,356 |
| **July** | 2,313 | 2,502 | 1,299 | 253 | 877 | 6,771 | 11,786 | 10,168 | 12,356 | 10,254 |
| **August** | 13,364 | 16,528 | 17,380 | 11,863 | 21,491 | 14,344 | 22,575 | 23,414 | 26,175 | 20,967 |
| **September** | 11,853 | 16,874 | 15,306 | 5,751 | 14,513 | 10,571 | 17,115 | 15,654 | 20,049 | 23,084 |
| **October** | 9,857 | 8,333 | 12,413 | 5,668 | 8,831 | 13,552 | 11,010 | 13,520 | 14,000 | 15,444 |
| **November** | 7,138 | 7,306 | 4,933 | 8,638 | 3,981 | 8,412 | 9,646 | 8,895 | 9,768 | 9,967 |
| **December** | 6,370 | 4,513 | 2,112 | 4,841 | 980 | 5,114 | 3,113 | 3,790 | 1,856 | 4,070 |
| | **377,038** | **319,107** | **265,198** | **100,979** | **209,097** | **103,098** | **127,118** | **213,516** | **302,169** | **270,051** |

| MONTH | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **January** | 3,804 | 2,742 | 4,973 | 625 | 3,758 | 142 | 217 | 3,458 | 497 | 127 |
| **February** | 12,427 | 12,883 | 11,110 | 17,747 | 8,684 | 4,130 | 18,850 | 10,210 | 2,901 | 6,253 |
| **March** | 20,338 | 40,981 | 75,786 | 75,158 | 39,918 | 84,270 | 132,218 | 15,615 | 51,813 | 59,055 |
| **April** | 18,753 | 30,748 | 37,109 | 54,366 | 72,662 | 155,782 | 164,810 | 19,455 | 53,615 | 34,646 |
| **May** | 17,809 | 16,803 | 18,711 | 26,086 | 68,741 | 102,396 | 89,798 | 9,299 | 9,674 | 11,335 |
| **June** | 5,955 | 6,948 | 8,222 | 7,749 | 7,817 | 23,929 | 11,276 | 4,871 | 2,359 | 4,525 |
| **July** | 14,481 | 17,796 | 15,423 | 13,012 | 8,022 | 16,834 | 6,453 | 6,614 | 6,794 | 9,824 |
| **August** | 16,506 | 28,251 | 18,736 | 30,540 | 18,447 | 22,033 | 14,286 | 19,333 | 16,881 | 28,271 |
| **September** | 15,139 | 22,304 | 13,130 | 19,045 | 20,019 | 18,973 | 9,711 | 13,089 | 14,890 | 14,583 |
| **October** | 13,499 | 12,286 | 10,381 | 12,185 | 8,966 | 10,817 | 5,224 | 6,789 | 5,145 | 4,869 |
| **November** | 9,328 | 9,881 | 6,693 | 5,829 | 4,275 | 8,682 | 3,761 | 1,281 | 2,800 | 964 |
| **December** | 5,605 | 7,548 | 5,237 | 3,689 | 3,294 | 2,997 | 5,885 | 1,357 | 804 | 1,702 |
| | **153,643** | **209,171** | **225,513** | **266,033** | **264,604** | **450,983** | **462489** | **111371** | **168174** | **176154** |

Table C.3 Total catch (tonnes) by month and year

(continued)

| MONTH | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **January** | 5,091 | 2,310 | 146 | 21 | 1,006 | 3,205 |
| **February** | 21,497 | 22,041 | 4,191 | 5,420 | 22,214 | 29,468 |
| **March** | 60,521 | 57,738 | 126,347 | 80,319 | 52,250 | 115,979 |
| **April** | 33,877 | 23,818 | 96,062 | 51,780 | 35,505 | 58,457 |
| **May** | 12,894 | 9,507 | 26,876 | 12,065 | 10,343 | 9,713 |
| **June** | 10,860 | 8,098 | 8,531 | 8,123 | 10,013 | 8,739 |
| **July** | 15,167 | 11,462 | 12,538 | 14,264 | 13,984 | 9,623 |
| **August** | 26,964 | 22,272 | 25,755 | 36,035 | 24,274 | 11,269 |
| **September** | 7,850 | 16,506 | 27,150 | 27,559 | 12,974 | 12,665 |
| **October** | 1,107 | 7,529 | 6,763 | 7,972 | 2,243 | 2,419 |
| **November** | 130 | 1,176 | 1,163 | 468 | 43 | 110 |
| **December** | 385 | 157 | 1,242 | 1,949 | 2,478 | 171 |
| | **196,342** | **182,614** | **336,763** | **245,976** | **187,326** | **261,818** |

Table C.4 Total catch (tonnes) by licence used and year

| LICENCE USED | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | 18,529 | 20,767 | 14,235 | 23,514 | 29,411 | 22,797 | 32,511 | 58,633 | 61,084 | 53,781 |
| **B** | 335,071 | 2,181 | 64,471 | 51,435 | 42,168 | 60,229 | 167,660 | 71,755 | 43,035 | 138,595 |
| **C** | 33,439 | 24,045 | 40,344 | 44,237 | 56,034 | 29,646 | 60,520 | 57,408 | 53,665 | 50,287 |
| **E** | 1,678 | 694 | 1,291 | 1,105 | 1,496 | 1,453 | 1,541 | 2,066 | 1,693 | 1,871 |
| **F** | 4,089 | 2,782 | 1,477 | 683 | 262 | 674 | - | - | - | - |
| **G** | 32,042 | 13,924 | 9,468 | 9,063 | 15,955 | 13,331 | 17,992 | 8,199 | 7,355 | 13,318 |
| **L** | 1,258 | 1,157 | 1,126 | 1,083 | 1,161 | 1,145 | 1,134 | 1,237 | 1,198 | 1,180 |
| **S** | 2 | 21 | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **W** | 24,776 | 20,371 | 9,856 | 8,156 | 24,859 | 22,989 | 19,903 | 2,908 | 3,577 | 2,786 |
| **X** | 11,604 | 25,429 | 25,907 | 36,878 | 24,995 | 30,350 | 35,502 | 43,771 | 15,719 | - |
| | **462,489** | **111,371** | **168,174** | **176,154** | **196,342** | **182,614** | **336,763** | **245,976** | **187,326** | **261,818** |

Table C.5 Total catch (tonnes) by gross tonnage (GT) and year

| GT | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<400** | 5 | - | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **400-599** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **600-799** | 55,821 | 5,020 | 11,143 | 9,265 | 10,513 | 8,410 | 16,013 | 9,793 | 8,089 | 12,745 |
| **800-999** | 264,132 | 21,374 | 58,510 | 47,813 | 44,220 | 46,266 | 106,117 | 49,531 | 36,269 | 26,005 |
| **1,000-1,499** | 90,293 | 31,271 | 34,371 | 44,001 | 56,943 | 62,018 | 124,500 | 87,842 | 65,582 | 156,297 |
| **1,500-1,999** | 28,176 | 29,271 | 32,892 | 35,631 | 44,599 | 36,319 | 45,427 | 53,612 | 40,921 | 37,832 |
| **2,000-2,999** | 24,062 | 24,364 | 31,258 | 39,445 | 40,067 | 29,601 | 44,706 | 45,199 | 36,465 | 28,940 |
| **>2,999** | - | 70 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **462,489** | **111,371** | **168,174** | **176,154** | **196,342** | **182,614** | **336,763** | **245,976** | **187,326** | **261,818** |

Table C.6 Total catch (tonnes) by length overall (m) (LOA)

| LOA | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<45** | 640 | 980 | - | 122 | - | 407 | - | - | - | - |
| **45-49** | 24,364 | 4,186 | 5,227 | 5,544 | 1,833 | 2,125 | 5,113 | 2,431 | 955 | 3,089 |
| **50-54** | 48,615 | 10,231 | 11,169 | 10,250 | 12,705 | 11,668 | 18,578 | 11,921 | 10,198 | 14,343 |
| **55-59** | 64,098 | 12,454 | 17,474 | 15,829 | 23,755 | 14,507 | 24,976 | 17,781 | 15,319 | 17,147 |
| **60-64** | 72,552 | 12,088 | 14,748 | 17,915 | 25,364 | 27,135 | 59,438 | 43,035 | 34,066 | 41,554 |
| **65-69** | 98,944 | 23,627 | 40,718 | 39,834 | 40,826 | 42,422 | 68,269 | 41,413 | 31,071 | 56,070 |
| **70-79** | 133,275 | 25,086 | 51,921 | 49,980 | 56,049 | 58,533 | 120,771 | 88,282 | 65,684 | 107,444 |
| **80-89** | 12,925 | 14,720 | 19,326 | 23,047 | 22,637 | 16,357 | 25,377 | 27,528 | 21,352 | 15,752 |
| **>89** | 7,074 | 7,999 | 7,590 | 13,634 | 13,173 | 9,458 | 14,241 | 13,585 | 8,682 | 6,417 |
| | **462,489** | **111,371** | **168,174** | **176,154** | **196,342** | **182,614** | **336,763** | **245,976** | **187,326** | **261,818** |

Table C.7 Total catch (tonnes) by fishing fleet and year

| FISHING FLEET | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AU** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3593 |
| **BG** | 13,503 | 22,369 | 21,888 | 8,981 | 2,976 | - | - | - | - | - |
| **BZ** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 585 | - | - | - |
| **CL** | 1,150 | 1,884 | - | 3,145 | 1,514 | 5,223 | 9,997 | 6,638 | 8,199 | 8849 |
| **CN** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1177 |
| **ES** | 82,345 | 65,908 | 57,605 | 87,763 | 58,143 | 67,191 | 89,284 | 40,842 | 20,510 | 40307 |
| **FK** | 781 | 5,853 | 1,470 | 1,846 | 1,978 | 5,906 | 27,184 | 31,520 | 17,117 | 43578 |
| **FR** | - | - | - | - | - | 1,945 | 7,369 | 4,600 | 1,545 | 4177 |
| **GR** | 4,960 | 3,121 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **HN** | - | - | 1,712 | 2,761 | 3,681 | 2,976 | 2,833 | 850 | - | - |
| **IS** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 214 | 268 | - |
| **IT** | 10,391 | 4,547 | 2,409 | 2,923 | 2,142 | 1,181 | 218 | - | - | - |
| **JP** | 125,567 | 60,028 | 93,652 | 68,325 | 39,510 | 39,916 | 25,583 | 24,870 | 46,060 | 56992 |
| **KR** | 51,133 | 32,996 | 61,614 | 72,489 | 65,228 | 42,987 | 63,236 | 73,861 | 129,546 | 45082 |
| **NA** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 303 | 676 |
| **NL** | 4,587 | 3,369 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **NO** | - | 1,384 | - | - | - | - | - | 319 | 210 | - |
| **PA** | - | - | 2,425 | 4,027 | 1,060 | 598 | 459 | 706 | - | 1098 |
| **PL** | 74,039 | 64,765 | 43,878 | 32,996 | 12,442 | 11,178 | 8,861 | 3,262 | - | - |
| **PT** | 9,143 | 6,430 | 3,268 | 1,548 | 1,809 | 2,512 | 5,157 | 1,052 | - | - |
| **RU** | - | - | - | - | - | 39 | - | - | - | - |
| **SC** | | | | | | | | | 1,252 | - |
| **SL** | - | - | - | 1,150 | 822 | 373 | - | - | - | - |
| **TW** | 37,529 | 10,479 | 12,590 | 27,002 | 59,853 | 13,497 | 2,323 | 1,901 | 3,013 | 1734 |
| **UK** | 11,685 | 1,383 | 1,992 | - | 445 | 1,255 | 2,083 | 4,357 | 2,302 | 3575 |
| **UR** | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | - | - | - | - |
| **UY** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36 |
| | **426,814** | **284,516** | **304,503** | **314,957** | **251,605** | **196,798** | **245,172** | **194,991** | **230,326** | **210,874** |

Table C.7 Total catch (tonnes) by fishing fleet and year

| FISHING FLEET | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AU** | 3,711 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **BZ** | 4,511 | 6,729 | 2,581 | 136 | 2,788 | 42 | 61 | - | 2,285 | - |
| **CB** | - | 2,768 | 1,204 | 33 | 857 | 17 | - | - | - | - |
| **CL** | 5,491 | 2,749 | 8,014 | 9,252 | 6,490 | 9,752 | - | 2,131 | 3,948 | 1,640 |
| **CN** | 7,301 | 11,641 | 18,838 | 1,203 | 12,652 | 99 | 99 | 3,555 | 8,575 | - |
| **EE** | - | - | - | - | - | 226 | - | 1,427 | - | - |
| **ES** | 35,909 | 30,732 | 29,170 | 23,972 | 20,169 | 22,488 | 24,559 | 42,057 | 56,187 | 72,152 |
| **FK** | 39,131 | 62,947 | 59,820 | 35,732 | 60,596 | 43,320 | 71,204 | 65,255 | 65,809 | 76,969 |
| **FR** | 2,381 | 2,053 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **GH** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,244 | - | - |
| **JP** | 57,971 | 41,737 | 27,913 | 14,485 | 18,923 | 15,062 | 11,230 | 12,049 | 9,042 | 8,820 |
| **KR** | 207,795 | 128,940 | 86,587 | 12,637 | 53,677 | 6,008 | 10,076 | 61,748 | 101,162 | 81,267 |
| **NA** | 746 | - | - | - | - | 1,181 | - | - | - | - |
| **NZ** | - | - | - | - | 69 | - | - | - | - | - |
| **PA** | 61 | - | - | - | - | - | 194 | 585 | 1,254 | - |
| **PT** | - | 66 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **RU** | - | - | 228 | - | 6,891 | 31 | - | - | - | - |
| **SL** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **TW** | 8,771 | 23,243 | 25,380 | 1,190 | 22,057 | 866 | 3,106 | 18,554 | 49,985 | 24,353 |
| **UK** | 3,259 | 5,501 | 3,564 | 2,279 | 3,238 | 2,703 | 5,100 | 3,742 | 3,923 | 4,850 |
| **UY** | - | - | 81 | 61 | 690 | 1,303 | 1,369 | 1,169 | - | - |
| **VC** | - | - | 1,820 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **VU** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 120 | - | - | - |
| | **377,038** | **319,107** | **265,198** | **100,979** | **209,097** | **103,098** | **127,118** | **213,516** | **302,169** | **270,051** |

| FISHING FLEET | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CB** | - | 94 | 1,144 | 1,695 | 1,468 | - | - | - | - | - |
| **CL** | - | - | - | - | - | 1,729 | - | - | 276 | - |
| **ES** | 80,267 | 88,060 | 77,895 | 84,914 | 59,011 | 81,264 | 68,438 | 48,162 | 34,019 | 35,071 |
| **FK** | 58,549 | 93,191 | 62,196 | 85,829 | 60,474 | 67,686 | 52,458 | 55,263 | 63,892 | 84,051 |
| **JP** | 7,443 | 6,018 | 4,745 | 109 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **KR** | 3,317 | 9,407 | 26,310 | 32,786 | 52,216 | 107,343 | 101,309 | 2,740 | 17,902 | 13,313 |
| **RU** | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **SL** | - | 178 | - | 340 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **TW** | - | 5,808 | 48,540 | 55,327 | 86,147 | 178,389 | 223,339 | 1,948 | 45,209 | 36,150 |
| **UK** | 4,067 | 6,271 | 2,861 | 5,033 | 2,968 | 3,528 | 3,749 | 3,184 | 4,212 | 4,902 |
| **VU** | - | 142 | 1,821 | - | 2,322 | 11,044 | 13,195 | 75 | 2,664 | 2,666 |
| | **153,643** | **209,171** | **225,513** | **266,033** | **264,605** | **450,983** | **462,489** | **111,371** | **168,174** | **176,154** |

| FISHING FLEET | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ES** | 63,640 | 53,040 | 60,465 | 60,334 | 55,229 | 49,531 |
| **FK** | 85,444 | 65,669 | 108,639 | 113,887 | 89,063 | 73,692 |
| **KR** | 9,972 | 14,321 | 43,748 | 20,011 | 10,216 | 32,112 |
| **TW** | 30,694 | 44,817 | 117,999 | 49,366 | 31,373 | 103,972 |
| **UK** | 5,090 | 3,676 | - | - | - | - |
| **VU** | 1,502 | 1,090 | 5,912 | 2,378 | 1,446 | 2,511 |
| | **196,342** | **182,614** | **336,763** | **245,976** | **187,326** | **261,818** |

# D *Illex argentinus* - Illex squid

Table D.1 Illex Total catch (tonnes) by vessel type and year

| VESSEL TYPE | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **JI** | 332,863 | 2,181 | 63,807 | 50,863 | 41,583 | 59,285 | 166,376 | 71,620 | 43,035 | 138,595 |
| **TR** | 24,861 | 57 | 3,638 | 3,012 | 1,860 | 3,415 | 5,979 | 1,276 | 2,435 | 8,095 |
| | **357,724** | **2,239** | **67,445** | **53,875** | **43,443** | **62,701** | **172,355** | **72,895** | **45,470** | **146,690** |

Table D.2 Illex Total catch (tonnes) by month and year

| MONTH | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **January** | - | 1 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **February** | 13,918 | 62 | 9 | 3,710 | 11,152 | 11,837 | 22 | 96 | 18,303 | 23,091 |
| **March** | 110,741 | 1,977 | 29,892 | 33,605 | 29,334 | 42,076 | 97,259 | 48,439 | 24,146 | 87,275 |
| **April** | 153,163 | 177 | 33,121 | 14,779 | 2,845 | 8,236 | 62,064 | 21,425 | 2,975 | 34,886 |
| **May** | 75,544 | 19 | 4,415 | 1,780 | 110 | 551 | 13,002 | 2,920 | 46 | 1,435 |
| **June** | 4,352 | 2 | 8 | 1 | - | - | 7 | 15 | 0 | 4 |
| **July** | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **August** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **September** | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **October** | - | 1 | 0 | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| **November** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **December** | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **357,724** | **2,239** | **67,445** | **53,875** | **43,443** | **62,701** | **172,355** | **72,895** | **45,470** | **146,690** |

Table D.3 Illex Total catch (tonnes) by fishing fleet and year

| FISHING FLEET | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ES** | 9,809 | 46 | 2,800 | 1,545 | 1,161 | 2,000 | 3,333 | 596 | 1,606 | 5,704 |
| **FK** | 11,889 | 12 | 278 | 946 | 163 | 516 | 1,455 | 562 | 830 | 2,391 |
| **KR** | 98,584 | 159 | 16,491 | 12,568 | 9,921 | 14,276 | 43,656 | 19,993 | 10,216 | 32,112 |
| **TW** | 223,339 | 1,948 | 45,209 | 36,150 | 30,694 | 44,817 | 117,999 | 49,366 | 31,373 | 103,972 |
| **UK** | 909 | - | 3 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| **VU** | 13,195 | 75 | 2,664 | 2,666 | 1,502 | 1,090 | 5,912 | 2,378 | 1,446 | 2,511 |
| | **357,724** | **2,239** | **67,445** | **53,875** | **43,443** | **62,701** | **172,355** | **72,895** | **45,470** | **146,690** |

Table D.4 Illex Total catch (tonnes) by license used and year

| LICENCE USED | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | 624 | 8 | 73 | 61 | 12 | 5 | 78 | 289 | 210 | 169 |
| **B** | 334,973 | 2,181 | 64,364 | 51,382 | 42,117 | 60,184 | 167,567 | 71,737 | 43,035 | 138,595 |
| **C** | 12,036 | 5 | 17 | 29 | 5 | 5 | 308 | 69 | 73 | 432 |
| **E** | 570 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 16 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 16 |
| **F** | 18 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 19 | - | - | - | - |
| **G** | 9,265 | 41 | 2,967 | 2,262 | 1,166 | 2,354 | 4,288 | 715 | 2,079 | 7,434 |
| **S** | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **W** | 239 | 3 | 21 | 125 | 131 | 117 | 104 | 83 | 69 | 44 |
| **X** | - | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| | **357,724** | **2,239** | **67,445** | **53,875** | **43,443** | **62,701** | **172,355** | **72,895** | **45,470** | **146,690** |

Table D.5 Illex Total catch (tonnes) by gross tonnage (GT) and year

| GT | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<400** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **400-599** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **600-799** | 49,495 | 67 | 7,625 | 4,898 | 3,611 | 4,735 | 11,871 | 4,982 | 2,844 | 7,504 |
| **800-999** | 246,467 | 1,929 | 49,872 | 36,631 | 27,900 | 34,851 | 89,471 | 32,755 | 21,155 | 12,783 |
| **1,000-1,499** | 49,307 | 229 | 9,251 | 11,882 | 11,660 | 22,499 | 69,227 | 34,553 | 20,587 | 120,434 |
| **1,500-1,999** | 5,474 | 11 | 691 | 438 | 268 | 587 | 1,706 | 582 | 853 | 5,738 |
| **2,000-2,999** | 6,981 | 2 | 6 | 27 | 4 | 30 | 81 | 23 | 31 | 230 |
| **>2,999** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **357,724** | **2,239** | **67,445** | **53,875** | **43,443** | **62,701** | **172,355** | **72,895** | **45,470** | **146,690** |

Table D.6 Illex Total catch (tonnes) by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

| LOA | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<45** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **45-49** | 18,956 | 16 | 2,938 | 3,006 | 1,833 | 2,125 | 5,113 | 2,431 | 955 | 3,089 |
| **50-54** | 37,730 | 23 | 5,442 | 3,427 | 2,686 | 4,680 | 9,847 | 3,224 | 2,039 | 5,741 |
| **55-59** | 53,751 | 335 | 10,289 | 5,483 | 3,579 | 3,042 | 8,223 | 3,655 | 1,906 | 6,107 |
| **60-64** | 56,735 | 210 | 9,354 | 6,837 | 7,596 | 9,394 | 31,435 | 11,429 | 6,724 | 20,812 |
| **65-69** | 76,181 | 709 | 17,345 | 15,889 | 12,879 | 17,789 | 43,750 | 18,505 | 12,144 | 41,550 |
| **70-79** | 108,702 | 944 | 22,069 | 19,207 | 14,867 | 25,665 | 73,882 | 33,609 | 21,668 | 69,218 |
| **80-89** | 3,532 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 78 | 31 | 16 | 123 |
| **>89** | 2,137 | 1 | 2 | 26 | 3 | 1 | 27 | 11 | 18 | 50 |
| | **357,724** | **2,239** | **67,445** | **53,875** | **43,443** | **62,701** | **172,355** | **72,895** | **45,470** | **146,690** |

Table D.7 Illex Total catch (tonnes) of Jiggers by gross tonnage (GT) and year

| GT | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<400** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **400-599** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **600-799** | 48,489 | 64 | 7,266 | 4,458 | 3,460 | 4,010 | 11,491 | 4,801 | 2,593 | 6,924 |
| **800-999** | 242,582 | 1,920 | 48,762 | 35,183 | 27,188 | 33,517 | 87,699 | 32,452 | 20,775 | 11,026 |
| **1,000-1,499** | 41,792 | 197 | 7,779 | 11,222 | 10,935 | 21,758 | 67,186 | 34,367 | 19,667 | 118,354 |
| **1,500-1,999** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,291 |
| **2,000-2,999** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **>2,999** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **332,863** | **2,181** | **63,807** | **50,863** | **41,583** | **59,285** | **166,376** | **71,620** | **43,035** | **138,595** |

Table D.8 Illex Total catch (tonnes) of Jiggers by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

| LOA | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<45** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **45-49** | 18,136 | 15 | 2,938 | 2,506 | 1,833 | 2,125 | 5,113 | 2,431 | 955 | 3,089 |
| **50-54** | 34,429 | 20 | 4,359 | 2,349 | 1,999 | 2,957 | 8,237 | 2,917 | 1,773 | 5,046 |
| **55-59** | 52,549 | 325 | 9,505 | 5,070 | 3,214 | 2,518 | 7,096 | 3,478 | 1,541 | 4,465 |
| **60-64** | 53,966 | 188 | 9,015 | 6,670 | 7,405 | 9,326 | 30,799 | 11,304 | 6,201 | 19,385 |
| **65-69** | 71,209 | 696 | 16,231 | 15,376 | 12,688 | 17,437 | 42,866 | 18,350 | 11,701 | 40,409 |
| **70-79** | 102,574 | 938 | 21,759 | 18,890 | 14,445 | 24,922 | 72,265 | 33,140 | 20,864 | 66,200 |
| **80-89** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **>89** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **332,863** | **2,181** | **63,807** | **50,863** | **41,583** | **59,285** | **166,376** | **71,620** | **43,035** | **138,595** |

Table D.9 Illex Total catch (tonnes) of Trawlers by license used and year

| LICENCE USED | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | 624 | 8 | 73 | 61 | 12 | 5 | 78 | 289 | 210 | 169 |
| **B** | 2,232 | - | 557 | 519 | 535 | 899 | 1,191 | 118 | - | - |
| **C** | 12,036 | 5 | 17 | 29 | 5 | 5 | 308 | 69 | 73 | 432 |
| **E** | 448 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 16 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 16 |
| **F** | 18 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 19 | - | - | - | - |
| **G** | 9,265 | 41 | 2,967 | 2,262 | 1,166 | 2,354 | 4,288 | 715 | 2,079 | 7,434 |
| **S** | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **W** | 239 | 3 | 21 | 125 | 131 | 117 | 104 | 83 | 69 | 44 |
| **X** | - | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| | **24,861** | **57** | **3,638** | **3,012** | **1,860** | **3,415** | **5,979** | **1,276** | **2,435** | **8,095** |

Table D.10 Illex Total catch (tonnes) of Trawlers by gross tonnage (GT) and year

| GT | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<400** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **400-599** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **600-799** | 1,006 | 4 | 359 | 440 | 150 | 725 | 380 | 181 | 251 | 580 |
| **800-999** | 3,885 | 9 | 1,109 | 1,448 | 712 | 1,333 | 1,772 | 303 | 381 | 1,757 |
| **1,000-1,499** | 7,515 | 32 | 1,473 | 660 | 726 | 741 | 2,040 | 186 | 920 | 2,080 |
| **1,500-1,999** | 5,474 | 11 | 691 | 438 | 268 | 587 | 1,706 | 582 | 853 | 3,447 |
| **2,000-2,999** | 6,981 | 2 | 6 | 27 | 4 | 30 | 81 | 23 | 31 | 230 |
| **>2,999** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **24,861** | **57** | **3,638** | **3,012** | **1,860** | **3,415** | **5,979** | **1,276** | **2,435** | **8,095** |

Table D.11 Illex Total catch (tonnes) of Trawlers by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

| LOA | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<45** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **45-49** | 820 | 1 | 0 | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **50-54** | 3,300 | 4 | 1,083 | 1,077 | 687 | 1,723 | 1,611 | 307 | 266 | 695 |
| **55-59** | 1,202 | 11 | 784 | 413 | 365 | 525 | 1,127 | 178 | 365 | 1,642 |
| **60-64** | 2,768 | 22 | 339 | 167 | 191 | 68 | 636 | 125 | 523 | 1,426 |
| **65-69** | 4,972 | 13 | 1,114 | 513 | 192 | 353 | 884 | 156 | 443 | 1,141 |
| **70-79** | 6,129 | 6 | 310 | 316 | 422 | 743 | 1,617 | 469 | 804 | 3,017 |
| **80-89** | 3,532 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 78 | 31 | 16 | 123 |
| **>89** | 2,137 | 1 | 2 | 26 | 3 | 1 | 27 | 11 | 18 | 50 |
| | **24,861** | **57** | **3,638** | **3,012** | **1,860** | **3,415** | **5,979** | **1,276** | **2,435** | **8,095** |

Figure D.1 Illex distribution First Season 2024 (01 Jan to 30 Jun)

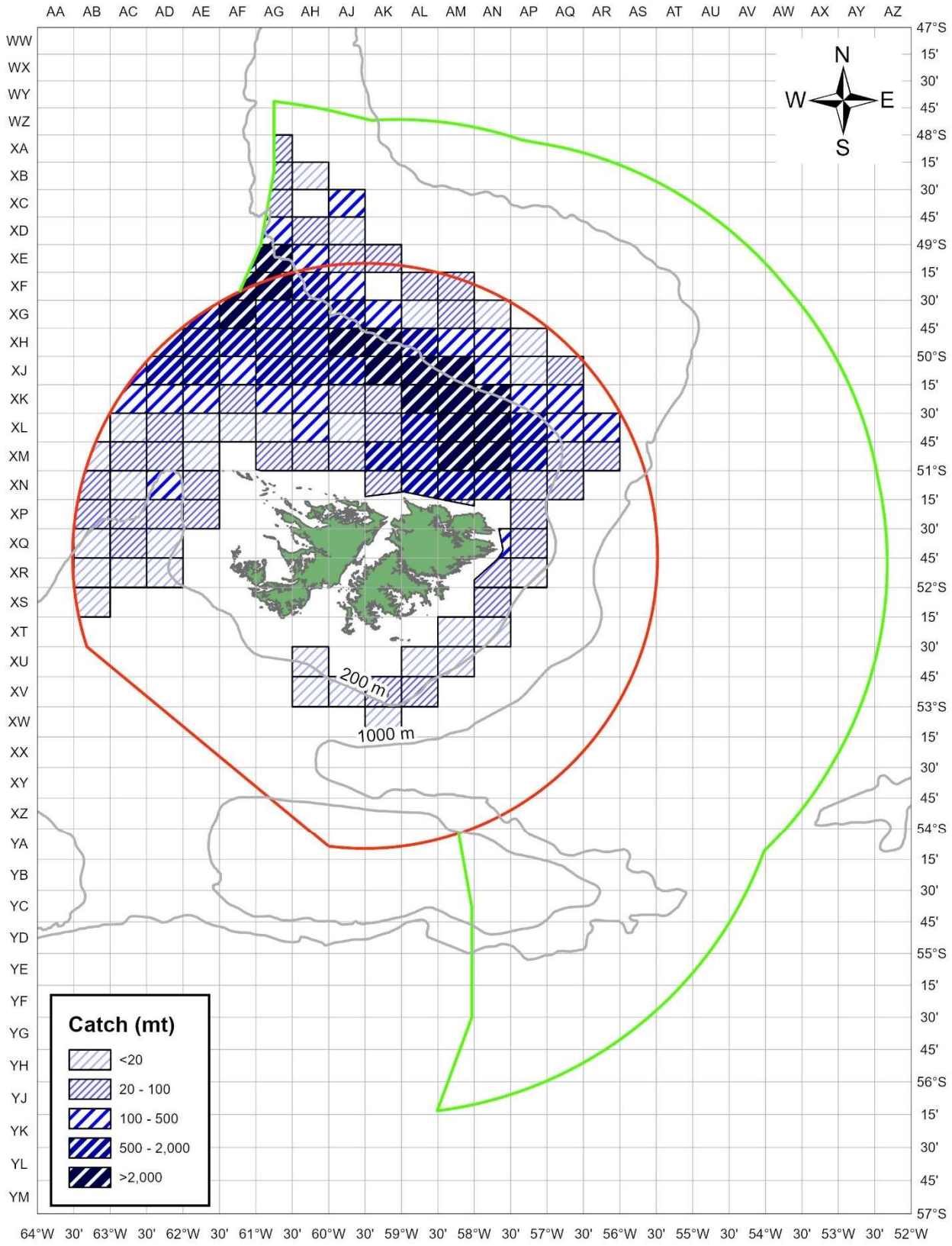
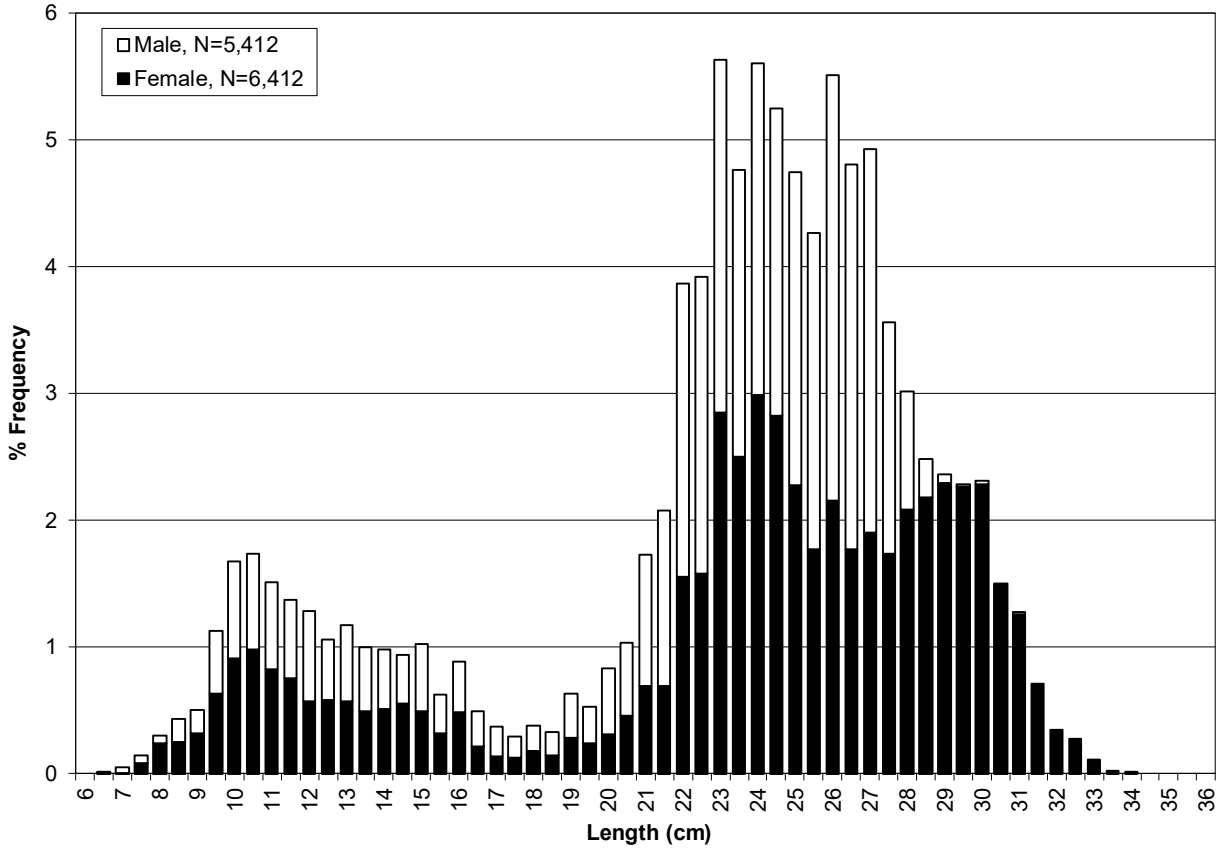


Figure D.2 Illex Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship in trawler fleet in 2024



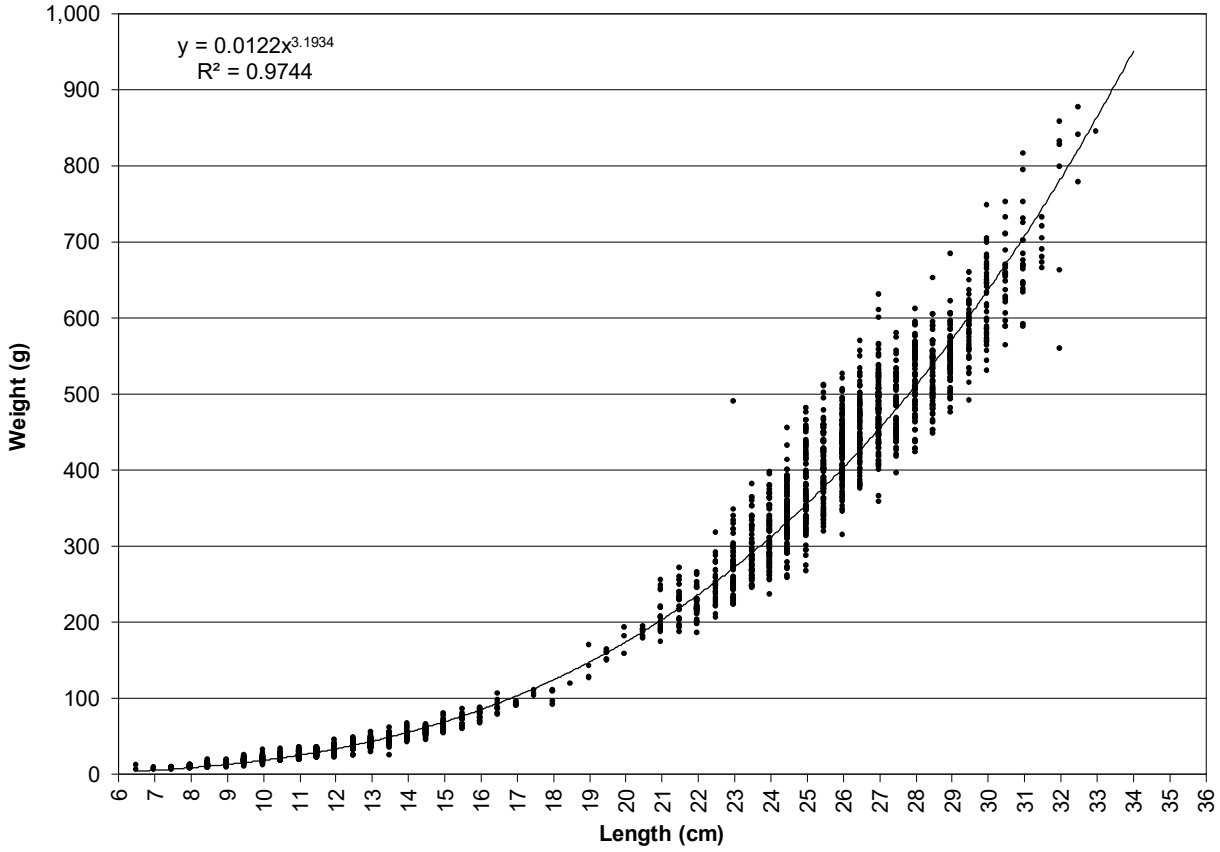
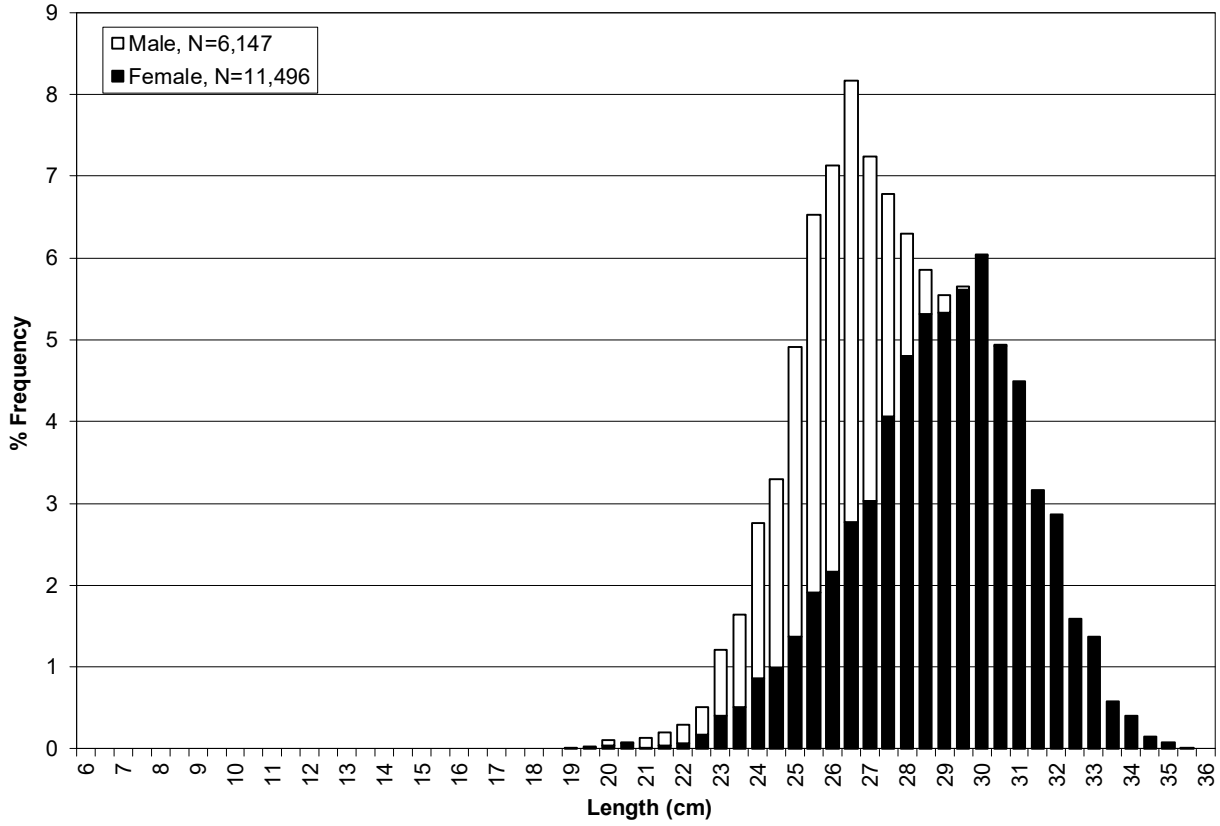
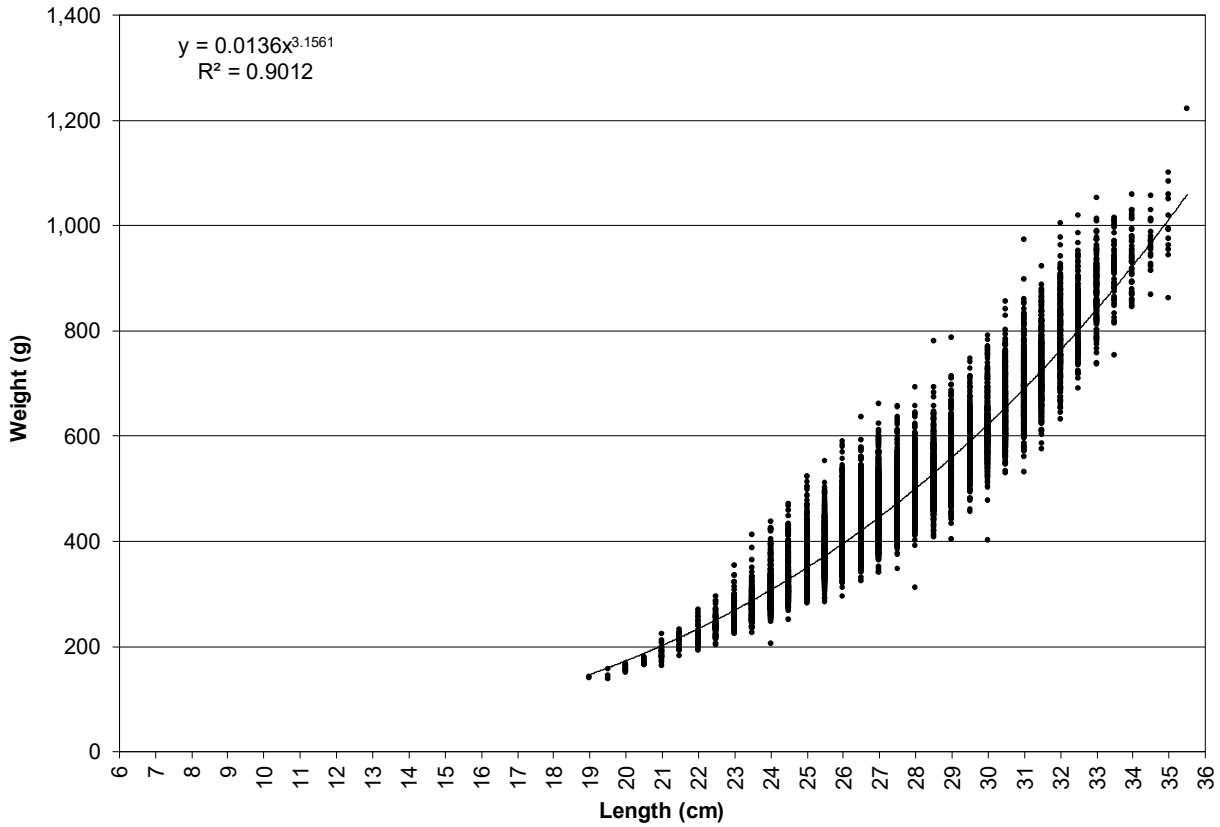



Figure D.3 Illex Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship in jigger fleet in 2024



# E *Doryteuthis gahi* - Falkland Calamari

Table E.1 Calamari Total catch (tonnes) by vessel type and year

| VESSEL TYPE | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **JI** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | 0 | 0 |
| **TR** | 30,317 | 46,447 | 64,677 | 79,996 | 81,908 | 60,732 | 95,626 | 101,166 | 69,751 | 48,888 |
| | **30,317** | **46,447** | **64,677** | **79,996** | **81,908** | **60,732** | **95,627** | **101,166** | **69,751** | **48,888** |

Table E.2 Calamari Total catch (tonnes) by month and year

| MONTH | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **January** | - | 0 | 5 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 3 |
| **February** | 2,048 | 1,222 | 2,224 | 1,407 | 6,377 | 4,866 | 3,831 | 5,050 | 2,701 | 5,410 |
| **March** | 14,630 | 8,713 | 20,244 | 23,412 | 26,926 | 14,454 | 27,757 | 30,317 | 25,652 | 24,540 |
| **April** | 3,007 | 12,832 | 16,322 | 16,852 | 22,638 | 10,487 | 28,457 | 21,688 | 24,328 | 18,350 |
| **May** | 115 | 55 | 1,081 | 1,715 | 516 | 141 | 52 | 166 | 904 | 358 |
| **June** | 4 | 17 | 24 | 15 | 23 | 51 | 25 | 23 | 10 | 4 |
| **July** | 1,176 | 1,879 | 2,509 | 3,745 | 4,537 | 3,668 | 3,745 | 4,284 | 2,169 | 68 |
| **August** | 8,056 | 12,746 | 12,432 | 22,910 | 18,877 | 16,818 | 18,330 | 24,231 | 13,914 | 42 |
| **September** | 1,204 | 7,763 | 9,016 | 9,273 | 2,002 | 9,029 | 12,878 | 14,754 | 67 | 93 |
| **October** | 55 | 1,217 | 817 | 657 | 8 | 1,211 | 543 | 653 | 6 | 20 |
| **November** | 20 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 | - | - |
| **December** | 3 | - | 0 | 2 | - | - | 6 | - | 0 | - |
| | **30,317** | **46,447** | **64,677** | **79,996** | **81,908** | **60,732** | **95,627** | **101,166** | **69,751** | **48,888** |

Table E.3 Calamari Total catch (tonnes) by fishing fleet and year

| FISHING FLEET | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ES** | 1,676 | 2,851 | 6,677 | 4,616 | 4,026 | 859 | 645 | 621 | 691 | 327 |
| **FK** | 26,478 | 40,823 | 54,039 | 70,680 | 73,148 | 56,427 | 94,981 | 100,545 | 69,060 | 48,561 |
| **KR** | 2 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| **TW** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| **UK** | 2,161 | 2,767 | 3,948 | 4,699 | 4,732 | 3,439 | - | - | - | - |
| **VU** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| | **30,317** | **46,447** | **64,677** | **79,996** | **81,908** | **60,732** | **95,627** | **101,166** | **69,751** | **48,888** |

Table E.4 Calamari Total catch (tonnes) by license used and year

| LICENCE USED | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | 49 | 142 | 143 | 63 | 60 | 164 | 33 | 94 | 119 | 127 |
| **B** | - | - | 6 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **C** | 19,424 | 22,619 | 39,425 | 43,086 | 55,586 | 29,116 | 59,499 | 56,080 | 52,704 | 47,588 |
| **E** | 523 | 421 | 856 | 878 | 1,254 | 1,287 | 1,241 | 1,673 | 1,309 | 1,110 |
| **F** | 15 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 17 | - | - | - | - |
| **G** | 20 | 50 | 62 | 91 | 141 | 254 | 111 | 97 | 103 | 56 |
| **S** | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **W** | 96 | 115 | 89 | 49 | 116 | 128 | 77 | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| **X** | 10,190 | 23,090 | 24,085 | 35,828 | 24,748 | 29,759 | 34,665 | 43,216 | 15,513 | - |
| | **30,317** | **46,447** | **64,677** | **79,996** | **81,908** | **60,732** | **95,627** | **101,166** | **69,751** | **48,888** |

Table E.5 Calamari Total catch (tonnes) by gross tonnage (GT) and year

| GT | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<400** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **400-599** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **600-799** | 13 | 48 | 62 | 22 | 29 | 66 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| **800-999** | 1,598 | 2,509 | 2,666 | 65 | 57 | 82 | 194 | 36 | 34 | 29 |
| **1,000-1,499** | 5,056 | 7,935 | 10,897 | 16,263 | 16,448 | 13,410 | 25,067 | 28,037 | 19,770 | 13,050 |
| **1,500-1,999** | 9,377 | 13,775 | 21,467 | 25,104 | 26,130 | 18,810 | 26,630 | 29,074 | 14,240 | 9,849 |
| **2,000-2,999** | 14,272 | 22,180 | 29,584 | 38,542 | 39,244 | 28,364 | 43,729 | 44,017 | 35,704 | 25,958 |
| **>2,999** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **30,317** | **46,447** | **64,677** | **79,996** | **81,908** | **60,732** | **95,627** | **101,166** | **69,751** | **48,888** |

Table E.6 Calamari Total catch (tonnes) by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

| LOA | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<45** | 3 | 2 | - | 0 | - | 6 | - | - | - | - |
| **45-49** | 1,577 | 2,431 | 1,368 | 41 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **50-54** | 15 | 59 | 74 | 21 | 31 | 79 | 18 | 11 | 6 | 6 |
| **55-59** | 18 | 95 | 1,319 | 38 | 74 | 70 | 185 | 27 | 30 | 24 |
| **60-64** | 36 | 278 | 16 | 4,735 | 4,834 | 4,213 | 11,172 | 12,551 | 9,399 | 5,499 |
| **65-69** | 7,261 | 10,656 | 14,698 | 16,461 | 12,582 | 10,188 | 9,886 | 10,735 | 7,314 | 4,998 |
| **70-79** | 9,353 | 13,593 | 22,717 | 23,386 | 29,525 | 21,658 | 35,547 | 37,818 | 25,001 | 18,326 |
| **80-89** | 7,651 | 12,092 | 17,393 | 22,002 | 21,800 | 15,519 | 24,893 | 26,662 | 19,545 | 14,048 |
| **>89** | 4,403 | 7,241 | 7,092 | 13,312 | 13,061 | 8,998 | 13,925 | 13,362 | 8,455 | 5,987 |
| | **30,317** | **46,447** | **64,677** | **79,996** | **81,908** | **60,732** | **95,627** | **101,166** | **69,751** | **48,888** |

Figure E.1 Calamari First Season 2024 (01 Jan to 30 Jun)

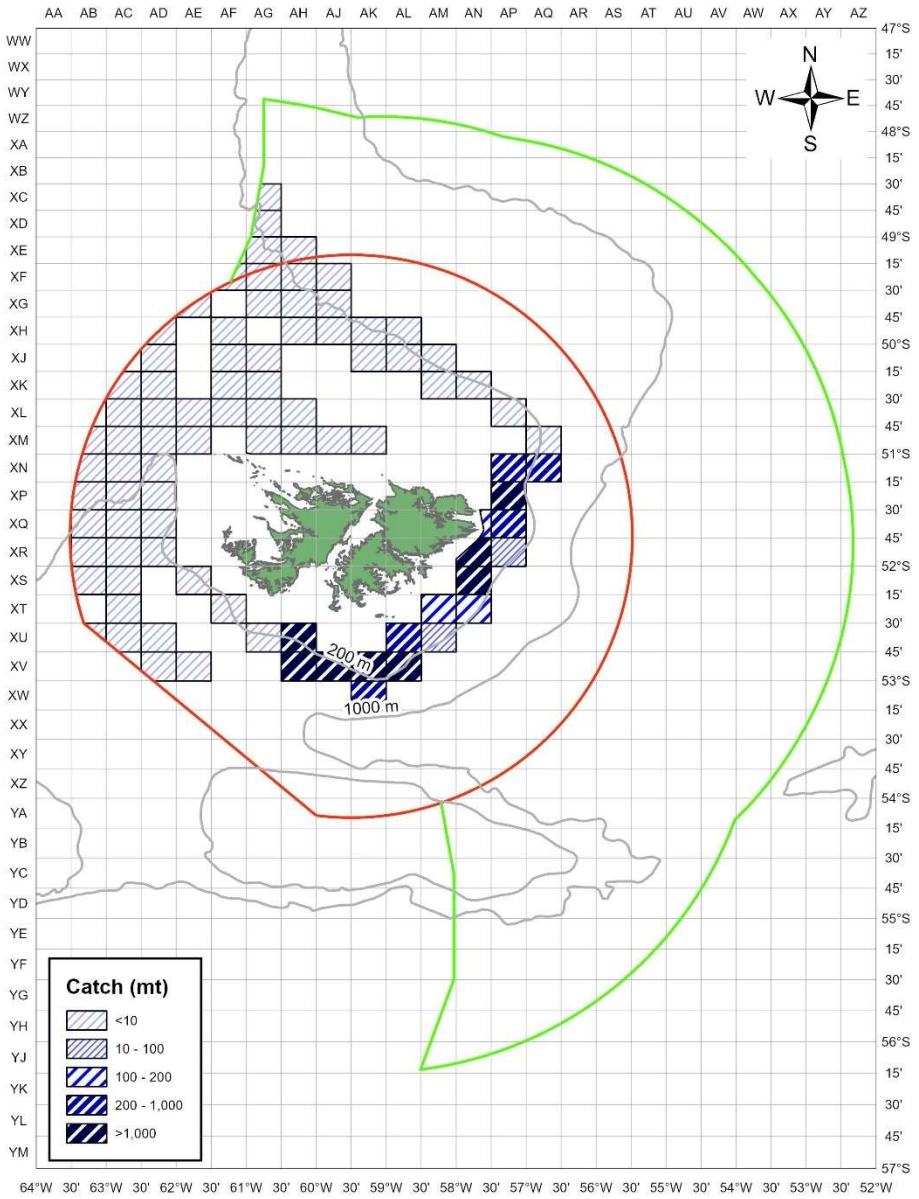



Figure E.2 Calamari Second Season 2024 (01 Jul to 31 Dec)

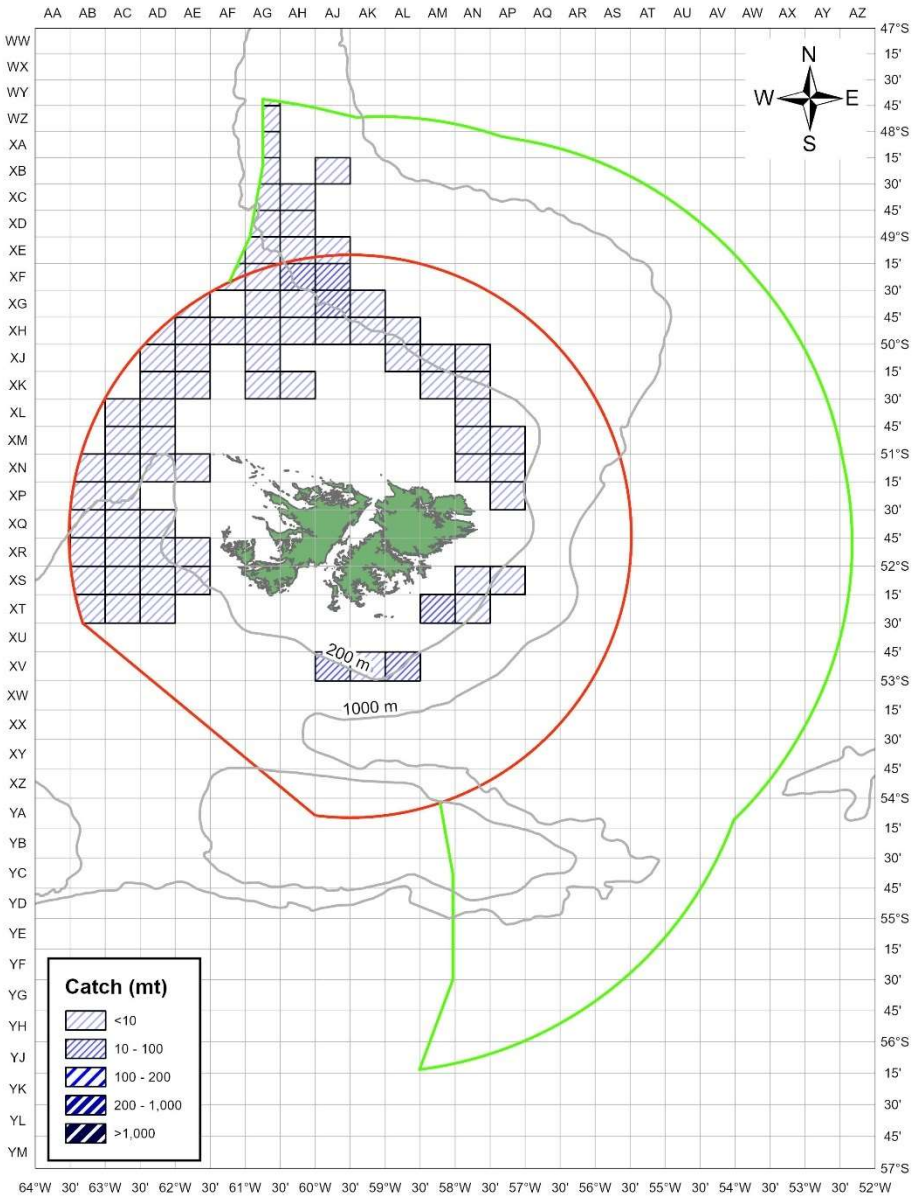
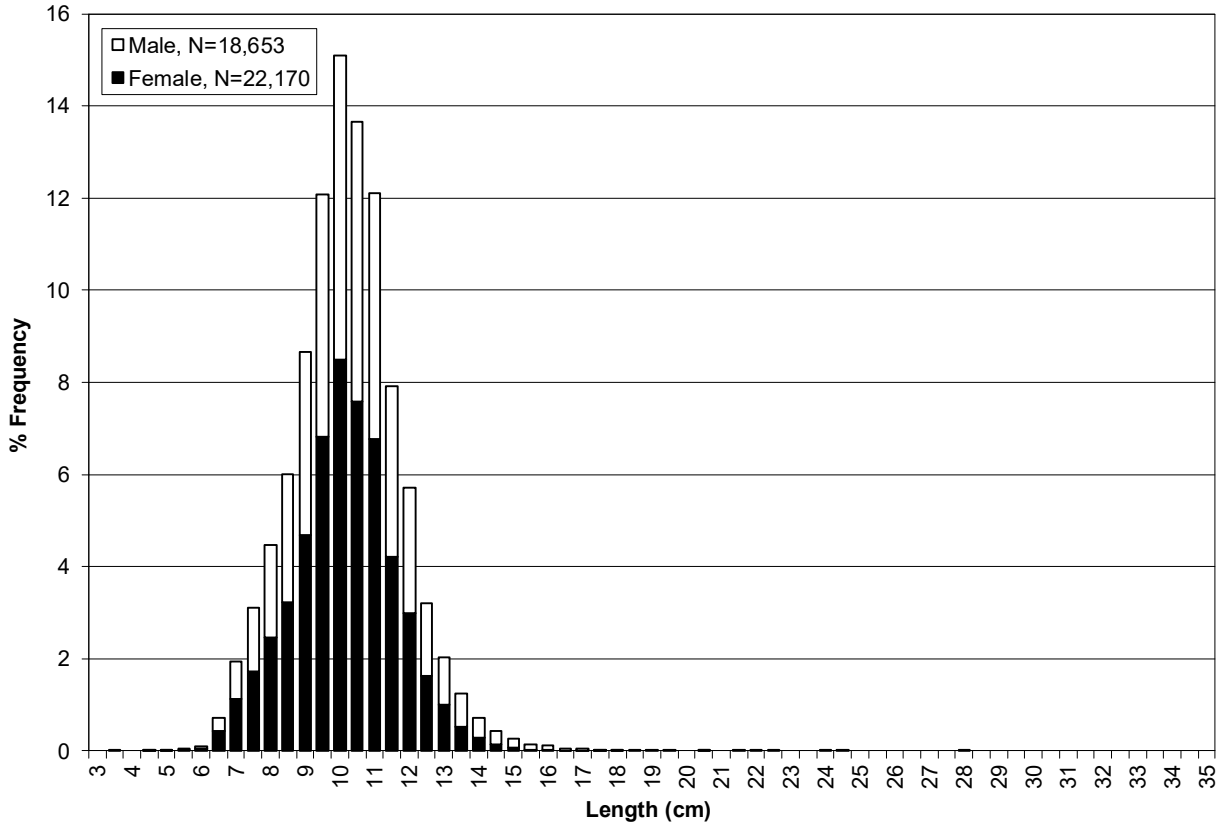


Figure E.3 Calamari Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship during First Season 2024



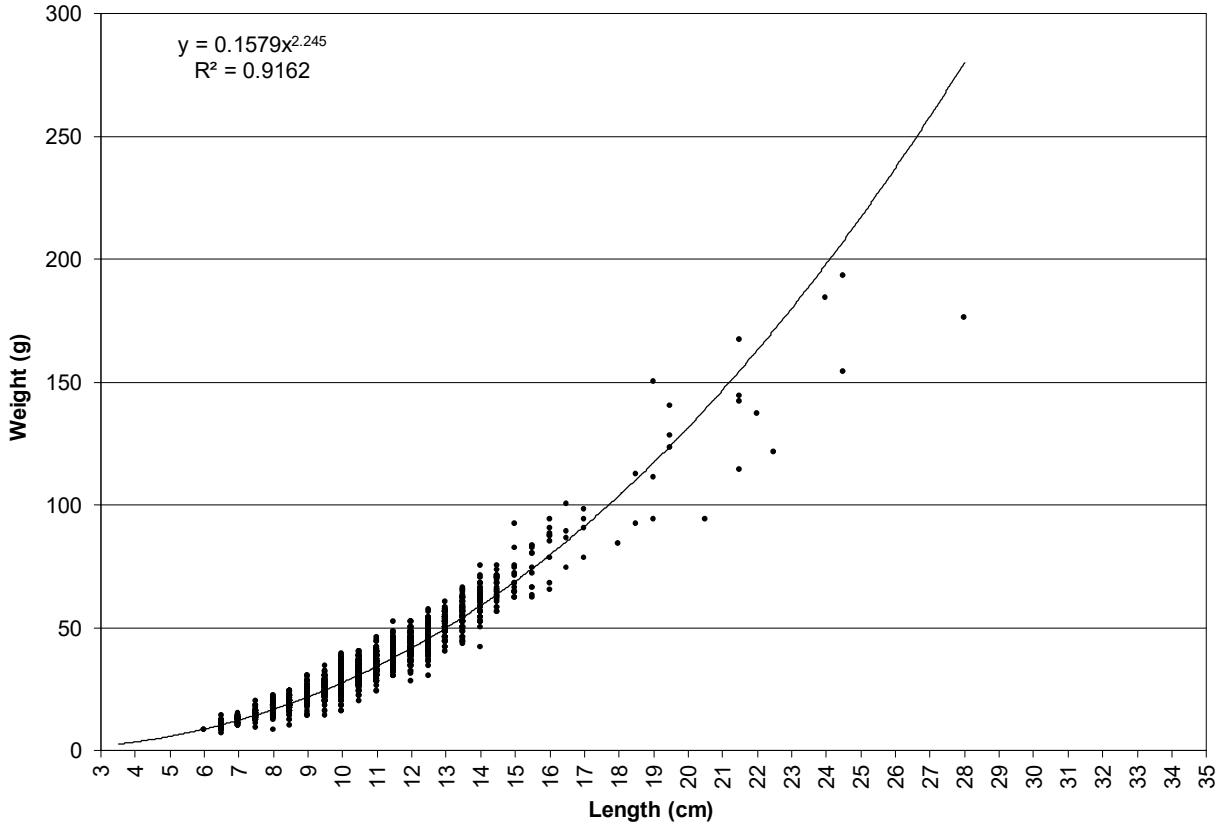
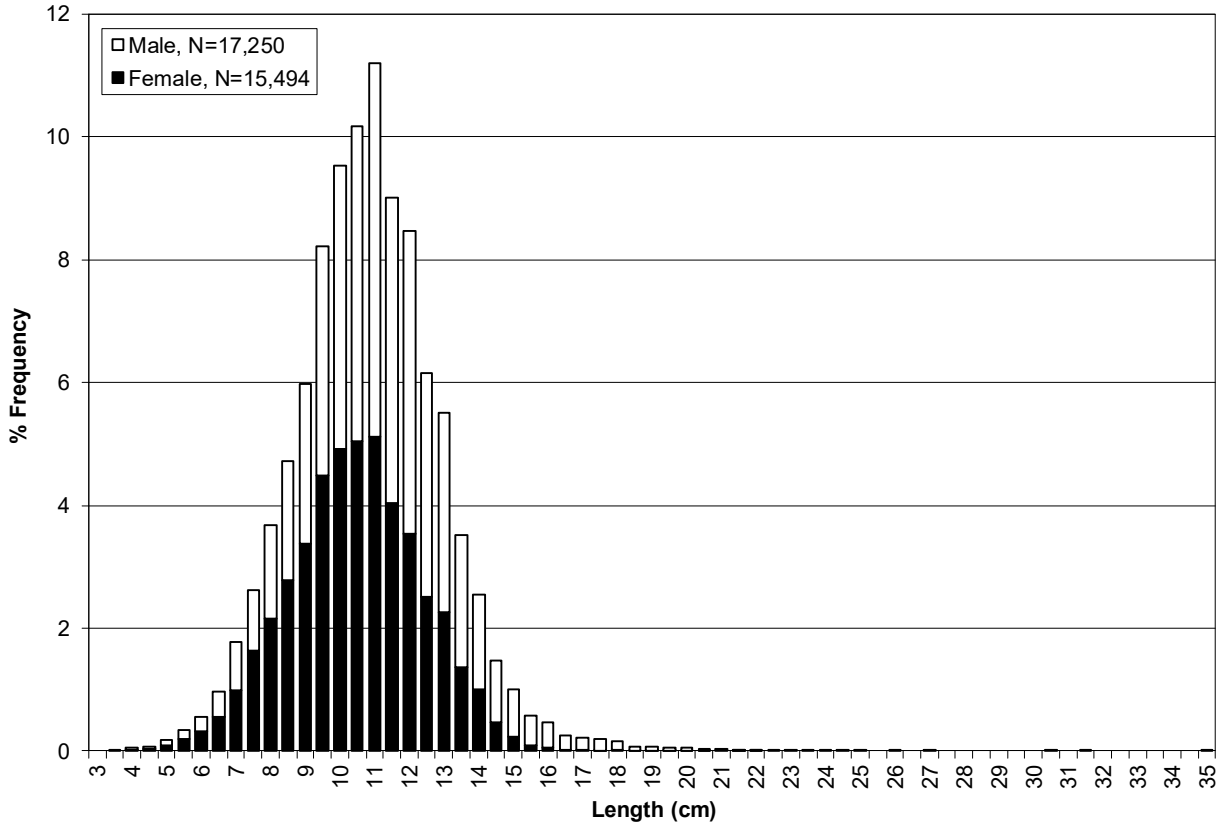
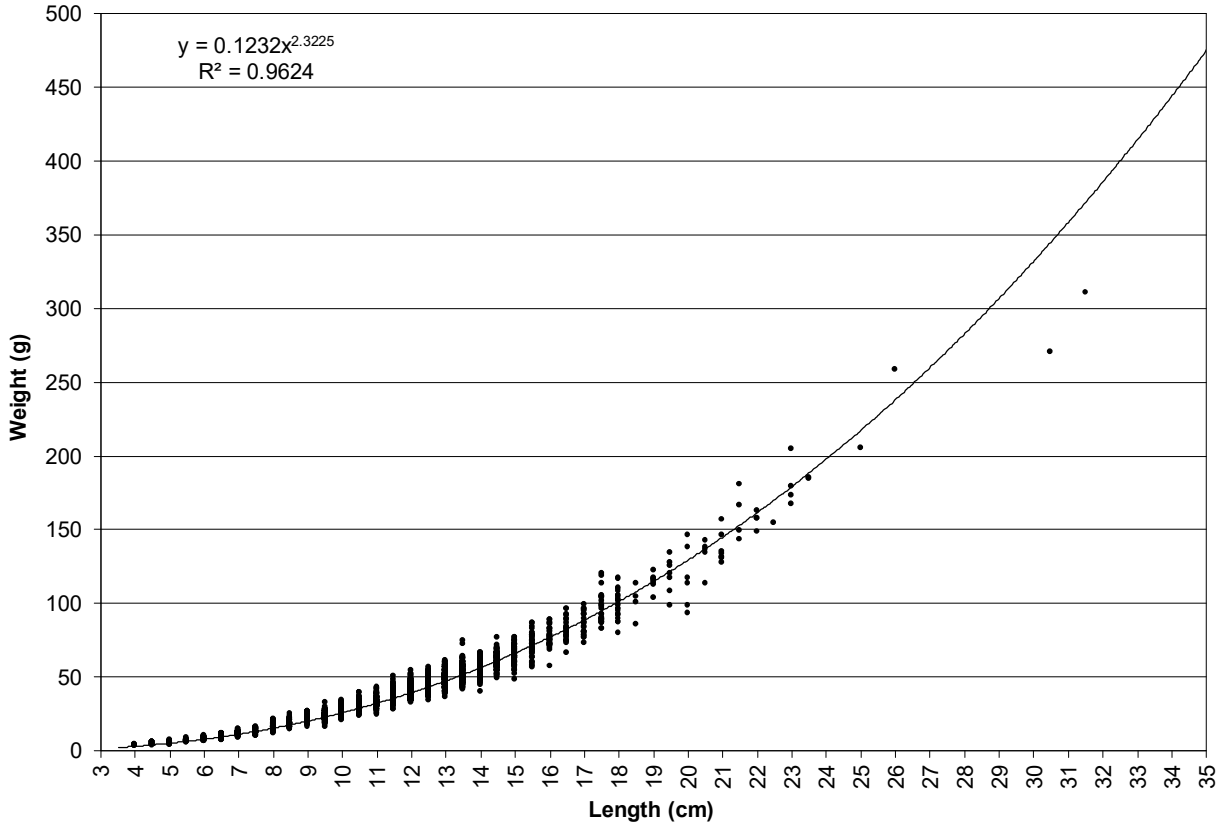



Figure E.4 Calamari Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship during First Season 2024



# F *Micromesistius australis* - Southern Blue Whiting

Table F.1 Blue Whiting Total catch (tonnes) by vessel type and year

| VESSEL TYPE | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TR** | 2,790 | 5,415 | 2,309 | 992 | 518 | 69 | 86 | 273 | 51 | 279 |
| | **2,790** | **5,415** | **2,309** | **992** | **518** | **69** | **86** | **273** | **51** | **279** |

Table F.2 Blue Whiting Total catch (tonnes) by month and year

| MONTH | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **January** | - | 1,189 | 157 | - | 190 | 25 | - | - | 0 | 131 |
| **February** | 184 | 1,420 | 283 | 59 | 132 | 31 | 15 | 3 | 34 | 120 |
| **March** | 28 | 1,002 | 176 | 64 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| **April** | 5 | 816 | 14 | 21 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 149 | 0 | 0 |
| **May** | 4 | 83 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **June** | - | 1 | - | - | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **July** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| **August** | 97 | 580 | 616 | 704 | 192 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| **September** | 121 | 116 | 515 | 52 | 0 | 2 | 21 | 113 | 2 | 6 |
| **October** | 147 | 40 | 482 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 48 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| **November** | 1,687 | 52 | 60 | 2 | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | - |
| **December** | 517 | 114 | 2 | 76 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 9 | 13 |
| | **2,790** | **5,415** | **2,309** | **992** | **518** | **69** | **86** | **273** | **51** | **279** |

Table F.3 Blue Whiting Total catch (tonnes) by fishing fleet and year

| FISHING FLEET | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ES** | 2,488 | 4,578 | 1,796 | 925 | 431 | 49 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 57 |
| **FK** | 273 | 800 | 509 | 67 | 87 | 20 | 84 | 271 | 38 | 221 |
| **KR** | 0 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **UK** | 29 | 29 | 4 | 0 | - | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| | **2,790** | **5,415** | **2,309** | **992** | **518** | **69** | **86** | **273** | **51** | **279** |

Table F.4 Blue Whiting Total catch (tonnes) by license used and year

| LICENCE USED | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | 193 | 404 | 32 | 28 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 103 |
| **C** | 15 | 0 | 7 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 149 | 1 | 8 |
| **E** | 32 | 85 | 98 | 30 | 14 | 11 | 63 | 97 | 36 | 126 |
| **F** | 68 | 8 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **G** | 26 | 1,566 | 154 | 53 | 4 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **S** | 0 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **W** | 2,266 | 3,204 | 1,740 | 846 | 495 | 55 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 42 |
| **X** | 190 | 130 | 278 | 35 | 0 | 2 | 21 | 24 | 0 | - |
| | **2,790** | **5,415** | **2,309** | **992** | **518** | **69** | **86** | **273** | **51** | **279** |
| **LICENCE USED** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** |

Table F.5 Blue Whiting Total catch (tonnes) by gross tonnage (GT) and year

| GT | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<400** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **400-599** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **600-799** | 28 | 499 | 65 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - |
| **800-999** | 569 | 1,118 | 195 | 52 | 40 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 13 |
| **1,000-1,499** | 1,449 | 1,845 | 857 | 204 | 211 | 21 | 2 | 23 | 13 | 129 |
| **1,500-1,999** | 597 | 1,812 | 956 | 724 | 214 | 37 | 49 | 158 | 1 | 14 |
| **2,000-2,999** | 148 | 141 | 237 | 9 | 52 | 1 | 34 | 92 | 33 | 122 |
| **>2,999** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **2,790** | **5,415** | **2,309** | **992** | **518** | **69** | **86** | **273** | **51** | **279** |

Table F.6 Blue Whiting Total catch (tonnes) by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

| LOA | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<45** | 132 | 26 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **45-49** | 57 | 23 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **50-54** | 34 | 527 | 105 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| **55-59** | 375 | 1,128 | 155 | 52 | 43 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 13 |
| **60-64** | 590 | 1,317 | 432 | 144 | 107 | 11 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 115 |
| **65-69** | 701 | 1,333 | 1,028 | 759 | 288 | 20 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 27 |
| **70-79** | 776 | 915 | 400 | 24 | 34 | 27 | 67 | 152 | 1 | 3 |
| **80-89** | 48 | 121 | 116 | 7 | 46 | 1 | 1 | 90 | 33 | 118 |
| **>89** | 78 | 25 | 72 | 3 | - | 0 | 15 | 10 | 0 | 2 |
| | **2,790** | **5,415** | **2,309** | **992** | **518** | **69** | **86** | **273** | **51** | **279** |

Figure F.1 Blue Whiting First Season 2024 (01 Jan to 30 Jun)

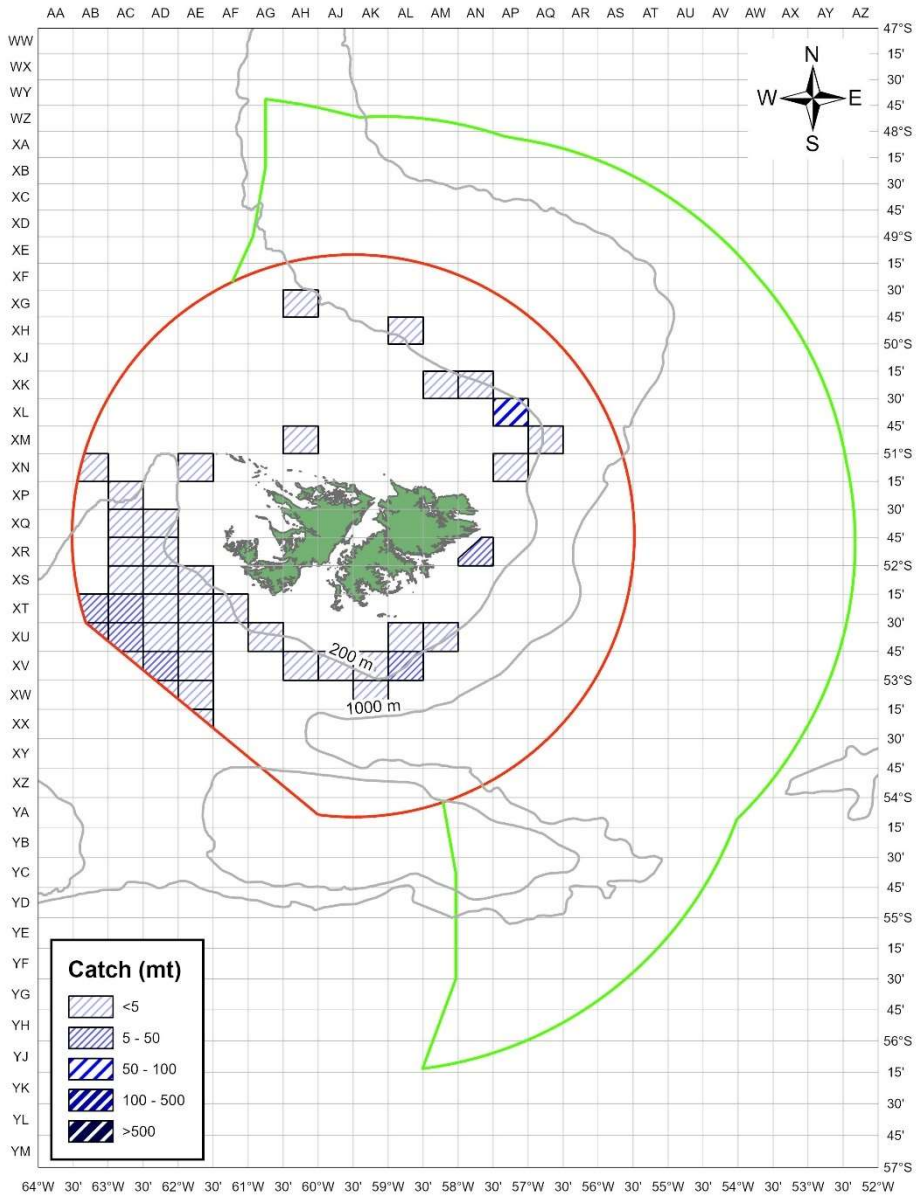



Figure F.2 Blue Whiting Second Season 2024 (01 Jul to 31 Dec)

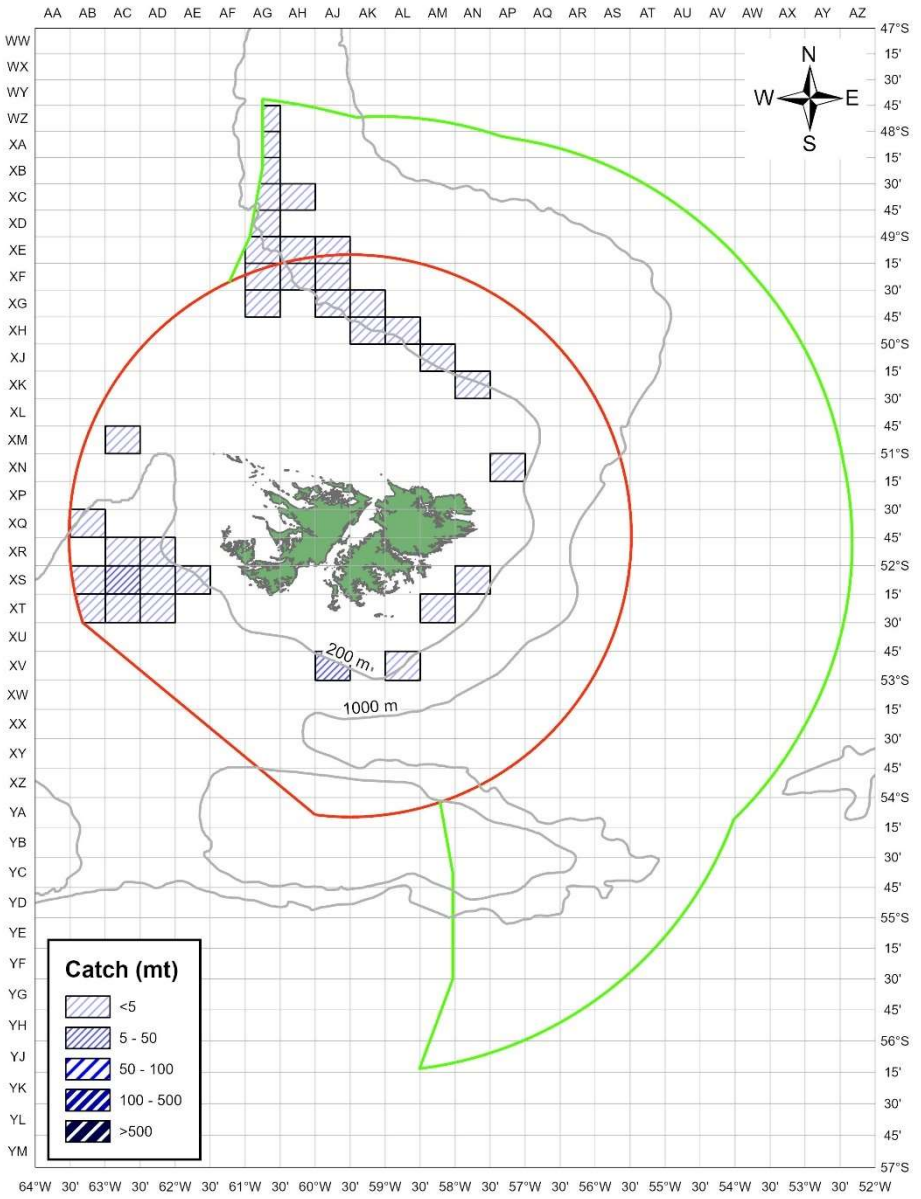
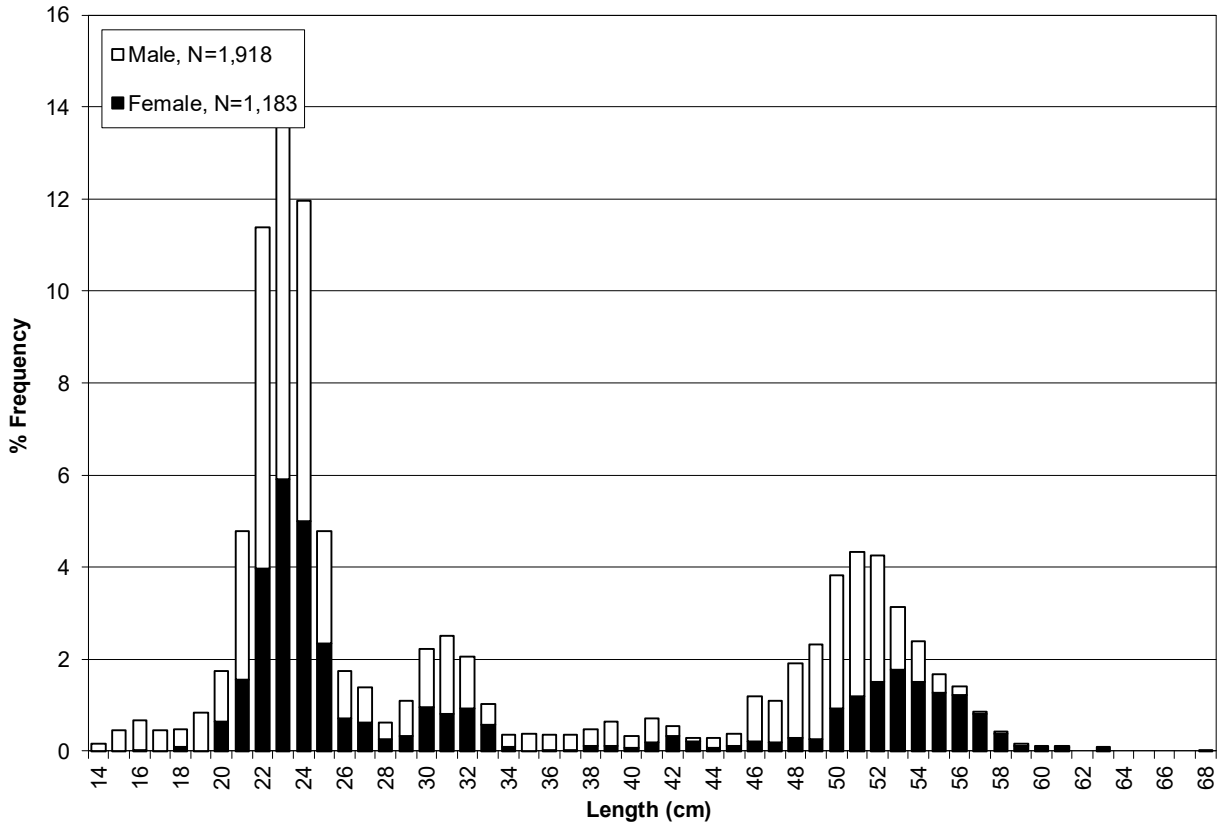
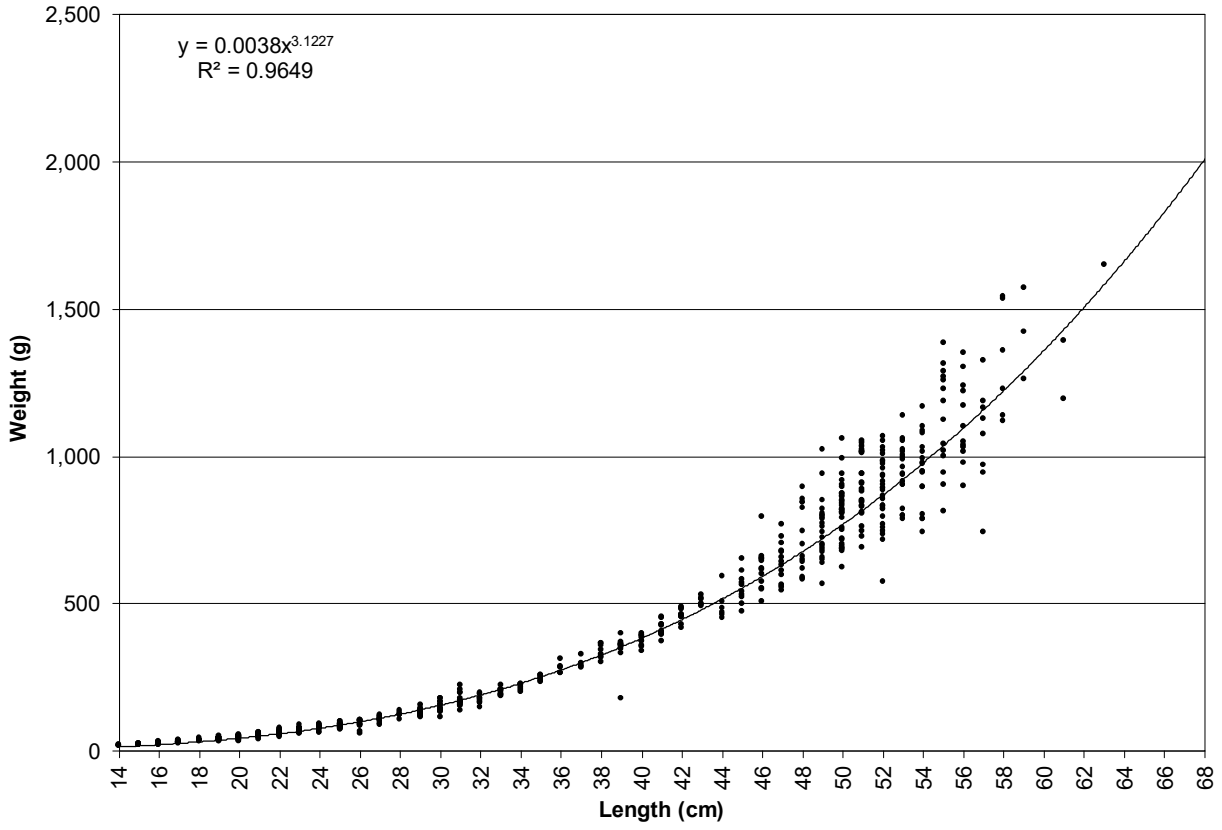


Figure F.3 Blue Whiting Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship in 2024



# G *Macruronus magellanicus* - Hoki

Table G.1 Hoki Total catch (tonnes) by vessel type and year

| VESSEL TYPE | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TR** | 6,845 | 11,562 | 4,053 | 4,439 | 7,407 | 7,680 | 1,914 | 2,326 | 3,430 | 2,490 |
| | **6,845** | **11,562** | **4,053** | **4,439** | **7,407** | **7,680** | **1,914** | **2,326** | **3,430** | **2,490** |

Table G.2 Hoki Total catch (tonnes) by month and year

| MONTH | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **January** | - | 211 | 22 | - | 3,988 | 1,682 | - | - | 761 | 2,186 |
| **February** | 484 | 4,655 | 146 | 639 | 2,078 | 3,414 | 31 | 10 | 467 | 23 |
| **March** | 3,836 | 2,277 | 530 | 901 | 1,046 | 267 | 219 | 67 | 118 | 76 |
| **April** | 1,610 | 2,596 | 770 | 503 | 77 | 766 | 105 | 641 | 196 | 14 |
| **May** | 256 | 1,082 | 733 | 1,162 | 8 | 821 | 95 | 4 | 3 | 160 |
| **June** | 36 | 99 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 465 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 15 |
| **July** | 5 | 25 | 273 | 29 | 2 | 136 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| **August** | 64 | 90 | 316 | 2 | 5 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 |
| **September** | 181 | 6 | 47 | 28 | 9 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 1 |
| **October** | 35 | 45 | 878 | 127 | 9 | 62 | 240 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| **November** | 239 | 290 | 311 | 217 | 0 | 3 | 334 | 107 | - | - |
| **December** | 101 | 185 | 9 | 827 | 182 | - | 882 | 1,495 | 1,825 | 13 |
| | **6,845** | **11,562** | **4,053** | **4,439** | **7,407** | **7,680** | **1,914** | **2,326** | **3,430** | **2,490** |

Table G.3 Hoki Total catch (tonnes) by fishing fleet and year

| FISHING FLEET | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ES** | 5,705 | 8,886 | 3,548 | 3,880 | 6,114 | 5,997 | 1,841 | 2,240 | 2,964 | 2,065 |
| **FK** | 959 | 2,378 | 467 | 555 | 1,291 | 1,568 | 73 | 85 | 466 | 425 |
| **KR** | 147 | 211 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 0 | - | 1 | - | - |
| **UK** | 35 | 87 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 115 | - | - | - | - |
| | **6,845** | **11,562** | **4,053** | **4,439** | **7,407** | **7,680** | **1,914** | **2,326** | **3,430** | **2,490** |

Table G.4 Hoki Total catch (tonnes) by license used and year

| LICENCE USED | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | 757 | 1,421 | 259 | 234 | 176 | 128 | 14 | 129 | 568 | 687 |
| **B** | 26 | - | 8 | 1 | 2 | 0 | - | 1 | - | - |
| **C** | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| **E** | 63 | 53 | 79 | 31 | 9 | 14 | 31 | 10 | 15 | 22 |
| **F** | 64 | 55 | 21 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| **G** | 4,932 | 5,232 | 1,858 | 1,779 | 941 | 1,446 | 275 | 621 | 199 | 68 |
| **S** | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **W** | 884 | 4,799 | 1,775 | 2,364 | 6,262 | 5,975 | 1,593 | 1,564 | 2,649 | 1,713 |
| **X** | 117 | 0 | 51 | 26 | 7 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| | **6,845** | **11,562** | **4,053** | **4,439** | **7,407** | **7,680** | **1,914** | **2,326** | **3,430** | **2,490** |

Table G.5 Hoki Total catch (tonnes) by gross tonnage (GT) and year

| GT | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<400** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **400-599** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **600-799** | 1,051 | 1,155 | 323 | 307 | 110 | 263 | 23 | 20 | 176 | 28 |
| **800-999** | 1,845 | 3,569 | 615 | 768 | 1,999 | 1,288 | 158 | 135 | 593 | 815 |
| **1,000-1,499** | 3,055 | 2,992 | 2,371 | 2,163 | 4,009 | 3,498 | 1,580 | 1,001 | 2,068 | 1,507 |
| **1,500-1,999** | 858 | 3,813 | 644 | 1,201 | 934 | 2,473 | 152 | 1,170 | 593 | 124 |
| **2,000-2,999** | 38 | 31 | 100 | 0 | 354 | 158 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| **>2,999** | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **6,845** | **11,562** | **4,053** | **4,439** | **7,407** | **7,680** | **1,914** | **2,326** | **3,430** | **2,490** |

Table G.6 Hoki Total catch (tonnes) by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

| LOA | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<45** | 10 | 167 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **45-49** | 156 | 234 | 0 | 56 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **50-54** | 1,655 | 1,619 | 355 | 305 | 112 | 601 | 59 | 21 | 177 | 53 |
| **55-59** | 1,647 | 2,985 | 812 | 894 | 2,057 | 1,040 | 122 | 134 | 593 | 790 |
| **60-64** | 1,209 | 1,694 | 1,487 | 1,420 | 2,144 | 1,533 | 1,370 | 971 | 1,145 | 911 |
| **65-69** | 734 | 2,011 | 1,031 | 989 | 2,138 | 2,759 | 322 | 804 | 1,086 | 620 |
| **70-79** | 1,385 | 2,208 | 259 | 718 | 775 | 1,653 | 41 | 395 | 401 | 100 |
| **80-89** | 41 | 643 | 87 | 58 | 173 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 16 |
| **>89** | 8 | 1 | 22 | 0 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| | **6,845** | **11,562** | **4,053** | **4,439** | **7,407** | **7,680** | **1,914** | **2,326** | **3,430** | **2,490** |

Figure G.1 Hoki First Season 2024 (01 Jan to 30 Jun)

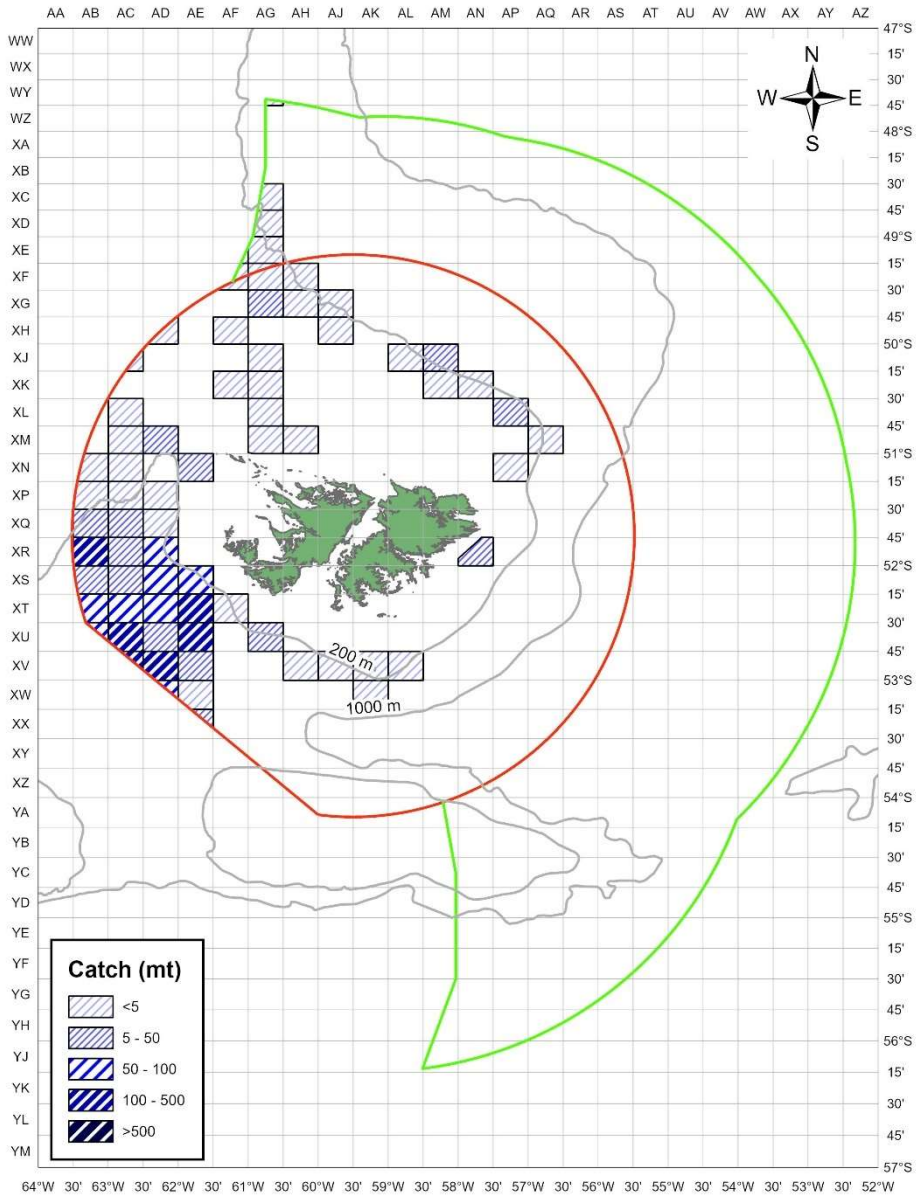



Figure G.2 Hoki Second Season 2024 (01 Jul to 31 Dec)

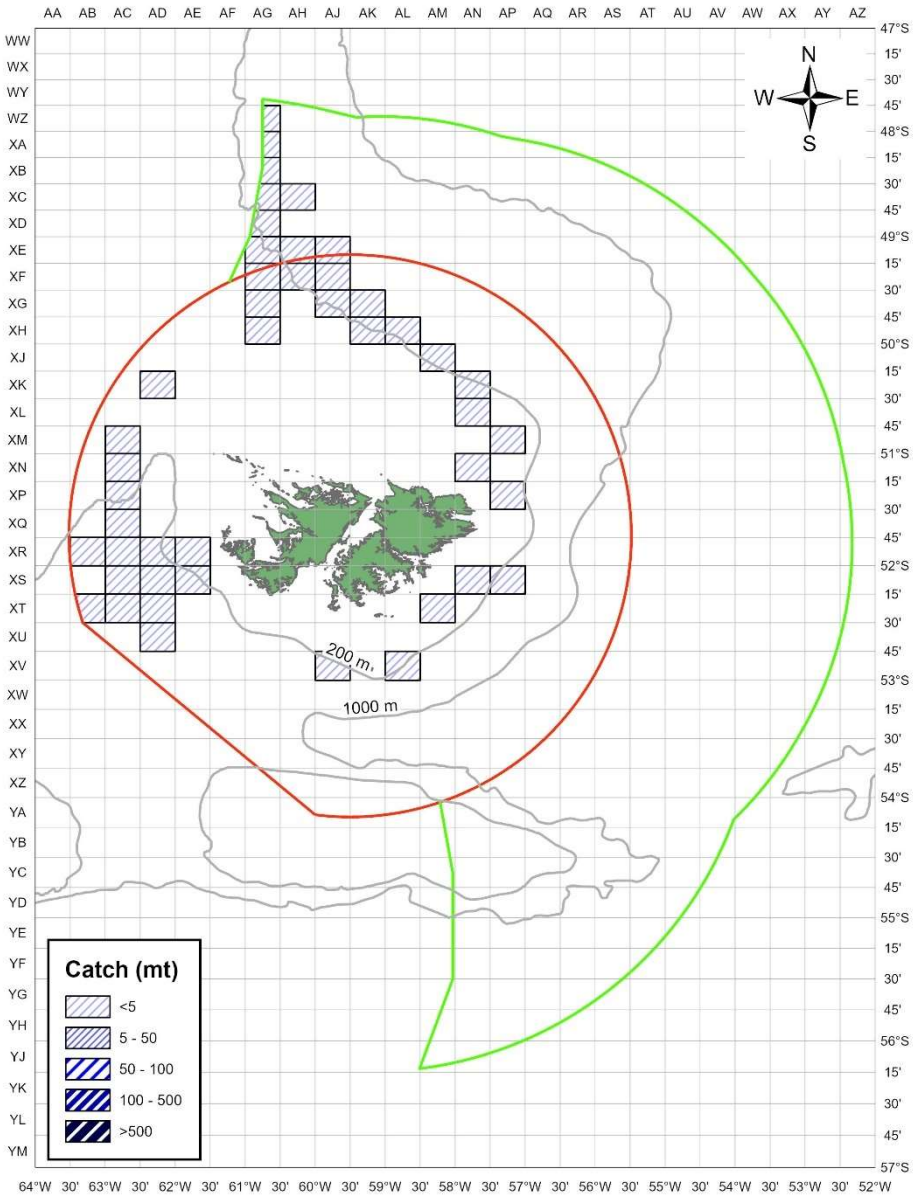
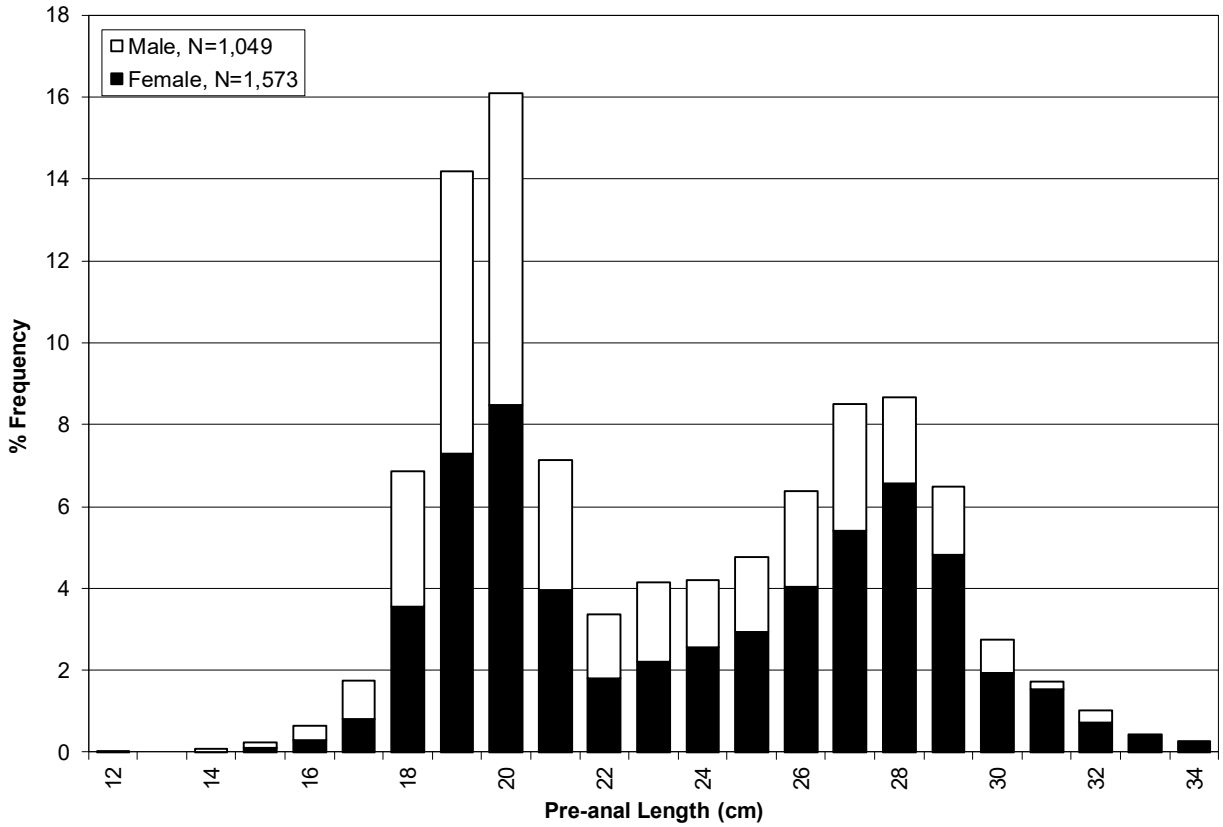
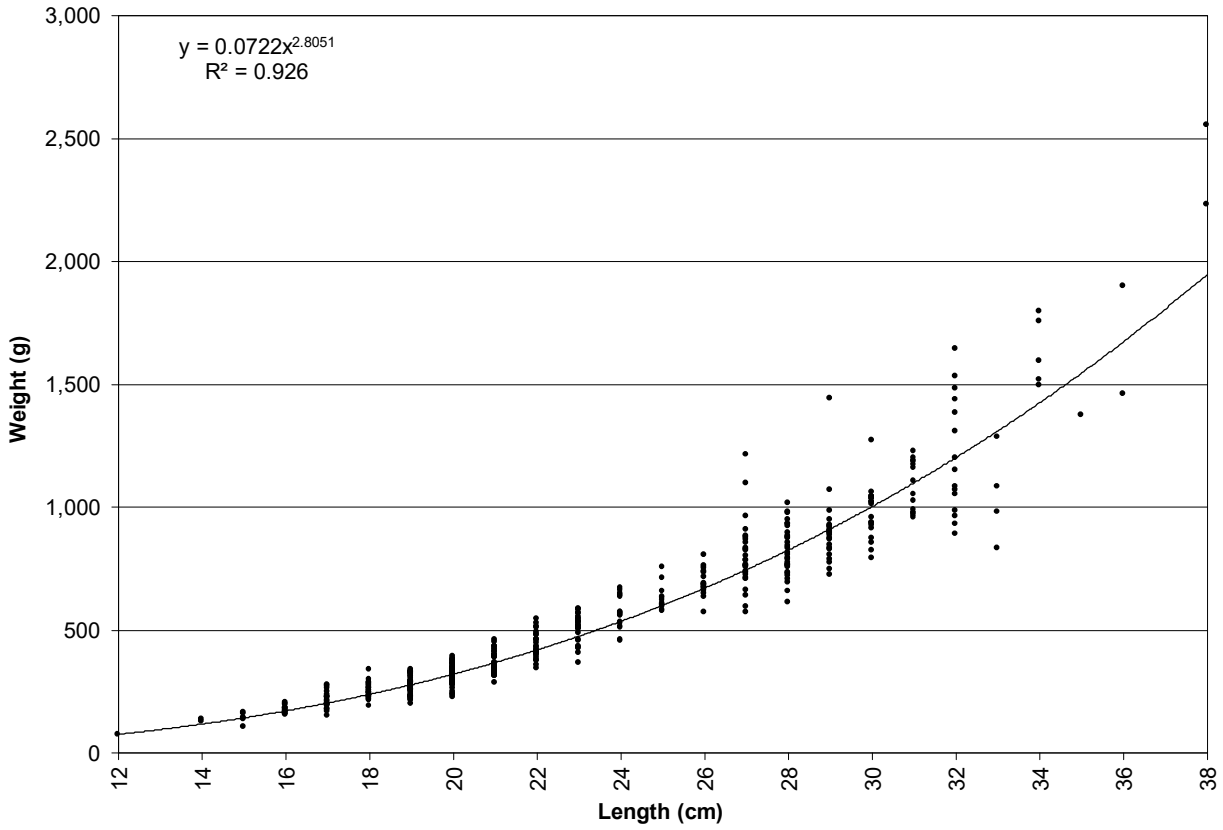


Figure G.3 Hoki Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship in 2024



# H *Salilota australis* - Red cod

Table H.1 Red Cod Total catch (tonnes) by vessel type and year

| VESSEL TYPE | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LO** | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - |
| **TR** | 3,340 | 3,143 | 1,379 | 1,655 | 1,768 | 1,421 | 1,189 | 750 | 1,127 | 909 |
| | **3,340** | **3,143** | **1,379** | **1,655** | **1,768** | **1,421** | **1,189** | **750** | **1,127** | **909** |

Table H.2 Red Cod Total catch (tonnes) by month and year

| MONTH | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **January** | 0 | 143 | 33 | - | 310 | 101 | - | - | 30 | 121 |
| **February** | 63 | 479 | 24 | 47 | 367 | 309 | 6 | 13 | 60 | 30 |
| **March** | 557 | 181 | 101 | 64 | 220 | 42 | 40 | 36 | 43 | 77 |
| **April** | 685 | 270 | 245 | 154 | 169 | 110 | 123 | 157 | 89 | 71 |
| **May** | 310 | 527 | 138 | 451 | 168 | 175 | 264 | 68 | 105 | 77 |
| **June** | 131 | 198 | 38 | 102 | 116 | 144 | 223 | 83 | 100 | 122 |
| **July** | 174 | 138 | 134 | 200 | 131 | 103 | 186 | 40 | 146 | 35 |
| **August** | 161 | 369 | 223 | 134 | 167 | 65 | 50 | 52 | 63 | 104 |
| **September** | 329 | 135 | 248 | 108 | 72 | 168 | 158 | 109 | 309 | 205 |
| **October** | 631 | 562 | 144 | 163 | 26 | 166 | 33 | 105 | 78 | 58 |
| **November** | 200 | 74 | 40 | 129 | 3 | 37 | 29 | 8 | - | - |
| **December** | 99 | 66 | 12 | 103 | 19 | 0 | 77 | 79 | 104 | 9 |
| | **3,340** | **3,143** | **1,379** | **1,655** | **1,768** | **1,421** | **1,189** | **750** | **1,127** | **909** |

Table H.3 Red Cod Total catch (tonnes) by fishing fleet and year

| FISHING FLEET | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ES** | 2,776 | 2,237 | 1,027 | 1,073 | 1,400 | 1,122 | 1,024 | 596 | 739 | 564 |
| **FK** | 505 | 878 | 319 | 565 | 353 | 295 | 164 | 154 | 388 | 345 |
| **KR** | 47 | 18 | 14 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| **UK** | 12 | 10 | 18 | 0 | 15 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| | **3,340** | **3,143** | **1,379** | **1,655** | **1,768** | **1,421** | **1,189** | **750** | **1,127** | **909** |

Table H.4 Red Cod Total catch (tonnes) by license used and year

| LICENCE USED | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | 430 | 602 | 253 | 738 | 297 | 297 | 322 | 460 | 804 | 645 |
| **B** | 11 | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | - | - |
| **C** | 70 | 4 | 50 | 3 | 18 | 2 | 14 | 28 | 5 | 64 |
| **E** | 27 | 21 | 16 | 18 | 42 | 4 | 7 | 21 | 55 | 13 |
| **F** | 77 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 2 | 29 | - | - | - | - |
| **G** | 1,272 | 838 | 397 | 401 | 409 | 259 | 314 | 122 | 98 | 96 |
| **L** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - |
| **W** | 1,425 | 1,590 | 574 | 471 | 963 | 736 | 525 | 119 | 166 | 91 |
| **X** | 28 | 64 | 71 | 11 | 35 | 92 | 6 | 0 | 0 | - |
| | **3,340** | **3,143** | **1,379** | **1,655** | **1,768** | **1,421** | **1,189** | **750** | **1,127** | **909** |

Table H.5 Red Cod Total catch (tonnes) by gross tonnage (GT) and year

| GT | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<400** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **400-599** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **600-799** | 401 | 480 | 143 | 360 | 171 | 100 | 69 | 48 | 82 | 69 |
| **800-999** | 648 | 783 | 275 | 336 | 372 | 202 | 218 | 117 | 153 | 135 |
| **1,000-1,499** | 1,387 | 793 | 409 | 517 | 790 | 563 | 520 | 262 | 408 | 338 |
| **1,500-1,999** | 869 | 1,053 | 468 | 425 | 399 | 459 | 366 | 309 | 446 | 312 |
| **2,000-2,999** | 34 | 34 | 83 | 17 | 36 | 96 | 16 | 13 | 38 | 55 |
| **>2,999** | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **3,340** | **3,143** | **1,379** | **1,655** | **1,768** | **1,421** | **1,189** | **750** | **1,127** | **909** |

Table H.6 Red Cod Total catch (tonnes) by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

| LOA | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<45** | 8 | 56 | - | 2 | - | 8 | - | - | - | - |
| **45-49** | 111 | 99 | 12 | 114 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **50-54** | 509 | 584 | 230 | 390 | 239 | 182 | 166 | 77 | 99 | 98 |
| **55-59** | 537 | 574 | 218 | 260 | 386 | 136 | 178 | 88 | 136 | 106 |
| **60-64** | 493 | 351 | 122 | 250 | 336 | 274 | 320 | 181 | 262 | 216 |
| **65-69** | 967 | 658 | 380 | 276 | 461 | 425 | 328 | 181 | 219 | 178 |
| **70-79** | 685 | 688 | 345 | 305 | 297 | 313 | 190 | 205 | 300 | 270 |
| **80-89** | 22 | 132 | 52 | 54 | 43 | 36 | 3 | 15 | 110 | 25 |
| **>89** | 8 | 2 | 19 | 5 | 6 | 47 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 16 |
| | **3,340** | **3,143** | **1,379** | **1,655** | **1,768** | **1,421** | **1,189** | **750** | **1,127** | **909** |

Figure H.1 Red Cod First Season 2024 (01 Jan to 30 Jun)

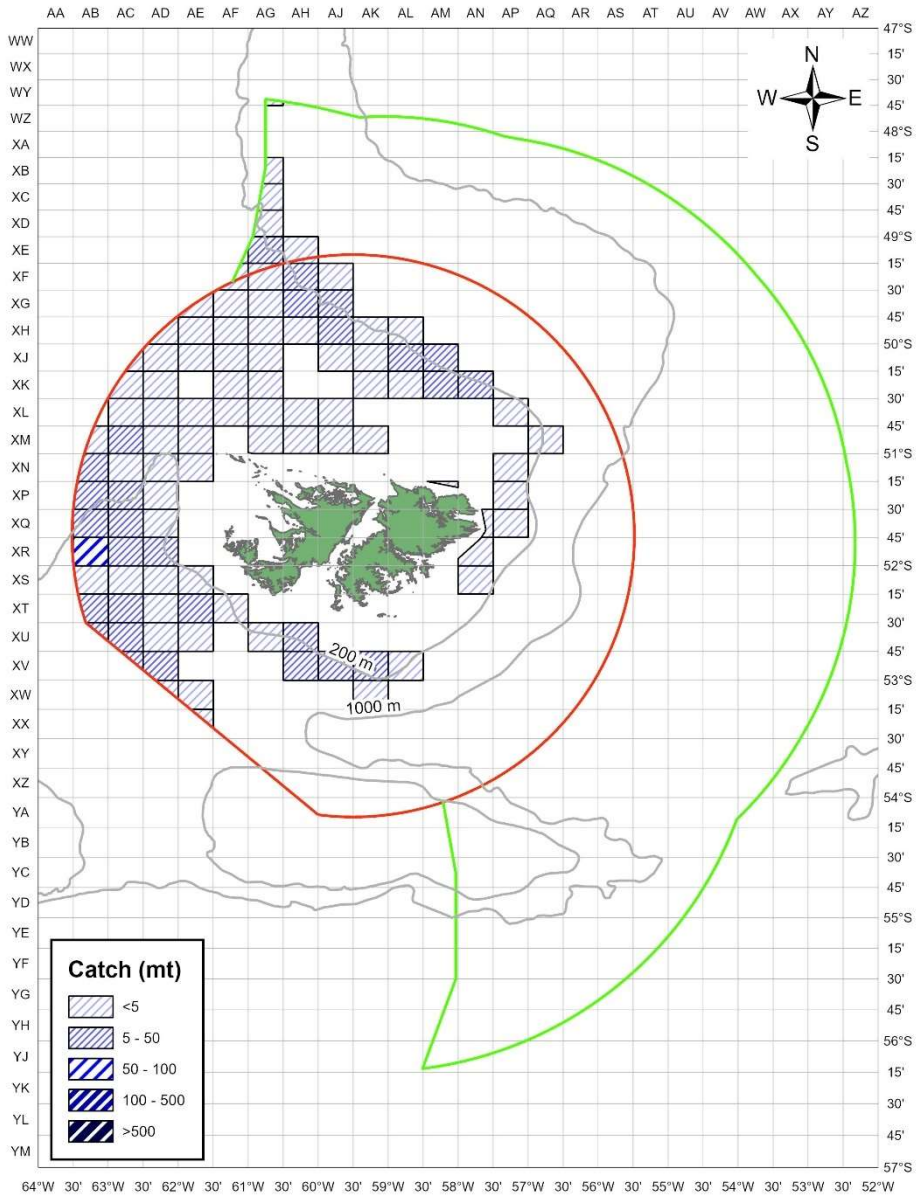



Figure H.2 Red Cod Second Season 2024 (01 Jul to 31 Dec)

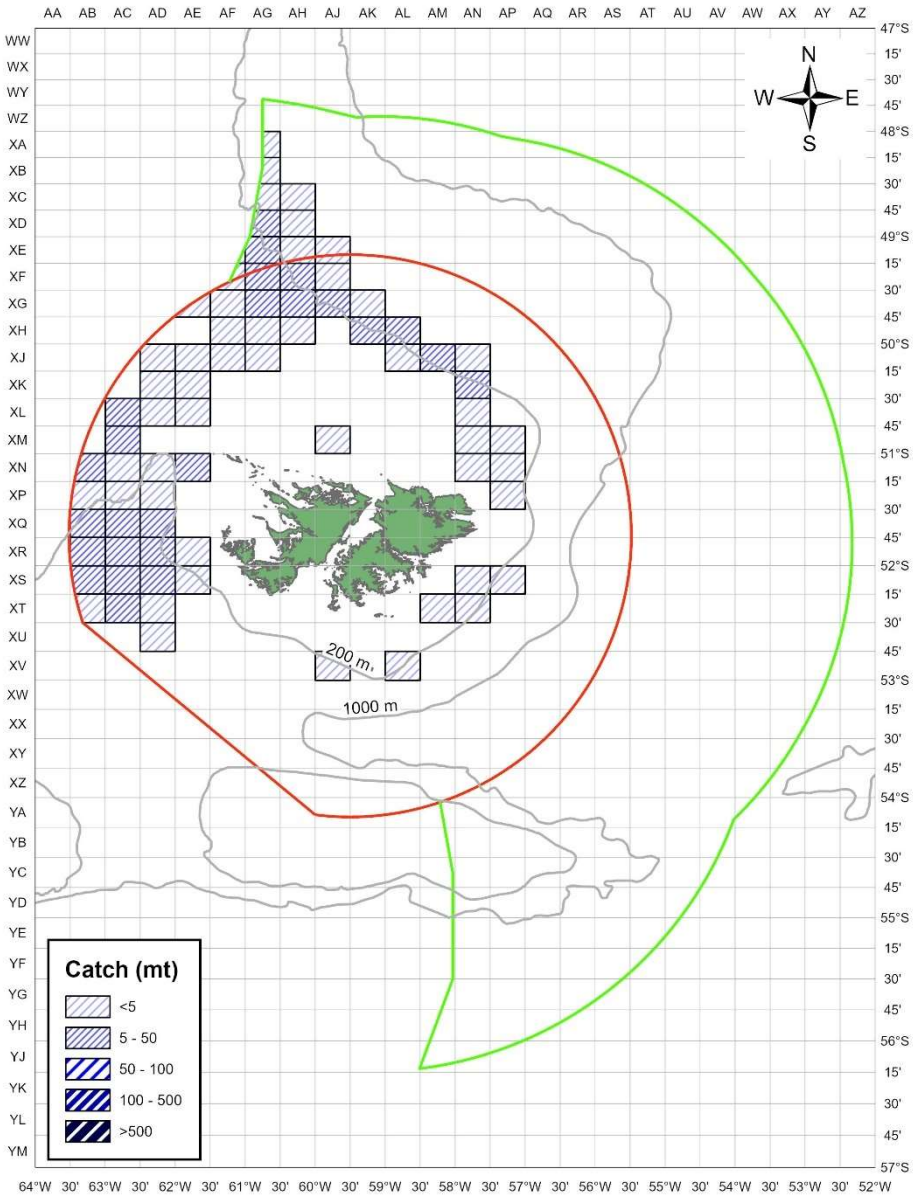
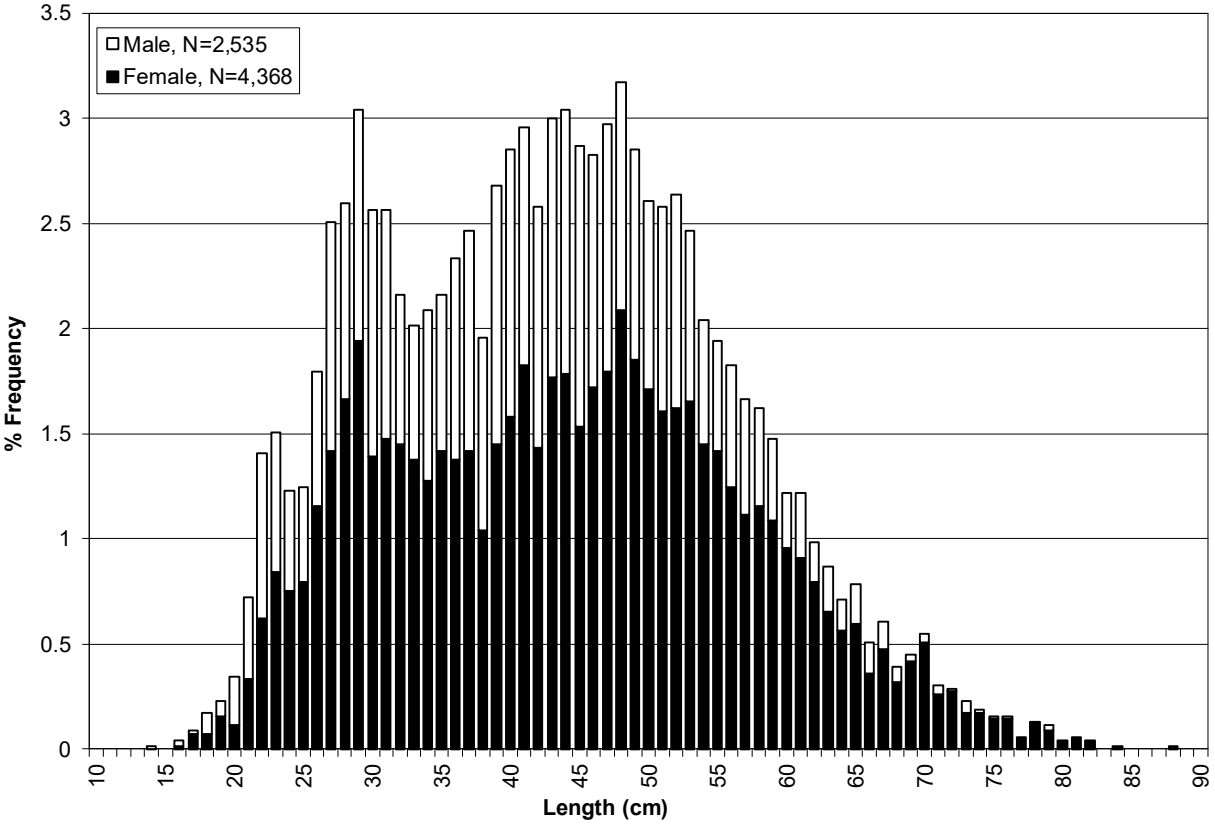
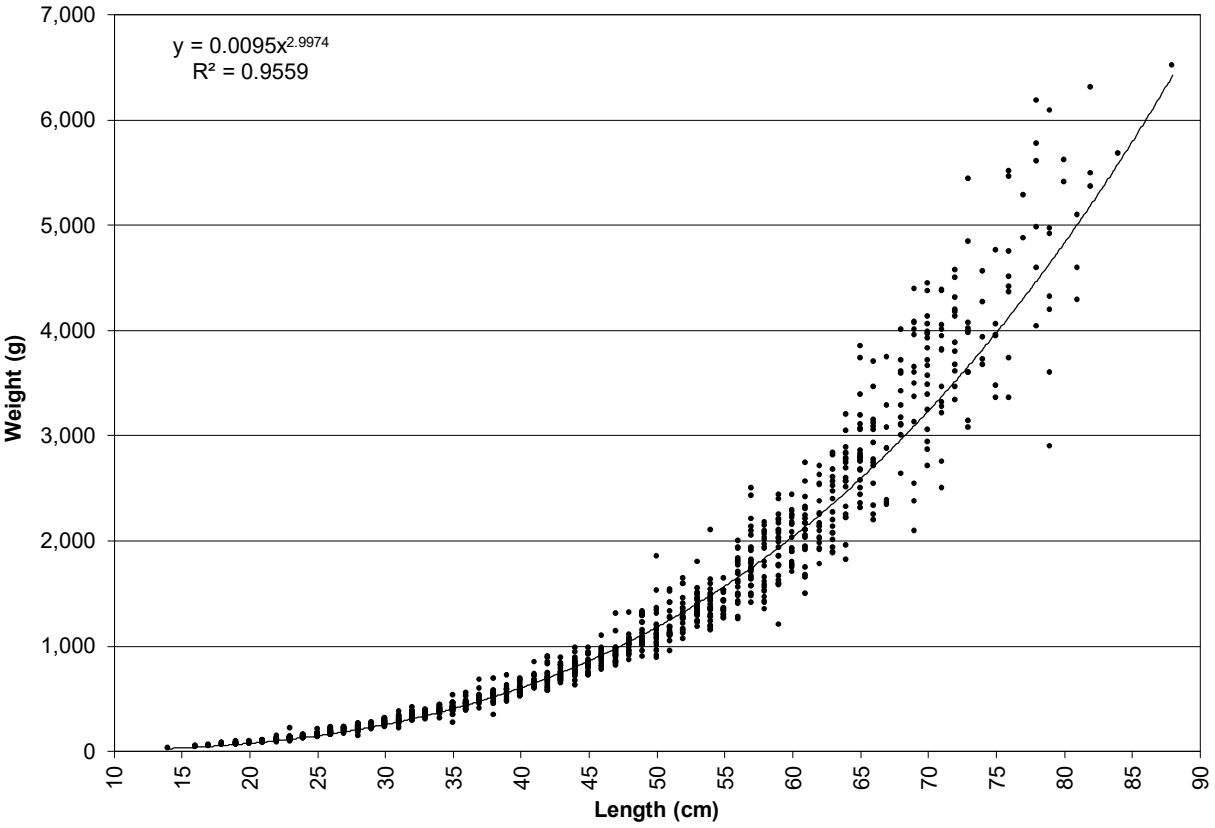


Figure H.3 Red Cod Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship in 2024



# I *Merluccius* spp - Hakes

Table I.1 Hake Total catch (tonnes) by vessel type and year

| VESSEL TYPE | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LO** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - |
| **TR** | 21,068 | 23,894 | 15,759 | 27,140 | 53,474 | 43,376 | 59,181 | 62,828 | 60,709 | 54,761 |
| | **21,068** | **23,894** | **15,759** | **27,140** | **53,474** | **43,376** | **59,181** | **62,828** | **60,709** | **54,761** |

Table I.2 Hake Total catch (tonnes) by month and year

| MONTH | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **January** | 1 | 62 | 10 | - | 42 | 18 | - | - | 7 | 42 |
| **February** | 29 | 231 | 11 | 12 | 164 | 50 | 9 | 14 | 177 | 33 |
| **March** | 382 | 155 | 237 | 144 | 1,708 | 294 | 506 | 767 | 1,370 | 2,357 |
| **April** | 1,266 | 821 | 2,236 | 1,130 | 6,642 | 3,640 | 4,755 | 6,665 | 7,097 | 4,604 |
| **May** | 3,277 | 5,847 | 2,589 | 5,183 | 11,418 | 7,335 | 12,689 | 8,444 | 8,664 | 7,254 |
| **June** | 1,912 | 3,500 | 1,696 | 4,130 | 10,181 | 6,949 | 7,590 | 7,731 | 9,189 | 8,047 |
| **July** | 3,508 | 3,461 | 2,875 | 5,242 | 9,947 | 7,025 | 7,994 | 9,456 | 11,094 | 9,070 |
| **August** | 3,619 | 3,453 | 1,821 | 3,830 | 7,215 | 5,000 | 6,647 | 11,111 | 9,622 | 10,456 |
| **September** | 5,153 | 3,273 | 3,414 | 4,170 | 5,403 | 6,769 | 13,154 | 11,772 | 11,617 | 11,106 |
| **October** | 1,823 | 3,054 | 840 | 3,177 | 743 | 5,379 | 5,378 | 6,676 | 1,845 | 1,787 |
| **November** | 62 | 27 | 23 | 107 | 9 | 917 | 436 | 183 | - | - |
| **December** | 36 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 3 | - | 23 | 9 | 27 | 4 |
| | **21,068** | **23,894** | **15,759** | **27,140** | **53,474** | **43,376** | **59,181** | **62,828** | **60,709** | **54,761** |

Table I.3 Hake Total catch (tonnes) by fishing fleet and year

| FISHING FLEET | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ES** | 15,429 | 18,858 | 11,019 | 19,481 | 45,145 | 38,963 | 50,281 | 53,695 | 45,742 | 37,528 |
| **FK** | 5,072 | 4,739 | 4,443 | 7,338 | 7,981 | 4,301 | 8,818 | 9,122 | 14,967 | 17,233 |
| **KR** | 351 | 191 | 199 | 210 | 25 | 26 | 82 | 11 | - | - |
| **UK** | 215 | 106 | 98 | 112 | 322 | 85 | - | - | - | - |
| | **21,068** | **23,894** | **15,759** | **27,140** | **53,474** | **43,376** | **59,181** | **62,828** | **60,709** | **54,761** |

Table I.4 Hake Total catch (tonnes) by license used and year

| LICENCE USED | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | 12,231 | 15,620 | 11,181 | 20,451 | 27,260 | 20,863 | 30,505 | 55,464 | 55,855 | 48,483 |
| **B** | 29 | - | 76 | 46 | 25 | 26 | 82 | 11 | - | - |
| **C** | - | 8 | 11 | 69 | 125 | 117 | 45 | 315 | 304 | 601 |
| **E** | 11 | 3 | 33 | 39 | 92 | 81 | 62 | 179 | 164 | 264 |
| **F** | 716 | 406 | 191 | 116 | 214 | 494 | - | - | - | - |
| **G** | 2,962 | 3,285 | 3,034 | 3,285 | 11,207 | 8,255 | 12,103 | 6,000 | 4,102 | 5,000 |
| **S** | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **W** | 5,088 | 4,530 | 1,174 | 3,047 | 14,461 | 13,284 | 16,131 | 814 | 219 | 413 |
| **X** | 31 | 42 | 60 | 88 | 90 | 255 | 253 | 45 | 66 | - |
| | **21,068** | **23,894** | **15,759** | **27,140** | **53,474** | **43,376** | **59,181** | **62,828** | **60,709** | **54,761** |

Table I.5 Hake Total catch (tonnes) by gross tonnage (GT) and year

| GT | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<400** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **400-599** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **600-799** | 2,201 | 2,171 | 2,336 | 3,085 | 6,069 | 2,840 | 3,771 | 4,472 | 4,578 | 4,782 |
| **800-999** | 3,843 | 4,452 | 2,699 | 8,379 | 12,741 | 8,986 | 15,190 | 15,768 | 13,552 | 11,253 |
| **1,000-1,499** | 10,035 | 12,016 | 5,998 | 10,653 | 20,446 | 19,712 | 26,015 | 22,667 | 20,715 | 18,791 |
| **1,500-1,999** | 4,115 | 5,034 | 4,515 | 4,931 | 14,125 | 11,171 | 13,877 | 19,419 | 21,688 | 18,585 |
| **2,000-2,999** | 874 | 213 | 210 | 92 | 92 | 667 | 327 | 501 | 176 | 1,349 |
| **>2,999** | - | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **21,068** | **23,894** | **15,759** | **27,140** | **53,474** | **43,376** | **59,181** | **62,828** | **60,709** | **54,761** |

Table I.6 Hake Total catch (tonnes) by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

| LOA | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<45** | 42 | 51 | - | 109 | - | 377 | - | - | - | - |
| **45-49** | 1,358 | 990 | 767 | 1,961 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **50-54** | 2,640 | 3,269 | 3,067 | 4,963 | 8,922 | 5,422 | 7,895 | 8,108 | 7,313 | 7,828 |
| **55-59** | 3,374 | 4,541 | 2,811 | 7,083 | 14,831 | 8,335 | 14,358 | 12,133 | 10,817 | 8,207 |
| **60-64** | 4,671 | 6,149 | 1,640 | 3,835 | 8,964 | 10,691 | 14,089 | 17,084 | 15,256 | 12,793 |
| **65-69** | 4,269 | 4,548 | 3,084 | 4,152 | 11,020 | 9,917 | 12,722 | 10,420 | 9,115 | 7,609 |
| **70-79** | 4,162 | 3,962 | 3,480 | 4,783 | 9,280 | 7,854 | 9,970 | 14,755 | 16,868 | 17,538 |
| **80-89** | 548 | 366 | 728 | 208 | 420 | 447 | 108 | 267 | 1,280 | 712 |
| **>89** | 4 | 18 | 182 | 47 | 37 | 333 | 39 | 62 | 60 | 74 |
| | **21,068** | **23,894** | **15,759** | **27,140** | **53,474** | **43,376** | **59,181** | **62,828** | **60,709** | **54,761** |

Figure I.1 Hake First Season 2024 (01 Jan to 30 Jun)

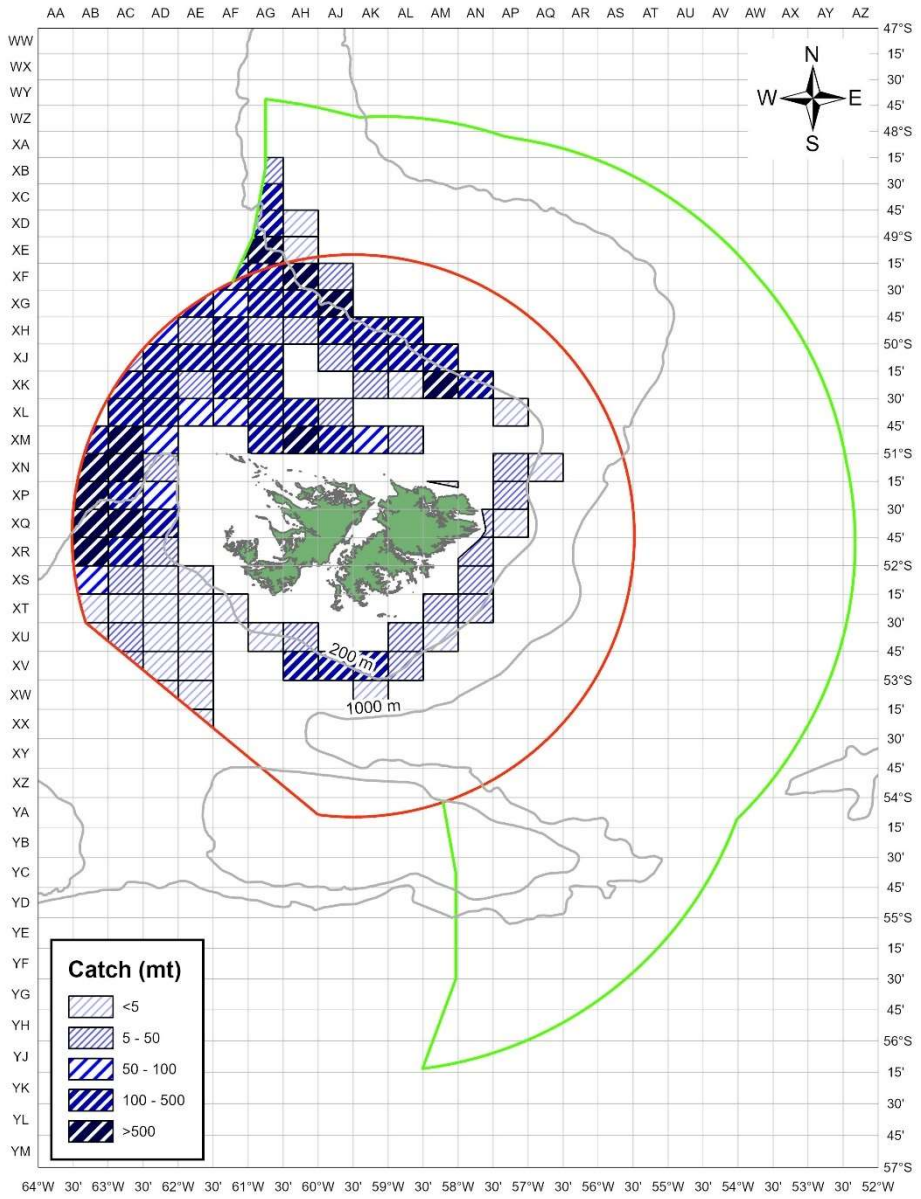



Figure I.2 Hake Second Season 2024 (01 Jul to 31 Dec)

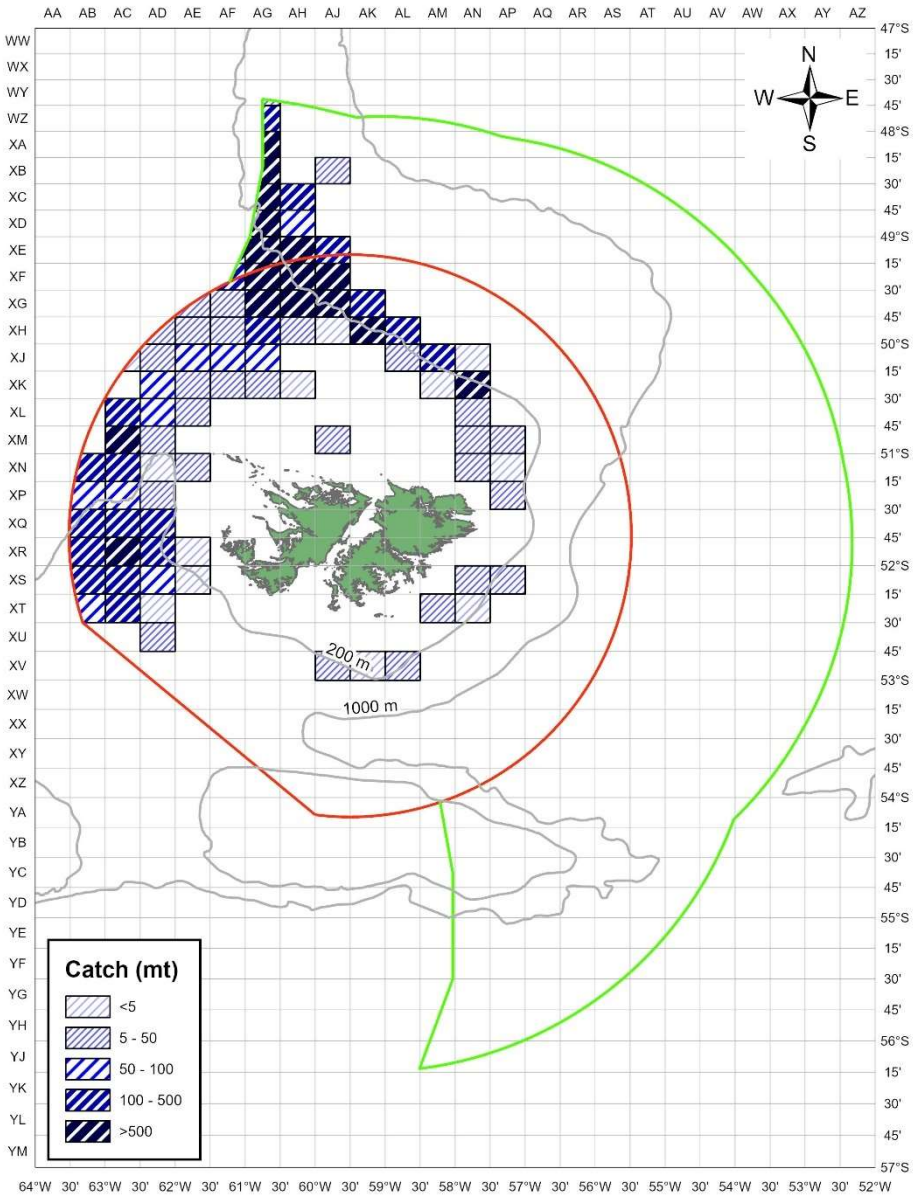
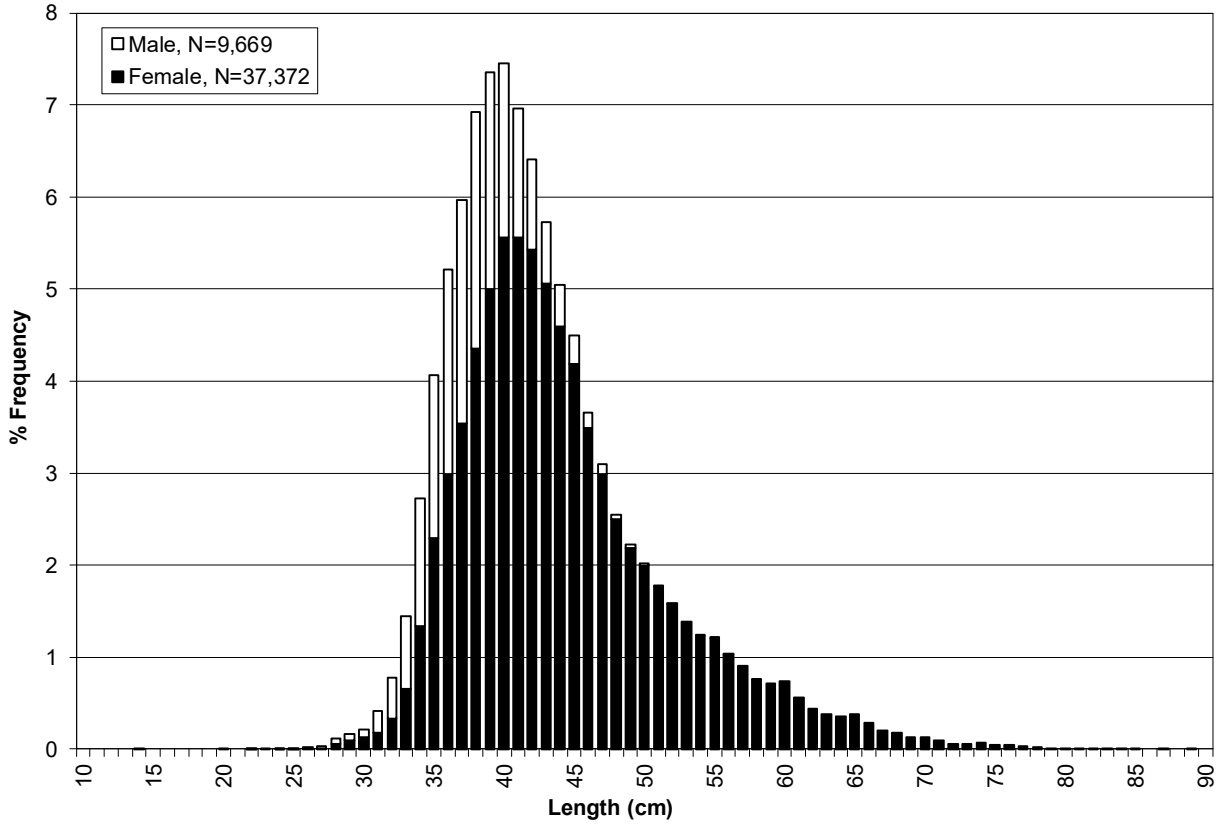
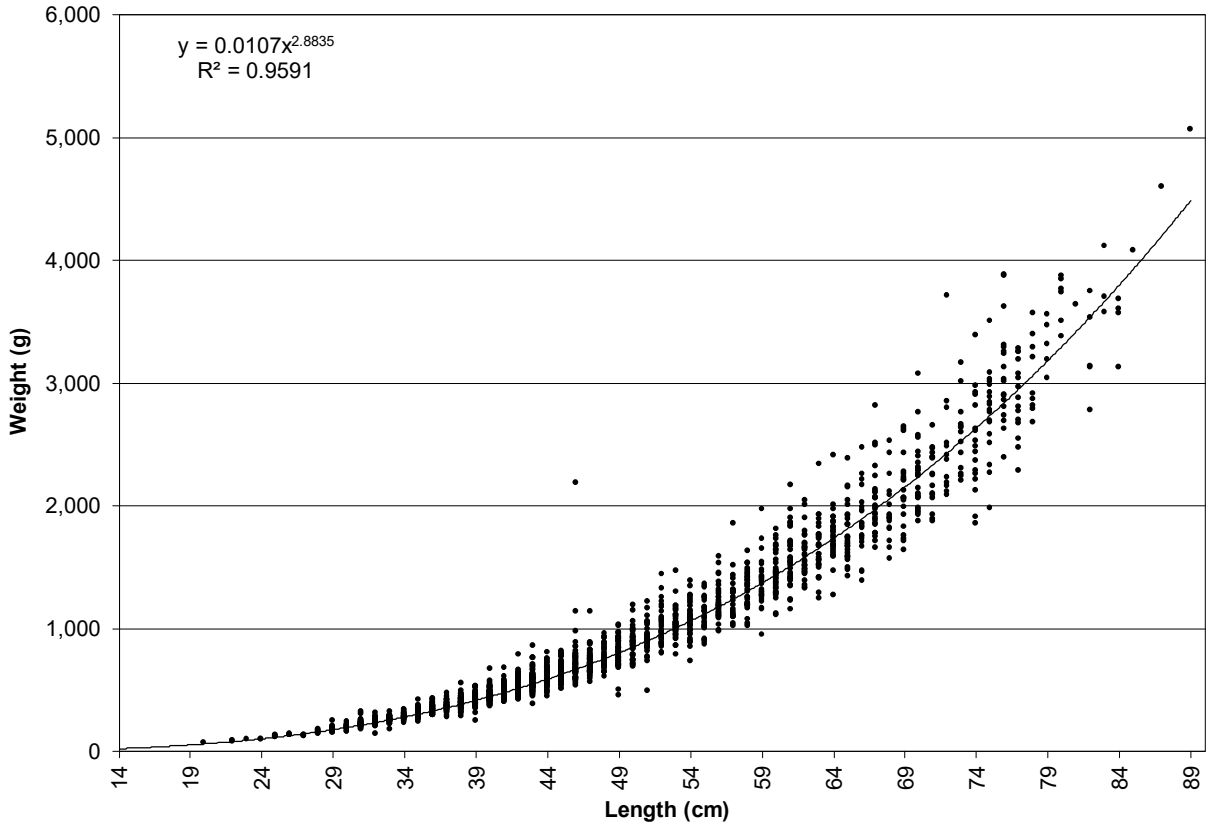


Figure I.3 Hake Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship in 2024



# J *Genypterus blacodes* - Kingclip

Table J.1 Kingclip Total catch (tonnes) by vessel type and year

| VESSEL TYPE | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TR** | 2,983 | 1,612 | 1,632 | 1,443 | 1,710 | 1,625 | 1,708 | 1,340 | 1,456 | 1,173 |
| | **2,983** | **1,612** | **1,632** | **1,443** | **1,710** | **1,625** | **1,708** | **1,340** | **1,456** | **1,173** |

Table J.2 Kingclip Total catch (tonnes) by month and year

| MONTH | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **January** | 1 | 62 | 12 | - | 98 | 27 | - | - | 11 | 39 |
| **February** | 50 | 175 | 7 | 22 | 109 | 74 | 5 | 5 | 80 | 22 |
| **March** | 200 | 52 | 67 | 41 | 147 | 45 | 57 | 84 | 159 | 193 |
| **April** | 250 | 134 | 110 | 110 | 247 | 157 | 161 | 229 | 177 | 69 |
| **May** | 314 | 205 | 107 | 276 | 280 | 215 | 372 | 211 | 197 | 86 |
| **June** | 288 | 78 | 42 | 115 | 268 | 248 | 238 | 118 | 146 | 145 |
| **July** | 159 | 154 | 168 | 219 | 281 | 257 | 230 | 183 | 207 | 134 |
| **August** | 226 | 234 | 251 | 156 | 167 | 136 | 156 | 118 | 133 | 149 |
| **September** | 491 | 142 | 410 | 134 | 68 | 130 | 246 | 140 | 255 | 233 |
| **October** | 503 | 337 | 310 | 209 | 39 | 257 | 151 | 202 | 48 | 98 |
| **November** | 265 | 23 | 142 | 106 | 1 | 80 | 73 | 10 | - | - |
| **December** | 237 | 15 | 8 | 55 | 5 | - | 20 | 39 | 43 | 4 |
| | **2,983** | **1,612** | **1,632** | **1,443** | **1,710** | **1,625** | **1,708** | **1,340** | **1,456** | **1,173** |

Table J.3 Kingclip Total catch (tonnes) by fishing fleet and year

| FISHING FLEET | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ES** | 2,370 | 1,280 | 1,386 | 1,069 | 1,459 | 1,461 | 1,422 | 1,085 | 1,039 | 772 |
| **FK** | 502 | 312 | 225 | 353 | 240 | 158 | 282 | 252 | 417 | 401 |
| **KR** | 90 | 19 | 10 | 18 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 3 | - | - |
| **UK** | 22 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| | **2,983** | **1,612** | **1,632** | **1,443** | **1,710** | **1,625** | **1,708** | **1,340** | **1,456** | **1,173** |

Table J.4 Kingclip Total catch (tonnes) by license used and year

| LICENCE USED | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | 669 | 518 | 691 | 767 | 629 | 635 | 695 | 940 | 1,071 | 849 |
| **B** | 13 | - | 3 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 3 | - | - |
| **C** | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 32 | 1 | 16 |
| **E** | 15 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 18 | 14 |
| **F** | 85 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 5 | 77 | - | - | - | - |
| **G** | 663 | 338 | 238 | 288 | 443 | 328 | 434 | 252 | 290 | 249 |
| **W** | 1,537 | 692 | 669 | 368 | 606 | 572 | 563 | 107 | 76 | 45 |
| **X** | 1 | 46 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | - |
| | **2,983** | **1,612** | **1,632** | **1,443** | **1,710** | **1,625** | **1,708** | **1,340** | **1,456** | **1,173** |

Table J.5 Kingclip Total catch (tonnes) by gross tonnage (GT) and year

| GT | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<400** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **400-599** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **600-799** | 338 | 141 | 146 | 186 | 163 | 110 | 119 | 65 | 115 | 116 |
| **800-999** | 612 | 434 | 204 | 347 | 386 | 349 | 360 | 282 | 264 | 238 |
| **1,000-1,499** | 1,350 | 543 | 710 | 541 | 711 | 677 | 733 | 489 | 547 | 393 |
| **1,500-1,999** | 648 | 465 | 552 | 367 | 441 | 455 | 470 | 488 | 527 | 371 |
| **2,000-2,999** | 36 | 30 | 20 | 2 | 9 | 34 | 26 | 17 | 3 | 55 |
| **>2,999** | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **2,983** | **1,612** | **1,632** | **1,443** | **1,710** | **1,625** | **1,708** | **1,340** | **1,456** | **1,173** |

Table J.6 Kingclip Total catch (tonnes) by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

| LOA | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<45** | 24 | 41 | - | 6 | - | 11 | - | - | - | - |
| **45-49** | 105 | 31 | 23 | 111 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **50-54** | 494 | 260 | 212 | 247 | 267 | 273 | 282 | 179 | 192 | 185 |
| **55-59** | 441 | 328 | 209 | 304 | 430 | 255 | 265 | 168 | 187 | 168 |
| **60-64** | 639 | 251 | 87 | 210 | 301 | 365 | 425 | 340 | 354 | 240 |
| **65-69** | 805 | 313 | 616 | 290 | 377 | 360 | 437 | 249 | 280 | 224 |
| **70-79** | 455 | 336 | 445 | 249 | 313 | 321 | 290 | 393 | 396 | 317 |
| **80-89** | 20 | 52 | 28 | 24 | 19 | 36 | 9 | 12 | 47 | 34 |
| **>89** | - | 0 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | **2,983** | **1,612** | **1,632** | **1,443** | **1,710** | **1,625** | **1,708** | **1,340** | **1,456** | **1,173** |

Figure J.1 Kingclip First Season 2024 (01 Jan to 30 Jun)

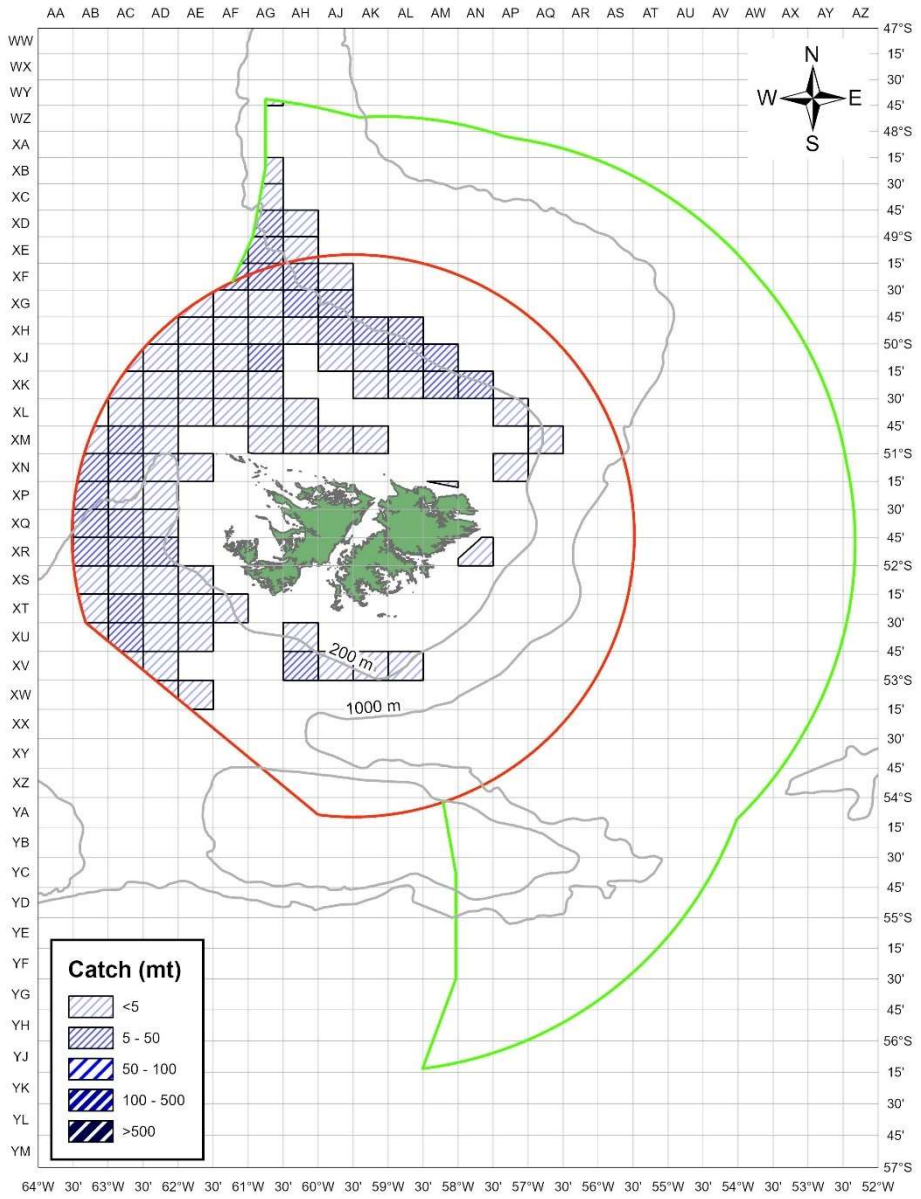



Figure J.2 Kingclip Second Season 2024 (01 Jul to 31 Dec)

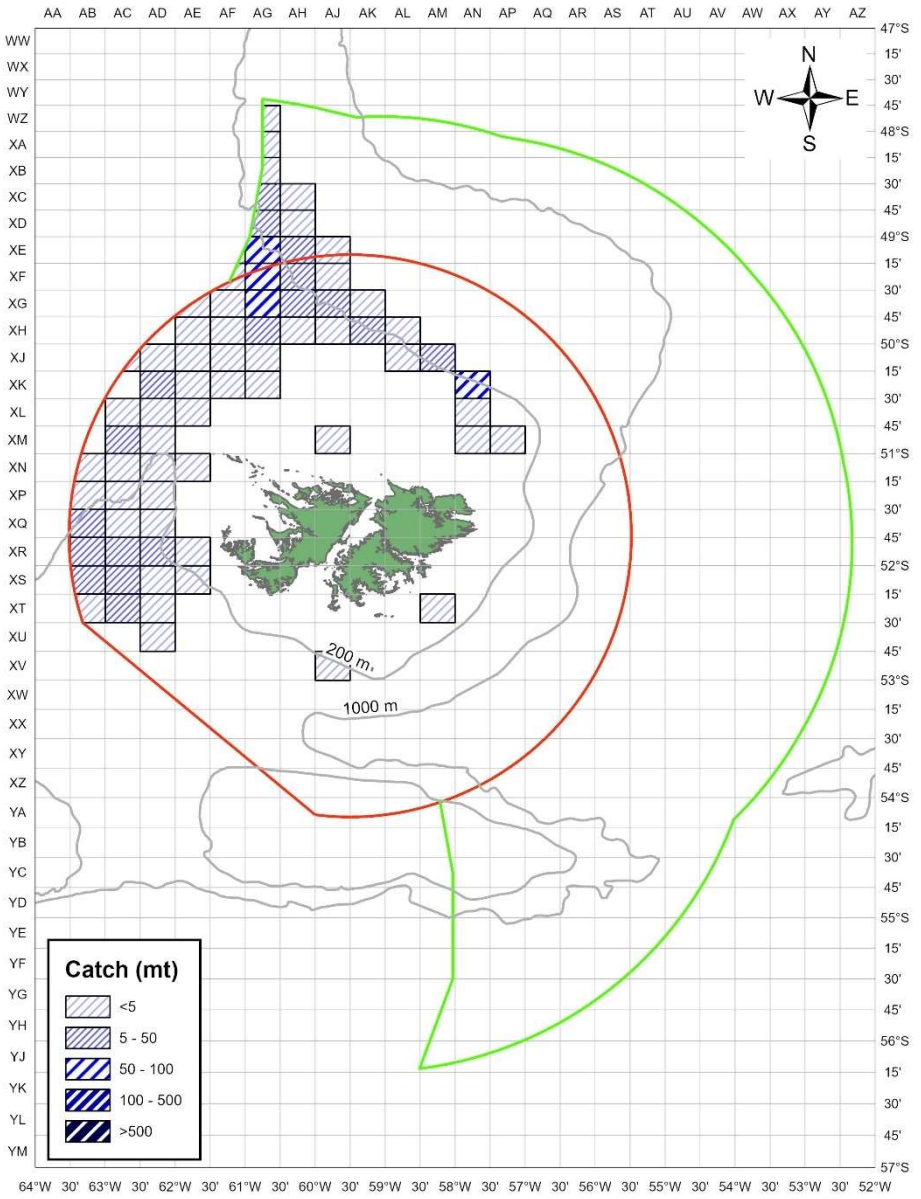
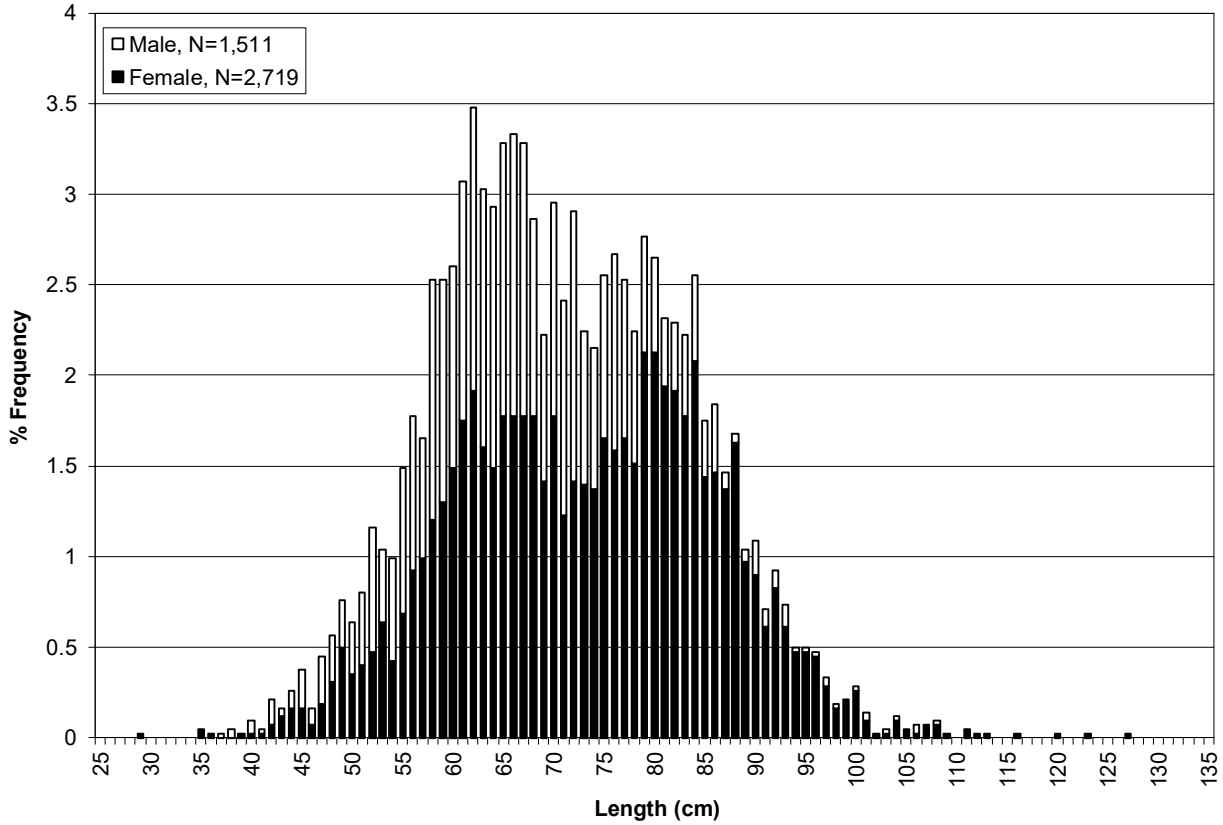
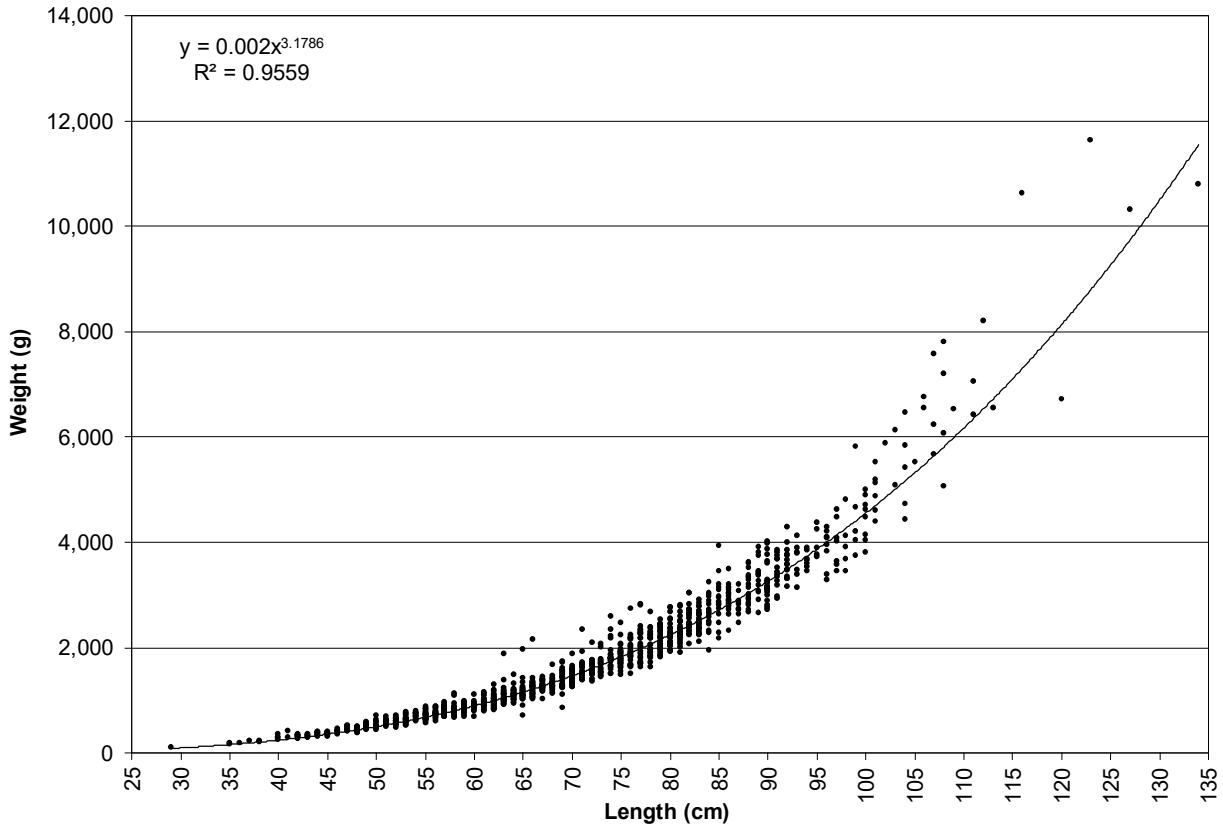


Figure J.3 Kingclip Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship in 2024



# K *Dissostichus eleginoides* - Toothfish

Table K.1 Toothfish Total catch (tonnes) by vessel type and year

| VESSEL TYPE | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LO** | 1,123 | 1,023 | 1,030 | 982 | 1,048 | 1,044 | 1,010 | 1,097 | 1,071 | 1,040 |
| **TR** | 103 | 476 | 489 | 277 | 268 | 203 | 85 | 43 | 95 | 154 |
| | **1,227** | **1,499** | **1,519** | **1,259** | **1,316** | **1,247** | **1,095** | **1,140** | **1,166** | **1,195** |

Table K.2 Toothfish Total catch (tonnes) by month and year

| MONTH | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **January** | 161 | 172 | 24 | 116 | 141 | 165 | 134 | 18 | 123 | 286 |
| **February** | 111 | 146 | 9 | 40 | 130 | 167 | 82 | 102 | 187 | 114 |
| **March** | 142 | 217 | 23 | 163 | 142 | 173 | 100 | 122 | 165 | 145 |
| **April** | 118 | 157 | 37 | 161 | 198 | 163 | 5 | 118 | 90 | 74 |
| **May** | 71 | 156 | 174 | 56 | 44 | 89 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| **June** | 49 | 105 | 72 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| **July** | 133 | 160 | 168 | 30 | 8 | 7 | 61 | 35 | 12 | 2 |
| **August** | 130 | 217 | 39 | 27 | 50 | 8 | 168 | 154 | 77 | 13 |
| **September** | 34 | 30 | 115 | 148 | 144 | 33 | 149 | 196 | 162 | 178 |
| **October** | 19 | 46 | 241 | 200 | 196 | 194 | 87 | 106 | 113 | 177 |
| **November** | 18 | 36 | 384 | 157 | 103 | 98 | 142 | 129 | 31 | 97 |
| **December** | 239 | 55 | 233 | 154 | 153 | 139 | 138 | 159 | 203 | 103 |
| | **1,227** | **1,499** | **1,519** | **1,259** | **1,316** | **1,247** | **1,095** | **1,140** | **1,166** | **1,195** |

Table K.3 Toothfish Total catch (tonnes) by fishing fleet and year

| FISHING FLEET | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CL** | - | - | 249 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **ES** | 87 | 367 | 396 | 207 | 205 | 153 | 71 | 36 | 75 | 106 |
| **FK** | 1,134 | 1,122 | 833 | 1,045 | 1,111 | 1,092 | 1,023 | 1,104 | 1,091 | 1,089 |
| **KR** | 5 | 10 | 40 | 6 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| **UK** | 0 | - | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| | **1,227** | **1,499** | **1,519** | **1,259** | **1,316** | **1,247** | **1,095** | **1,140** | **1,166** | **1,195** |

Table K.4 Toothfish Total catch (tonnes) by license used and year

| LICENCE USED | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | 6 | 44 | 50 | 77 | 33 | 22 | 17 | 23 | 56 | 94 |
| **B** | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| **C** | 2 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 12 |
| **E** | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 5 |
| **F** | 8 | 13 | 42 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| **G** | 7 | 114 | 68 | 89 | 45 | 21 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| **L** | 1,123 | 1,020 | 1,030 | 982 | 1,048 | 1,043 | 1,009 | 1,097 | 1,065 | 1,040 |
| **S** | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **W** | 75 | 250 | 300 | 93 | 179 | 153 | 50 | 11 | 29 | 40 |
| **X** | 4 | 40 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - |
| | **1,227** | **1,499** | **1,519** | **1,259** | **1,316** | **1,247** | **1,095** | **1,140** | **1,166** | **1,195** |

Table K.5 Toothfish Total catch (tonnes) by gross tonnage (GT) and year

| GT | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<400** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **400-599** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **600-799** | 5 | 35 | 19 | 34 | 20 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| **800-999** | 1,141 | 1,198 | 98 | 61 | 58 | 30 | 16 | 8 | 13 | 28 |
| **1,000-1,499** | 51 | 77 | 482 | 93 | 122 | 91 | 32 | 13 | 48 | 71 |
| **1,500-1,999** | 29 | 173 | 909 | 1,067 | 1,109 | 1,109 | 1,038 | 1,116 | 1,098 | 1,086 |
| **2,000-2,999** | 1 | 16 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| **>2,999** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **1,227** | **1,499** | **1,519** | **1,259** | **1,316** | **1,247** | **1,095** | **1,140** | **1,166** | **1,195** |

Table K.6 Toothfish Total catch (tonnes) by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

| LOA | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<45** | 5 | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **45-49** | 0 | 4 | 1 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **50-54** | 1,135 | 1,083 | 66 | 43 | 25 | 17 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| **55-59** | 9 | 129 | 840 | 1,026 | 1,103 | 1,069 | 1,019 | 1,103 | 1,084 | 1,066 |
| **60-64** | 25 | 9 | 362 | 54 | 50 | 50 | 18 | 10 | 23 | 40 |
| **65-69** | 25 | 136 | 138 | 66 | 83 | 67 | 31 | 14 | 31 | 37 |
| **70-79** | 28 | 95 | 100 | 46 | 49 | 35 | 10 | 7 | 19 | 35 |
| **80-89** | 1 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 11 |
| **>89** | - | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| | **1,227** | **1,499** | **1,519** | **1,259** | **1,316** | **1,247** | **1,095** | **1,140** | **1,166** | **1,195** |

Table K.7 Toothfish Total catch (tonnes) of longliners by gross tonnage (GT) and year

| GT | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **800-999** | 1,123 | 1,023 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **1,000-1,499** | - | - | 249 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **1,500-1,999** | - | - | 781 | 982 | 1,048 | 1,044 | 1,010 | 1,097 | 1,071 | 1,040 |
| | **1,123** | **1,023** | **1,030** | **982** | **1,048** | **1,044** | **1,010** | **1,097** | **1,071** | **1,040** |

Table K.8 Toothfish Total catch (tonnes) of longliners by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

| LOA | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **50-54** | 1,123 | 1,023 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **55-59** | - | - | 781 | 982 | 1,048 | 1,044 | 1,010 | 1,097 | 1,071 | 1,040 |
| **60-64** | - | - | 249 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **1,123** | **1,023** | **1,030** | **982** | **1,048** | **1,044** | **1,010** | **1,097** | **1,071** | **1,040** |

Table K.9 Toothfish Total catch (tonnes) of trawlers by license used and year

| LICENCE USED | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | 6 | 44 | 50 | 77 | 33 | 22 | 17 | 23 | 56 | 94 |
| **B** | - | - | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| **C** | 2 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 12 |
| **E** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| **F** | 8 | 13 | 42 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| **G** | 7 | 114 | 68 | 89 | 45 | 21 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| **S** | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **W** | 75 | 250 | 300 | 93 | 179 | 153 | 50 | 11 | 29 | 40 |
| **X** | 4 | 40 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - |
| | **103** | **476** | **489** | **277** | **268** | **203** | **85** | **43** | **95** | **154** |

Table K.10 Toothfish Total catch (tonnes) of trawlers by gross tonnage (GT) and year

| GT | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **600-799** | 5 | 35 | 19 | 34 | 20 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| **800-999** | 18 | 175 | 98 | 61 | 58 | 30 | 16 | 8 | 13 | 28 |
| **1,000-1,499** | 51 | 77 | 233 | 93 | 122 | 91 | 32 | 13 | 48 | 71 |
| **1,500-1,999** | 29 | 173 | 128 | 85 | 61 | 65 | 29 | 18 | 27 | 45 |
| **2,000-2,999** | 1 | 16 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 10 |
| | **103** | **476** | **489** | **277** | **268** | **203** | **85** | **43** | **95** | **154** |

Table K.11 Toothfish Total catch (tonnes) of trawlers by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

| LOA | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<45** | 5 | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **45-49** | 0 | 4 | 1 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **50-54** | 11 | 60 | 66 | 43 | 25 | 17 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| **55-59** | 9 | 129 | 59 | 44 | 54 | 25 | 9 | 6 | 13 | 25 |
| **60-64** | 25 | 9 | 113 | 54 | 50 | 50 | 18 | 10 | 23 | 40 |
| **65-69** | 25 | 136 | 138 | 66 | 83 | 67 | 31 | 14 | 31 | 37 |
| **70-79** | 28 | 95 | 100 | 46 | 49 | 35 | 10 | 7 | 19 | 35 |
| **80-89** | 1 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 11 |
| **>89** | - | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| | **103** | **476** | **489** | **277** | **268** | **203** | **85** | **43** | **95** | **154** |

Figure K.1 Toothfish First Season 2024 (01 Jan to 30 Jun)

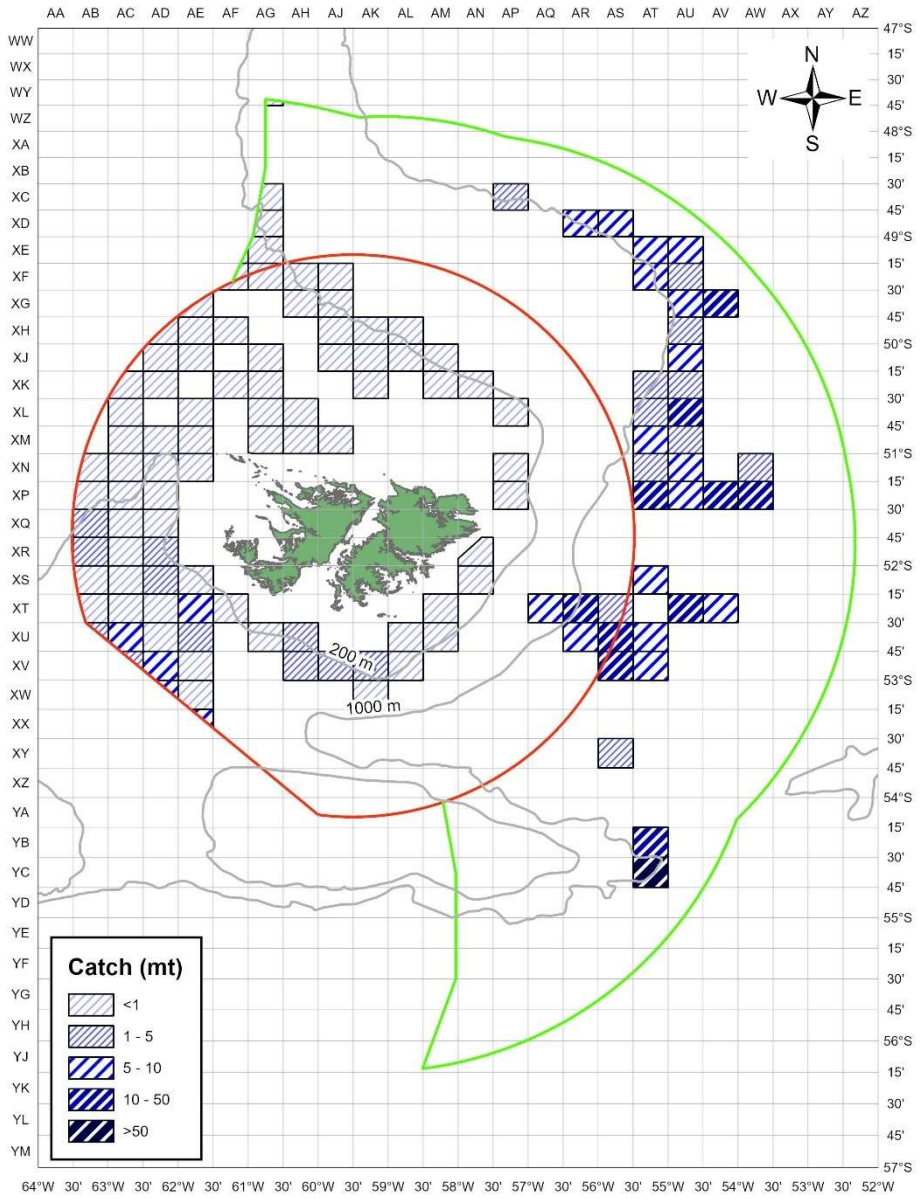



Figure K.2 Toothfish Second Season 2024 (01 Jul to 31 Dec)

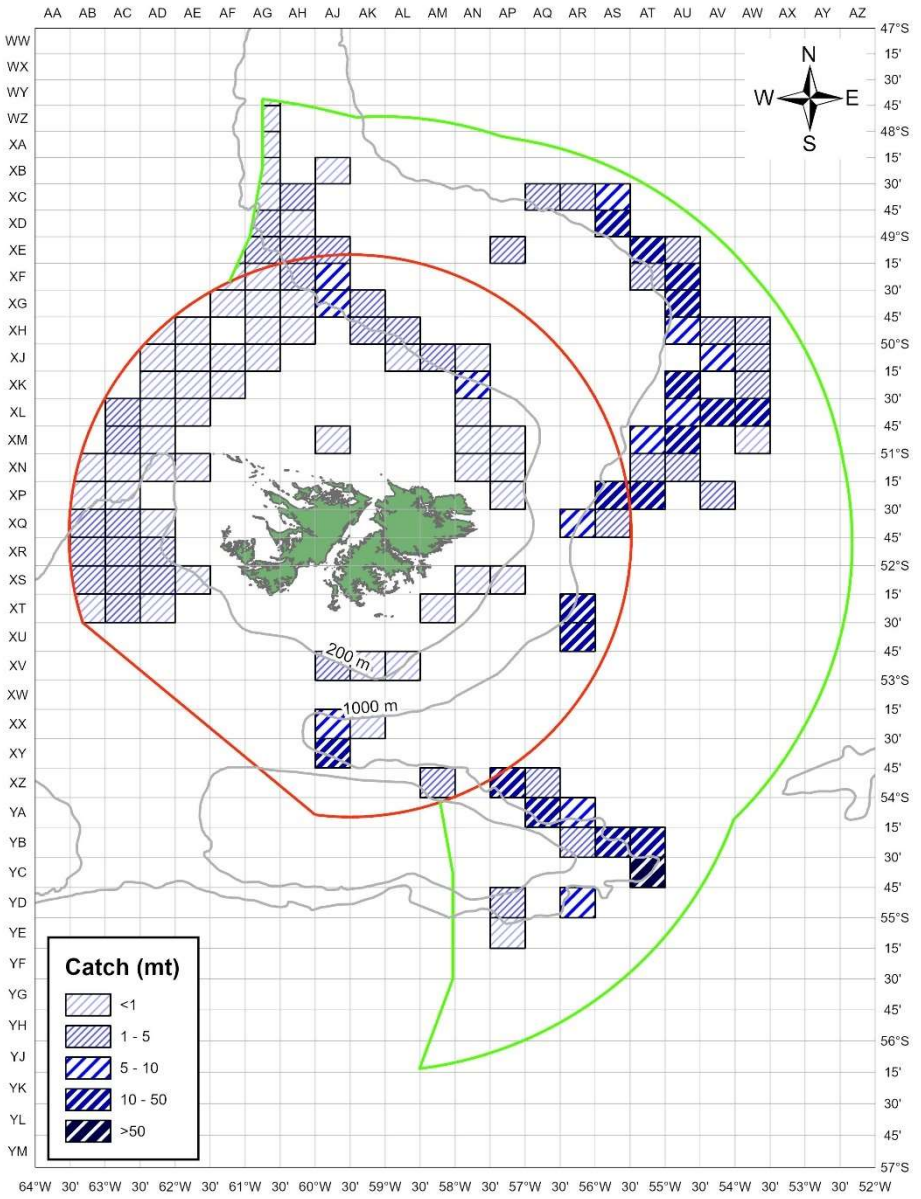
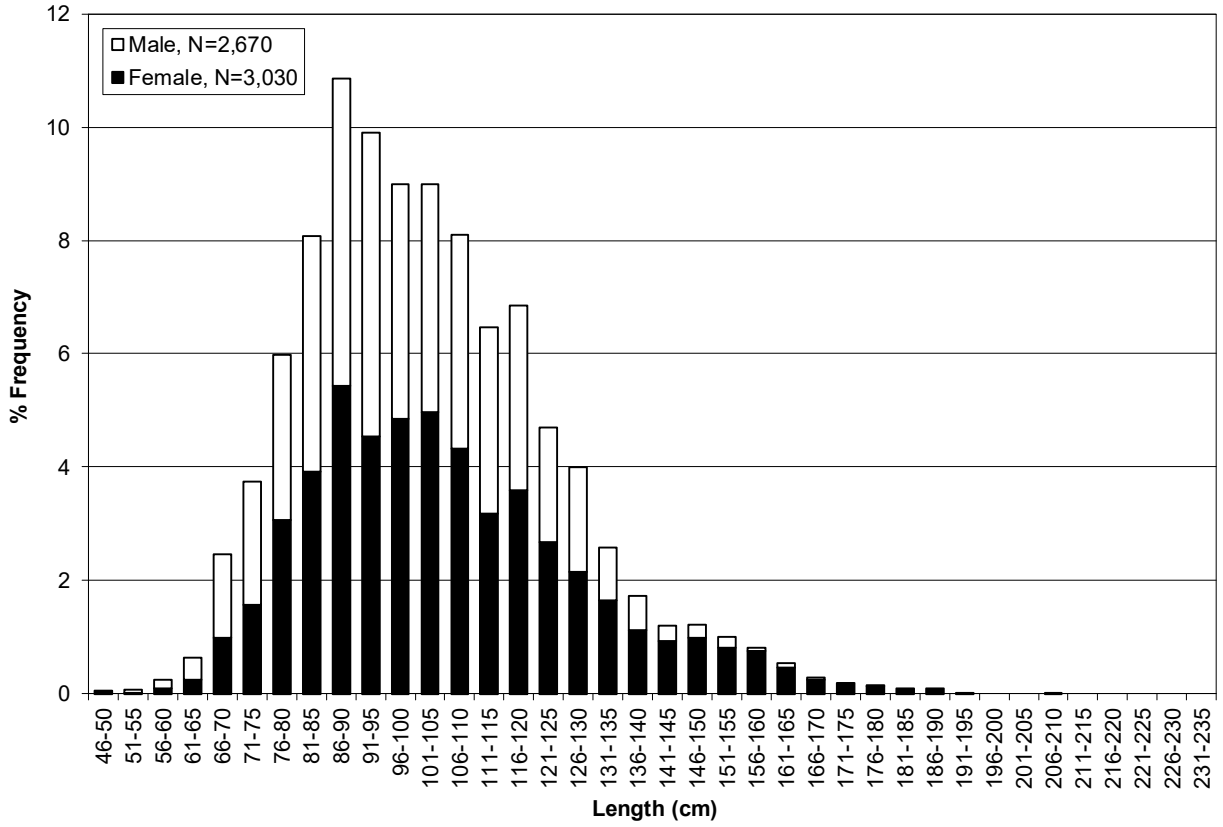


Figure K.3 Toothfish Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship of longliner in 2024



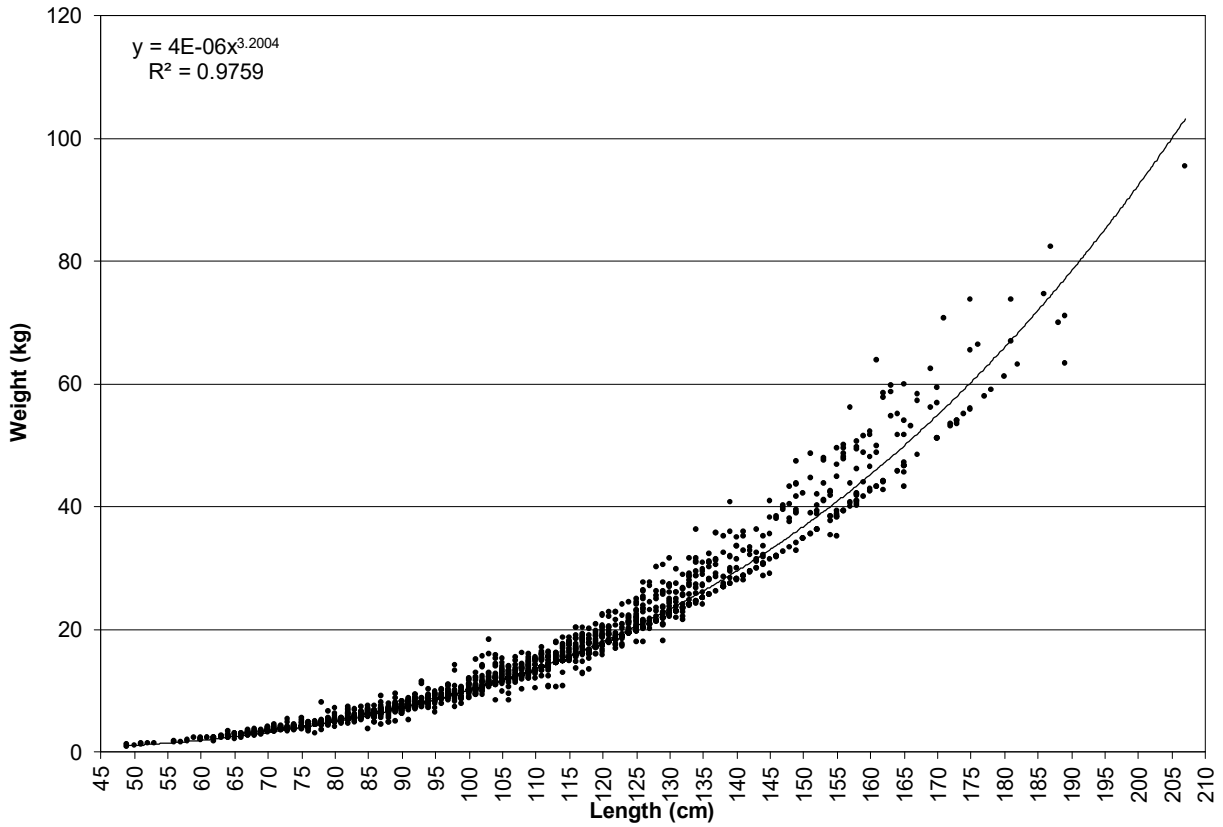
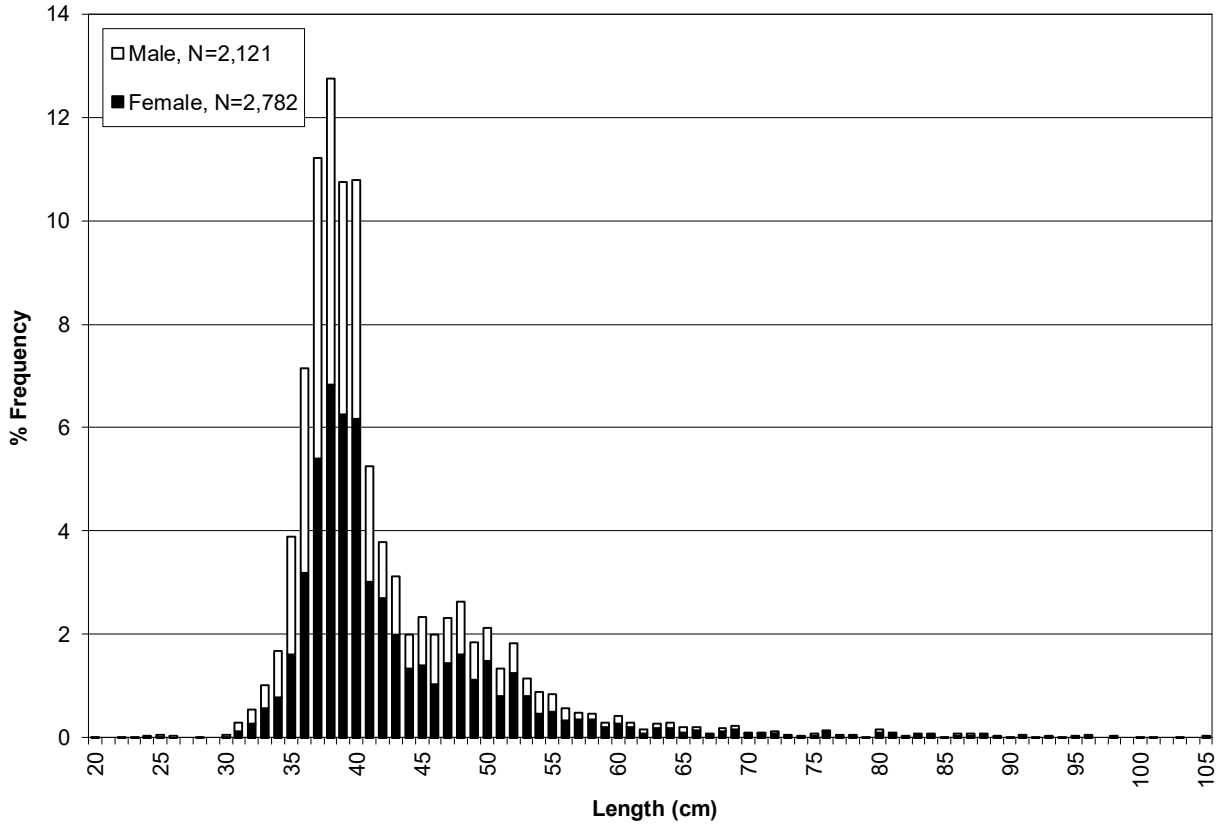
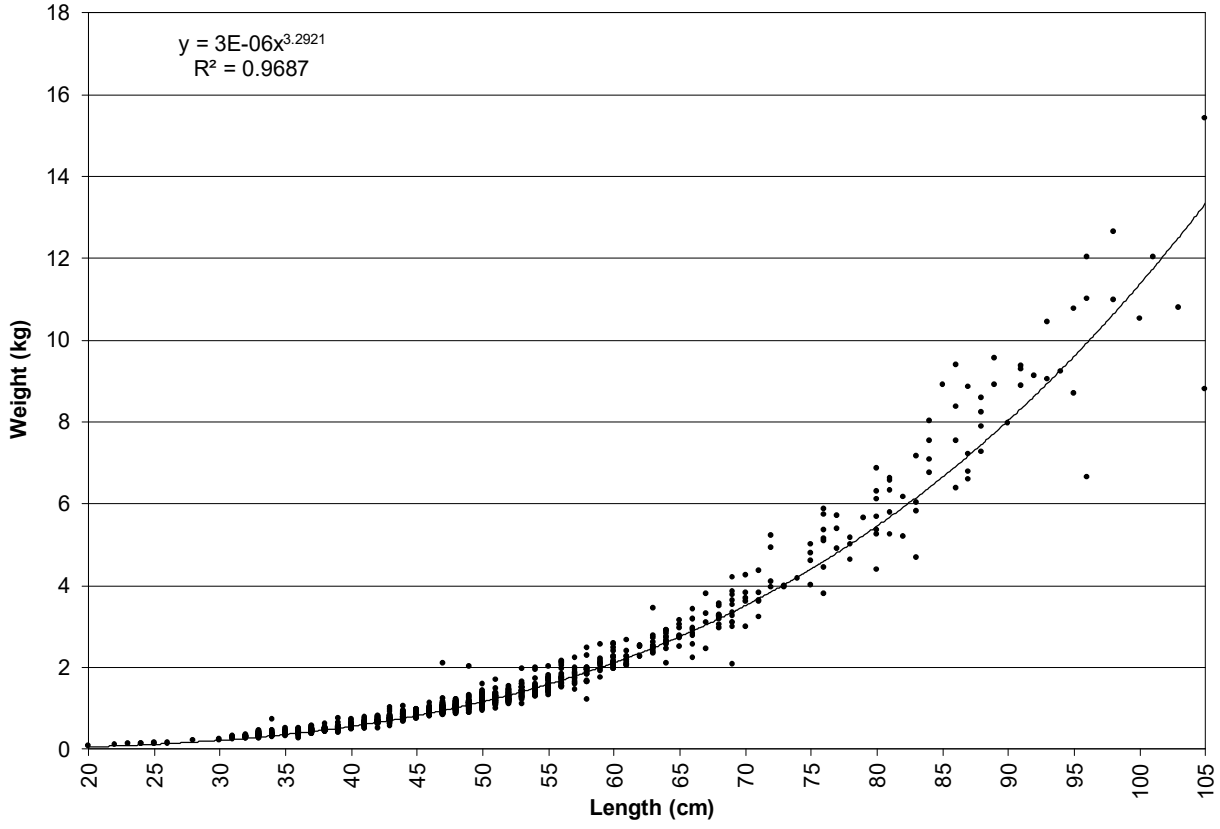



Figure K.4 Toothfish Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship of trawlers in 2024



# L Rajiformes - Skates and Rays

Table L.1 Skate Total catch (tonnes) by vessel type and year

| VESSEL TYPE | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LO** | 28 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 26 | 28 | 34 | 35 | 49 | 43 |
| **TR** | 6,365 | 5,875 | 3,160 | 1,969 | 1,477 | 1,369 | 1,539 | 1,167 | 1,729 | 1,896 |
| | **6,393** | **5,903** | **3,188** | **1,997** | **1,504** | **1,398** | **1,574** | **1,202** | **1,778** | **1,939** |

Table L.2 Skate Total catch (tonnes) by month and year

| MONTH | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **January** | 8 | 592 | 27 | 1 | 107 | 42 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 60 |
| **February** | 154 | 440 | 8 | 27 | 111 | 112 | 4 | 8 | 22 | 9 |
| **March** | 119 | 129 | 67 | 80 | 124 | 78 | 32 | 38 | 78 | 101 |
| **April** | 184 | 225 | 205 | 130 | 138 | 86 | 92 | 122 | 157 | 81 |
| **May** | 348 | 660 | 285 | 398 | 232 | 124 | 241 | 142 | 209 | 144 |
| **June** | 693 | 669 | 390 | 133 | 220 | 189 | 313 | 104 | 216 | 229 |
| **July** | 878 | 522 | 466 | 268 | 223 | 225 | 242 | 206 | 242 | 195 |
| **August** | 1,110 | 627 | 436 | 130 | 172 | 134 | 139 | 137 | 283 | 399 |
| **September** | 1,359 | 585 | 420 | 132 | 110 | 184 | 219 | 192 | 409 | 631 |
| **October** | 829 | 1,201 | 626 | 211 | 57 | 197 | 151 | 177 | 84 | 78 |
| **November** | 330 | 120 | 96 | 121 | 3 | 18 | 82 | 17 | 4 | 3 |
| **December** | 380 | 132 | 162 | 366 | 7 | 8 | 54 | 59 | 61 | 10 |
| | **6,393** | **5,903** | **3,188** | **1,997** | **1,504** | **1,398** | **1,574** | **1,202** | **1,778** | **1,939** |

Table L.3 Skate Total catch (tonnes) by fishing fleet and year

| FISHING FLEET | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CL** | - | - | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **ES** | 3,637 | 3,205 | 1,486 | 1,061 | 1,147 | 1,125 | 1,263 | 951 | 1,230 | 1,184 |
| **FK** | 837 | 665 | 602 | 457 | 342 | 264 | 307 | 249 | 548 | 754 |
| **KR** | 1,894 | 1,995 | 1,077 | 478 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 2 | - | - |
| **UK** | 24 | 38 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| | **6,393** | **5,903** | **3,188** | **1,997** | **1,504** | **1,398** | **1,574** | **1,202** | **1,778** | **1,939** |

Table L.4 Skate Total catch (tonnes) by license used and year

| LICENCE USED | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | 1,256 | 1,440 | 1,029 | 816 | 543 | 582 | 641 | 912 | 1,443 | 1,670 |
| **B** | 0 | - | 7 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 2 | - | - |
| **C** | 6 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 9 |
| **E** | 10 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 24 | 7 | 16 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| **F** | 2,388 | 2,128 | 1,142 | 515 | 36 | 32 | - | - | - | - |
| **G** | 481 | 735 | 354 | 314 | 323 | 208 | 264 | 140 | 190 | 156 |
| **L** | 28 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 29 | 35 | 47 | 43 |
| **S** | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **W** | 2,124 | 1,384 | 513 | 299 | 514 | 515 | 602 | 81 | 78 | 56 |
| **X** | 100 | 172 | 98 | 15 | 18 | 14 | 11 | 17 | 7 | - |
| | **6,393** | **5,903** | **3,188** | **1,997** | **1,504** | **1,398** | **1,574** | **1,202** | **1,778** | **1,939** |

Table L.5 Skate Total catch (tonnes) by gross tonnage (GT) and year

| GT | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<400** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **400-599** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **600-799** | 220 | 167 | 324 | 178 | 150 | 135 | 109 | 81 | 81 | 128 |
| **800-999** | 2,755 | 2,865 | 1,435 | 915 | 402 | 296 | 391 | 340 | 324 | 345 |
| **1,000-1,499** | 2,537 | 1,752 | 732 | 597 | 590 | 615 | 604 | 339 | 624 | 562 |
| **1,500-1,999** | 743 | 987 | 646 | 303 | 333 | 326 | 462 | 420 | 745 | 826 |
| **2,000-2,999** | 138 | 73 | 51 | 5 | 28 | 26 | 8 | 22 | 5 | 77 |
| **>2,999** | - | 59 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **6,393** | **5,903** | **3,188** | **1,997** | **1,504** | **1,398** | **1,574** | **1,202** | **1,778** | **1,939** |

Table L.6 Skate Total catch (tonnes) by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

| LOA | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<45** | 46 | 45 | - | 4 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| **45-49** | 103 | 64 | 63 | 123 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **50-54** | 2,154 | 2,197 | 1,438 | 654 | 232 | 225 | 237 | 169 | 152 | 221 |
| **55-59** | 997 | 940 | 390 | 459 | 474 | 313 | 396 | 287 | 302 | 295 |
| **60-64** | 1,044 | 814 | 188 | 153 | 264 | 335 | 288 | 229 | 401 | 366 |
| **65-69** | 928 | 866 | 483 | 326 | 268 | 263 | 417 | 247 | 429 | 408 |
| **70-79** | 1,046 | 810 | 516 | 270 | 244 | 231 | 229 | 258 | 451 | 620 |
| **80-89** | 72 | 105 | 91 | 7 | 22 | 22 | 5 | 10 | 42 | 28 |
| **>89** | 4 | 63 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | **6,393** | **5,903** | **3,188** | **1,997** | **1,504** | **1,398** | **1,574** | **1,202** | **1,778** | **1,939** |

Figure L.1 Skate First Season 2024 (01 Jan to 30 Jun)

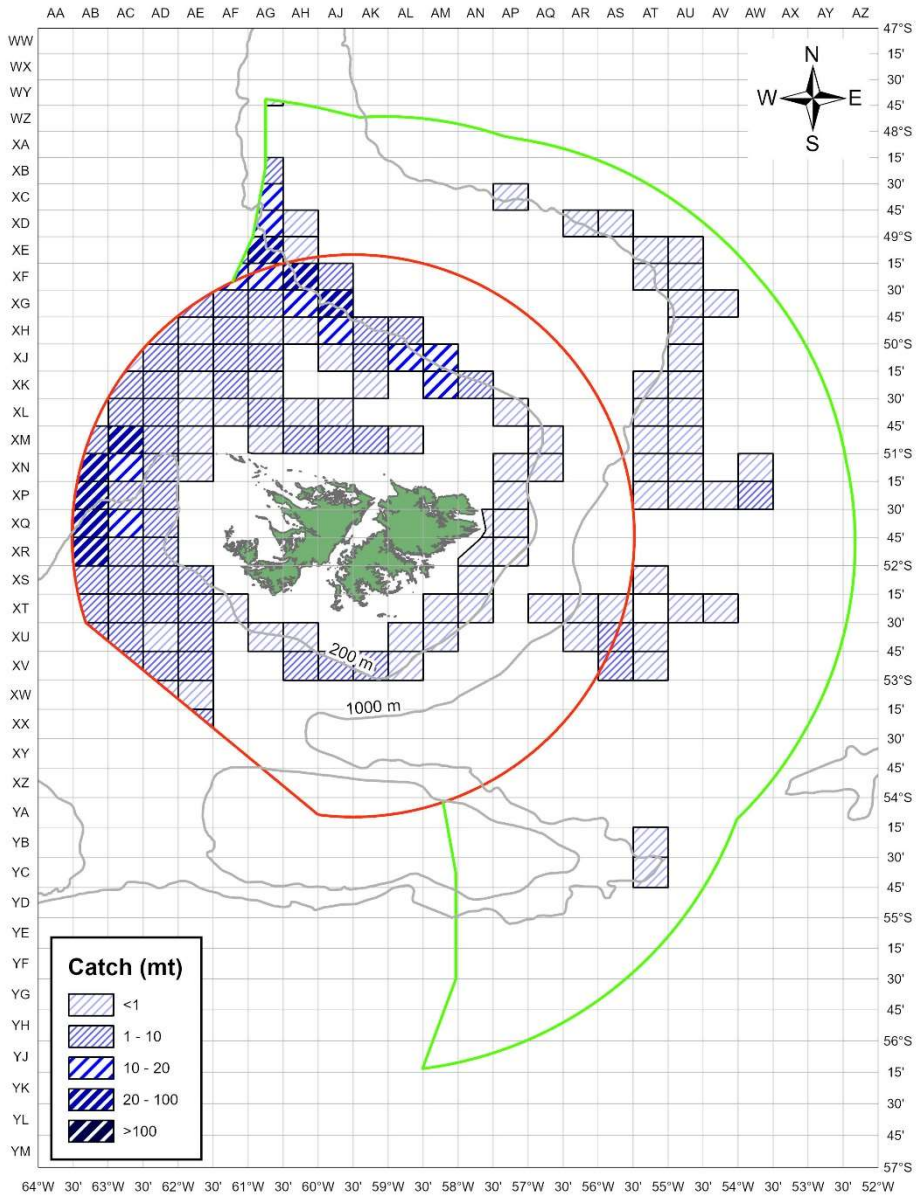
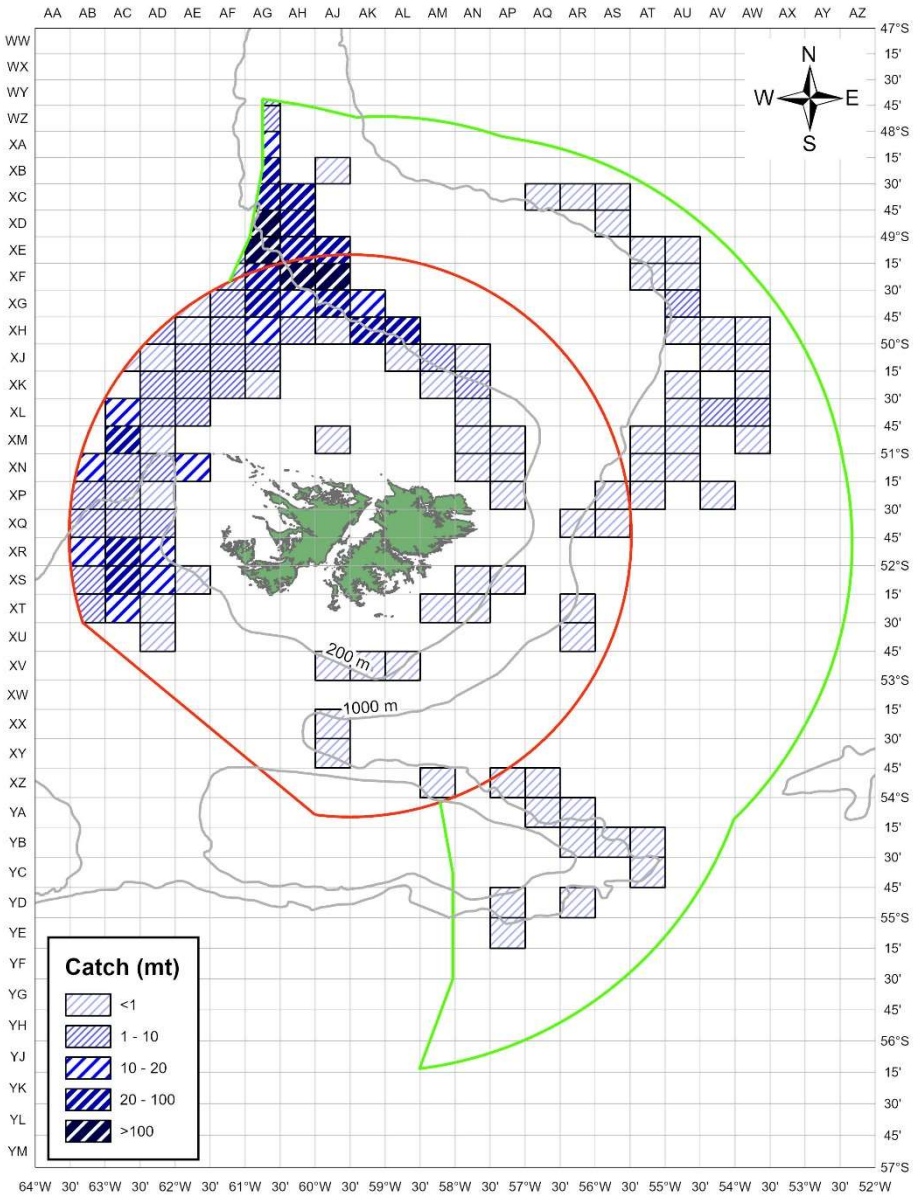



Figure L.2 Skate Second Season 2024 (01 Jul to 31 Dec)



# M *Patagonotothen ramsayi* - Rock Cod

Table M.1 Rock Cod Total catch (tonnes) by vessel type and year

| VESSEL TYPE | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TR** | 29,086 | 7,039 | 2,521 | 2,216 | 950 | 738 | 1,279 | 1,246 | 1,418 | 2,594 |
| | **29,086** | **7,039** | **2,521** | **2,216** | **950** | **738** | **1,279** | **1,246** | **1,418** | **2,594** |

Table M.2 Rock Cod Total catch (tonnes) by month and year

| MONTH | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **January** | 32 | 933 | 40 | - | 97 | 51 | - | - | 6 | 34 |
| **February** | 1,780 | 1,024 | 141 | 154 | 240 | 234 | 158 | 81 | 109 | 574 |
| **March** | 1,527 | 750 | 416 | 472 | 304 | 184 | 308 | 329 | 400 | 1,104 |
| **April** | 4,442 | 1,167 | 434 | 625 | 139 | 86 | 228 | 329 | 280 | 245 |
| **May** | 9,544 | 536 | 85 | 173 | 49 | 11 | 33 | 66 | 144 | 132 |
| **June** | 3,806 | 131 | 19 | 10 | 20 | 7 | 15 | 25 | 311 | 87 |
| **July** | 390 | 226 | 109 | 36 | 17 | 8 | 47 | 35 | 80 | 54 |
| **August** | 756 | 923 | 564 | 234 | 54 | 22 | 173 | 157 | 30 | 61 |
| **September** | 729 | 992 | 545 | 357 | 24 | 119 | 247 | 191 | 22 | 128 |
| **October** | 1,093 | 235 | 127 | 56 | 2 | 14 | 38 | 21 | 17 | 171 |
| **November** | 841 | 72 | 31 | 70 | 0 | 3 | 24 | 2 | - | - |
| **December** | 4,146 | 51 | 11 | 28 | 3 | - | 9 | 10 | 19 | 4 |
| | **29,086** | **7,039** | **2,521** | **2,216** | **950** | **738** | **1,279** | **1,246** | **1,418** | **2,594** |

Table M.3 Rock Cod Total catch (tonnes) by fishing fleet and year

| FISHING FLEET | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ES** | 23,986 | 3,582 | 669 | 704 | 444 | 203 | 141 | 160 | 626 | 648 |
| **FK** | 4,605 | 3,205 | 1,765 | 1,470 | 492 | 520 | 1,138 | 1,086 | 792 | 1,946 |
| **KR** | 170 | 119 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| **UK** | 325 | 133 | 82 | 37 | 13 | 14 | - | - | - | - |
| | **29,086** | **7,039** | **2,521** | **2,216** | **950** | **738** | **1,279** | **1,246** | **1,418** | **2,594** |

Table M.4 Rock Cod Total catch (tonnes) by license used and year

| LICENCE USED | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | 2,291 | 485 | 182 | 198 | 108 | 19 | 58 | 166 | 613 | 535 |
| **B** | 19 | - | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - | - |
| **C** | 1,865 | 1,298 | 688 | 817 | 258 | 262 | 582 | 555 | 455 | 1,479 |
| **E** | 408 | 88 | 115 | 57 | 19 | 11 | 83 | 55 | 49 | 271 |
| **F** | 633 | 120 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| **G** | 12,328 | 1,320 | 248 | 361 | 207 | 42 | 56 | 95 | 229 | 202 |
| **S** | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **W** | 10,643 | 1,933 | 150 | 173 | 279 | 255 | 60 | 30 | 45 | 107 |
| **X** | 899 | 1,795 | 1,132 | 605 | 78 | 145 | 439 | 344 | 26 | - |
| | **29,086** | **7,039** | **2,521** | **2,216** | **950** | **738** | **1,279** | **1,246** | **1,418** | **2,594** |

Table M.5 Rock Cod Total catch (tonnes) by gross tonnage (GT) and year

| GT | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<400** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **400-599** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **600-799** | 2,052 | 176 | 66 | 158 | 99 | 32 | 28 | 94 | 115 | 69 |
| **800-999** | 4,384 | 1,142 | 158 | 158 | 50 | 20 | 20 | 13 | 62 | 198 |
| **1,000-1,499** | 15,803 | 2,369 | 621 | 671 | 403 | 223 | 415 | 246 | 414 | 670 |
| **1,500-1,999** | 5,342 | 1,770 | 835 | 667 | 173 | 297 | 398 | 503 | 474 | 639 |
| **2,000-2,999** | 1,505 | 1,582 | 841 | 562 | 225 | 167 | 418 | 390 | 352 | 1,018 |
| **>2,999** | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **29,086** | **7,039** | **2,521** | **2,216** | **950** | **738** | **1,279** | **1,246** | **1,418** | **2,594** |

Table M.6 Rock Cod Total catch (tonnes) by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

| LOA | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<45** | 341 | 32 | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| **45-49** | 1,912 | 285 | 38 | 84 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **50-54** | 2,106 | 313 | 101 | 178 | 99 | 35 | 32 | 97 | 121 | 155 |
| **55-59** | 2,853 | 771 | 109 | 61 | 148 | 22 | 24 | 11 | 57 | 112 |
| **60-64** | 6,932 | 645 | 82 | 150 | 95 | 49 | 153 | 95 | 283 | 343 |
| **65-69** | 6,966 | 1,850 | 569 | 395 | 169 | 160 | 201 | 129 | 259 | 267 |
| **70-79** | 6,592 | 1,363 | 786 | 650 | 291 | 262 | 413 | 467 | 407 | 832 |
| **80-89** | 967 | 1,156 | 683 | 527 | 94 | 166 | 247 | 337 | 174 | 610 |
| **>89** | 418 | 624 | 152 | 170 | 53 | 44 | 209 | 111 | 117 | 275 |
| | **29,086** | **7,039** | **2,521** | **2,216** | **950** | **738** | **1,279** | **1,246** | **1,418** | **2,594** |

Figure M.1 Rock Cod First Season 2024 (01 Jan to 30 Jun)

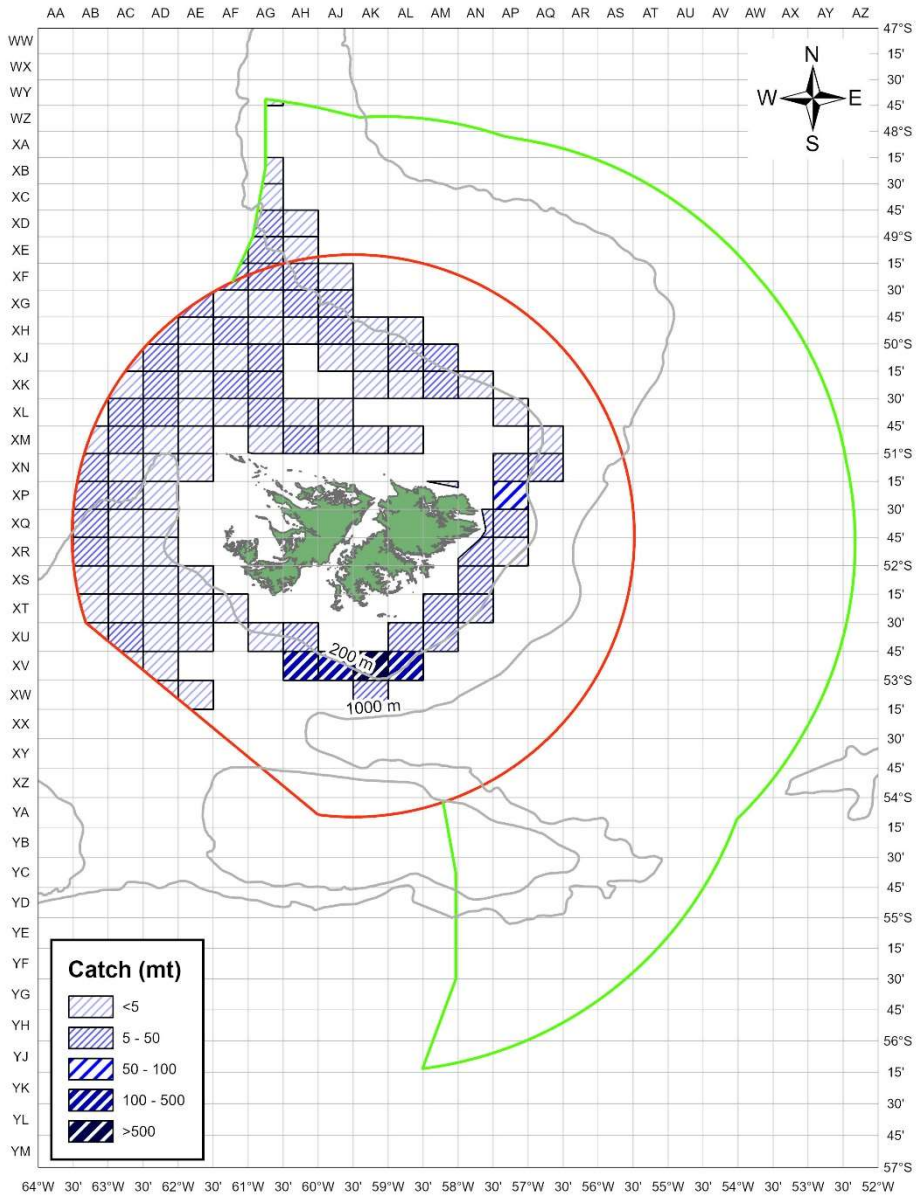



Figure M.2 Rock Cod Second Season 2024 (01 Jul to 31 Dec)

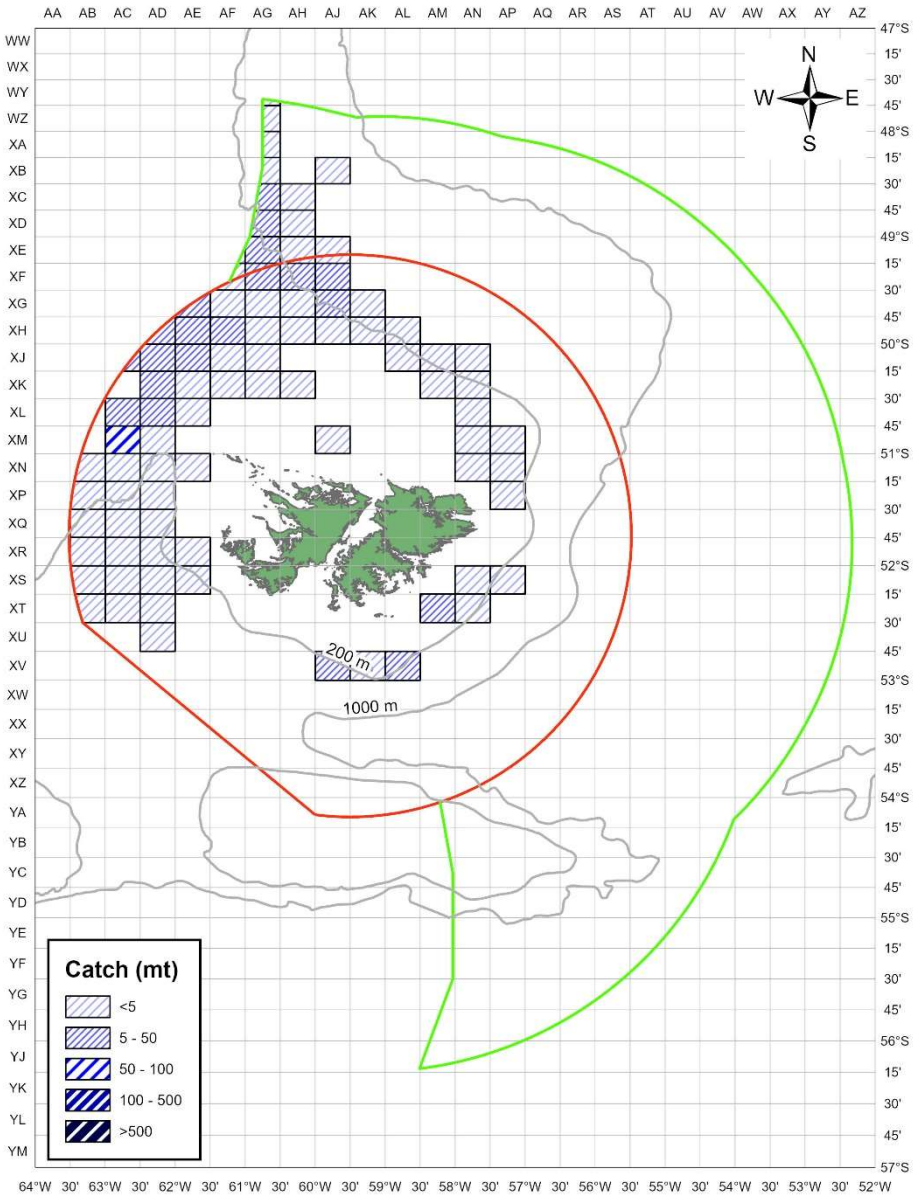
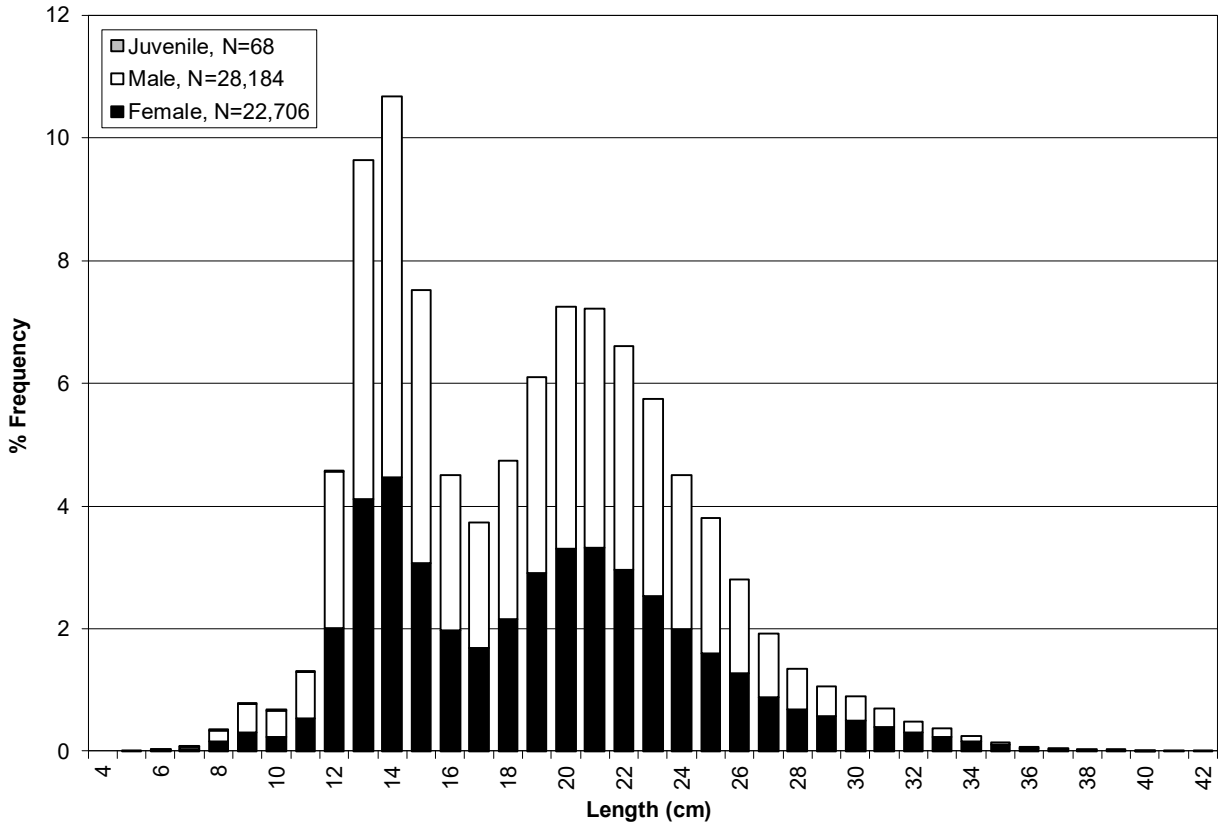
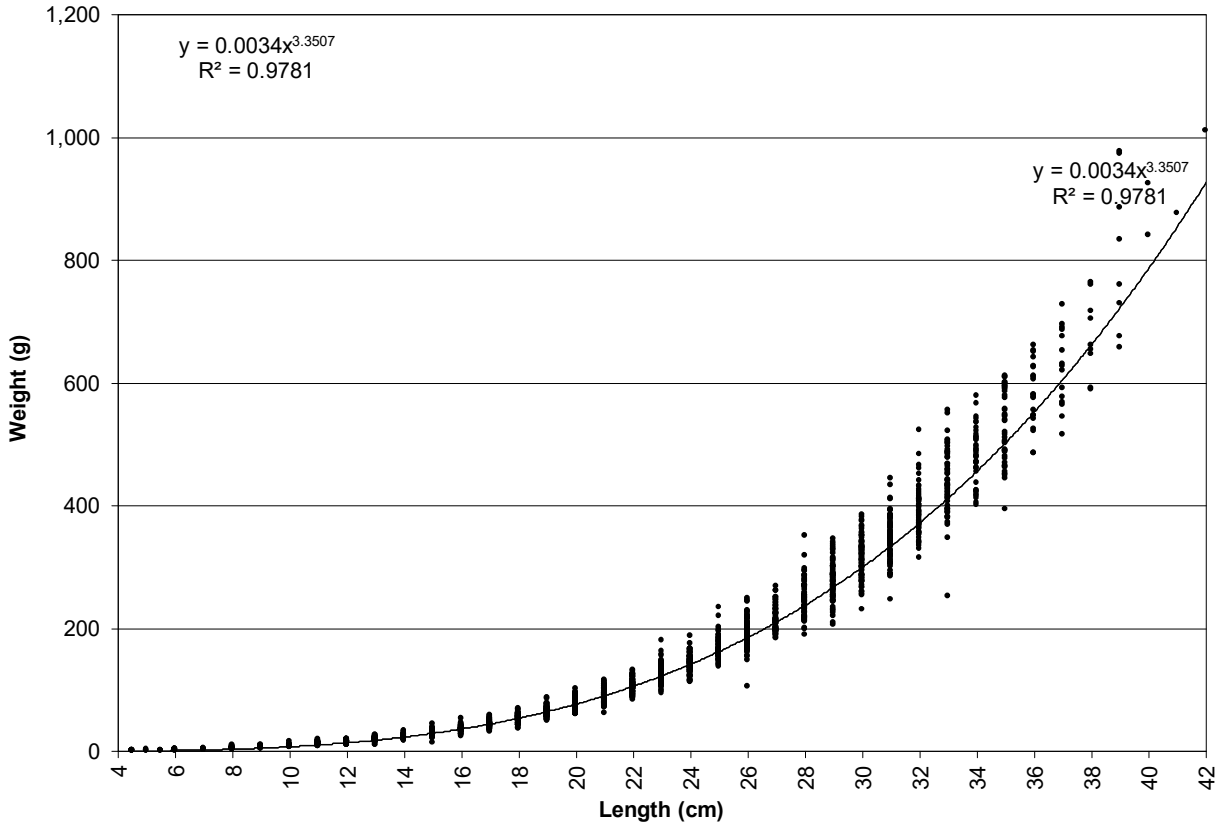


Figure M.3 Rock Cod Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship in 2024



# N Others

Table N.1 Others Total catch (tonnes) by vessel type and year

| VESSEL TYPE | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **JI** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| **LO** | 107 | 109 | 68 | 73 | 86 | 78 | 96 | 105 | 92 | 97 |
| **PO** | 5 | - | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **TR** | 604 | 2,508 | 3,624 | 1,069 | 2,259 | 1,550 | 660 | 706 | 878 | 804 |
| | **716** | **2,617** | **3,692** | **1,141** | **2,346** | **1,629** | **756** | **810** | **970** | **901** |

Table N.2 Others Total catch (tonnes) by month and year

| MONTH | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **January** | 13 | 93 | 166 | 10 | 117 | 197 | 9 | 2 | 54 | 302 |
| **February** | 30 | 357 | 40 | 134 | 636 | 947 | 26 | 39 | 74 | 42 |
| **March** | 57 | 162 | 61 | 109 | 566 | 128 | 69 | 120 | 118 | 104 |
| **April** | 80 | 262 | 121 | 181 | 784 | 86 | 72 | 258 | 117 | 64 |
| **May** | 17 | 126 | 65 | 129 | 69 | 46 | 118 | 45 | 70 | 64 |
| **June** | 5 | 70 | 49 | 9 | 23 | 36 | 93 | 20 | 39 | 82 |
| **July** | 23 | 46 | 90 | 55 | 21 | 30 | 32 | 24 | 31 | 63 |
| **August** | 67 | 92 | 186 | 144 | 64 | 58 | 91 | 71 | 139 | 44 |
| **September** | 109 | 47 | 161 | 181 | 19 | 38 | 79 | 91 | 84 | 84 |
| **October** | 89 | 51 | 680 | 66 | 26 | 38 | 94 | 30 | 49 | 30 |
| **November** | 100 | 583 | 1,710 | 49 | 9 | 13 | 40 | 13 | 8 | 11 |
| **December** | 127 | 727 | 363 | 74 | 12 | 10 | 33 | 98 | 187 | 13 |
| | **716** | **2,617** | **3,692** | **1,141** | **2,346** | **1,629** | **756** | **810** | **970** | **901** |

Table N.3 Others Total catch (tonnes) by fishing fleet and year

| FISHING FLEET | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CL** | - | - | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **ES** | 476 | 2,273 | 3,215 | 512 | 2,107 | 1,109 | 441 | 354 | 503 | 575 |
| **FK** | 205 | 329 | 411 | 574 | 236 | 508 | 314 | 456 | 467 | 326 |
| **KR** | 19 | 3 | 34 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| **UK** | 17 | 12 | 20 | 48 | 2 | 10 | - | - | - | - |
| | **716** | **2,617** | **3,692** | **1,141** | **2,346** | **1,629** | **756** | **810** | **970** | **901** |

Table N.4 Others Total catch (tonnes) by license used and year

| LICENCE USED | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A** | 23 | 83 | 340 | 80 | 288 | 82 | 150 | 153 | 341 | 419 |
| **B** | - | - | 1 | - | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |
| **C** | 20 | 88 | 121 | 226 | 19 | 43 | 56 | 166 | 109 | 78 |
| **E** | 17 | 8 | 74 | 30 | 22 | 14 | 22 | 18 | 31 | 25 |
| **F** | 18 | 5 | 36 | 8 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| **G** | 87 | 405 | 89 | 140 | 1,069 | 164 | 136 | 152 | 61 | 53 |
| **L** | 107 | 108 | 68 | 73 | 86 | 77 | 96 | 105 | 87 | 97 |
| **S** | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **W** | 400 | 1,870 | 2,852 | 320 | 851 | 1,198 | 197 | 93 | 237 | 229 |
| **X** | 44 | 49 | 112 | 265 | 10 | 46 | 99 | 124 | 105 | - |
| | **716** | **2,617** | **3,692** | **1,141** | **2,346** | **1,629** | **756** | **810** | **970** | **901** |

Table N.5 Others Total catch (tonnes) by gross tonnage (GT) and year

| GT | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<400** | 5 | - | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **400-599** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **600-799** | 16 | 80 | 34 | 33 | 90 | 116 | 12 | 26 | 91 | 46 |
| **800-999** | 271 | 1,376 | 292 | 101 | 215 | 151 | 100 | 75 | 113 | 168 |
| **1,000-1,499** | 264 | 721 | 2,043 | 417 | 1,553 | 710 | 303 | 213 | 388 | 351 |
| **1,500-1,999** | 125 | 377 | 1,208 | 406 | 473 | 597 | 279 | 373 | 258 | 289 |
| **2,000-2,999** | 35 | 63 | 115 | 185 | 14 | 55 | 62 | 123 | 120 | 47 |
| **>2,999** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | **716** | **2,617** | **3,692** | **1,141** | **2,346** | **1,629** | **756** | **810** | **970** | **901** |

Table N.6 Others Total catch (tonnes) by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

| LOA | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **<45** | 30 | 539 | - | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **45-49** | 28 | 8 | 15 | 34 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **50-54** | 144 | 297 | 79 | 20 | 92 | 153 | 28 | 30 | 94 | 53 |
| **55-59** | 97 | 627 | 322 | 170 | 630 | 214 | 206 | 175 | 203 | 258 |
| **60-64** | 179 | 371 | 979 | 127 | 674 | 220 | 165 | 135 | 211 | 220 |
| **65-69** | 109 | 548 | 1,348 | 230 | 560 | 475 | 174 | 118 | 189 | 151 |
| **70-79** | 90 | 173 | 805 | 343 | 373 | 514 | 131 | 223 | 172 | 186 |
| **80-89** | 24 | 34 | 132 | 149 | 16 | 37 | 32 | 106 | 71 | 26 |
| **>89** | 14 | 20 | 13 | 69 | 1 | 15 | 19 | 23 | 31 | 7 |
| | **716** | **2,617** | **3,692** | **1,141** | **2,346** | **1,629** | **756** | **810** | **970** | **901** |

Table N.7 Others Total catch (tonnes) of others by species in 2024

| Common name | Latin Name | Catch mt |
|---|---|---|
| Grenadier | Macrouridae | 353 |
| Dogfish/Catshark | *Schroederichthys bivius* | 160 |
| Others | *Actinopterygii* | 124.2 |
| Dogfish, Spurdog | *Squalus acanthias* | 62 |
| Frogmouth | *Cottoperca gobio* | 48.9 |
| Blue Antimora | *Antimora rostrata* | 31.9 |
| Grenadier | *Coelorinchus fasciatus* | 27.2 |
| Scallop | *Zygochlamys patagonica* | 14.2 |
| Butterfish | *Stromateus brasiliensis* | 13.3 |
| Greater Hooked Squid | *Moroteuthopsis ingens* | 11 |
| Lobster Krill | *Grimothea gregaria* | 10 |
| Horsefish | *Congiopodus peruvianus* | 8.6 |
| Black Southern Rock Cod | *Patagonotothen tessellata* | 8 |
| Octopus | *Eledone* spp | 5.5 |
| Slender Tuna | *Allothunnus fallai* | 4.5 |
| Icefish | *Champsocephalus esox* | 3.1 |
| Crab | *Lithodes murrayi* | 2.4 |
| Dwarf Codling | *Notophycis marginata* | 1.7 |
| Eelpout | *Iluocoetes fimbriatus* | 1.6 |
| Driftfish | *Seriolella porosa* | 1.6 |
| Southern Sleeper Shark | *Somniosus antarcticus* | 1.6 |
| Red Fish | *Sebastes oculatus* | 1.1 |
| Porbeagle | *Lamna nasus* | 0.9 |
| Martialia | *Martialia hyadesi* | 0.9 |
| Kingcrab | *Lithodes turkayi* | 0.6 |
| Stone King Crab | *Neolithodes diomedeae* | 0.6 |
| Blobfish | *Psychrolutes marmoratus* | 0.4 |
| Moonfish | *Lampris immaculatus* | 0.4 |
| Sculpin | *Cottunculus granulosus* | 0.2 |
| Mullet | *Eleginops maclovinus* | 0.2 |
| Hagfish | Myxinidae | 0.2 |
| Crab (Lithodes sp.) | *Lithodes* sp | 0.1 |
| All Others <0.1 tonnes | | 0.7 |
| | Grand Total | 900.6 |