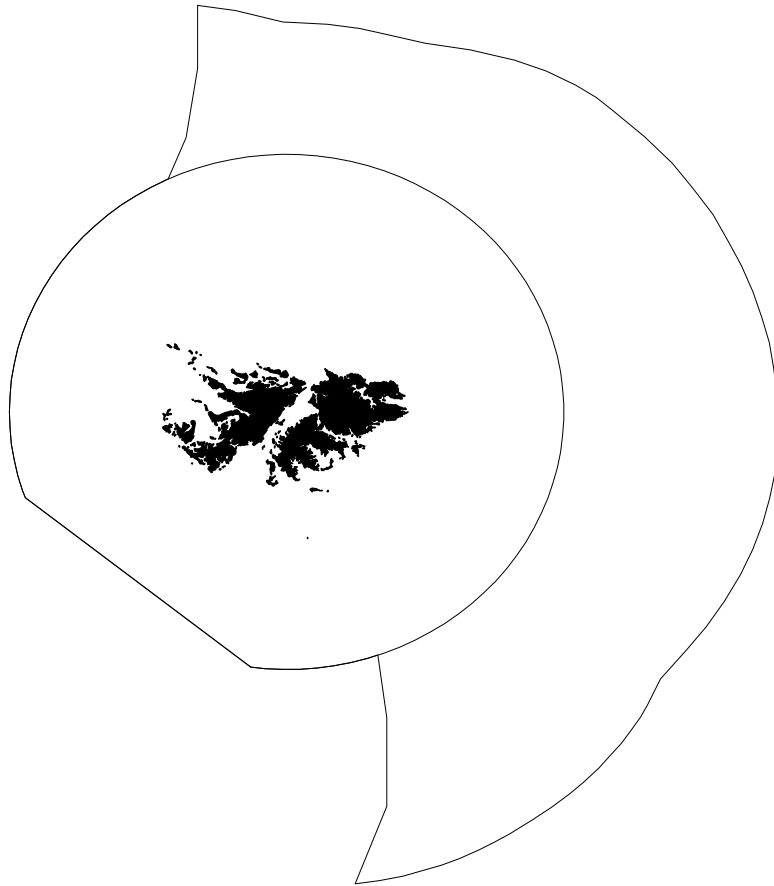


**FALKLAND ISLANDS GOVERNMENT
FISHERIES DEPARTMENT**



FISHERY STATISTICS

2025

Volume 30

(2016 –2025)

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For citation purposes this publication should be referenced as follows:

Falkland Islands Government, (2026).

Fisheries Department Fisheries Statistics, Volume 30, 2025: 85 pp.

Stanley, FIG Fisheries Department

Stanley,

Falkland Islands

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FOREWORD

1 The Falkland Islands Fishery - 2025

The total annual reported catch in 2025 (203,310 tonnes) was lower than the year before but fifth-highest of the last 11 years; thereby above median for that period. Nearly 95% of total annual catch was comprised of the three species groups *Illex argentinus* – about half of the year before but fifth-highest of the last 11 years, *Doryteuthis gahi* – higher than the year before but fourth-lowest of the last 11 years, and *Merluccius hubbsi/australis* – highest on record.

Licensing advice for the 2025 calendar year was as previously based for *Illex argentinus* on licence allocations, and for *D. gahi* on the 10,000-tonne conservation threshold. For finfish, the decision was taken to freeze Vessel Unit allocations at the same level of the year before, as the previously employed TAE / TAC hybrid protocol had become progressively distorted with decreased bycatches of non-target species.

1.1 *Illex argentinus* - Shortfin squid

Total catch of *I. argentinus* in 2025 was 72,588 tonnes, with 96.9% of the catch being taken by the jigging fleet (70,360 tonnes). This catch is slightly above the median for the last 10 years (e.g., 2017 with 67,400 tonnes). Therefore, more years have had lower catches than 2025. The commercial fishing season for the jigging fleet started on February 1st. Vessels started fishing within the FICZ/FOCZ in larger numbers on February 8th, when 54 vessels reported catches. Average catch did not exceed 16 tonnes per vessel-night for the first two weeks of the season. The maximum catch for this month was 55.15 tonnes recorded on February 20th. The highest average catch recorded for the season was 24.88 tonnes per vessel on the same night. Subsequently, on February 21st, most jigging vessels had entered the zone as 106 out of the 107 B-licenced vessels reported catches from within the zone. Total catch for jigging vessels in February was 21,937 tonnes. Vessels were primarily fishing in the north-west of the FICZ for the duration of February. For the month of March, the average catch per vessel-night ranged between 5 and 15 tonnes with only one day when the average catch per vessel-night was above 20 tonnes, on March 16th. The maximum catch for the season was recorded on March 9th at 80.18 tonnes. By the last week of March catches had dropped considerably, with an average of 6.47 tonnes per vessel-night. The total catch of jigging vessels for the month of March was 28,861 tonnes, with most vessels fishing every night, except for March 10th and March 19th when adverse weather conditions precluded the majority of vessels from fishing. The spatial distribution of the catches remained similar to the month of February, with the highest catches being recorded to the west of the FICZ, as far south as 52°S, particularly grid square XRAB, which accounted for 8,650 tonnes of the catch. Catches were low for the month of April and the remainder of the season, with the average catch per vessel per night not exceeding 8 tonnes. Nonetheless, more than 90 vessels remained fishing in the zone until the end of the month. Total catch for the jigging fleet for the month of April was 14,777 tonnes. The highest catches were again concentrated in the south-west of the FICZ, in grid square XRAB, where 2,998 tonnes were caught. Catches throughout May remained low, with the average catch per vessel-night ranging between 1 and 6 tonnes. The exception was May 17th, when the average peaked at 10.22 tonnes, and the monthly maximum catch of 44.5 tonnes was recorded. Total catch for the month of May for this fleet was 3,881 tonnes. Spatially, the majority of catches were taken in the north-west of the FICZ, with effort becoming substantially less concentrated with 6 grid squares accounting for 37.6% of the monthly catch. Total catch for the month of June was 93.94 tonnes. The average catch per vessel-night was between 1 and 2 tonnes, with catches dwindling

to less than 1 ton after June 4th. The majority of the effort during this month was taken in the north of the FICZ/FOCZ. The last vessel reported its catch on June 10th, marking the end of the 2025 *I. argentinus* jigging season.

The catch of *I. argentinus* for G-licenced trawlers was 1,785 tonnes (2.46% of the total catch). This was among the lowest recorded total catch for this licence for the last 10 years; however, catches have been highly variable over the years. For the month of February, and the first half of March only 3 vessel-days were used, with average catches below 5 tonnes per vessel per day. Vessels started using G-licence days from the middle of March, with average catches remaining between 25 - 30 tonnes/vessel-day. The peak average catch for the season was recorded on March 25th with 30.06 tonnes. Total catch for the month of March was 1,543 tonnes. Catches subsequently declined quickly in the last two days of March, average catches did not exceed 5 tonnes/vessel-day for the month of April. Vessel numbers were quite low for the remainder of the season, peaking at 8 vessels total on April 12th-13th. Average daily catch remained low into May, with May 13th the only day when average catch was above 1 tonne/vessel-day, and no more than 4 vessels used G-licence days throughout the month.

This year was highly unusual for the distribution of *I. argentinus*, as the majority of the fishing was concentrated in the western part of the FICZ between February and May, with squid reaching as far south as 52°S in March and April. This may indicate an earlier-than-usual migration of the Late-maturing South Patagonian Stock (LSPS) into the zone. However, length frequency distributions collected by FIFD observers indicated that there may have been a mixture of both the LSPS and the Early-maturing SPS (ESPS) in this region, suggesting a possible displacement of the ESPS from their typical migratory pattern over the northern fishing grounds.

1.2 *Doryteuthis* (formerly *Loligo*) *gahi* - longfin squid - Falkland calamari

The total catch of *D. gahi* for vessels operating under C and X target licences was 55,946 tonnes. The catch of *D. gahi* in other fisheries was 948.9 tonnes. The overall catch across all licences (including research surveys) in 2025 was 56,895 tonnes, which was the fourth lowest total catch for the last 10 years.

The pre-season survey for the estimation of 1st season biomass took place onboard F/V Golden Chicha from February 5th to February 20th, this survey included 4 trawls in grid squares north of the Loligo Box, namely XKAM and XKAN. A total of 64 scientific trawls were carried out during the survey with a total scientific catch of 344.16 tonnes. The biomass calculated for the entire Loligo Box was 31,048 tonnes, with 2,679 tonnes estimated north of 52°S and 28,369 tonnes estimated south of 52°S. The start of the season was postponed by one week by request of the Loligo Producers Group as squid mantle length sizes were not considered commercially viable, i.e. <10 cm.

First season (C-licence) commercial fishing started on March 1st and concluded on April 27th when a closure order was issued. 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 total catch for 1st season was 37,492 tonnes, which was the lowest since 2020; however, it remained broadly in line with the long-term mean for the period between 2011 and 2025. Commercial fishing started in the southern part of the Loligo Box, with all 16 vessels in the fleet. CPUE ranged between 35 to 60 tonnes/vessel-day for the first 6 days in the season. Subsequently, the majority of vessels moved to the northern sub-area on March 6th where catches were very high with average CPUE of more than 100 tonnes on the first day, with CPUE dropping to just above 60 tonnes/vessel-day thereafter. On March 27th vessels started catching larger and more mature squid in the south-western corner of the Loligo Box,

in grid squares XUAH and XVAH. This coincided with CPUE in the southern sub-area increasing to over 40 tonnes/vessel-day, with a peak for the season in the south being over 60 tonnes/vessel-day. Vessels continued fishing in the south, and occasionally trying the northern areas near Stanley (grid squares XPAP and XQAP) at the end of March/beginning of April. The progressively smaller sizes of squid caught in the area from April 4th-6th raised concerns that the second season cohort might be starting to migrate to the fishing grounds to feed. Therefore, the aforementioned grid squares were closed on April 10th and remained closed for the duration of the season. Vessels occasionally fished in the northern sub-area with CPUE only exceeding 20 tonnes/vessel-day on April 23rd when a few vessels trawled north of the closed grid squares. The majority of the effort for the remainder of the season was focused in the southern sub-area, with another increase in CPUE above 50 tonnes/vessel-day noted on April 5th, when an increase in squid size was also observed. On April 25th three grid squares were closed (XVAK, XVAL and XUAL) as small squid sizes were reported, due to concerns that they may have belonged to the second season cohort. The season ended on April 27th following a complete closure order. A total of 16,272 tonnes (95% CI: 12,395 – 24,009 tonnes) were estimated to remain in the Loligo Box at the end of the season. The risk that the biomass would fall to <10,000 tonnes at the season end was calculated to be <0.1%.

The pre-season survey for *D. gahi* 2nd season biomass took place onboard F/V Prion from July 10th to July 24th. A total of 60 scientific trawls were carried out, with a catch of 196.07 tonnes. The biomass calculated for the entire Loligo Box was 21,695 tonnes, with 95% confidence interval (CI) of 17,568 to 31,591 tonnes, of which 7,464 tonnes were estimated north of 52°S, and 14,231 tonnes were estimated south of 52°S.

The commercial fishing season (X licence) started on July 27th and concluded on September 19th following a closure order. 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 total catch for 2nd season was 18,454 tonnes, which is a recovery from the 2nd-season fishery being closed entirely in 2024, but still below the recent period of peak catches in the last five years. The fleet of 16 vessels started fishing in the southern part of the Loligo Box, near Beauchene Island, in grid squares XVAK, XVAL and XUAL. The first trawls in the northern sub-area were carried out on July 29th. CPUE was around 20 tonnes/vessel day for the first two weeks of the season in both sub-areas. A peak in CPUE in the north was recorded on August 6th which was also the day an immigration was inferred due to the increase in CPUE to ~30 tonnes/vessel-day. However, CPUE fluctuated regularly throughout the remainder of the fishing season in the northern sub-area, indicating that the immigration was of a modest size. Coincidentally, an immigration in the southern part of the Loligo Box was also inferred on the same date, due to a similar increase in CPUE to over 30 tonnes/vessel day. The entire fleet took bad weather days and did not fish on August 13th and 14th. After the bad weather, the vessels spread out throughout the Loligo Box in search of aggregations. Subsequently, the fleet moved to the southern part for a further five days, with CPUE varying from below 20 to over 30 tonnes/vessel-day. CPUE in the south peaked on August 28th and 29th with ~40 tonnes/vessel-day, the majority of the trawls were in grid square XVAL. This was not considered an immigration as CPUE dropped substantially in the following days, and it is more likely that this was a localised aggregation of larger, maturing squid. The fleet was primarily targeting squid in the southern sub-area for the month of September, with the exception of September 11th, when CPUE reached just below 40 tonnes/vessel-day in the northern sub-area, in grid squares XPAP and XQAP. However, as in the south, CPUE dropped sharply the subsequent day, thus the peak could not be attributed to an immigration event. Throughout the 2nd season fishing occurred more frequently in shallower areas than is typical for this period. The 2nd season was closed by order on September 19th. Remaining biomass in the Loligo Box at the

end of the season was estimated to be 13,600 (95% CI 9,974 – 20,355 tonnes) with a risk of the biomass being below 10,000 tonnes estimated to be 2.5%.

1.3 *Martialia hyadesi* - Black squid

No *Martialia hyadesi* were reported caught in 2025.

1.4 *Micromesistius australis* - Southern blue whiting

Southern blue whiting is a pelagic-demersal species that occurs at depths of 100–800 m and 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 catches are mainly taken 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 caused a 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 Islands spawning grounds. No fishery has targeted southern blue whiting since 2018 in Falkland Islands waters, where it continues to be taken as bycatch by bottom trawlers and is monitored through scientific surveys. Southern blue whiting is a permitted species under finfish licence and is therefore not included in the daily aggregate 10% by-catch limit that triggers the grid square move-on rule for 10 days.

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 changed to 3% for the Falkland Islands and 97% 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 457 tonnes per year from 2017 to 2025. 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 2025 (10.4 tonnes).

In 2025, bottom trawlers fished from January to December in Falkland Islands waters and the total catch of southern blue whiting was 10.4 tonnes on commercial licences (15% of the total southern blue whiting catch) and 59.3 tonnes on experimental licences (85% of the total southern blue whiting catch). The commercial catch was primarily contributed by calamari trawlers, with C-licenced vessels contributing 5.2 tonnes (7.5%) and X-licenced vessels contributing only 40 kg (0.06%). Finfish W-licenced vessels contributed 3.8 tonnes (5.5%), G-licenced vessels contributed 0.7 tonnes (1%), and A-licenced vessels contributed 0.6 tonnes (0.8%).

CPUE peaked in January (668 kg/h) and February (426 kg/h) due to relatively high catches under the E-licenced groundfish and calamari pre-season surveys, with most of the catch from the north in the FICZ. Under A licence, CPUE was <1 kg/h from April to October across the north and west in the FICZ. Under G licence, CPUE was <5 kg/h in March and April to the north and west in the FICZ, and under W licence, CPUE was 1.5 kg/h in March and 51 kg/h in December to the west and south-west limits of the FICZ, respectively.

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 at that time that the stock of southern blue whiting is recovering slowly. However, finfish licences (A-, G-, W-licences) had lower southern blue whiting catches in 2025 (5.1 tonnes) compared with 2024 (145.1 tonnes). Calamari licences (C-, and X-licences) also had lower southern blue whiting catches in 2025 (5.2 tonnes) compared with 2024 (7.6 tonnes).

1.5 *Macruronus magellanicus* - Hoki

Hoki is a widely distributed pelagic-demersal fish on the Patagonian shelf that occurs at depths of 30–500 m. 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, hoki landings increased from 1987 (131,834 tonnes) to 1998 (354,184 tonnes), followed by a steep decline over the following years and remaining at low catches, with 13,119 tonnes in 2024 (catch records were not available from Chile for 2025 at the time of producing this report). In Argentina, catches averaged 54,673 tonnes per year from 1987 to 2025; catches had an increasing trend from 1987 (782 tonnes) to 2000 (123,926 tonnes), were relatively stable from 2000 to 2009 (average of 110,986 tonnes), and declined over the following years, with 7,780 tonnes reported in 2025. In the Falkland Islands, catches averaged 13,192 tonnes per year from 1987 to 2025; hoki catches had an increasing trend from 1987 (19,307 tonnes) to a maximum of 26,975 tonnes in 2002, followed by a gradual decline with 694 tonnes reported in 2025.

In Falkland Islands waters, hoki were caught in large amounts by the surimi fleet (S-licence) from 1999 to 2016. From 2017, hoki have been mainly caught by finfish bottom trawlers under A-, G-, and W-licences, where it is a permitted species and therefore not included in the daily aggregate 10% by-catch limit that triggers the grid square move-on rule for 10 days.

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. From 2017 to 2024, these proportions changed to 35% for Chile and 55% for Argentina but remained relatively similar at 10% for the Falkland Islands. Argentina contributed 92% and the Falkland Islands contributed 8% of the total hoki catch in the Southwest Atlantic in 2025, which represents a 16% decrease for the Falkland Islands in 2025 compared with 2024.

In 2025, the total hoki catch in Falkland Islands waters was 694 tonnes, the lowest hoki catch since 1987. The commercial hoki catch was 692 tonnes, with G-licenced vessels contributing 61% (423 tonnes) of the total hoki catch, W-licenced vessels contributing 23% (163 tonnes), A-licenced vessels contributing 15% (106 tonnes), C-licenced vessels contributing 0.03% (200 kg), and X-licenced vessels contributing 0.001% (64 kg). E-licenced vessels contributed an additional 1.6 tonnes (0.2% of the total hoki catch) during the groundfish and calamari pre-season surveys conducted during January-February (1.1 tonnes), and in July (0.5 tonnes).

Hoki mainly occurs in Falkland Islands waters 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. Accordingly, CPUE of hoki in 2025 had a peak in March (532 kg/h) to the west in the FICZ under W licence. Under G licence, CPUE had a peak in March (320 kg/h) and in April

(325 kg/h) to the south-west limit of the FICZ and to the west in the FICZ, respectively. Under A licence, CPUE was <60 kg/h through the year, with the highest CPUE calculated for April (50 kg/h) and June (58 kg/h) to the western limit of the FICZ, and for July (34 kg/h) to the north-east in the FICZ. Under C- and X-licences, CPUE was <0.3 kg/h, with most catches to the south in the Loligo Box.

Finfish A-, G-, and W-licenced vessels had lower hoki catches in 2025 (692 tonnes) compared with 2024 (2,468 tonnes), probably in part due to A- and G-licenced vessels targeting common hake *Merluccius hubbsi* to the north-west of West Falkland, where hoki are not abundant. Calamari C- and X-licenced vessels also had lower hoki catches in 2025 (0.3 tonnes) compared with 2024 (0.7 tonnes).

1.6 *Merluccius hubbsi*, *Merluccius australis* - Hakes

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

The common hake 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 (41°S to 55°S) spawns mainly in inshore waters between 43.5°S and 46°S during spring and summer. After spawning, common hake contingents may undertake extensive feeding migrations toward the Falkland Islands shelf. Within the FICZ/FOCZ, only vessels with an A licence are authorized to target common hake. Under other licences, the species is considered bycatch, with management rules applied when the total bycatch exceeds 10%.

In 2025, a total of 63,352.7 tonnes of common hake was taken in the Falkland Islands Conservation Zones, marking the highest annual catch since 1989. Spanish-flagged vessels accounted for 61.28% of common hake catches, while Falkland-flagged vessels contributed 38.72%. Catches under A licence accounted for 84.62% (53,610.0 tonnes) of the total, with 7,537.1 tonnes (11.90%) taken under G, 794.4 tonnes (1.25%) under W, 716.1 tonnes (1.13%) under X, and 406.9 tonnes (0.64%) under C licences. An additional 288.3 tonnes (0.46%) were caught under E licences during research surveys.

Common hake accounted for 90.12% of the total reported catch for A-licenced vessels, 67.11% for G-licenced vessels, 42.59% for W-licenced vessels, 21.12% for E-licenced vessels, 3.62% for X-licenced vessels, and 1.04% for C-licenced vessels. Discard rates were below 0.13% for A-, G-, and W-licenced vessels, while discard rates for C-, X-, and E-licenced were 9.00%, 1.98% and 0.90%, respectively.

CPUE for common hake varied across fishing licence, space, and time in 2025, likely due to fishing effort dynamics and common hake ecology. Under A licence, fishing effort in 2025 occurred in all months except January, February, and November, totalling 16,746 trawl hours—the seventh-highest effort reported since 1989. The fishing efforts under A licence covered 73 grid squares distributed from the southwest to the north of the Falkland Islands. Common hake catches under A licence were concentrated to the west and northwest of the Falkland Islands, primarily along the 200-metre isobath between approximately 49°S and 52°S. The highest catches were recorded in the westernmost grid squares around 51°S–52°S, where vessel-days were also greatest, suggesting that fishing effort was directed towards areas of elevated abundance of common hake along the western shelf edge. Monthly common hake CPUE ranged from 19.5 kg hr⁻¹ (December) to 4,284.1 kg hr⁻¹ (April), with an annual average of 3,201.4 kg hr⁻¹. This was 312.6% above the 36-year average (775.9 kg hr⁻¹) and 51.7% higher than the last decade's average (2,111.0 kg hr⁻¹). It was also the second-highest common hake CPUE recorded since 1989, behind 2022 (annual average = 3,426.7 kg hr⁻¹).

Under G licence, fishing effort in 2025 was recorded from February to May, totalling 3,265 hours—41.66% below the past decade’s average (5,597 hours). The fishing efforts under G licence covered 65 grid squares distributed from the west to the north of the Falkland Islands. The highest common hake catches were recorded in the southernmost western grid squares around 51°S–52°S, consistent with the spatial pattern observed under A licence. Monthly common hake CPUE ranged from 362.3 kg hr⁻¹ (February) to 3,315.1 kg hr⁻¹ (April), with an annual average of 2,308.4 kg hr⁻¹, the highest common hake CPUE recorded since 1997 and 104.9% above the last decade’s average (1,126.7 kg hr⁻¹).

Under W licence, fishing effort in 2025 occurred during February, March, October, and December, totalling 974 hours—the lowest fishing effort recorded for this licence since 1989. Fishing effort under W licence was distributed from the southwest to the north of the Falkland Islands. Overall, common hake catches were concentrated along the western shelf edge. Despite the broad spatial coverage (i.e., 51 grid squares), most grid squares recorded negligible catches. Monthly common hake CPUE ranged from 49.54 kg hr⁻¹ (December) to 1,089.3 kg hr⁻¹ (March), with an annual average of 815.8 kg hr⁻¹—215.9% above the 36-year average (258.2 kg hr⁻¹) and 9.7% above the last decade’s average (743.4 kg hr⁻¹). However, changes in W licence conditions in the past four years, including temporal and spatial restrictions, may bias direct comparisons.

Under C licence, fishing effort in 2025 was recorded from March to April, totalling 10,031 hours. The fishing efforts under C licence covered 20 grid squares distributed from the south to the east of the Falkland Islands. The highest common hake catches and effort under C licence were concentrated to the south of the Falkland Islands, with lower catches distributed along the eastern shelf edge extending northward to approximately 51°S. Monthly common hake CPUE ranged from 9.3 kg hr⁻¹ (March) to 79.9 kg hr⁻¹ (April), with an annual average of 40.6 kg hr⁻¹, 454.1% above the 36-year average (7.3 kg hr⁻¹) and 178.5% above the last decade’s average (14.6 kg hr⁻¹).

Under X licence, fishing effort in 2025 was recorded from July to September, totalling 15,925 hours. Fishing effort under X licence covered 24 grid squares distributed from the south to the east of the Falkland Islands. The highest common hake catches and effort under X licence were concentrated to the south and east of the Falkland Islands. Monthly common hake CPUE ranged from 2.5 kg hr⁻¹ (September) to 152.0 kg hr⁻¹ (July), with an annual average of 45.0 kg hr⁻¹, 747.7% above the 36-year average (5.3 kg hr⁻¹) and 540.9% above the last decade’s average (7.0 kg hr⁻¹).

The southern hake 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 common hake, southern hake is an authorized target only under A licence, but it is not primarily sought due to its low abundance.

In 2025, a total of 11.8 tonnes of southern hake was taken as bycatch in the Falkland Islands Conservation Zones—88.5% below the last decade’s average (102.3 tonnes). Before 2005, southern hake was unreported in Falkland Islands fisheries. The highest annual catch was recorded in 2016 (529.6 tonnes). In 2025, Spanish-flagged vessels accounted for 77.95% of southern hake catches, while Falkland-flagged vessels contributed 22.05%. Catches under G and W licence accounted for 40.70% (4.8 tonnes) and 40.36% (4.7 tonnes) of the total, 1.4 tonnes (11.91%) were taken under A, 0.3 tonnes (2.59%) under C, and 0.06 tonnes (0.53%) under X licences. An additional 0.5 tonnes (3.91%) of southern hake were caught under E licences during research surveys.

1.7 *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 meters. In the Falkland Islands Conservation zones, kingclip exploitation is permitted under A licence (unrestricted finfish), G licence (restricted finfish and *Illex argentinus*) and W licence (restricted finfish). In other licenced fisheries, kingclip is a bycatch species contributing to the 10% aggregate bycatch limit.

In 2025, a total of 1,029.8 tonnes of kingclip was taken in the Falkland Islands Conservation zones, the sixth lowest since 1987. Spanish-flagged vessels accounted for 55.9% of the kingclip catches, while Falkland-flagged vessels contributed 44.1%. Kingclip catches under A licence accounted for 77.8% (801.5 tonnes) of the total kingclip catch reported, with a large amount also taken under G licence (155.4 tonnes; 15.1%). Smaller catches were taken under W (51.2 tonnes; 5%), C (7.3 tonnes; 0.7%) and X (0.1 tonne; 0.01%) licences. A further 14.3 tonnes (1.4%) were caught under E licence during research surveys.

Under A licence, fishing effort (16,746 hr) and kingclip catches (801.6 t) in 2025 were the fourth and the ninth highest, respectively, since 1989. Kingclip accounted for 1.4% of the total reported catch of A-licenced vessels in 2025. Annual CPUE averaged 47.9 kg/hr and was slightly above the median (46.4 kg/hr) of the past 37 years. No trawling activity was reported in January, February and November. Monthly CPUE ranged from 21.7 kg/hr to 68.9 kg/hr with a peak in September.

Under G licence, kingclip accounted for 1.4% of the total catch reported in 2025. Fishing effort (3,265 trawl hrs), kingclip catches (155.4 tonnes) and annual CPUE (47.6 kg/hr) were the fourth, third, and sixth lowest, respectively, reported since 1997. Trawling activity by G-licenced vessels was reported between February and May. During this period, monthly CPUE ranged from 41.7 kg/hr to 52.5 kg/hr and peaked in May.

Under W licence, kingclip accounted for 2.8% of the total catch reported in 2025. Fishing effort (974 trawl hrs) and kingclip catches (51.2 tonnes) were the lowest and fourth-lowest, respectively, since 1991. The annual CPUE (52.6 kg/hr) represents the median of the past 35 years. Trawling activity by W-licenced vessels was reported from February to March and in October and December. Monthly CPUE ranged from 11.8 kg/hr to 76.2 kg/hr and peaked in March.

1.8 *Salilota australis* - Red cod

Red cod *Salilota australis* is a demersal species distributed in the Atlantic and Pacific waters around southern South America (40°S to 57°S). Red cod is most abundant on the shelf break (between 200 and 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 A licence, G licence, and W licence. Under other licences, the species is considered bycatch, with management rules applied when daily total bycatch exceeds 10%.

In 2025, a total of 972.6 tonnes of red cod was taken in the Falkland Islands Conservation Zones, marking the third-lowest annual catch since 1989. Spanish-flagged vessels accounted for 51.17% of red cod catches, while Falkland-flagged vessels contributed 48.83%. Catches under A licence accounted for 63.81% (620.6 tonnes) of the total, with additional quantities taken under G (198.5 tonnes; 20.41%), W (79.9 tonnes; 8.21%), C (56.9 tonnes; 5.85%), and

X (6.1 tonnes; 0.62%) licences. An additional 10.7 tonnes (1.10%) were caught under E licences during research surveys.

Red cod accounted for 1.04% of the total reported catch for A-licenced vessels, 1.77% for G-licenced vessels, 4.28% for W-licenced vessels, 0.15% for C-licenced vessels, 0.03% for X-licenced vessels, and 0.78% for E-licenced vessels. Discard rates were minimal for W- (0.32%), G- (0.48%), and A- (0.65%) licenced vessels, while discard rates for X-, C-, and E-licenced vessels were 7.10%, 11.45%, and 10.66% respectively.

Red cod CPUE varied across fishing licence, space, and time in 2025, likely due to fishing effort dynamics and red cod ecology. The highest red cod CPUE values were observed along the 200-metre isobath and deeper waters (>200 m) to the west of the Falkland Islands, primarily between 51°S and 52°S, and between 62°W and 63°W.

Under A licence, fishing effort in 2025 occurred in all months except January, February, and November, totalling 16,746 trawl hours—the seventh-highest effort reported since 1989. Fishing efforts under A licence covered 73 grid squares distributed from the southwest to the north of the Falkland Islands. Monthly red cod CPUE ranged from 17.5 kg hr⁻¹ (October) to 101.9 kg hr⁻¹ (December), with an annual average of 37.1 kg hr⁻¹. This was 50.04% below the 36-year average (74.2 kg hr⁻¹) and 3.12% above the last decade's average (35.9 kg hr⁻¹). However, the 2025 red cod CPUE for A-licenced vessels was higher than in 2024 (36.7 kg hr⁻¹), 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, fishing effort in 2025 was recorded from February to May, totalling 3,265 hours—41.66% below the past decade's average (5,597 hours). The fishing efforts under G licence covered 65 grid squares distributed from the west to the north of the Falkland Islands. Monthly red cod CPUE ranged from 15.2 kg hr⁻¹ (May) to 110.2 kg hr⁻¹ (March), with an annual average of 60.8 kg hr⁻¹. This CPUE was 37.76% below the 29-year average (97.7 kg hr⁻¹) and 9.49% below the last decade's average (67.2 kg hr⁻¹).

Under W licence, fishing effort in 2025 occurred during February, March, October, and December, totalling 974 hours—the lowest fishing effort recorded for this licence since 1989. The fishing efforts under W licence covered 51 grid squares distributed from the southwest to the north of the Falkland Islands. Monthly red cod CPUE ranged from 2.5 kg hr⁻¹ to 146.4 kg hr⁻¹, with an annual average of 82.0 kg hr⁻¹—9.47% below the 36-year average (90.6 kg hr⁻¹) and 8.13% below the last decade's average (89.3 kg hr⁻¹). However, changes in W licence conditions in the past four years, including temporal and spatial restrictions, may distort direct comparisons.

Under C licence, fishing effort in 2025 was recorded from March to April, totalling 10,031 hours. The fishing efforts under C licence covered 20 grid squares distributed from the south to the east of the Falkland Islands. Monthly red cod CPUE ranged from 3.8 kg hr⁻¹ (April) to 7.2 kg hr⁻¹ (March), with an annual average of 5.7 kg hr⁻¹, which was similar to the 36-year average (5.60 kg hr⁻¹) and 135.29% above the last decade's average (2.4 kg hr⁻¹).

Under X licence, fishing effort in 2025 was recorded from July to September, totalling 15,925 hours. The fishing efforts under X licence covered 24 grid squares distributed from the south to the east of the Falkland Islands. Monthly red cod CPUE ranged from 0.04 kg hr⁻¹ (July) to 0.57 kg hr⁻¹ (August), with an annual average of 0.38 kg hr⁻¹, 94.96% below the 36-year average (7.54 kg hr⁻¹) and 83.54% below the last decade's average (2.31 kg hr⁻¹).

1.9 *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 ~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 small sizes of the specimens.

In 2025, a total of 1,345.9 tonnes of toothfish was caught in the Falkland Islands Conservation zones, with 1,038.7 tonnes (77.2%) taken by the targeted longline fishery, 214.4 tonnes (15.9%) under A licence, 45.5 tonnes (3.4%) under G licence, 22 tonnes (1.6%) under W licence, 11.6 tonnes (0.9%) under C licence and 7.6 tonnes (0.6%) under X licence. A further 6 tonnes (0.4%) was caught under E licence during research surveys. Toothfish was caught predominantly by Falkland-flagged vessels (1,147.8 tonnes, 85.3%), primarily in the longline fishery, followed by Spanish-flagged vessels (198.1 tonnes, 14.7%), primarily in the A-licenced finfish trawl fishery.

A single longliner (CFL Hunter) operated in Falkland Islands waters from January to April and from October to December; for 153 fishing days on L licence. In this fishery, 54.7 % of the annual toothfish catch was taken in just 53 days from a single grid square (YCAT) at the eastern tip of Burdwood Bank. This level of spatial and temporal concentration raises important management concerns and warrants careful scrutiny in the future. Toothfish catches in the longline fishery averaged 6.8 tonnes per day, or 6.1 kg/umbrella (the highest of the last decade). Monthly CPUE ranged from 2.8 to 8.3 kg/umbrella, with higher values recorded at the beginning of the year (8.3 and 7.4 kg/umbrella in January and April, respectively). For 2025, 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 2024, the actual TAC for 2025 was 1,041.9 tonnes.

Toothfish catches in the finfish (A-, G- and W-licenced) and calamari (C- and X-licenced) trawl fisheries have increased over the last four years, reaching 282 tonnes and 19.2 tonnes respectively in 2025. However, for the last eight 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 emphasizes the need for protection of high-recruitment cohorts through an appropriate spatial management approach.

1.10 Rajiformes - Skates

Falkland Islands waters comprise 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 2025, 1,814.6 tonnes of skate were caught in the Falklands Islands Conservation Zones on 12,810 fishing days; a lower total annual catch than the year before but second-highest since 2018. Zero skate target effort (F licence) was taken in 2025, the fifth 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 (including 3 days that reported A and G licence dual use): 1509.2 tonnes, of which about 7.9% was reported as discard. The restricted finfish G and W licences caught respectively 163.7 tonnes (4.6% reported discard), and 100.0 tonnes (3.9% reported discard). W licence had the highest skate CPUE, with an average of 1.22 tonnes per vessel-day. Additionally, 18.7 tonnes skate were caught in the *D. gahi* C- and X-licence fisheries (89.4% discard), 3.7 tonnes were caught under E licence (which included the *D. gahi* pre-season surveys and groundfish surveys), and 19.2 tonnes skate were caught in the toothfish longline fishery, (99.1% discard). No skate at all was caught in the *Illex* fishery (B licence), as only jigging was used in this fishery in 2025. 50.2 tonnes skate were also reported caught by 22 trawlers fishing out-of-zone; lower than in 2024 and the median out-of-zone catch of the last 11 years.

In all commercial fisheries, a total of 5,040 skates were identified to 15 species by observers on 14 vessels. In finfish-target trawls, two species represented at least 10% each of the sampled species composition by numbers and weight: warrah skate *Dipturus lamillai* (58% numbers and weight) and broadnose skate *Bathyraja brachyurops* (27% numbers, 28% weight). In *D. gahi* trawls, *B. brachyurops* represented 70% of the sampled species composition by numbers, and 69% by weight, and sand ray *Psammobatis* sp. represented 14% of skate samples by numbers and 6% by weight. In the longline fishery Antarctic starry skate *Amblyraja georgiana* represented 58% of skate bycatch by numbers and 54% by weight, dark-belly skate *Bathyraja meridionalis* represented 29% of skate bycatch by numbers and 30% by weight, and butterfly skate *Bathyraja papilionifera* represented 6% of skate bycatch by numbers and 11% by weight.

1.11 *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. *Patagonotothen ramsayi* plays an important role as both predator and prey on Southwest Atlantic shelves, consuming a variety of benthic and benthopelagic crustaceans and being consumed by most large fish including hakes, toothfish, kingclip, red cod and skates.

Total annual catch of rock cod increased in 2025 for the third straight year with 4,454 tonnes caught compared to 2,594 tonnes in 2024, 1417 tonnes in 2023, and 1,246 tonnes in 2022. The highest rock cod catch in 2025 was under A licence; 1770 tonnes on 1416 fishing days, of which 42.9% was discarded. Second-highest rock cod catch was under Loligo (C and X) licences; 1440 tonnes on 1745 fishing days; 99.8% discard, followed by G licence; 775 tonnes on 281 fishing days; 27.7% discard, and W licence, 337 tonnes on 83 fishing days; 38.8% discard. The aggregate finfish licence discard (A, G, W licence) in 2025 was, at 38.3%, second-lowest of the last five years, suggesting that utilization of rock cod has returned to an increasing trend.

Commercial rock cod catch in 2025 showed strong seasonality with 53.5% taken during the second quarter (April through June) and 15.0% taken during third quarter (July through September), whereas effort (in trawl fishing days) was 33.3% during second quarter and 45.8% during third quarter.

1.12 *Macrouridae* - Grenadier

Grenadiers, including bigeye grenadier *Macrourus holotrachys*, ridge scaled rattail grenadier *Macrourus carinatus*, and banded whiptail grenadier *Coelorinchus fasciatus*, may be opportunistically retained as commercial product, but are generally not targeted. Total annual catch of grenadiers in 2025 was 130.1 tonnes taken as by-catch primarily in finfish (A, G, W licences, 65.7 tonnes) and longline (L licence, 55.5 tonnes) fisheries, with small proportions in calamari (C, X licences, 2.3 tonnes) and experimental (E licence, 6.5 tonnes) trawling. In longline fishing, 99.6% of grenadier catch composition identified to species was bigeye grenadier, with the remainder ridge scaled rattail grenadier. Approximately 80.6% of longline grenadier catch was discarded. In trawl fishing, 63.1% of grenadier identified to species was banded whiptail grenadier, and 36.8% was ridge scaled rattail grenadier. Approximately 83.1% of trawl grenadier catch was discarded.

1.13 *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 48 pot lifts were reported in 2025, comprising 164 commercial-size male *Paralomis granulosa*, 647 under-sized males and 845 females. Additionally 10 under-sized males and 24 females of *Lithodes santolla* (Southern king crab) were recorded, a sympatric species of which large males are legal commercial bycatch. Given the sparsity of catches and distribution over several areas, a quantitative stock assessment of *P. granulosa* has not been undertaken yet.

1.14 Others

Included in this category are bycatch taxa of minor commercial importance, or historic fishery interest in the Falkland Islands. The total reported 2025 catches of these taxa are summarized in Table N.7.

2 Fisheries Department surveys and research cruises

In 2025 the following surveys and research cruises were conducted:

1 st pre-season Falkland calamari survey	(ZDLC1-S1-2025)
2 nd pre-season Falkland calamari survey	(ZDLS4-S2-2025)
Groundfish survey	(2025-02-ZDLU1)
Groundfish survey	(2025-07-ZDLU1)
Toothfish research cruise	(ZDLK3-10-2025)

3 Seabird and marine mammal bycatch mitigation in the Falkland Islands

3.1 Longlining

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 153 days, comprising 955,403 hooks set. Of these, 107 days (69.9%) had observer coverage, with dedicated seabird and marine mammal monitoring effort being carried out on 24 days (15.7%) (Table 3.1).

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 30 dedicated days by FIFD observers, representing 1.7 % of the finfish effort for the period. Two seabird mortalities and two live escapes were reported. One mortality of a female South American fur seal (ARA) was reported during observer trips (Table 3.1).

Unidentified pinnipeds were sighted at 3 trawl stations and 1 CTD station in the February groundfish survey, and at 4 trawl stations and 1 CTD station in the July groundfish survey. No pinniped or seabird bycatches were recorded during surveys (Table 3.1).

3.2.2 Falkland calamari

Among 60 trawl stations carried out during the 2025 1st pre-season survey, pinnipeds were sighted attending the vessel, although none were caught. Bycatch of two black-browed albatross (DIM) was recorded from two trawls, one alive in the SED and one dead in the net. During the fishing season, 36 seabird stations were monitored by FIFD observers in four observer deployments, equalling 1.8% of the fleet's total trawls. Seabirds were observed on all 36 stations. Both ARA and Southern sea lion (OTB) were usually seen attending vessels to forage astern on unmeshed squid. In the contract marine mammal observer (MMO) program, a total of 924 stations were observed, covering 46.2% of the fleet's total fishing effort. Observed interactions with ACAP-listed species included 13 DIM, of which 4 were mortalities, 1 giant petrel (MAX) – alive, and 1 Wilson's storm petrel (OCO) – mortality. MMO pinniped sightings included 642 ARA, 19 OTB, and 11 unidentified. Two ARA were observed escaping from the SED, in the water. No pinniped mortalities were recorded by observers.

Among 60 trawl stations carried out during the 2025 2nd pre-season survey, pinnipeds were sighted attending the vessel, but neither pinnipeds nor seabirds were caught. During the fishing season, 36 seabird stations were monitored by FIFD observers in four observer deployments, equalling <0.2% of the fleet's total trawls. Seabirds were observed on all 4 stations. In the contract marine mammal observer (MMO) program, a total of 1,219 stations were observed on 8 of the vessels, covering 50.5% of the fleet's total fishing effort. Observed interactions with ACAP-listed species were 2 DIM; one alive and one mortality. MMO pinniped sightings included 192 ARA, 34 OTB, and 7 unidentified. One ARA was found dead inside a SED.

3.3 *Illex* jigging

Two of four observer trips in 2025 reported interactions of 513 ARA, 25 OTB, 2,954 DIM, 2,647 MAX, and lesser numbers of other seabirds. The most common interactions were described as foraging or waiting. No heavy contacts or mortalities were reported.

3.4 Implementation of seabird and marine mammal mitigation

No further modifications have been applied to either the mobile (TL) or fixed (FAA) bird scaring lines (BSL), and to the use of discard tanks.

Table 3.1. Observed dedicated effort, observed and reported megafauna bycatch, on commercial fishery and survey stations in 2025.

Fishery	Fishing Days	Observer Days		Seabird		Pinniped	
		Total	Seabird	Escape	Mort.	Escape	Mort.
Longline	153	107	24	0	0	0	0
Jig	9056	180	0	0	0	0	0
Finfish Trawl	1780	310	30	2	2	0	1
Calamari Trawl	1745	162	21	1	0	0	0
Exp-Finfish	41	41	–	0	0	0	0
Exp-Calamari	30	30	–	1	1	0	0

4 Falkland Islands Fisheries Observer Programme

Fisheries Observers collect position data, catch/effort data, biological data, conversion factor data, and seabird/mammal interaction, mortality data 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 eight weeks in 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.

Monitoring effort over the last five years (2021–2025) is summarized in Table 4.1. FIFD successfully secured the continuous collection of biological data across the fleets. FIFD observer coverage in 2025 remained at a similar level as in 2024. In addition to FIFD observer coverage, external contract observers were mandated on the fleet fishing for *D. gahi* under C and X–licences. External observers were initially deployed on eight vessels and swapped vessels mid-season during the C-licence season. Due to uncertainty regarding the duration of the X-licence season, the observers remained on the same vessels until that season concluded. In 2025, the fishing effort of trawlers targeting finfish and *Illex* under A–, G–, and W–licences decreased by 5.7%. The fishing effort of vessels targeting *Illex* under B-licence increased by 14.9% compared to 2024. The observer coverage of B-licenced vessels has significantly increased compared to the previous year. No skate-target trawl effort (F–licence) or surimi-target trawl effort (S–licence) was recorded in 2025 in the FICZ/FOCZ. Finally, longliner (L–licence) fishing effort decreased by 22.3% compared to the previous year.

Table 4.1. Observer coverage for 2021 - 2025 FICZ / FOCZ

Licence	2021 Days		2022 Days		2023 Days		2024 Days		*2025 Days	
	Fishing	Obs.	Fishing	Obs.	Fishing	Obs.	Fishing	Obs.	Fishing	Obs.
A/G/W	1859	228	1756	243	2013	351	1888	378	1780	310
B	7510	79	6479	85	6516	69	7879	72	9056	180
C/X	1870	135	1945	147	1424	102	975	74	1745	162
F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
L	202	98	222	117	205	102	197	143	153	107
S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E	63	63	69	69	89	89	82	82	71	**71
Totals	11504	603	10471	661	10247	646	11021	667	12805	830

* Observers spent additional 54 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 265 in 2025.

In 2025, 42 observer trips were taken on commercial vessels, two Falkland calamari pre-season surveys, and two groundfish research cruises. 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 2025 increased compared to the previous year. Four-year totals of fewer than 110 specimens per species are grouped under “Others.”

Table 4.2. Fish, squid, skate and invertebrate specimens sampled by FIFD observers and scientists.

Species	2022		2023		2024		2025	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>Doryteuthis gahi</i>	77684	35.6	73911	31.6	73571	30.1	90086	32.0
<i>Merluccius hubbsi</i>	39058	17.9	49582	21.2	46742	19.1	47437	16.9
<i>Patagonotothen ramsayi</i>	27247	12.5	32791	14.0	50861	20.8	56877	20.2
<i>Illex argentinus</i>	24737	11.3	19017	8.1	29167	11.9	37318	13.3
<i>Dissostichus eleginoides</i>	6295	2.9	8734	3.7	11168	4.6	12045	4.3
<i>Salilota australis</i>	7423	3.4	8359	3.6	6911	2.8	6275	2.2
<i>Genypterus blacodes</i>	6495	3.0	7906	3.4	4233	1.7	3773	1.3
<i>Macrourus holotrachys</i>	5179	2.4	3202	1.4	2910	1.2	4266	1.5
<i>Micromesistius australis</i>	3820	1.8	3692	1.6	3101	1.3	1843	0.7
<i>Coelorinchus fasciatus</i>	2619	1.2	3866	1.7	2931	1.2	2805	1.0
<i>Macruronus magellanicus</i>	2702	1.2	4439	1.9	2622	1.1	1833	0.7
<i>Schroederichthys bivius</i>	2218	1.0	1777	0.8	1434	0.6	3965	1.4
<i>Antimora rostrata</i>	2875	1.3	1942	0.8	1722	0.7	690	0.2
<i>Bathyraja brachyurops</i>	1919	0.9	1807	0.8	931	0.4	1441	0.5
<i>Dipturus lamillai</i>	1010	0.5	1346	0.6	1014	0.4	2640	0.9

<i>Cottoperca gobio</i>	2148	1.0	1180	0.5	631	0.3	1826	0.6
<i>Stromateus brasiliensis</i>	654	0.3	2962	1.3	1404	0.6	175	0.1
<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	345	0.2	1030	0.4	672	0.3	846	0.3
<i>Patagonotothen tessellata</i>	392	0.2	427	0.2	4	0.0	1873	0.7
<i>Macrourus carinatus</i>	157	0.1	675	0.3	442	0.2	585	0.2
<i>Seriolella porosa</i>	197	0.1	761	0.3	183	0.1	77	0.0
<i>Bathyraja macloviana</i>	252	0.1	385	0.2	206	0.1	258	0.1
<i>Bathyraja albomaculata</i>	267	0.1	374	0.2	267	0.1	142	0.1
<i>Sprattus fuegensis</i>	609	0.3	295	0.1	26	0.0	31	0.0
<i>Champscephalus esox</i>	32	0.0	678	0.3	35	0.0	173	0.1
<i>Congiopodus peruvianus</i>	212	0.1	281	0.1	107	0.0	167	0.1
<i>Psammobatis spp.</i>	186	0.1	228	0.1	101	0.0	216	0.1
<i>Merluccius australis</i>	56	0.0	166	0.1	171	0.1	275	0.1
<i>Bathyraja griseocauda</i>	137	0.1	237	0.1	156	0.1	81	0.0
<i>Amblyraja doellojuradoi</i>	48	0.0	134	0.1	220	0.1	115	0.0
<i>Sebastes oculatus</i>	19	0.0	229	0.1	79	0.0	149	0.1
<i>Patagolycus melastomus</i>	147	0.1	276	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.0
<i>Notophycis marginata</i>	125	0.1	237	0.1	44	0.0	1	0.0
<i>Moroteuthopsis ingens</i>	79	0.0	153	0.1	20	0.0	146	0.1
<i>Amblyraja cf. georgiana</i>	79	0.0	13	0.0	248	0.1	56	0.0
<i>Bathyraja papilionifera</i>	15	0.0	5	0.0	141	0.1	98	0.0
<i>Bathyraja cousseauae</i>	84	0.0	20	0.0	9	0.0	53	0.0
<i>Allothunnus fallai</i>	63	0.0	66	0.0	7	0.0	27	0.0
<i>Bathyraja meridionalis</i>	66	0.0	5	0.0	35	0.0	42	0.0
<i>Eleginops maclovinus</i>	38	0.0	26	0.0	35	0.0	26	0.0
<i>Gymnoscopelus nicholsi</i>	70	0.0	47	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Lithodes santolla</i>	117	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<i>Bathyraja scaphiops</i>	19	0.0	48	0.0	29	0.0	14	0.0
Others	355	0.1	356	0.2	206	0.1	342	0.1
Total	218249		233665		244797		281094	

5 Community outreach in 2025

5.1 Falkland Islands Infant and Junior School

Cephalopod scientist Irina Chemshirova and toothfish scientist Emilie Le Luherne presented a talk titled “Life cycles in the marine realm” to Year 5 of the Falkland Islands Infant and Junior School on April 9th.

5.2 Historic Dockyard Museum

Observer Mariano Peruzzo gave a presentation of his informative panels about cephalopods at the Museum, on April 30th.

5.3 World Ocean Day

Observer Louis Desmet and Fisheries Protection Officer Lily Eaton presented a Fisheries Department information table at the Parish Hall on June 8th.

5.4 Careers Day

The Falkland Islands Community School held a Careers Day on October 9th. Observers Louis Desmet and Niccolo Orlandi gave a Fisheries presentation on this Careers Day.

6 Participation in Scientific Workshops, Conferences and Symposia in 2025

6.1 3rd CCAMLR Age Determination Workshop (WS-ADM3-2025)

The 3rd CCAMLR Age Determination Workshop (WS-ADM3-2025) was held from May 19th to May 23rd, at the British Antarctic Survey, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom. The primary workshop objective was to improve the quality control of age estimation for Antarctic and Patagonian toothfish by creating a shared international reference set and establishing best practice standards for otolith preparation and analysis. A 3-day training session with the Australia and UK CCAMLR delegations was held prior to the workshop from May 14th to May 16th, at the School of Ocean Sciences, Bangor University, United Kingdom. The training session was organised to benefit from the presence of Andy Nicholls (Australian Antarctic Division) to train specifically on the preparation method called “thin section” used by the Australian, British and FIFD. Toothfish scientist Emilie Le Luherne attended the workshop and the training session.

7 Scientific publications by FIFD personnel in 2025

7.1 Peer-reviewed papers

Chemshirova, I., Brownscombe, W., Arkhipkin, A. 2025. Population structure of the Argentine shortfin squid *Illex argentinus* using trace elemental signatures within statolith microstructure. *Marine Ecology Progress Series*, 769: 73–86.

Derviche, P., Bastos, R.F., Aschenbrenner, A., Furlani, F.U., Soeth, M., Oliveira-Filho, R.R., Santos, I.C., Ribeiro, S., Hostim-Silva, M., Gasparini, J.L. 2025. Two decades after the first assessment of fish and benthos in a rocky reef: baseline and inter-island diversity comparisons. *Biodiversity and Conservation*, 34: 3759–3784.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10531-025-03130-w>

Derviche, P., Dance, M., Condini, M., Costa, E., Sá, F., Daros, F., Hostim-Silva, M., Soeth, M. 2025. Habitat connectivity and stock structure of the dog snapper (*Lutjanus jocu*) in the southwestern Atlantic, *Fisheries Research*, 291: 107551.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2025.107551>.

Iriarte, V., Winter, A. 2025. Disentangling pinniped incidental mortality in a bottom-trawl fishery with seal exclusion devices. *Frontiers in Marine Science*, 12: 1588956.

Saulnier, E., Breckwoltdt, A., Robert, M., Pelletier, D. 2025. Remote underwater video for monitoring reef fish spawning aggregations. *ICES Journal of Marine Science*, 82: fsae194.
<https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsae194>

Souza-Filho, S.M., Grassi, M.T., dos Santos, M.P., Morimoto, J., Soeth, M., Fávaro, L.F. 2025. Differential accumulation of particulate pollutants in gills and gastrointestinal tracts in *Sphoeroides* fish from tropical and subtropical estuaries in Brazil. *Diversity*, 17: 1–13.
<https://doi.org/10.3390/d17040300>

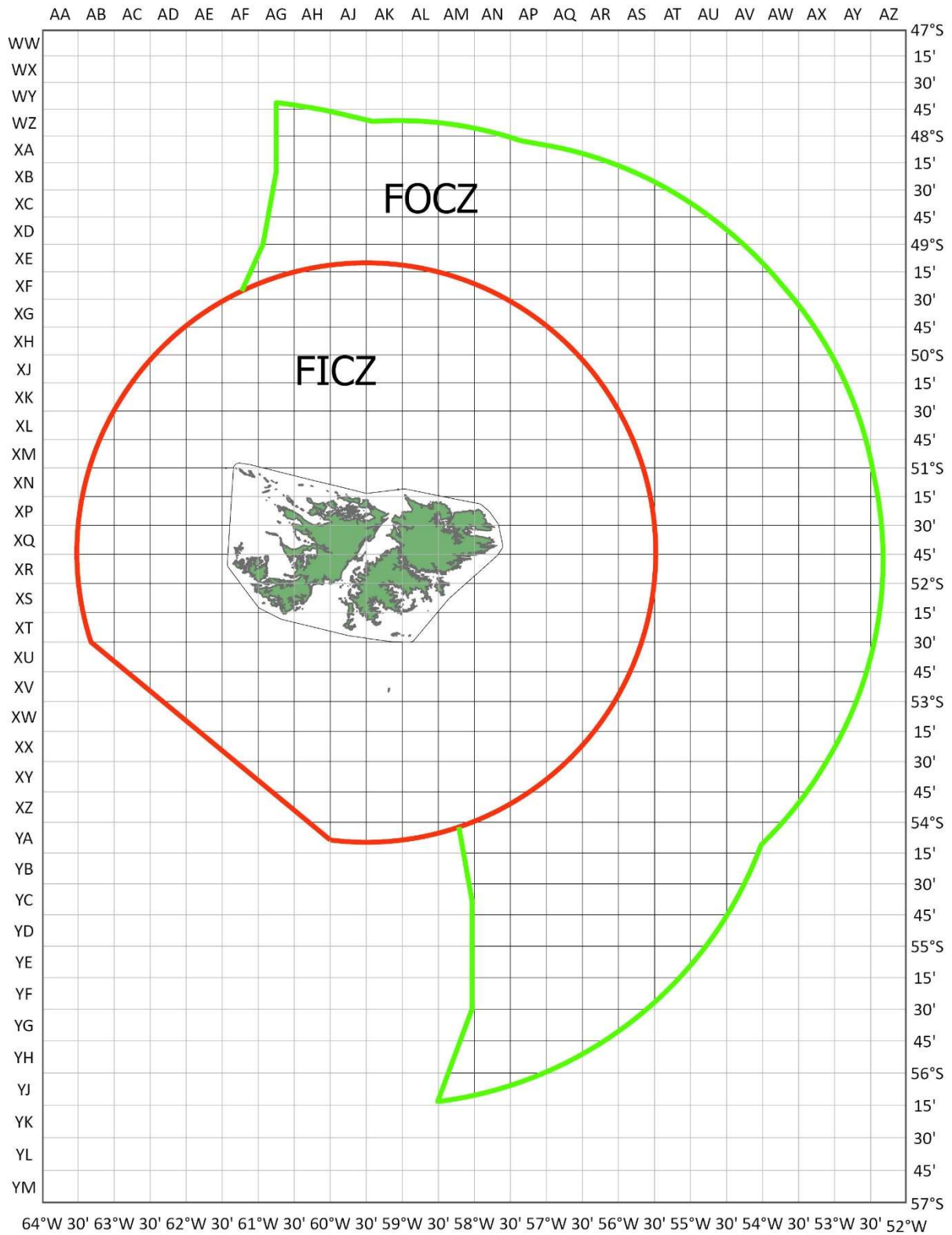
7.2 Technical reports

- Le Luherne E. 2025. Manual for routine age estimation of Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*). Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government, Stanley, Falkland Islands. 29 p.
- Le Luherne E. 2025. Age structure for Patagonian toothfish *Dissostichus eleginoides* around the Falkland Islands: January-December 2022. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government. Stanley, Falkland Islands. 16 p.
- Le Luherne E. 2025. Age structure for Patagonian toothfish *Dissostichus eleginoides* around the Falkland Islands: January-December 2023. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government. Stanley, Falkland Islands. 16 p.
- Le Luherne E. 2025. Age structure for Patagonian toothfish *Dissostichus eleginoides* around the Falkland Islands: January-December 2024. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government. Stanley, Falkland Islands. 17 p.
- Le Luherne E., Desmet, L. 2025. Cruise Report ZDLK3-11-2024: Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*) tagging survey. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government, Stanley, Falkland Islands. 20 p.
- Ramos, J.E. 2025. February bottom trawl survey biomasses of fishery species in Falkland Islands waters, 2010–2025. SA-2025-05. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government, Stanley, Falkland Islands. 85 p.
- Ramos, J.E. 2025. July bottom trawl survey biomasses of fishery species in Falkland Islands waters, 2017–2025. SA-2025-12. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government, Stanley, Falkland Islands. 98 p.
- Ramos, J.E., Soeth, M., Desmet, L., Minichino, R., Orlandi, N., Peruzzo, M., Villarroel, M., Blake, A. 2025. Cruise Report 2025-02-ZDLU1. Groundfish survey. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government. Stanley, Falkland Islands. 50 p.
- Saulnier, E. 2025. Sustainability measures for Patagonian toothfish (*Dissostichus eleginoides*) in the Falkland Islands to 2025. Fisheries Report SM-2025-TOO. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government, Stanley, Falkland Islands. 24 p.
- Saulnier, E., Skeljo, F. 2025. Stock assessment of bigeye grenadier (*Macrourus holotrachys*) in the Falkland Islands to 2024. Fisheries Report SA-2024-GRH. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government, Stanley, Falkland Islands. 37 p.
- Saulnier, E., Skeljo, F. 2025. Catch composition of the Patagonian toothfish longline fishery in the Falkland Islands (2015-2024). Fisheries Report CC-2025-TOO. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government, Stanley, Falkland Islands. 20 p.
- Skeljo, F., Winter, A. 2025. Stock assessment of Falkland calamari (*Doryteuthis gahi*), 1st season 2025. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government, Stanley, Falkland Islands. 35 p.
- Skeljo, F., Winter, A. 2025. Stock assessment of Falkland calamari (*Doryteuthis gahi*), 2nd season 2025. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government, Stanley, Falkland Islands. 35 p.

- Soeth, M., Ramos, J.E., Minichino, R., Amukwaya, A., Ongoro, F., Elebrash, O., Pedrero, R., Blake, A., Trevizan, T. 2025. Cruise Report 2025-07-ZDLU1. Groundfish survey. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government. Stanley, Falkland Islands. 134 p.
- Winter, A., Estevez, J.A., Desmet, L., Villarroel, M. 2025. Falkland calamari (*Doryteuthis gahi*) 2025 2nd pre-season assessment survey. Fisheries Department, Directorate of Natural Resources, Falkland Islands Government, Stanley, Falkland Islands. 16 p.

A Introduction

Figure A-1 Chart of the Falkland Islands Interim Conservation and Management 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	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	<i>Sailota australis</i>	Red cod
BLU	POS	<i>Micromesistius australis</i>	Southern blue whiting
PAR**	PAT	<i>Patagonotothen</i> spp	Rock cod
GRX**	RTX	Macrouridae	Grenadiers
HAK***	HKP	<i>Merluccius hubbsi</i>	Common hake
KIN	CUS	<i>Genypterus blacodes</i>	Kingclip
ILL	SQA	<i>Illex argentinus</i>	Illex squid
LOL	SQP	<i>Doryteuthis gahi</i>	Falkland Calamari
MAR	SQS	<i>Martialia hyadesi</i>	Martialia squid
OTH	MZZ/SKX	Osteichthyes/Chondrichthyes	Others
PAT	HKX / HKN	<i>Merluccius</i> spp / <i>australis</i> *	Austral Hake
RAY	SRX	Rajidae	Skates and rays
TOO	TOP	<i>Dissostichus eleginoides</i>	Patagonian toothfish
WHI	GRM	<i>Macruronus magellanicus</i>	Hoki
ZYP	ZYP	<i>Zygochlamys patagonica</i>	Scallop

* - *Merluccius* spp. until 2005; *M. australis* since 2006

** - since 2006, before 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

ISO Alfa-2 code	ISO Alfa-3 code	Fishing Fleet
TW *	TWN	Taiwan
UA	UKR	Ukraine
UK	GBR	United Kingdom
US	USA	United States of America
UY	URY	Uruguay
VC	VCT	Saint Vincent
VU	VUT	Vanuatu

Table A-4 Licence Types

Licence	Target species	Period of application
First Season		
A	Unrestricted finfish	1989–2007
B	<i>Illex</i> squid	1989 - 1992
	<i>Illex</i> and <i>Martialia</i> squid	1993 -
C	Falkland Calamari (<i>Loligo</i>)	1989 -
F	Skates and rays	1995 –2007
G	<i>Illex</i> 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 (<i>Loligo</i>)	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-

* The 'G' licence was introduced in 1997. It represents a combination of the 'B' *Illex* squid licence and 'W' restricted finfish licences. It is limited to trawlers using nets with a minimum mesh size of 110 mm.

** Restricted finfish - Main target species:
Patagonotothen ramsayi - Rock cod—PAR
Micromesistius australis - Southern blue whiting - BLU
Macruronus magellanicus - Hoki - WHI.

*** Experimental fishing licences 'E' are issued on an occasional basis to denote exploratory or experimental fishing activities. The 'E' licence included longliners fishing for toothfish up to mid-1999, when the 'L' licence was instituted for this activity. In 2006 the 'E' licence was used to cover access to the *Loligo* fishery during the monitoring activities undertaken by single vessels. The Scallop fishery, exploratory trawl fishery for grenadiers and longline fishery for Kingclip have also been operating on an E licence.

Table A-5 Register of ITQ Holding

ITQ Holding	Finfish	Squid <i>D. gahi</i> (Summer)	Skate	Squid & Restricted Finfish	Restricted Finfish Pelagic	Restricted Finfish	Toothfish Longline	Squid <i>D. gahi</i> (Winter)
Argos Group Ltd.	8.15%	18.75%		11.22%		2.00%		18.75%
Beauchene Fishing Co. Ltd.	3.10%	12.97%				1.88%		12.97%
Bold Ventures Ltd				15.30%		22.21%		
Byron Fishing Ltd	2.28%			10.36%		19.97%		
CFL							100.00%	
FIG					70.00%			
Fortuna Ltd	24.96%	27.53%	29.20%	14.18%	30.00%	4.28%		27.53%
J K Marine Ltd.			36.80%			0.86%		
Pioneer Seafoods Ltd	7.86%			2.52%				
RBC Ltd.	38.33%	10.45%		15.63%		4.01%		10.45%
Seafish (Falklands) Ltd.		4.40%				15.94%		4.40%
Seaview Ltd.		14.34%						14.34%
Southern Cross Ltd.	4.18%	11.56%		7.71%		10.42%		11.56%
Sullivan Shipping Services Ltd	11.14%		34.00%	23.09%		18.43%		

Scallops and 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	6
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	10
X	16	17	16	17	16	17	17	17	17	18	16	16
	235	233	231	222	231	226	212	222	212	198	200	190

LICENCE	2025
A*	24
B	107
C	17
E	7
F**	-
G	15
L	1
S	-
W***	14
X	16
	201

Table B-2 Licence allocations by Fishing Fleet and year

NATION	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
AU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
BG	9	14	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BZ	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	1
CB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
CL	1	1	-	6	3	8	8	4	3	2	3	1	1	1
CN	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	20	25
ES	97	66	59	67	70	105	99	72	50	64	74	41	45	48
FK	8	4	2	3	4	8	18	32	33	43	49	47	53	48
FR	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
GR	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
IT	7	3	2	4	6	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JP	95	80	75	62	30	36	13	11	19	40	20	21	16	22
KR	32	33	46	60	66	93	112	112	96	47	70	84	66	70
NA	1	5	5	5	1	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-
NL	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NO	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
PA	-	-	4	3	2	3	4	5	3	1	4	2	2	2
PL	68	53	40	21	8	8	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
PT	7	7	4	4	4	4	8	6	-	-	-	1	-	-
RU	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TG	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TW	32	17	38	51	79	43	8	3	3	2	4	19	22	26
UA	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK	11	1	1	-	1	3	2	5	3	3	5	3	3	3
US	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
UY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
VC	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	-
	375	292	288	295	279	324	283	259	218	212	241	231	235	248

NATION	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
AU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
BZ	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CB	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-
CL	1	2	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
CN	21	7	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
EE	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ES	46	47	36	59	65	59	61	55	61	63	67	64	64	60
FK	80	70	74	69	62	54	55	58	58	57	59	52	52	49
GH	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JP	14	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
KR	62	59	43	42	41	38	21	34	35	35	36	36	35	32
NA	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NZ	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PA	2	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RU	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SH	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
TW	33	34	33	10	19	13	8	45	61	67	65	71	71	73
UK	4	4	6	4	4	4	6	4	4	4	4	4	5	4
UY	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VU	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	4	4	4
	276	239	204	194	200	170	154	203	223	234	237	233	231	222

NATION	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CL	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ES	54	52	48	52	48	28	29	29	31
FK	61	60	53	60	56	53	53	55	60
KR	32	32	30	29	28	31	28	28	30
TW	73	75	73	75	74	71	74	76	77
UK	5	3	4	4	1	-	-	-	1
VU	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	2
	231	226	212	222	211	187	188	190	201

Table B-3 Licence 'A' (Unrestricted finfish) allocations by fishing fleet and year

NATION	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ES	14	17	16	12	18	14	10	10	10	11
FK	7	10	10	7	10	9	7	9	11	12
UK	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
	22	28	27	20	29	23	17	19	21	24

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

Fishing Fleet	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
KR	27	29	30	29	29	28	31	28	28	29
TW	73	73	75	73	75	74	71	74	76	76
VU	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	2
	104	106	109	106	106	106	106	106	106	107

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

Fishing Fleet	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ES	2	3	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	1
FK	14	14	14	14	15	17	16	16	16	16
UK	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	17	18	17	16	16	18	16	17	17	17

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

Fishing Fleet	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ES	4	12	6	5	6	6	6	5	6	5
FK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
KR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
UK	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	4	13	6	5	6	7	6	5	6	7

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

Fishing Fleet	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ES	5	2	3	4	5	3	-	-	-	-
FK	-	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
KR	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8	7	6	5	7	3	-	-	-	-

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

Fishing Fleet	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ES	18	16	15	15	13	15	9	10	10	9
FK	4	2	3	2	5	2	3	2	3	6
	22	18	18	17	18	17	12	12	13	15

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

Fishing Fleet	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CL	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FK	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	3	1	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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
FK	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Fishing Fleet	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ES	19	15	15	15	15	14	8	8	8	9
FK	4	5	8	8	6	5	3	4	2	5
KR	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	26	22	24	25	22	19	11	12	10	14

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

Fishing Fleet	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ES	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1
FK	14	14	15	15	15	16	17	16	16	15
UK	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	17	16	17	17	17	17	18	16	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

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

Annual revenue (Pounds sterling) by licence type (continued)

LICENCE	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A	1,129,012	2,073,124	2,145,683	2,216,276	2,216,276
B	10,597,284	15,574,058	16,518,535	16,208,240	16,208,240
C	3,528,158	3,528,158	4,061,676	4,953,620	4,953,620
E	-	-	-	-	-
F	142,342	142,342	142,342	142,342	142,342
G	761,300	440,149	735,049	658,604	658,604
L	1,449,787	1,449,787	1,538,224	2,045,874	2,045,874
S	60,419	60,419	60,419	60,419	60,419
W	1,089,318	307,605	224,552	389,373	389,373
X	7,015,050	7,015,050	7,761,268	9,465,643	9,465,643
	29,175,386	30,590,692	33,187,748	36,140,839	36,140,839

C Catch Summary - All Species

In all tables a “-” sign means there was no catch, “0” means the catch has been rounded to 0.

Table C-1 Total catch (tonnes) of all species by vessel type and year

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

TYPE	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
JI		182,925	146,066	13,001	101,754	1,661	7,775	81,766	157,637	100,348
LO	254,026	2,092	1,684	1,754	1,832	2,076	1,791	1,622	1,539	1,511
PO	2,077	-	-	-	-	-	-	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

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	2,415	63,807	52,307
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	108,037	103,242	124,208
	153,643	209,171	225,513	266,033	264,604	450,983	462,489	111,613	168,175	177,598

TYPE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
JI	41,584	59,286	166,642	71,769	43,046	138,731	70,360
LO	1,161	1,151	1,140	1,237	1,212	1,180	1,126
PO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TR	153,598	122,188	169,247	173,121	143,079	122,043	132,554
	196,343	182,625	337,029	246,126	187,338	261,955	204,040

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

Total catch (tonnes) of all species by year (continued)

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
PAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	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

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
PAR	58,236	76,451	55,705	63,509	32,436	56,709	29,086	7,045	2,521	2,216
ILL	44	12,111	79,264	87,002	142,619	306,122	357,724	2,472	67,445	55,320
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	46,456	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	530	170	71
RAY	5,873	5,891	6,972	6,652	5,933	5,554	6,393	5,906	3,189	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	2,332	3,273	484
ZYP	13	3	11	0	0	1	1	8	4	4
OTH	263	241	331	347	506	155	348	270	414	654
	153,643	209,171	225,513	266,033	264,604	450,983	462,489	111,613	168,175	177,598

SPECIES	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
BAC	1,768	1,421	1,189	750	1,127	909	973
BLU	518	69	86	273	51	279	70
PAR	950	738	1,279	1,246	1,418	2,594	4,450
ILL	43,444	62,702	172,620	73,045	45,482	146,826	72,588
KIN	1,710	1,625	1,708	1,340	1,456	1,173	1,030
LOL	81,908	60,733	95,627	101,166	69,751	48,888	56,895
MAR	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
HAK	53,378	43,329	59,177	62,820	60,673	54,715	63,353
PAT	96	48	4	8	36	46	12
RAY	1,504	1,398	1,574	1,202	1,778	1,939	1,815
TOO	1,316	1,247	1,095	1,140	1,166	1,195	1,346
WHI	7,407	7,680	1,914	2,326	3,430	2,490	694
GRX	414	609	225	168	295	380	130
ZYP	2	16	62	122	114	14	118
OTH	1,930	1,008	469	520	561	505	567
	196,343	182,625	337,029	246,126	187,338	261,955	204,040

Table C-3 Total catch (tonnes) of all species 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	10,257	2,901	6,789
March	20,338	40,981	75,786	75,158	39,918	84,270	132,218	15,747	51,813	59,964
April	18,753	30,748	37,109	54,366	72,662	155,782	164,810	19,513	53,615	34,646
May	17,809	16,803	18,711	26,086	68,741	102,396	89,798	9,302	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	9,823
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	13,090	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	806	1,702
	153,643	209,171	225,513	266,033	264,604	450,983	462,489	111,613	168,175	177,598

MONTH	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	5,091	2,310	152	21	1,006	3,205	289
February	21,498	22,041	4,283	5,425	22,222	29,571	23,732
March	60,521	57,738	126,514	80,460	52,250	115,985	57,310
April	33,877	23,818	96,062	51,780	35,509	58,464	43,179
May	12,894	9,507	26,876	12,068	10,343	9,732	14,437
June	10,860	8,098	8,531	8,123	10,013	8,739	9,609
July	15,167	11,472	12,538	14,264	13,984	9,623	11,502
August	26,964	22,272	25,755	36,035	24,274	11,269	22,766
September	7,850	16,506	27,150	27,559	12,974	12,665	18,162
October	1,107	7,529	6,763	7,973	2,243	2,419	2,556
November	130	1,176	1,163	468	43	110	152
December	385	157	1,242	1,949	2,478	171	347
	196,343	182,625	337,029	246,126	187,338	261,955	204,040

Table C-4 Total catch (tonnes) of all species by licence used and year

LICENCE USED	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A	20,767	14,235	23,514	29,411	22,797	32,511	58,633	61,084	53,781	59,254
B	2,415	64,471	52,879	42,169	60,230	167,925	71,904	43,046	138,731	70,360
C	24,041	40,344	44,238	56,034	29,646	60,520	57,408	53,666	50,287	39,150
E	703	1,291	1,105	1,496	1,463	1,541	2,066	1,693	1,871	1,355
F	2,782	1,477	683	262	674	-	-	-	-	-
G	13,928	9,468	9,063	15,955	13,331	17,992	8,199	7,355	13,318	11,178
L	1,157	1,126	1,083	1,161	1,145	1,134	1,237	1,198	1,180	1,126
S	21	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	20,371	9,857	8,156	24,859	22,989	19,903	2,909	3,577	2,786	1,861
X	25,430	25,907	36,878	24,995	30,350	35,502	43,771	15,719	-	19,756
111,613	168,175	177,598	196,343	182,625	337,029	246,126	187,338	261,955	204,040	

Table C-5 Total catch (tonnes) of all species by gross tonnage (GT) and year

GT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<400	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
400-599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
600-799	5,048	11,143	9,312	10,513	8,410	16,031	9,817	8,089	12,751	10,792
800-999	21,535	58,510	48,809	44,220	46,266	106,202	49,561	36,271	26,011	22,087
1,000-1,499	31,320	34,371	44,401	56,944	62,029	124,663	87,937	65,592	156,421	92,834
1,500-1,999	29,268	32,893	35,631	44,599	36,319	45,427	53,612	40,921	37,832	37,102
2,000-2,999	24,372	31,258	39,445	40,067	29,601	44,706	45,199	36,465	28,940	41,226
>2,999	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111,613	168,175	177,598	196,343	182,625	337,029	246,126	187,338	261,955	204,040	

Table C-6 Total catch (tonnes) of all species by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

LOA	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<45	980	-	122	-	407	-	-	-	-	-
45-49	4,193	5,227	5,556	1,833	2,125	5,144	2,439	955	3,089	2,123
50-54	10,238	11,169	10,288	12,705	11,668	18,588	11,927	10,198	14,343	12,357
55-59	12,498	17,474	15,918	23,755	14,507	24,990	17,797	15,319	17,160	16,235
60-64	12,151	14,748	18,087	25,365	27,135	59,498	43,069	34,066	41,562	29,231
65-69	23,687	40,720	40,402	40,826	42,433	68,294	41,422	31,073	56,106	35,220
70-79	25,146	51,921	50,545	56,049	58,533	120,897	88,359	65,693	107,525	80,746
80-89	14,720	19,326	23,047	22,637	16,357	25,377	27,528	21,352	15,752	24,444
>89	7,998	7,590	13,634	13,173	9,458	14,241	13,585	8,682	6,417	3,685
111,613	168,175	177,598	196,343	182,625	337,029	246,126	187,338	261,955	204,040	

Table C-7 Total catch (tonnes) of all species by fishing fleet and year

NATION	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
AU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,593
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	8,849
CN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,177
ES	82,345	65,908	57,605	87,763	58,143	67,191	89,284	40,842	20,510	40,307
FK	781	5,853	1,470	1,846	1,978	5,906	27,184	31,520	17,117	43,578
FR	-	-	-	-	-	1,945	7,369	4,600	1,545	4,177
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	56,992
KR	51,133	32,996	61,614	72,489	65,228	42,987	63,236	73,861	129,546	45,082
NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303	676
NL	4,587	3,369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NO	-	1,384	-	-	-	-	-	319	210	-
PA	-	-	2,425	4,027	1,060	598	459	706	-	1,098
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	1,734
UK	11,685	1,383	1,992	-	445	1,255	2,083	4,357	2,302	3,575
UR	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-
UY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
426,814	284,516	304,503	314,957	251,605	196,798	245,172	194,991	230,326	210,874	

NATION	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
AU	3,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KR	207,795	128,940	86,587	12,637	53,677	6,008	10,076	61,748	101,162	81,267
UK	3,259	5,501	3,564	2,279	3,238	2,703	5,100	3,742	3,923	4,850
JP	57,971	41,737	27,913	14,485	18,923	15,062	11,230	12,049	9,042	8,820
FK	39,131	62,947	59,820	35,732	60,596	43,320	71,204	65,255	65,809	76,969
ES	35,909	30,732	29,170	23,972	20,169	22,488	24,559	42,057	56,187	72,152
BG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-
FR	2,381	2,053	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,244	-	-
NA	746	-	-	-	-	1,181	-	-	-	-
NZ	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-
PA	61	-	-	-	-	-	194	585	1,254	-
PT	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RU	-	-	228	-	6,891	31	-	-	-	-
TW	8,771	23,243	25,380	1,190	22,057	866	3,106	18,554	49,985	24,353
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	

Total catch (tonnes) of all species by fishing fleet and year (continued)

NATION	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	48,165	34,021	35,071
FK	58,549	93,191	62,196	85,829	60,474	67,686	52,458	55,270	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	2,813	17,902	13,517
RU	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SL	-	178	-	340	-	-	-	-	-	-
TW	-	5,808	48,540	55,327	86,147	178,389	223,339	2,105	45,209	37,332
UK	4,067	6,271	2,861	5,033	2,968	3,528	3,749	3,181	4,212	4,902
VU	-	142	1,821	-	2,322	11,044	13,195	77	2,664	2,725
	153,643	209,171	225,513	266,033	264,605	450,983	462,489	111,490	168,175	176,833

NATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ES	63,640	53,040	60,465	60,335	55,229	49,531	47,571
FK	85,444	65,679	108,639	113,887	89,063	73,692	86,109
KR	9,972	14,322	43,899	20,147	10,223	32,166	19,393
TW	30,695	44,817	118,086	49,379	31,377	104,054	49,786
UK	5,090	3,676	-	-	-	-	-
VU	1,502	1,090	5,940	2,378	1,446	2,511	1,180
	196,343	182,625	337,029	246,126	187,338	261,955	204,040

D *Illex argentinus* - Illex squid

Table D-1 Total catch (tonnes) of *Illex argentinus* by vessel type and year

TYPE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
JI	2,415	63,807	52,307	41,584	59,286	166,642	71,769	43,046	138,731	70,360
TR	57	3,638	3,013	1,860	3,416	5,979	1,276	2,435	8,095	2,228
	2,472	67,445	55,320	43,444	62,702	172,620	73,045	45,482	146,826	72,588

Table D-2 Total catch (tonnes) of *Illex argentinus* by month and year

MONTH	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	1	0	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	0
February	101	9	4,245	11,153	11,837	115	101	18,311	23,195	22,796
March	2,112	29,892	34,514	29,334	42,076	97,426	48,580	24,146	87,281	30,606
April	236	33,121	14,779	2,845	8,236	62,064	21,425	2,978	34,893	15,125
May	19	4,415	1,780	110	551	13,002	2,923	46	1,454	3,955
June	2	8	1	-	-	7	15	0	4	105
July	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
August	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
September	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October	1	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	0
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
December	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,472	67,445	55,320	43,444	62,702	172,620	73,045	45,482	146,826	72,588

Table D-3 Total catch (tonnes) of *Illex argentinus* by fishing fleet and year

NATION	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ES	46	2,800	1,545	1,161	2,000	3,333	596	1,606	5,704	740
FK	12	278	946	163	517	1,455	562	830	2,391	1,489
KR	232	16,491	12,772	9,921	14,277	43,807	20,129	10,223	32,166	19,393
TW	2,105	45,209	37,332	30,695	44,817	118,086	49,379	31,377	104,054	49,786
UK	-	3	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
VU	77	2,664	2,725	1,502	1,090	5,940	2,378	1,446	2,511	1,180
	2,472	67,445	55,320	43,444	62,702	172,620	73,045	45,482	146,826	72,588

Table D-4 Total catch (tonnes) of *Illex argentinus* by licence used and year

LICENCE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A	8	73	61	12	5	78	289	210	169	196
B	2,415	64,364	52,826	42,119	60,185	167,833	71,886	43,046	138,731	70,360
C	5	17	29	5	5	308	69	73	432	14
E	0	2	10	9	17	10	3	3	16	13
F	0	0	5	0	19	-	-	-	-	-
G	41	2,967	2,262	1,166	2,354	4,288	715	2,079	7,434	1,786
S	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	3	21	125	131	117	104	83	69	44	218
X	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	2
	2,472	67,445	55,320	43,444	62,702	172,620	73,045	45,482	146,826	72,588

Table D-5 Total catch (tonnes) of *Illex argentinus* by gross tonnage (GT) and year

GT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
400-599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
600-799	95	7,625	4,945	3,611	4,735	11,889	5,006	2,844	7,511	4,900
800-999	2,089	49,872	37,627	27,900	34,851	89,555	32,786	21,156	12,789	6,684
1,000-1,499	275	9,251	12,282	11,662	22,500	69,389	34,648	20,598	120,558	58,374
1,500-1,999	11	691	438	268	587	1,706	582	853	5,738	2,059
2,000-2,999	2	6	27	4	30	81	23	31	230	571
>2,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,472	67,445	55,320	43,444	62,702	172,620	73,045	45,482	146,826	72,588

Table D-6 Total catch (tonnes) of *Illex argentinus* by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

LOA	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-49	23	2,938	3,018	1,833	2,125	5,144	2,439	955	3,089	2,123
50-54	30	5,442	3,465	2,686	4,680	9,857	3,230	2,039	5,741	3,453
55-59	379	10,289	5,572	3,579	3,042	8,236	3,671	1,906	6,119	2,718
60-64	272	9,354	7,009	7,597	9,394	31,495	11,462	6,724	20,819	10,543
65-69	773	17,345	16,457	12,879	17,790	43,775	18,514	12,146	41,586	19,055
70-79	993	22,069	19,772	14,867	25,665	74,008	33,686	21,678	69,298	34,688
80-89	1	6	1	1	4	78	31	16	123	6
>89	1	2	26	3	1	27	11	18	50	2
	2,472	67,445	55,320	43,444	62,702	172,620	73,045	45,482	146,826	72,588

Table D-7 Total catch (tonnes) of *Illex argentinus* of jiggers by gross tonnage (GT) and year

GT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
400-599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
600-799	91	7,266	4,505	3,460	4,010	11,509	4,825	2,593	6,931	4,737
800-999	2,080	48,762	36,179	27,188	33,517	87,784	32,483	20,776	11,032	6,336
1,000-1,499	243	7,779	11,623	10,936	21,759	67,349	34,461	19,677	118,478	57,919
1,500-1,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,291	1,368
2,000-2,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>2,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,415	63,807	52,307	41,584	59,286	166,642	71,769	43,046	138,731	70,360

Table D-8 Total catch (tonnes) of *Illex argentinus* of jiggers by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

LOA	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-49	22	2,938	2,518	1,833	2,125	5,144	2,439	955	3,089	2,123
50-54	27	4,359	2,388	1,999	2,957	8,247	2,923	1,773	5,046	3,252
55-59	368	9,505	5,159	3,214	2,518	7,110	3,493	1,541	4,477	2,407
60-64	250	9,015	6,842	7,406	9,327	30,859	11,337	6,201	19,393	10,433
65-69	760	16,231	15,944	12,688	17,437	42,892	18,358	11,703	40,445	18,584
70-79	987	21,759	19,456	14,445	24,922	72,391	33,218	20,873	66,281	33,561
80-89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,415	63,807	52,307	41,584	59,286	166,642	71,769	43,046	138,731	70,360

Table D-9 Total catch (tonnes) of *Illex argentinus* of trawlers by license used and year

LICENCE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A	8	73	61	12	5	78	289	210	169	196
B	-	557	519	535	899	1,191	118	-	-	-
C	5	17	29	5	5	308	69	73	432	14
E	0	2	10	9	17	10	3	3	16	13
F	0	0	5	0	19	-	-	-	-	-
G	41	2,967	2,262	1,166	2,354	4,288	715	2,079	7,434	1,786
S	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	3	21	125	131	117	104	83	69	44	218
X	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	2
	57	3,638	3,013	1,860	3,416	5,979	1,276	2,435	8,095	2,228

Table D-10 Total catch (tonnes) of *I. argentinus* of trawlers by gross tonnage (GT) and year

GT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
400-599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
600-799	4	359	440	150	725	380	181	251	580	163
800-999	9	1,109	1,448	712	1,333	1,772	303	381	1,757	349
1,000-1,499	32	1,473	660	726	742	2,040	186	920	2,080	455
1,500-1,999	11	691	438	268	587	1,706	582	853	3,447	690
2,000-2,999	2	6	27	4	30	81	23	31	230	571
>2,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	57	3,638	3,013	1,860	3,416	5,979	1,276	2,435	8,095	2,228

Table D-11 Total catch (tonnes) of *Illex argentinus* of trawlers by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

LOA	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-49	1	0	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-54	4	1,083	1,077	687	1,723	1,611	307	266	695	201
55-59	11	784	413	365	525	1,127	178	365	1,642	311
60-64	22	339	167	191	68	636	125	523	1,426	110
65-69	13	1,114	513	192	353	884	156	443	1,141	470
70-79	6	310	316	422	743	1,617	469	804	3,017	1,127
80-89	1	6	1	1	4	78	31	16	123	6
>89	1	2	26	3	1	27	11	18	50	2
	57	3,638	3,013	1,860	3,416	5,979	1,276	2,435	8,095	2,228

Figure D-1 *Illex argentinus* First Season 2025 (01 Jan-30 Jun)

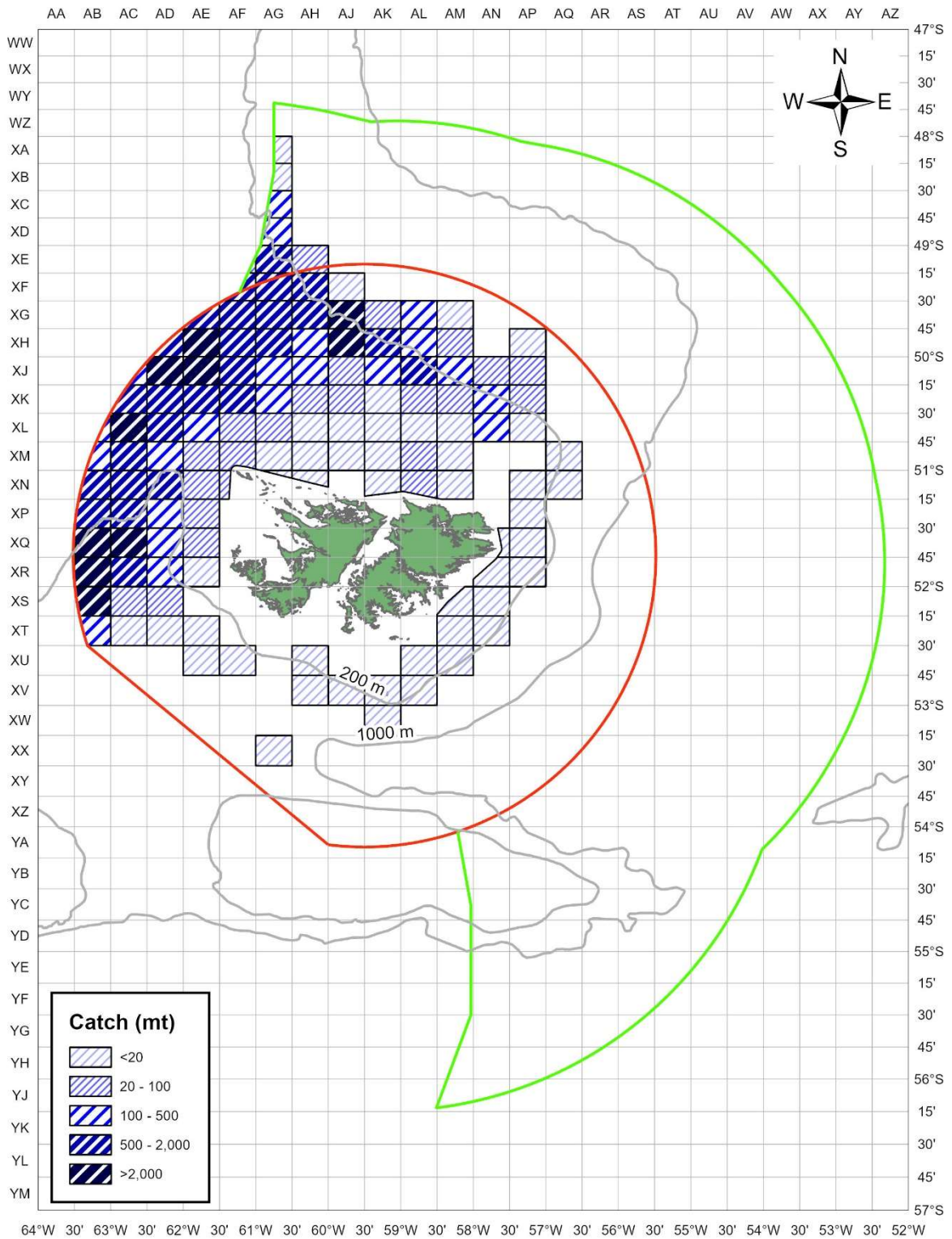


Figure D-2 *Illex argentinus* Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship on jiggers in 2025

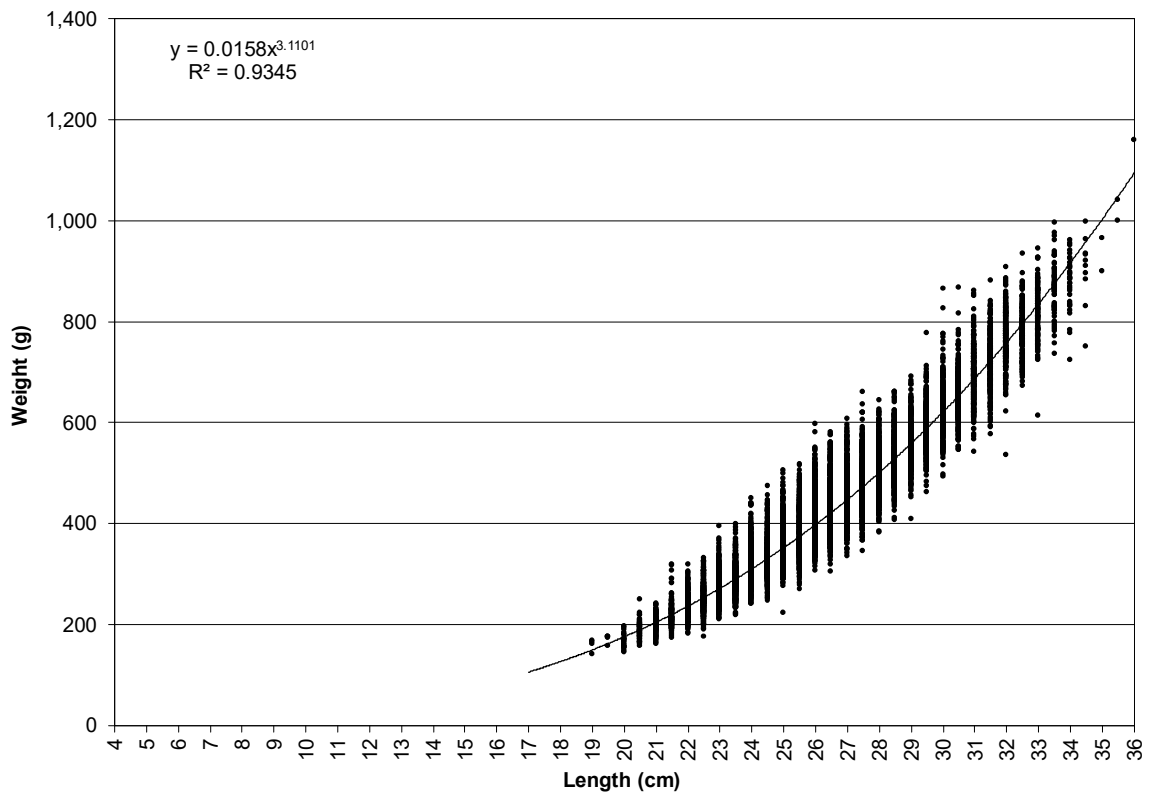
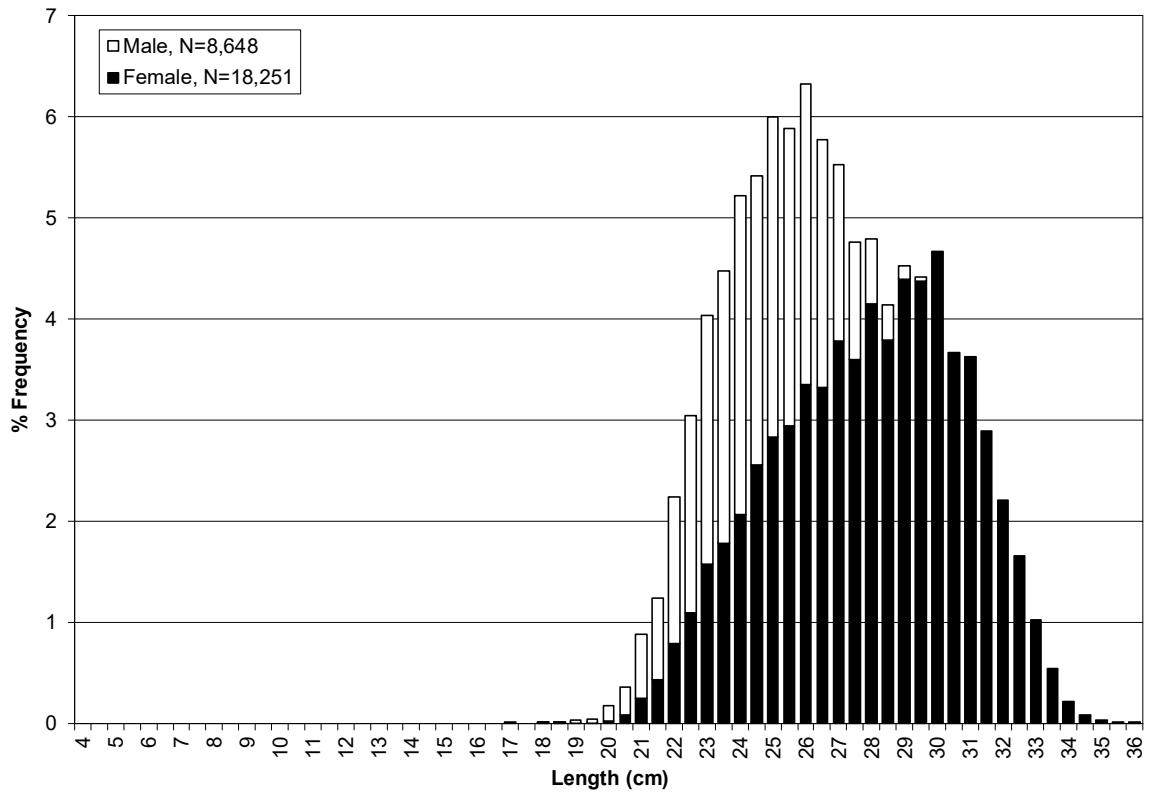
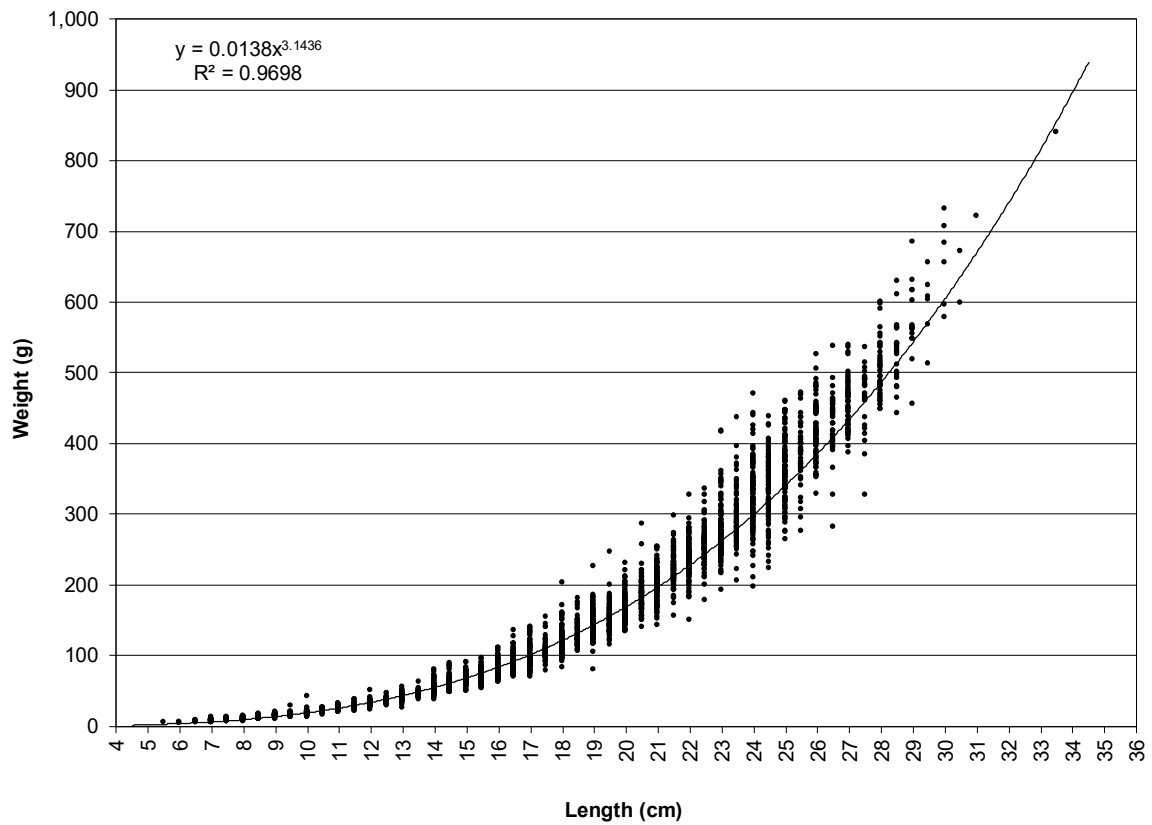
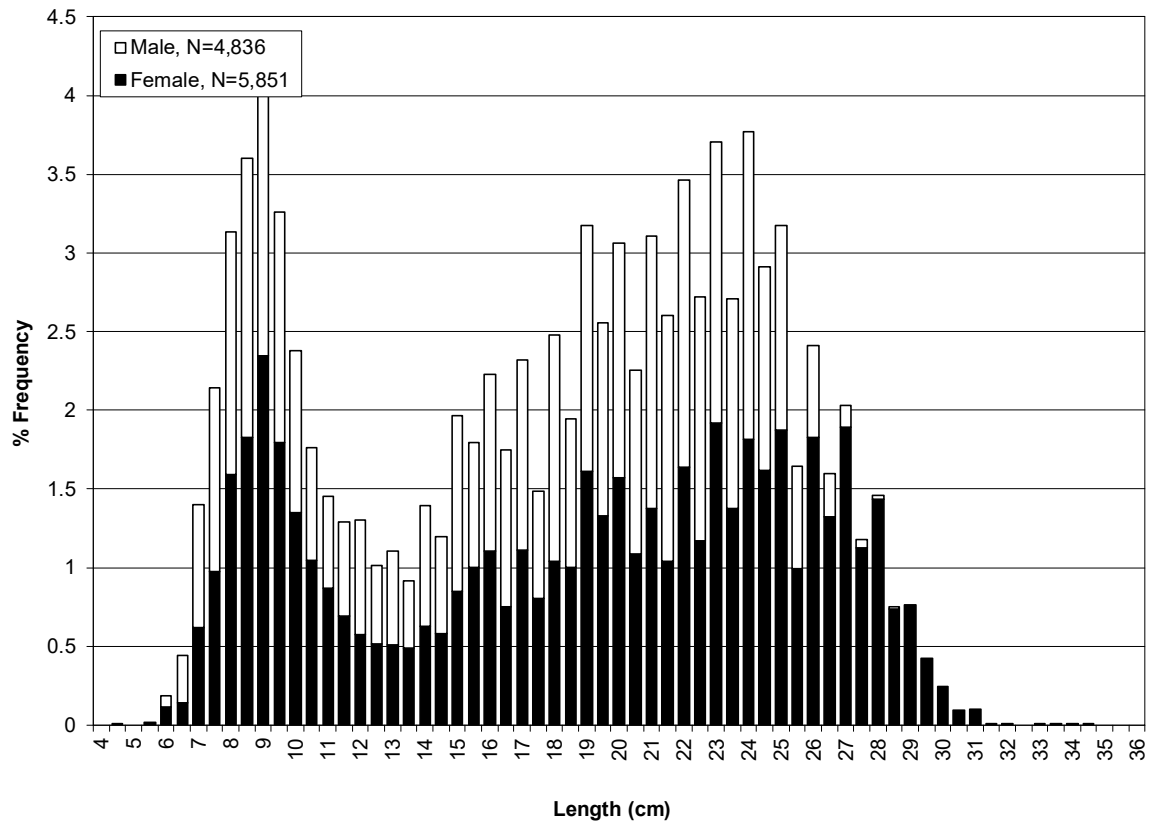


Figure D-3 *Illex argentinus* Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship on trawlers in 2025



E *Doryteuthis gahi* - Falkland Calamari

Table E-1 Total catch (tonnes) of *Doryteuthis gahi* by vessel type and year

TYPE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
JI	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-
TR	46,456	64,677	79,996	81,908	60,733	95,626	101,166	69,751	48,888	56,895
	46,456	64,677	79,996	81,908	60,733	95,627	101,166	69,751	48,888	56,895

Table E-2 Total catch (tonnes) of *Doryteuthis gahi* by month and year

MONTH	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	0	5	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	0
February	1,231	2,224	1,407	6,377	4,866	3,831	5,050	2,701	5,410	522
March	8,713	20,244	23,412	26,926	14,454	27,757	30,317	25,652	24,540	22,712
April	12,831	16,322	16,852	22,638	10,487	28,457	21,688	24,328	18,350	14,814
May	55	1,081	1,715	516	141	52	166	904	358	16
June	17	24	15	23	51	25	23	10	4	7
July	1,879	2,509	3,745	4,537	3,669	3,745	4,284	2,169	68	1,860
August	12,746	12,432	22,910	18,877	16,818	18,330	24,231	13,914	42	10,211
September	7,764	9,016	9,273	2,002	9,029	12,878	14,754	67	93	6,725
October	1,217	817	657	8	1,211	543	653	6	20	28
November	2	2	7	0	7	3	0	-	-	-
December	-	0	2	-	-	6	-	0	-	1
	46,456	64,677	79,996	81,908	60,733	95,627	101,166	69,751	48,888	56,895

Table E-3 Total catch (tonnes) of *Doryteuthis gahi* by fishing fleet and year

NATION	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ES	2,851	6,677	4,616	4,026	859	645	621	691	327	3,094
FK	40,832	54,039	70,680	73,148	56,428	94,981	100,545	69,060	48,561	53,801
KR	7	12	1	2	7	0	0	-	-	-
TW	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
UK	2,766	3,948	4,699	4,732	3,439	-	-	-	-	-
VU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
	46,456	64,677	79,996	81,908	60,733	95,627	101,166	69,751	48,888	56,895

Table E-4 Total catch (tonnes) of *Doryteuthis gahi* by licence used and year

LICENCE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A	142	143	63	60	164	33	94	119	127	85
B	-	6	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	-
C	22,619	39,425	43,086	55,586	29,116	59,499	56,080	52,704	47,588	37,492
E	429	856	878	1,254	1,288	1,241	1,673	1,309	1,110	830
F	10	9	1	2	17	-	-	-	-	-
G	50	62	91	141	254	111	97	103	56	26
S	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	115	89	49	116	128	77	6	2	7	8
X	23,090	24,085	35,828	24,748	29,759	34,665	43,216	15,513	-	18,454
	46,456	64,677	79,996	81,908	60,733	95,627	101,166	69,751	48,888	56,895

Table E-5 Total catch (tonnes) of *Doryteuthis gahi* by gross tonnage (GT) and year

GT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
400-599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
600-799	48	62	22	29	66	6	2	3	2	6
800-999	2,509	2,666	65	57	82	194	36	34	29	26
1,000-1,499	7,935	10,897	16,263	16,448	13,411	25,067	28,037	19,770	13,050	14,189
1,500-1,999	13,775	21,467	25,104	26,130	18,810	26,630	29,074	14,240	9,849	10,483
2,000-2,999	22,188	29,584	38,542	39,244	28,364	43,729	44,017	35,704	25,958	32,191
>2,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	46,456	64,677	79,996	81,908	60,733	95,627	101,166	69,751	48,888	56,895

Table E-6 Total catch (tonnes) of *Doryteuthis gahi* by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

LOA	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<45	2	-	0	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
45-49	2,431	1,368	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-54	59	74	21	31	79	18	11	6	6	6
55-59	95	1,319	38	74	70	185	27	30	24	26
60-64	278	16	4,735	4,834	4,213	11,172	12,551	9,399	5,499	7,305
65-69	10,655	14,698	16,461	12,582	10,189	9,886	10,735	7,314	4,998	3,829
70-79	13,602	22,717	23,386	29,525	21,658	35,547	37,818	25,001	18,326	20,134
80-89	12,092	17,393	22,002	21,800	15,519	24,893	26,662	19,545	14,048	22,070
>89	7,241	7,092	13,312	13,061	8,998	13,925	13,362	8,455	5,987	3,526
	46,456	64,677	79,996	81,908	60,733	95,627	101,166	69,751	48,888	56,895

Figure E-1 *Doryteuthis gahi* First Season 2025 (01 Jan-30 Jun)

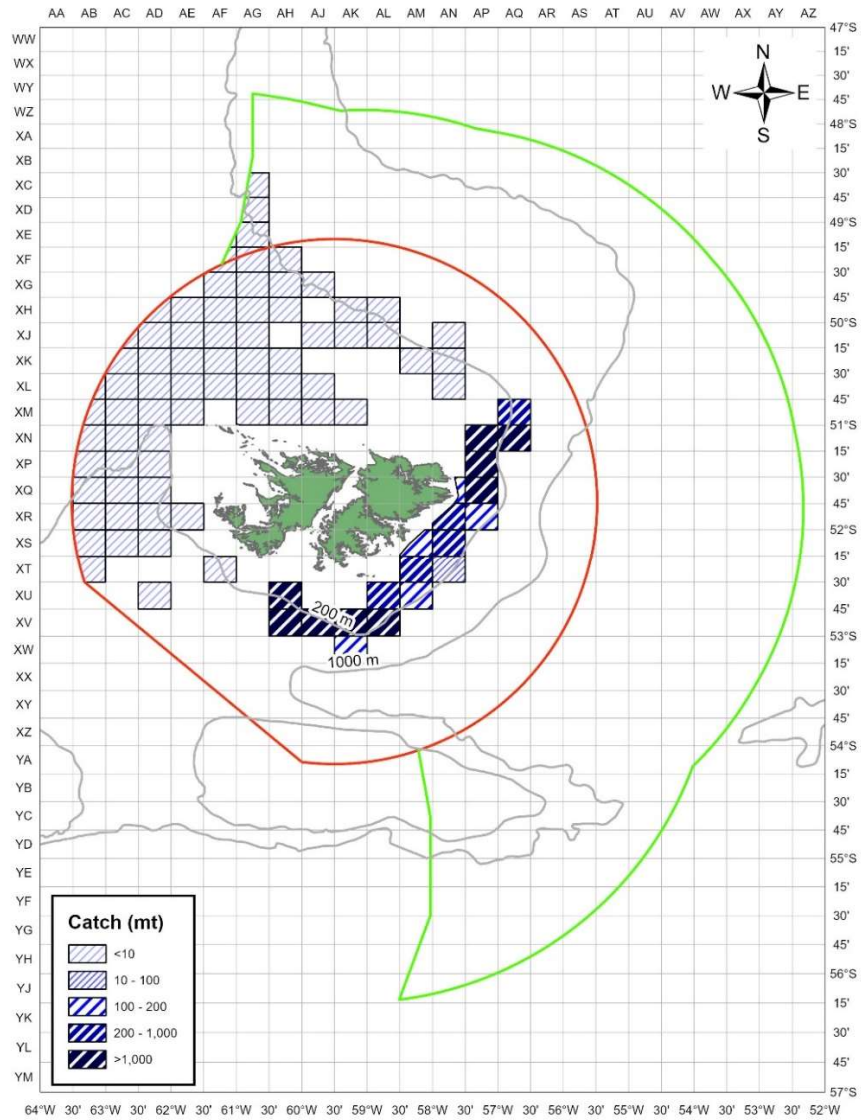


Figure E-2 *Doryteuthis gahi* Second season 2025 (01 Jul-31 Dec)

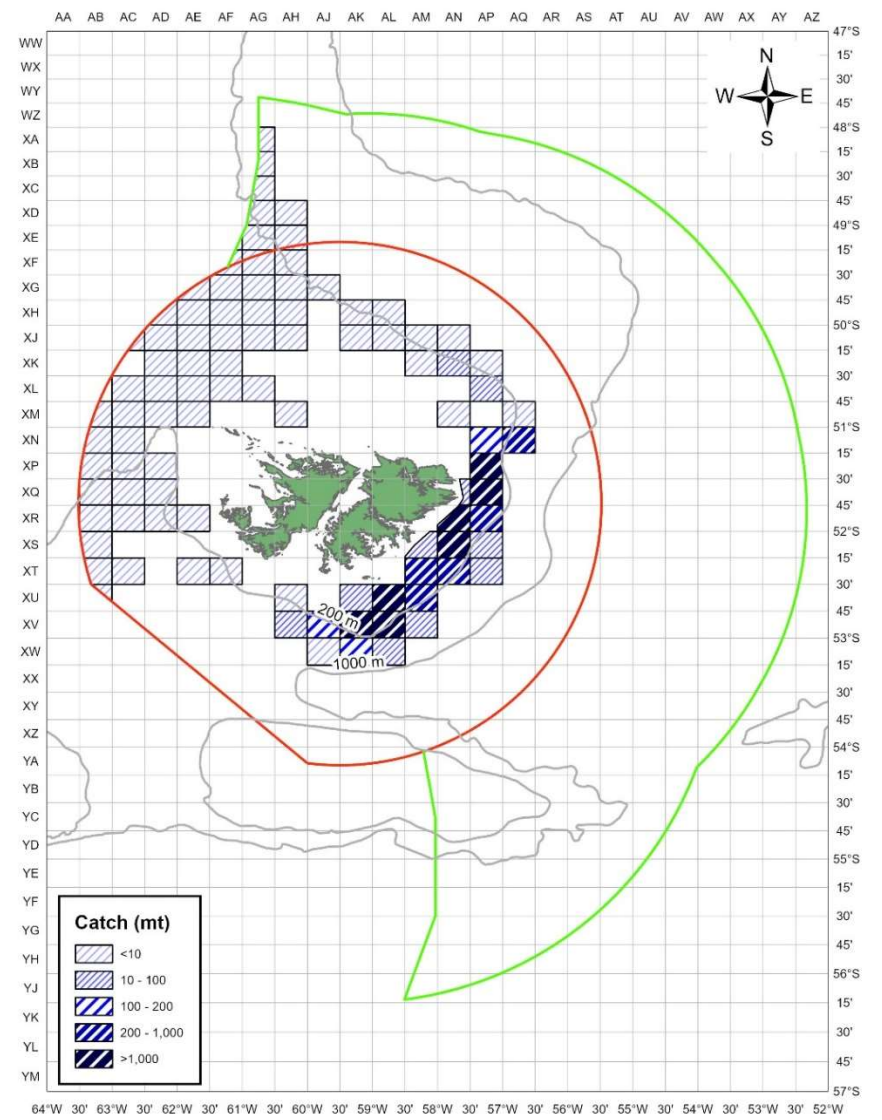


Figure E-3 *Doryteuthis gahi* Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship during First Season 2025

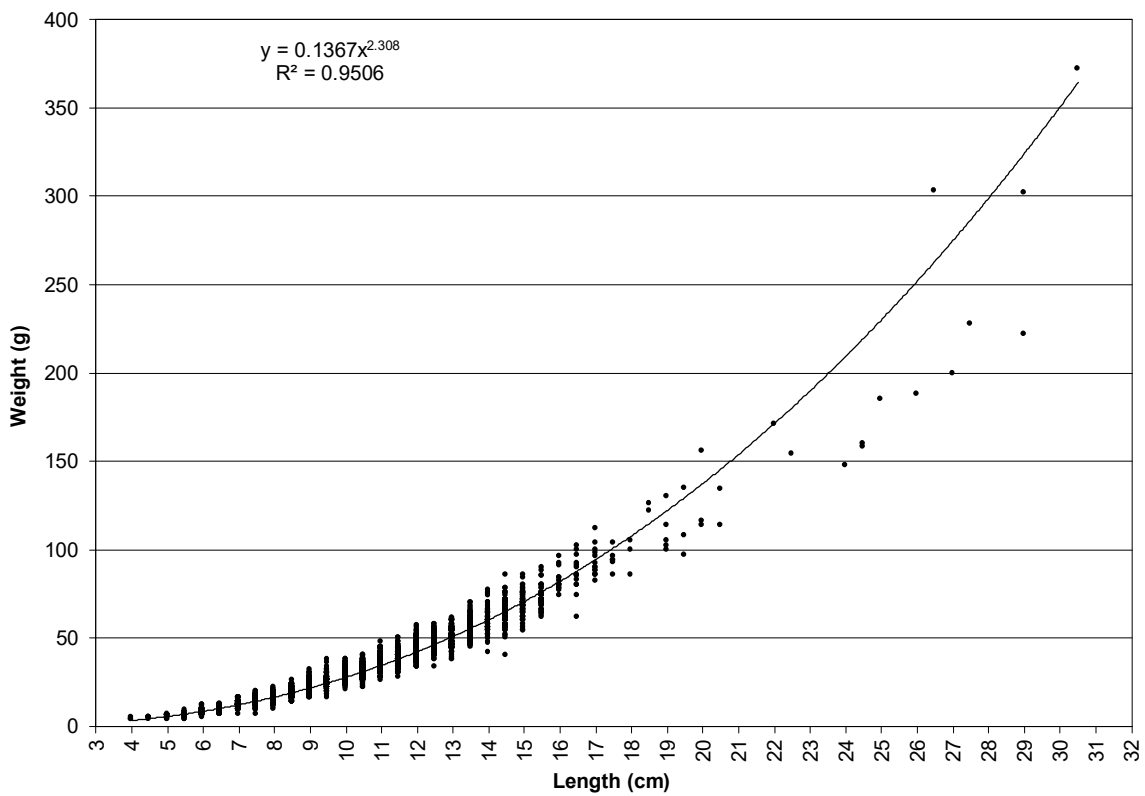
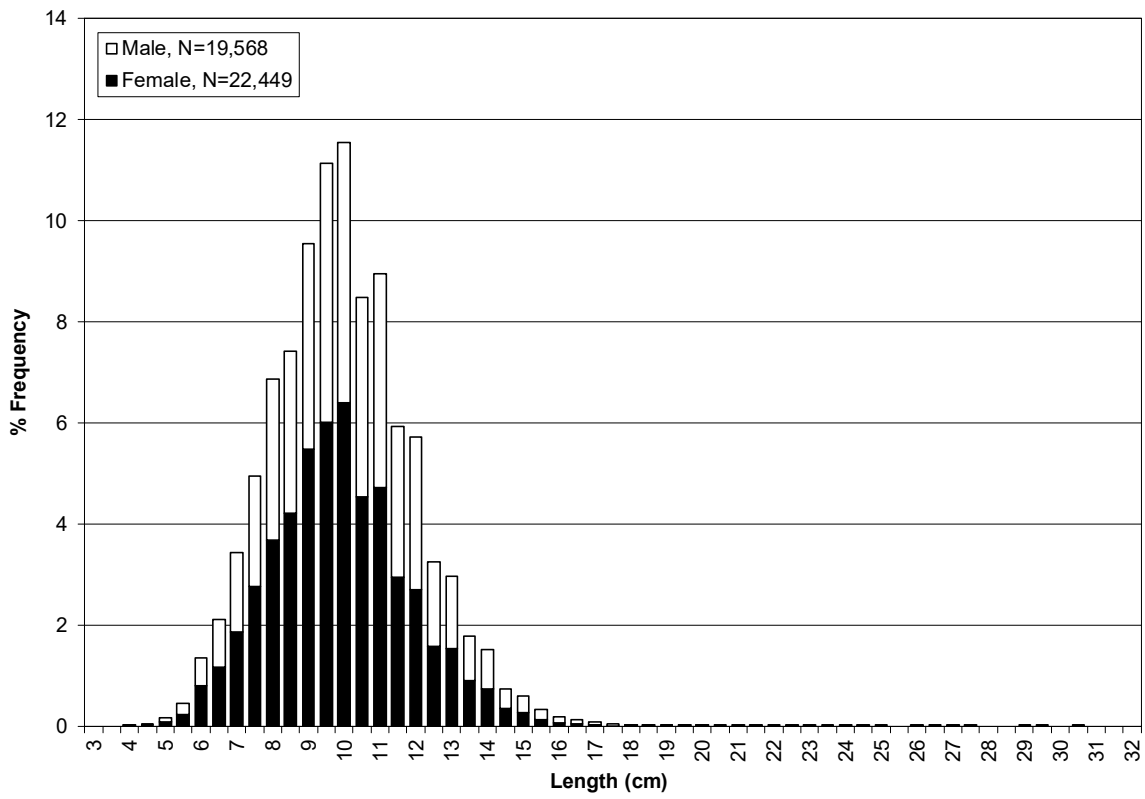
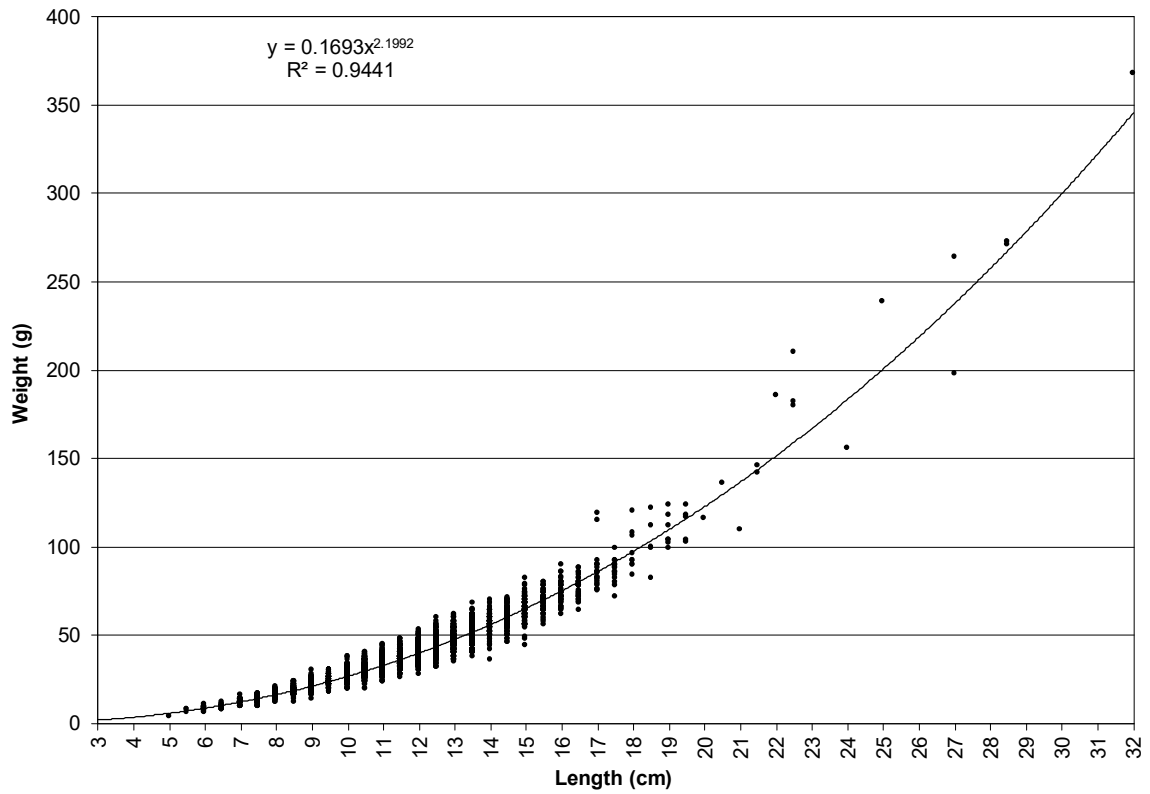
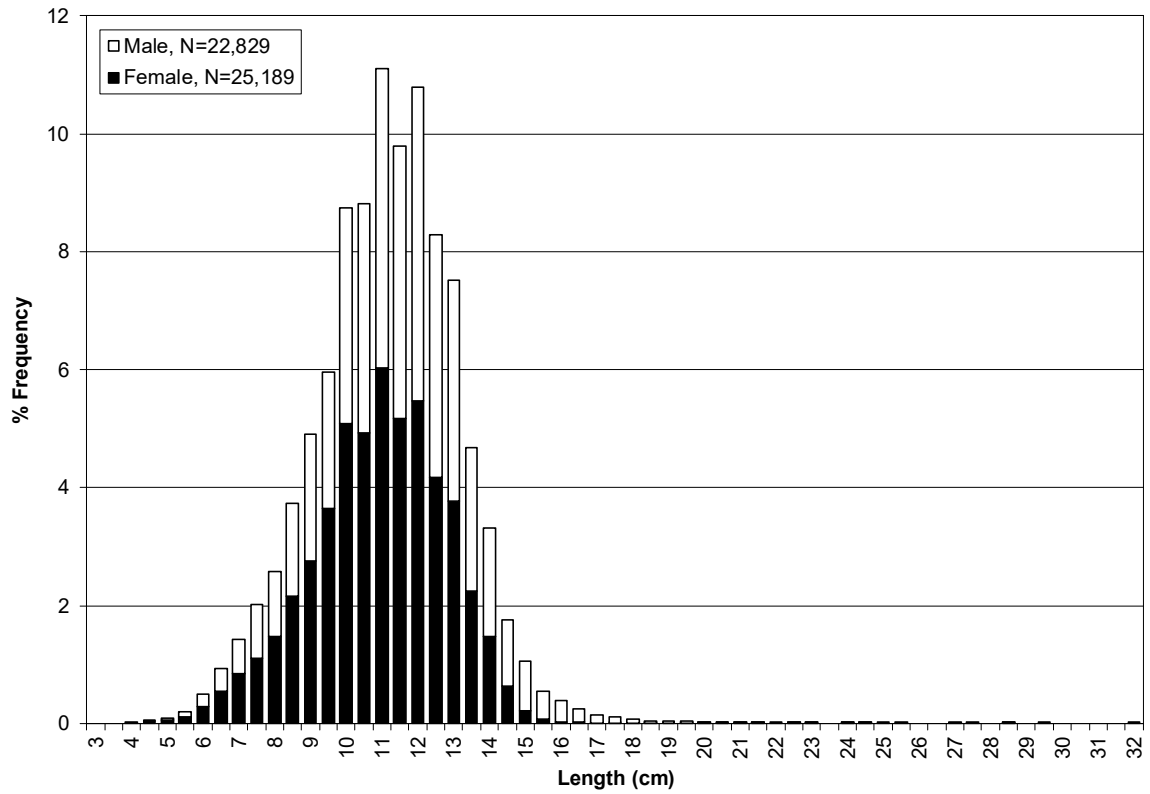


Figure E-4 *Doryteuthis gahi* Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship during Second Season 2025



F *Micromesistius australis* - Southern Blue Whiting

Table F-1 Total catch (tonnes) of *Micromesistius australis* by vessel type and year

TYPE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
TR	5,415	2,309	992	518	69	86	273	51	279	70
	5,415	2,309	992	518	69	86	273	51	279	70

Table F-2 Total catch (tonnes) of *Micromesistius australis* by month and year

MONTH	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	1,189	157	-	190	25	-	-	0	131	5
February	1,420	283	59	132	31	15	3	34	120	54
March	1,002	176	64	3	0	0	0	0	8	4
April	816	14	21	1	0	0	149	0	0	2
May	83	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	1	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
July	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
August	580	616	704	192	0	0	4	2	0	0
September	116	515	52	0	2	21	113	2	6	0
October	40	482	2	0	10	48	3	2	0	0
November	52	60	2	-	0	-	0	-	-	-
December	114	2	76	-	-	1	1	9	13	4
	5,415	2,309	992	518	69	86	273	51	279	70

Table F-3 Total catch (tonnes) of *Micromesistius australis* by fishing fleet and year

NATION	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ES	4,578	1,796	925	431	49	2	2	13	57	4
FK	800	509	67	87	20	84	271	38	221	66
KR	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK	29	4	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
	5,415	2,309	992	518	69	86	273	51	279	70

Table F-4 Total catch (tonnes) of *Micromesistius australis* by licence used and year

LICENCE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A	404	32	28	5	0	0	3	6	103	1
C	0	7	-	0	0	0	149	1	8	5
E	85	98	30	14	11	63	97	36	126	59
F	8	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G	1,566	154	53	4	-	0	0	0	0	1
S	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	3,204	1,740	846	495	55	2	1	8	42	4
X	130	278	35	0	2	21	24	0	-	0
	5,415	2,309	992	518	69	86	273	51	279	70

Table F-5 Total catch (tonnes) of *Micromesistius australis* by gross tonnage (GT) and year

GT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
400-599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
600-799	499	65	2	0	0	0	0	1	-	0
800-999	1,118	195	52	40	10	0	0	4	13	0
1,000-1,499	1,845	857	204	211	21	2	23	13	129	55
1,500-1,999	1,812	956	724	214	37	49	158	1	14	4
2,000-2,999	141	237	9	52	1	34	92	33	122	11
>2,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5,415	2,309	992	518	69	86	273	51	279	70

Table F-6 Total catch (tonnes) of *Micromesistius australis* by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

LOA	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<45	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-49	23	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-54	527	105	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
55-59	1,128	155	52	43	10	0	0	4	13	0
60-64	1,317	432	144	107	11	2	10	7	115	1
65-69	1,333	1,028	759	288	20	1	11	6	27	54
70-79	915	400	24	34	27	67	152	1	3	11
80-89	121	116	7	46	1	1	90	33	118	2
>89	25	72	3	-	0	15	10	0	2	1
	5,415	2,309	992	518	69	86	273	51	279	70

Figure F-1 *Micromesistius australis* First Season 2025 (01 Jan-30 Jun)

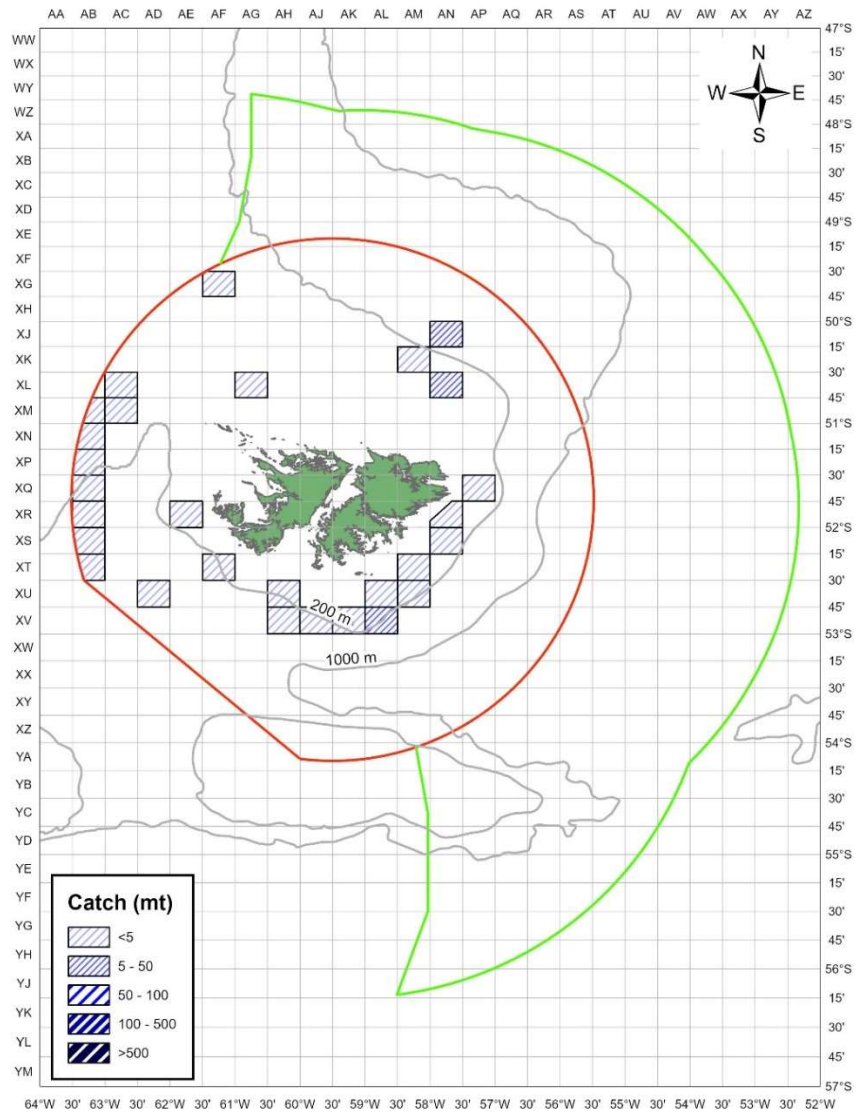


Figure F-2 *M. australis* Second Season 2025 (01 Jul-31 Dec)

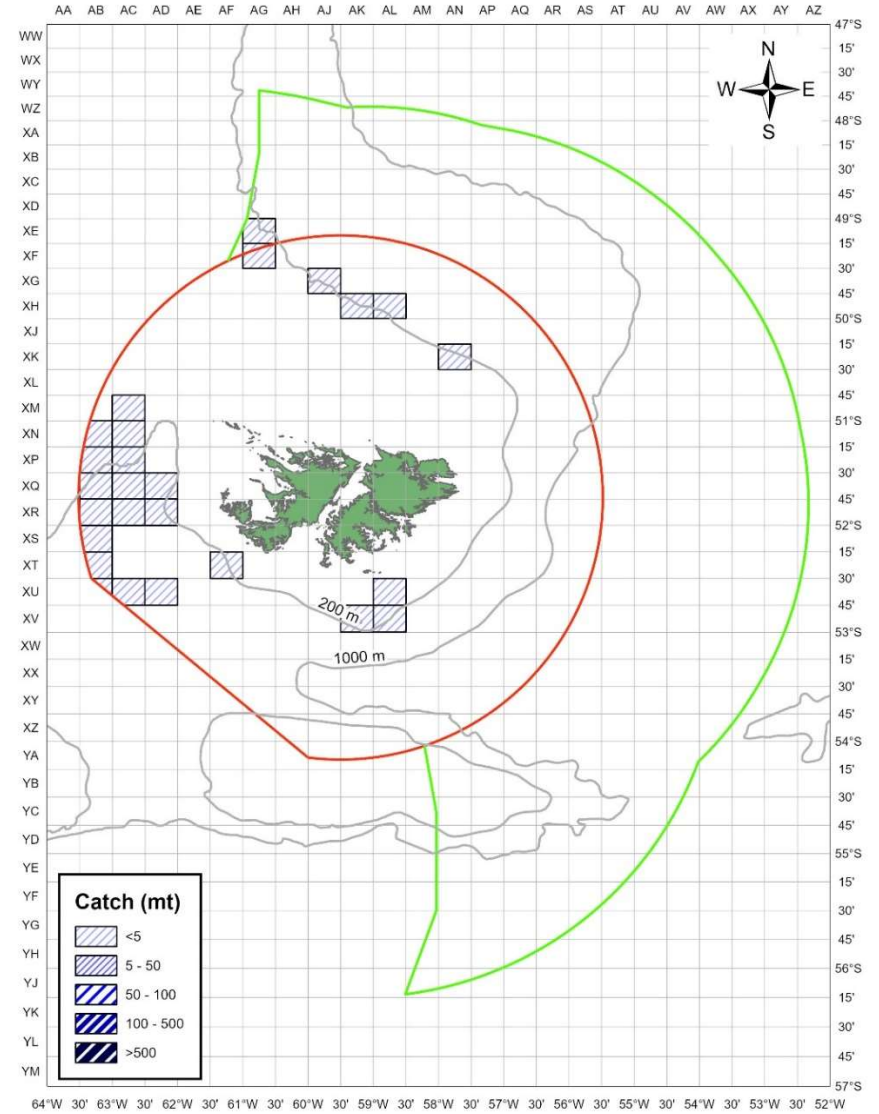
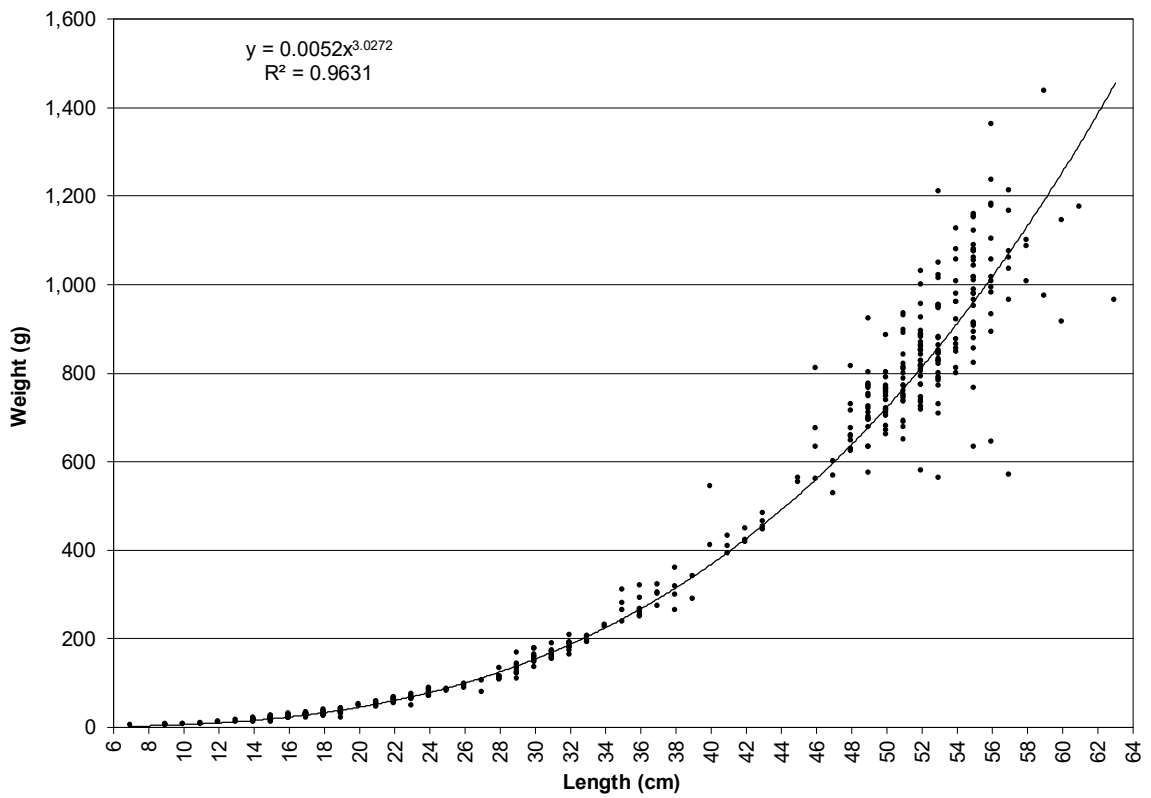
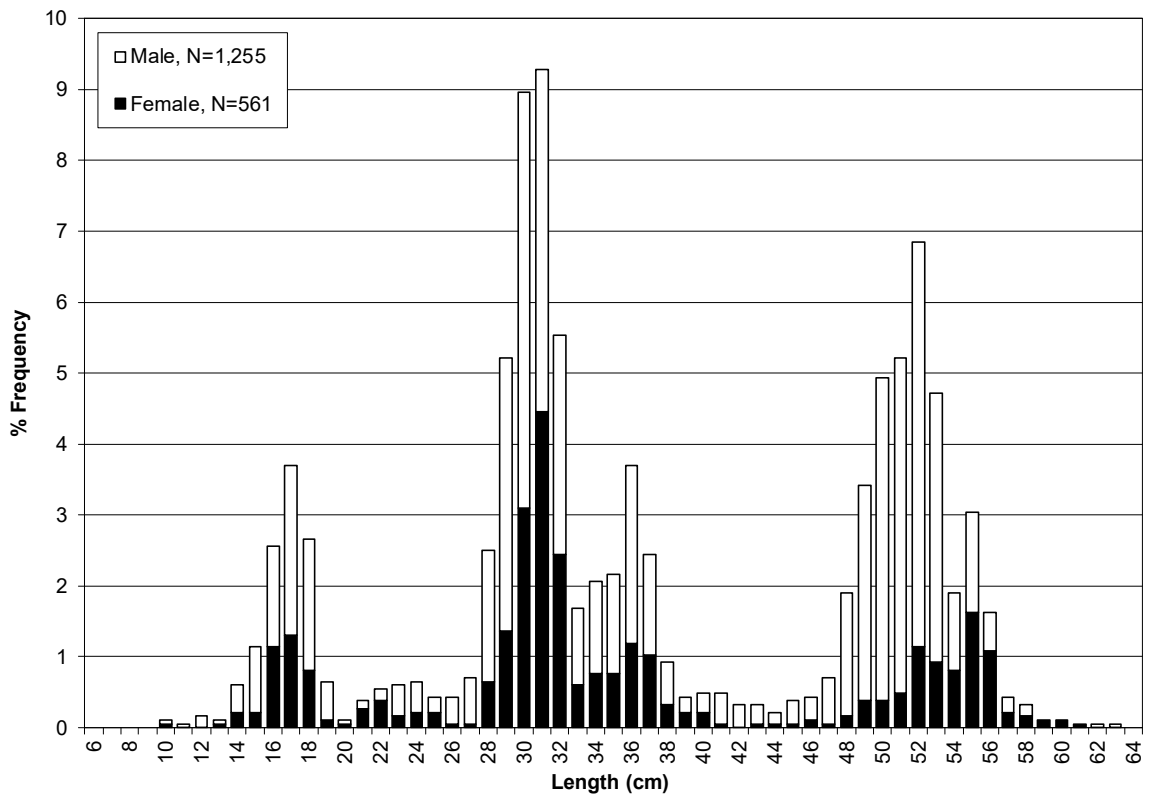


Figure F-3 *Micromesistius australis* Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship in 2025



G *Macruronus magellanicus* - Hoki

Table G-1 Total catch (tonnes) of *Macruronus magellanicus* by vessel type and year

TYPE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
TR	11,562	4,053	4,439	7,407	7,680	1,914	2,326	3,430	2,490	694
	11,562	4,053	4,439	7,407	7,680	1,914	2,326	3,430	2,490	694

Table G-2 Total catch (tonnes) of *Macruronus magellanicus* by month and year

MONTH	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	211	22	-	3,988	1,682	-	-	761	2,186	0
February	4,655	146	639	2,078	3,414	31	10	467	23	1
March	2,277	530	901	1,046	267	219	67	118	76	438
April	2,596	770	503	77	766	105	641	196	14	166
May	1,082	733	1,162	8	821	95	4	3	160	4
June	99	19	4	3	465	8	1	0	15	63
July	25	273	29	2	137	0	0	1	1	15
August	90	316	2	5	30	0	0	10	1	5
September	6	47	28	9	34	0	0	47	1	1
October	45	878	127	9	62	240	0	1	0	0
November	290	311	217	0	3	334	107	-	-	-
December	185	9	827	182	-	882	1,495	1,825	13	2
	11,562	4,053	4,439	7,407	7,680	1,914	2,326	3,430	2,490	694

Table G-3 Total catch (tonnes) of *Macruronus magellanicus* by fishing fleet and year

NATION	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ES	8,886	3,548	3,880	6,114	5,997	1,841	2,240	2,964	2,065	331
FK	2,378	467	555	1,291	1,568	73	85	466	425	362
KR	211	19	3	2	0	-	1	-	-	-
UK	87	18	0	0	115	-	-	-	-	-
	11,562	4,053	4,439	7,407	7,680	1,914	2,326	3,430	2,490	694

Table G-4 Total catch (tonnes) of *Macruronus magellanicus* by licence used and year

LICENCE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A	1,421	259	234	176	128	14	129	568	687	106
B	-	8	1	2	0	-	1	-	-	-
C	0	1	0	8	88	0	0	0	1	0
E	53	79	31	9	14	31	10	15	22	2
F	55	21	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
G	5,232	1,858	1,779	941	1,446	275	621	199	68	423
S	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	4,799	1,775	2,364	6,262	5,975	1,593	1,564	2,649	1,713	163
X	0	51	26	7	29	0	0	0	-	0
	11,562	4,053	4,439	7,407	7,680	1,914	2,326	3,430	2,490	694

Table G-5 Total catch (tonnes) of *Macruronus magellanicus* by gross tonnage (GT) and year

GT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
400-599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
600-799	1,155	323	307	110	263	23	20	176	28	78
800-999	3,569	615	768	1,999	1,288	158	135	593	815	72
1,000-1,499	2,992	2,371	2,163	4,009	3,498	1,580	1,001	2,068	1,507	164
1,500-1,999	3,813	644	1,201	934	2,473	152	1,170	593	124	231
2,000-2,999	31	100	0	354	158	1	0	0	17	148
>2,999	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11,562	4,053	4,439	7,407	7,680	1,914	2,326	3,430	2,490	694

Table G-6 Total catch (tonnes) of *Macruronus magellanicus* by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

LOA	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<45	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-49	234	0	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-54	1,619	355	305	112	601	59	21	177	53	94
55-59	2,985	812	894	2,057	1,040	122	134	593	790	56
60-64	1,694	1,487	1,420	2,144	1,533	1,370	971	1,145	911	113
65-69	2,011	1,031	989	2,138	2,759	322	804	1,086	620	142
70-79	2,208	259	718	775	1,653	41	395	401	100	288
80-89	643	87	58	173	81	0	0	28	16	0
>89	1	22	0	7	11	1	0	-	-	0
	11,562	4,053	4,439	7,407	7,680	1,914	2,326	3,430	2,490	694

Figure G-1 *Macruronus magellanicus* First Season 2025 (01 Jan-30 Jun)

Figure G-2 *Macruronus magellanicus* Second Season 2025 (01 Jul-31 Dec)

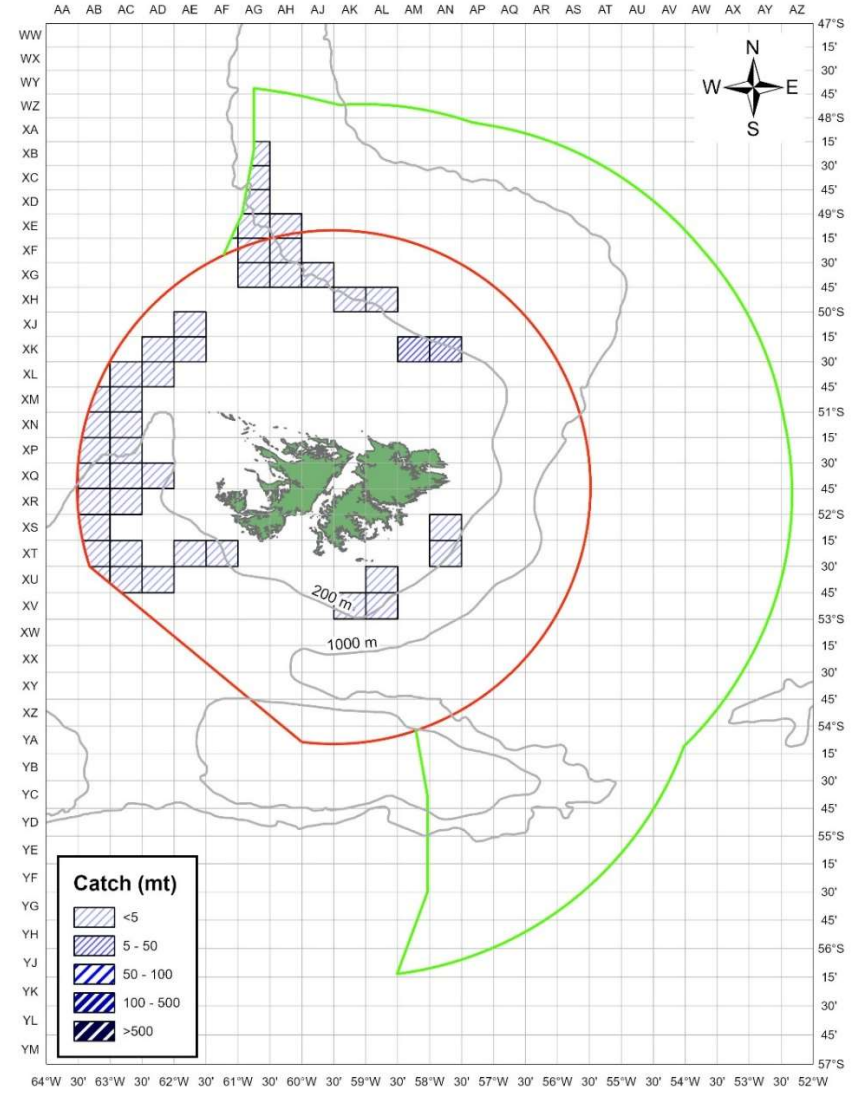
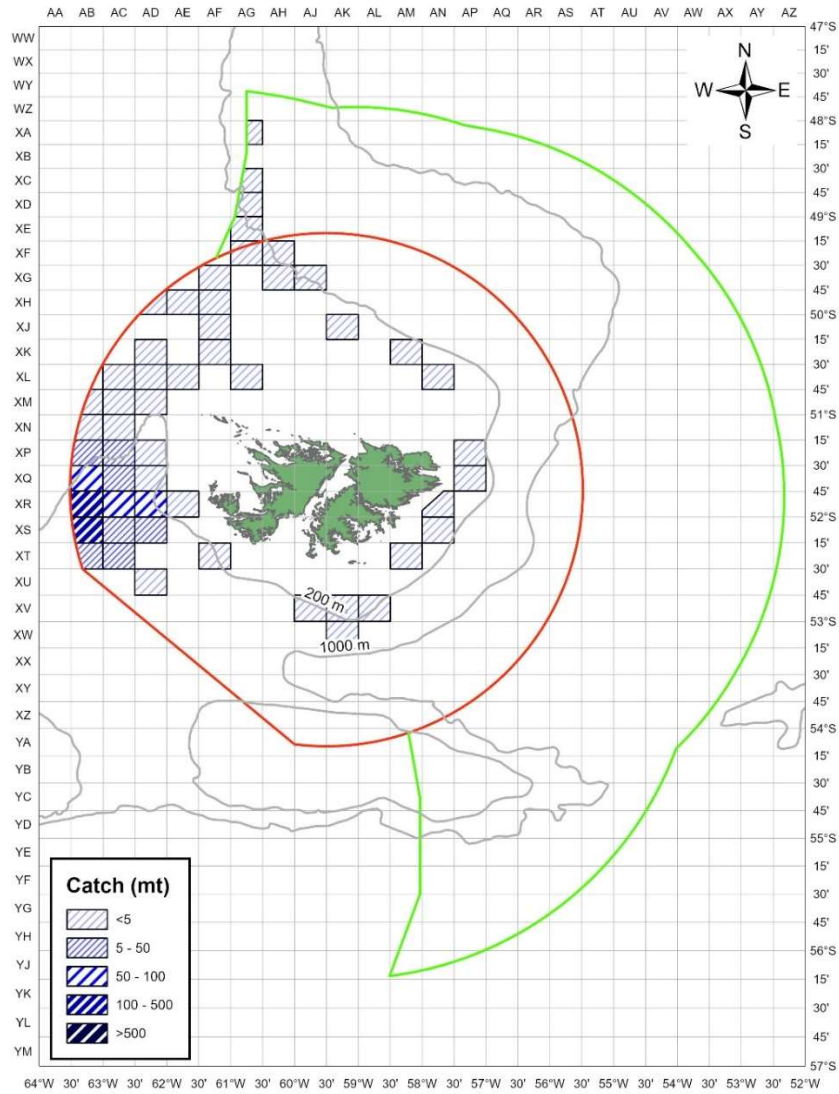
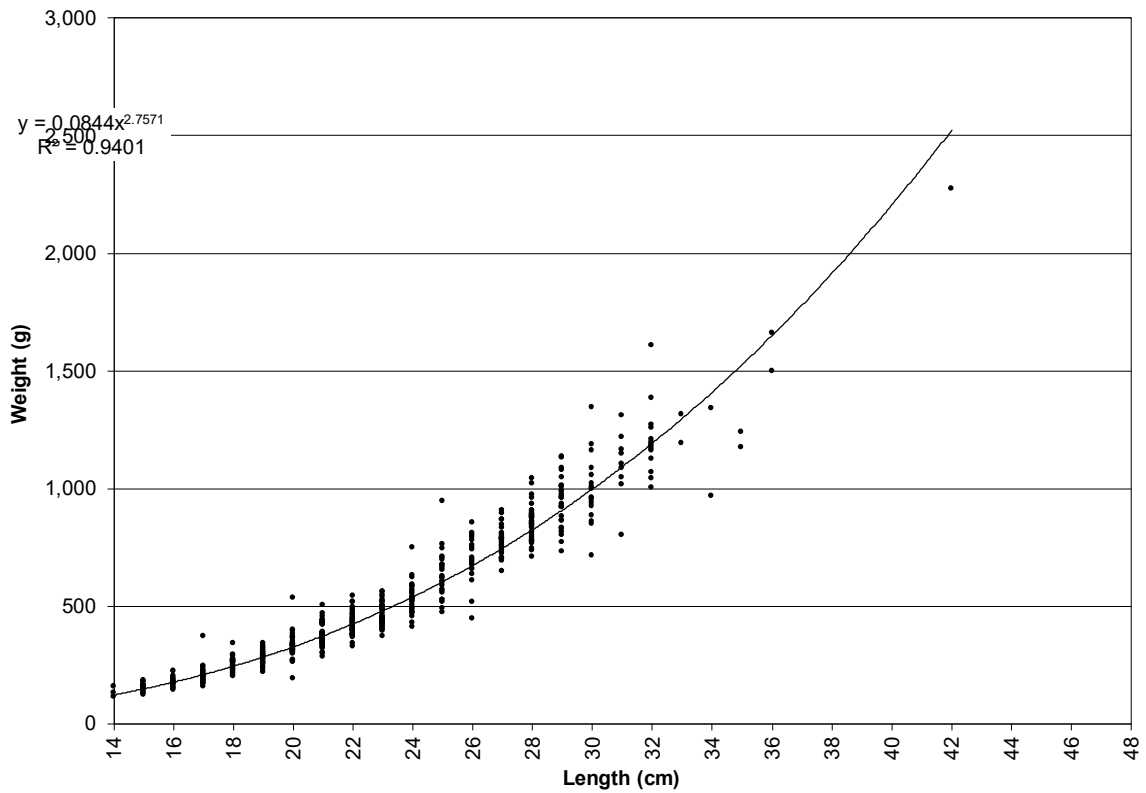
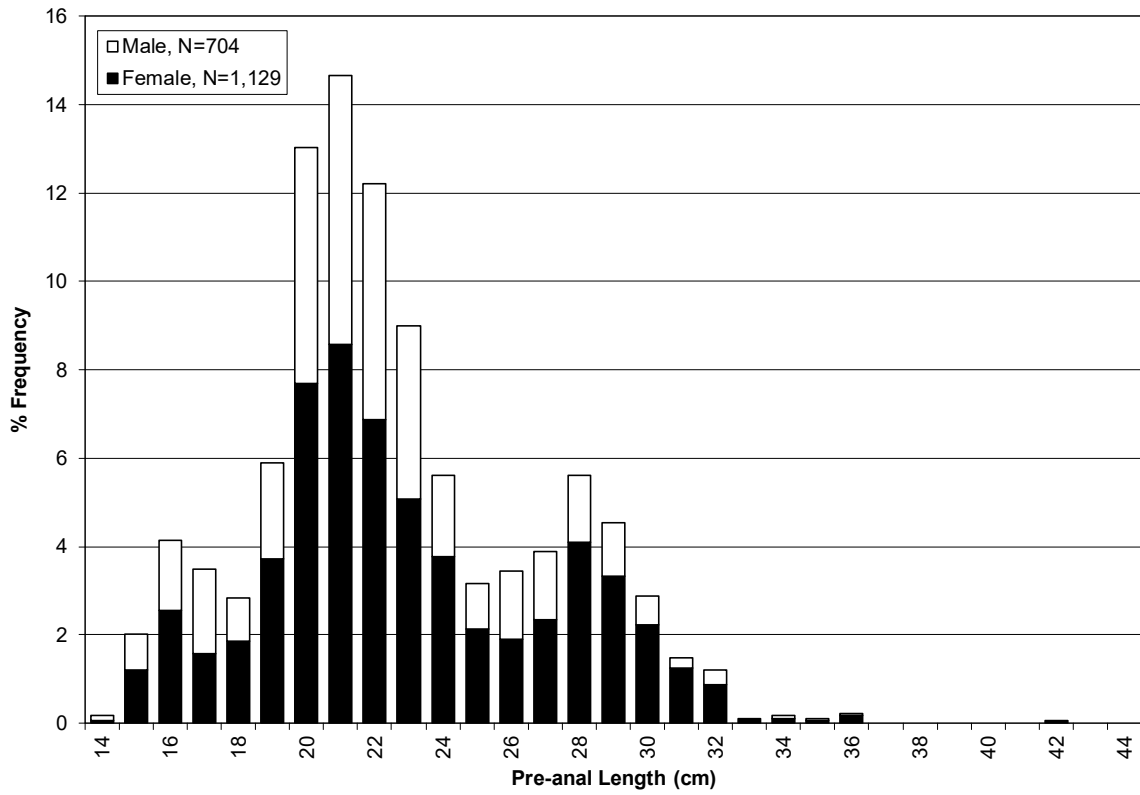


Figure G-3 *Macrurus magellanicus* Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship in 2025



H *Salilota australis* - Red cod

Table H-1 Total catch (tonnes) of *Salilota australis* by vessel type and year

TYPE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
LO	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
TR	3,143	1,379	1,655	1,768	1,421	1,189	750	1,127	909	973
	3,143	1,379	1,655	1,768	1,421	1,189	750	1,127	909	973

Table H-2 Total catch (tonnes) of *Salilota australis* by month and year

MONTH	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	143	33	-	310	101	-	-	30	121	0
February	479	24	47	367	309	6	13	60	30	4
March	181	101	64	220	42	40	36	43	77	205
April	270	245	154	169	110	123	157	89	71	156
May	527	138	451	168	175	264	68	105	77	64
June	198	38	102	116	144	223	83	100	122	137
July	138	134	200	131	103	186	40	146	35	136
August	369	223	134	167	65	50	52	63	104	104
September	135	248	108	72	168	158	109	309	205	124
October	562	144	163	26	166	33	106	78	58	26
November	74	40	129	3	37	29	8	-	-	-
December	66	12	103	19	0	77	79	104	9	17
	3,143	1,379	1,655	1,768	1,421	1,189	750	1,127	909	973

Table H-3 Total catch (tonnes) of *Salilota australis* by fishing fleet and year

NATION	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ES	2,237	1,027	1,073	1,400	1,122	1,024	596	739	564	498
FK	878	319	565	353	295	164	154	388	345	475
KR	18	14	17	1	0	1	0	-	-	-
UK	10	18	0	15	4	-	-	-	-	-
	3,143	1,379	1,655	1,768	1,421	1,189	750	1,127	909	973

Table H-4 Total catch (tonnes) of *Salilota australis* by licence used and year

LICENCE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A	602	253	738	297	297	322	460	804	645	621
B	-	3	1	1	0	1	0	-	-	-
C	5	50	3	18	2	14	28	5	64	57
E	21	16	18	42	4	7	21	55	13	11
F	24	14	11	2	29	-	-	-	-	-
G	838	397	401	409	259	314	122	98	96	199
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
W	1,590	574	471	963	736	525	119	166	91	80
X	64	71	11	35	92	6	0	0	-	6
	3,143	1,379	1,655	1,768	1,421	1,189	750	1,127	909	973

Table H-5 Total catch (tonnes) of *Salilota australis* by gross tonnage (GT) and year

GT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
400-599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
600-799	480	143	360	171	100	69	48	82	69	114
800-999	783	275	336	372	202	218	117	153	135	157
1,000-1,499	793	409	517	790	563	520	263	408	338	236
1,500-1,999	1,053	469	425	399	459	366	309	446	312	334
2,000-2,999	34	83	17	36	96	16	13	38	55	132
>2,999	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3,143	1,379	1,655	1,768	1,421	1,189	750	1,127	909	973

Table H-6 Total catch (tonnes) of *Salilota australis* by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

LOA	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<45	56	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
45-49	99	12	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-54	584	230	390	239	182	166	77	99	98	152
55-59	574	218	260	386	136	178	88	136	106	120
60-64	351	122	250	336	274	320	181	262	216	147
65-69	658	380	276	461	425	328	181	219	178	143
70-79	688	345	305	297	313	190	205	300	270	359
80-89	132	52	54	43	36	3	15	110	25	39
>89	2	19	5	6	47	4	3	0	16	14
	3,143	1,379	1,655	1,768	1,421	1,189	750	1,127	909	973

Figure H-1 *Salilota australis* First Season 2025 (01 Jan-30 Jun)

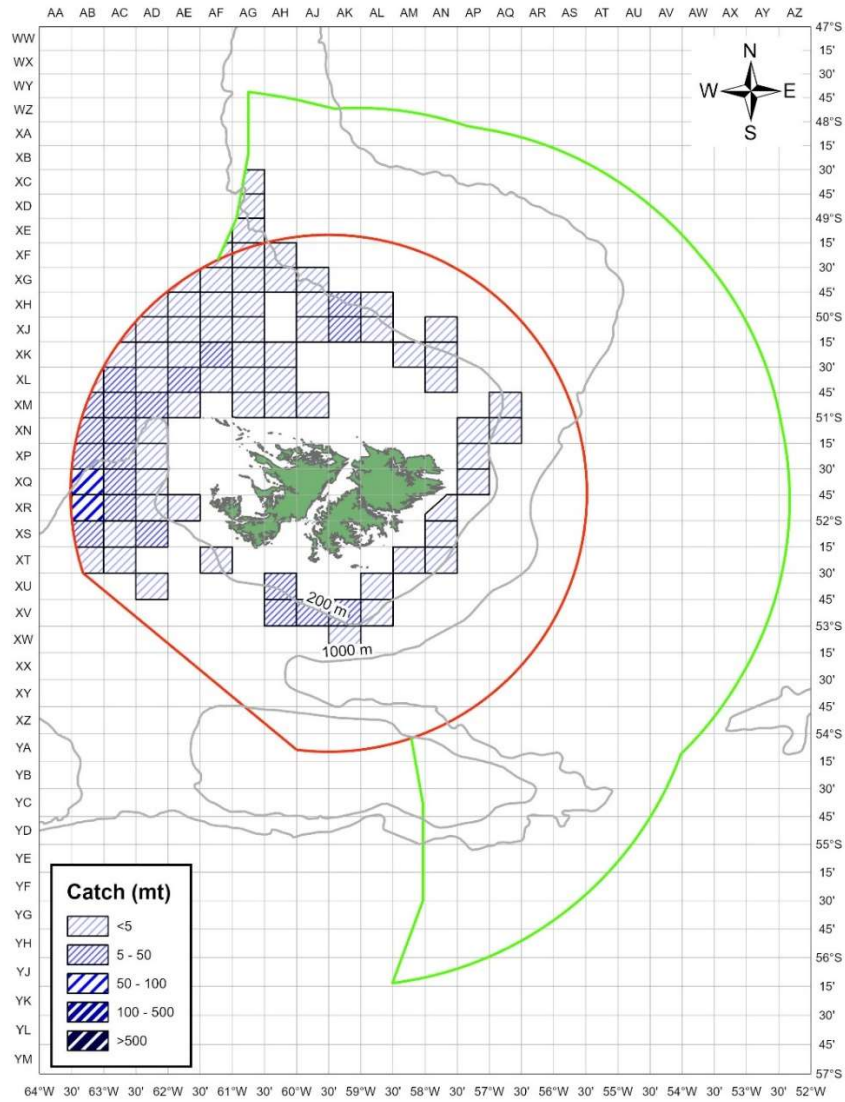


Figure H-2 *Salilota australis* Second Season 2025 (01 Jul-31 Dec)

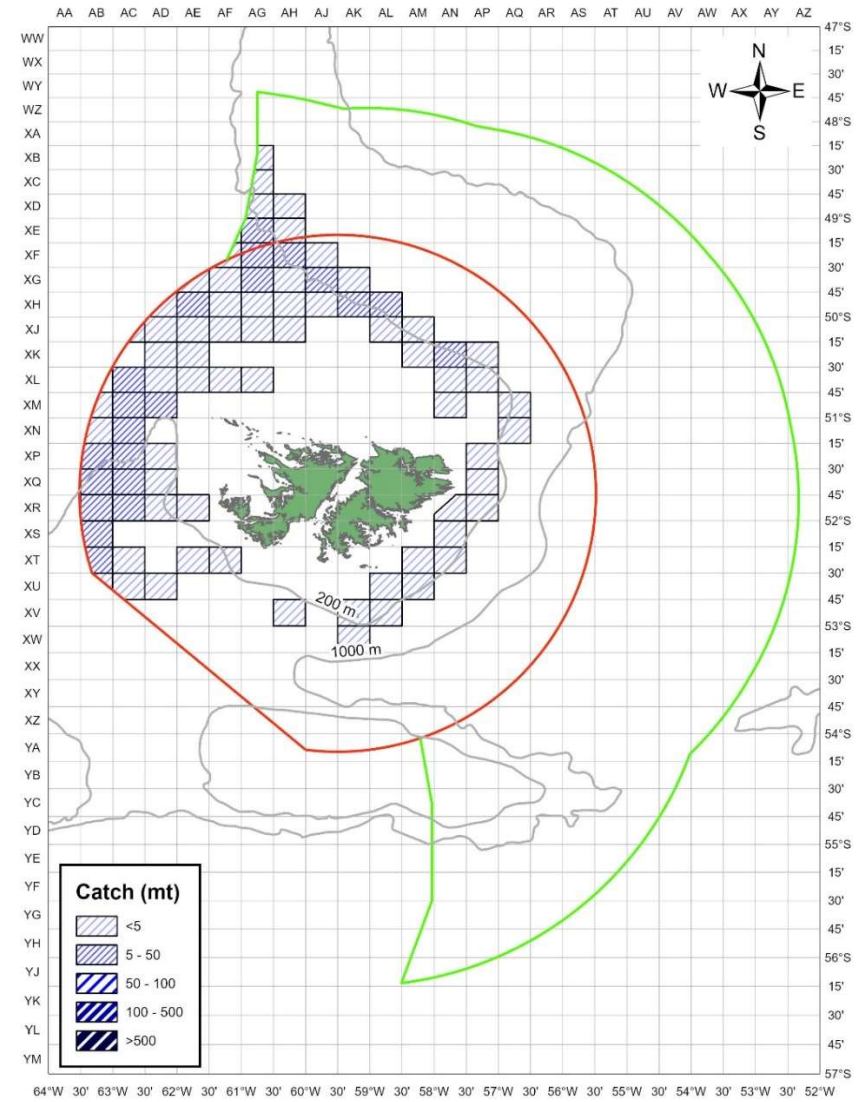
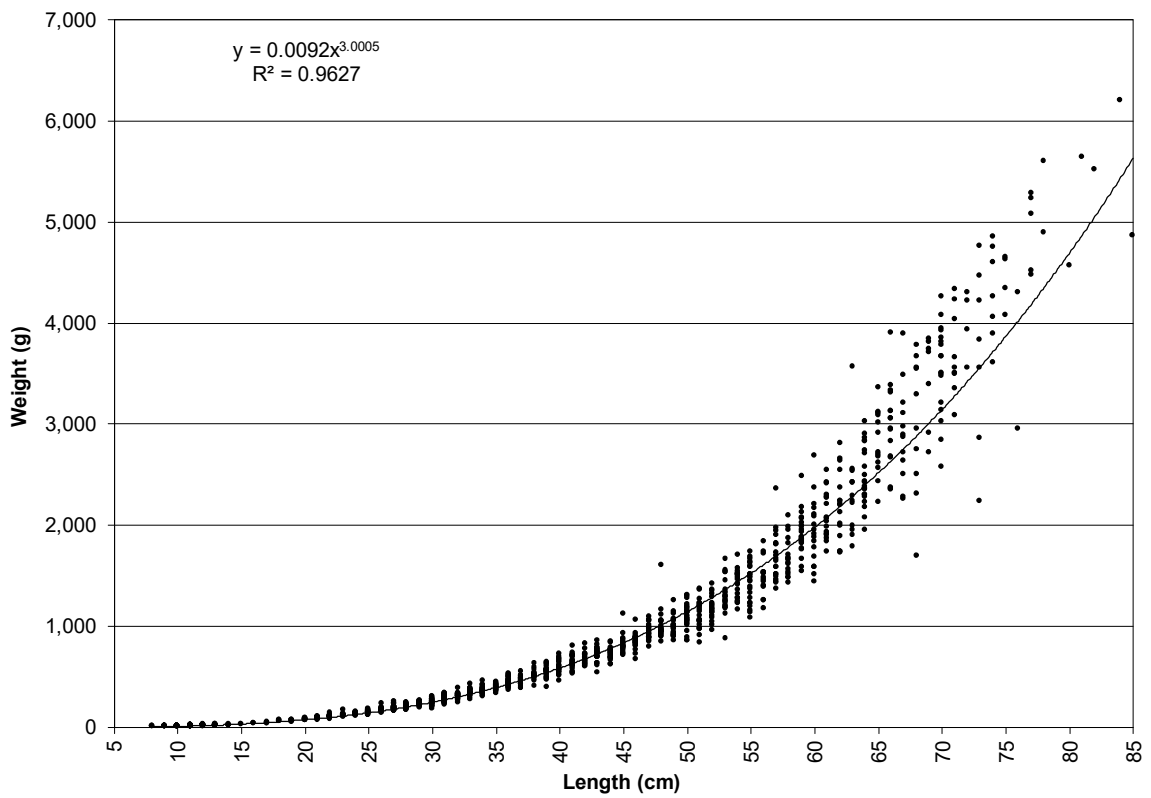
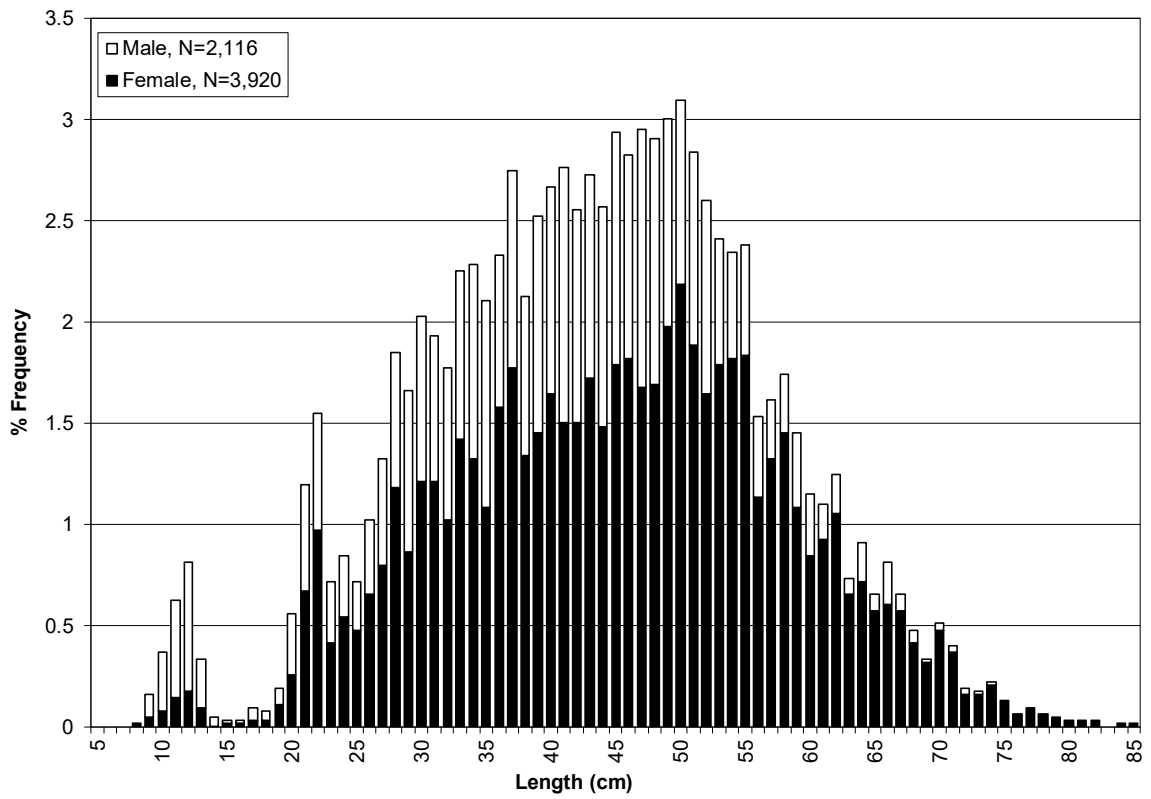


Figure H-3 *Salilota australis* Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship in 2025



I *Merluccius* spp. - Hakes

Table I-1 Total catch (tonnes) of *Merluccius* spp. by vessel type and year

TYPE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
LO	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
TR	23,893	15,760	27,140	53,474	43,378	59,181	62,828	60,709	54,761	63,365
	23,893	15,760	27,140	53,474	43,378	59,181	62,828	60,709	54,761	63,365

Table I-2 Total catch (tonnes) of *Merluccius* spp. by month and year

MONTH	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	62	10	-	42	18	-	-	7	42	0
February	229	11	12	164	50	9	14	177	33	44
March	155	237	144	1,708	294	506	767	1,370	2,357	2,018
April	821	2,236	1,130	6,642	3,640	4,755	6,665	7,097	4,604	11,447
May	5,847	2,589	5,183	11,418	7,335	12,689	8,444	8,664	7,254	9,204
June	3,500	1,696	4,130	10,181	6,949	7,590	7,731	9,189	8,047	8,147
July	3,461	2,875	5,242	9,947	7,027	7,994	9,456	11,094	9,070	8,813
August	3,453	1,821	3,830	7,215	5,000	6,647	11,111	9,622	10,456	11,433
September	3,273	3,414	4,170	5,403	6,769	13,154	11,772	11,617	11,106	10,354
October	3,054	840	3,177	743	5,379	5,378	6,676	1,845	1,787	1,891
November	27	23	107	9	917	436	183	-	-	-
December	10	5	15	3	-	23	9	27	4	12
	23,893	15,760	27,140	53,474	43,378	59,181	62,828	60,709	54,761	63,365

Table I-3 Total catch (tonnes) of *Merluccius* spp. by fishing fleet and year

NATION	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ES	18,858	11,019	19,481	45,145	38,963	50,281	53,695	45,742	37,528	38,830
FK	4,737	4,443	7,338	7,981	4,303	8,818	9,122	14,967	17,233	24,535
KR	191	199	210	25	26	82	11	-	-	-
UK	106	98	112	322	85	-	-	-	-	-
	23,893	15,760	27,140	53,474	43,378	59,181	62,828	60,709	54,761	63,365

Table I-4 Total catch (tonnes) of *Merluccius* spp. by licence used and year

LICENCE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A	15,620	11,181	20,451	27,260	20,863	30,505	55,464	55,855	48,483	53,612
B	-	76	46	25	26	82	11	-	-	-
C	6	11	69	125	117	45	315	304	601	407
E	3	33	39	92	83	62	179	164	264	289
F	406	191	116	214	494	-	-	-	-	-
G	3,285	3,034	3,285	11,207	8,255	12,103	6,000	4,102	5,000	7,542
W	4,530	1,174	3,047	14,461	13,284	16,131	814	219	413	799
X	42	60	88	90	255	253	45	66	-	716
	23,893	15,760	27,140	53,474	43,378	59,181	62,828	60,709	54,761	63,365

Table I-5 Total catch (tonnes) of *Merluccius* spp. by gross tonnage (GT) and year

GT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
400-599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
600-799	2,171	2,336	3,085	6,069	2,840	3,771	4,472	4,578	4,782	5,249
800-999	4,452	2,699	8,379	12,741	8,986	15,190	15,768	13,552	11,253	14,040
1,000-1,499	12,016	5,998	10,653	20,446	19,714	26,015	22,667	20,715	18,791	17,613
1,500-1,999	5,034	4,516	4,931	14,125	11,171	13,877	19,419	21,688	18,585	20,078
2,000-2,999	211	210	92	92	667	327	501	176	1,349	6,384
>2,999	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	23,893	15,760	27,140	53,474	43,378	59,181	62,828	60,709	54,761	63,365

Table I-6 Total catch (tonnes) of *Merluccius spp.* by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

LOA	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<45	51	-	109	-	377	-	-	-	-	-
45-49	990	767	1,961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-54	3,269	3,067	4,963	8,922	5,422	7,895	8,108	7,313	7,828	7,895
55-59	4,541	2,811	7,083	14,831	8,335	14,358	12,133	10,817	8,207	11,395
60-64	6,149	1,640	3,835	8,964	10,691	14,089	17,084	15,256	12,793	10,032
65-69	4,548	3,084	4,152	11,020	9,919	12,722	10,420	9,115	7,609	10,458
70-79	3,961	3,480	4,783	9,280	7,854	9,970	14,755	16,868	17,538	22,116
80-89	366	728	208	420	447	108	267	1,280	712	1,392
>89	18	182	47	37	333	39	62	60	74	77
	23,893	15,760	27,140	53,474	43,378	59,181	62,828	60,709	54,761	63,365

Figure I-1 *Merluccius spp.* First Season 2025 (01 Jan-30 Jun)

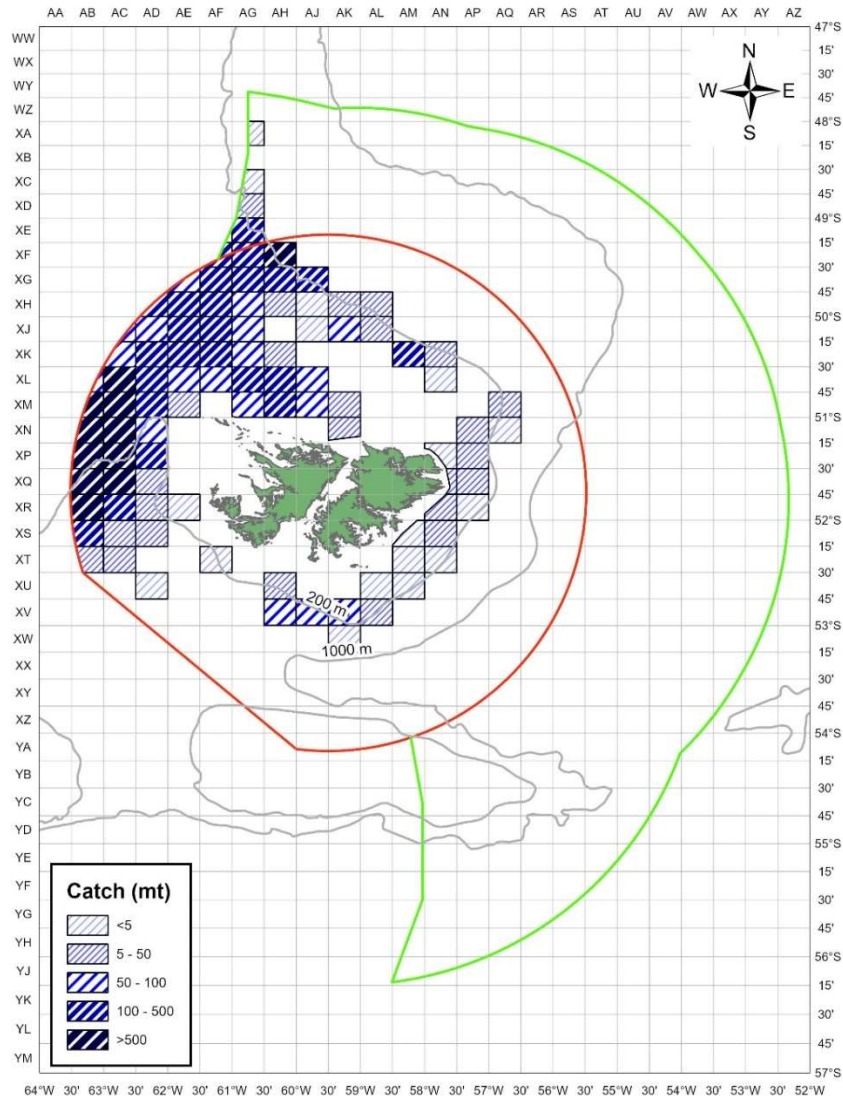


Figure I-2 *Merluccius spp.* Second Season 2025 (01 Jul-31 Dec)

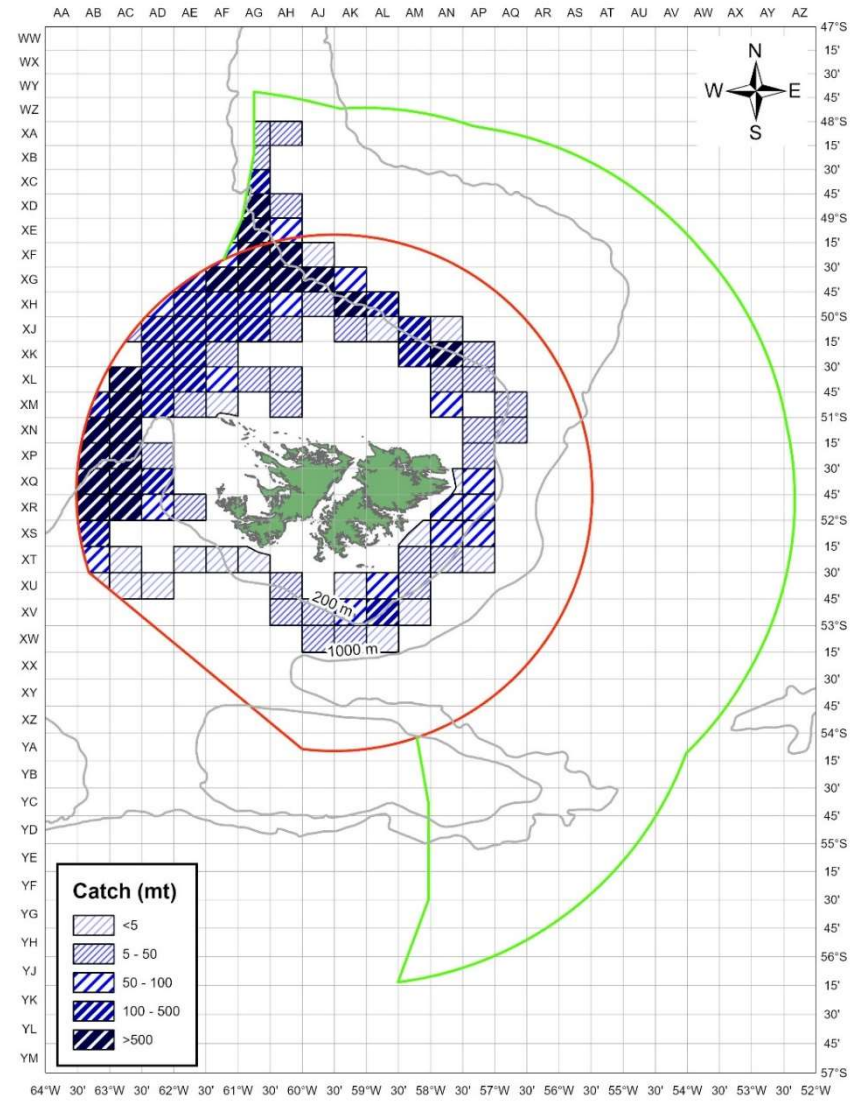
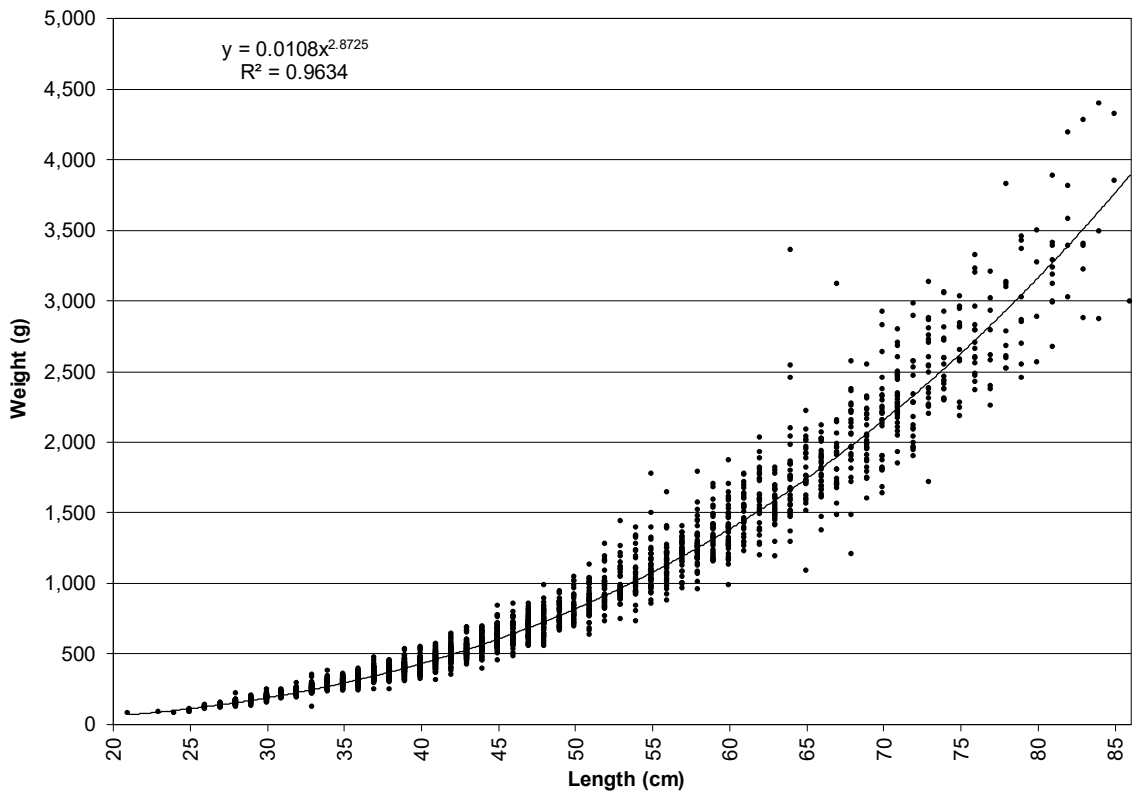
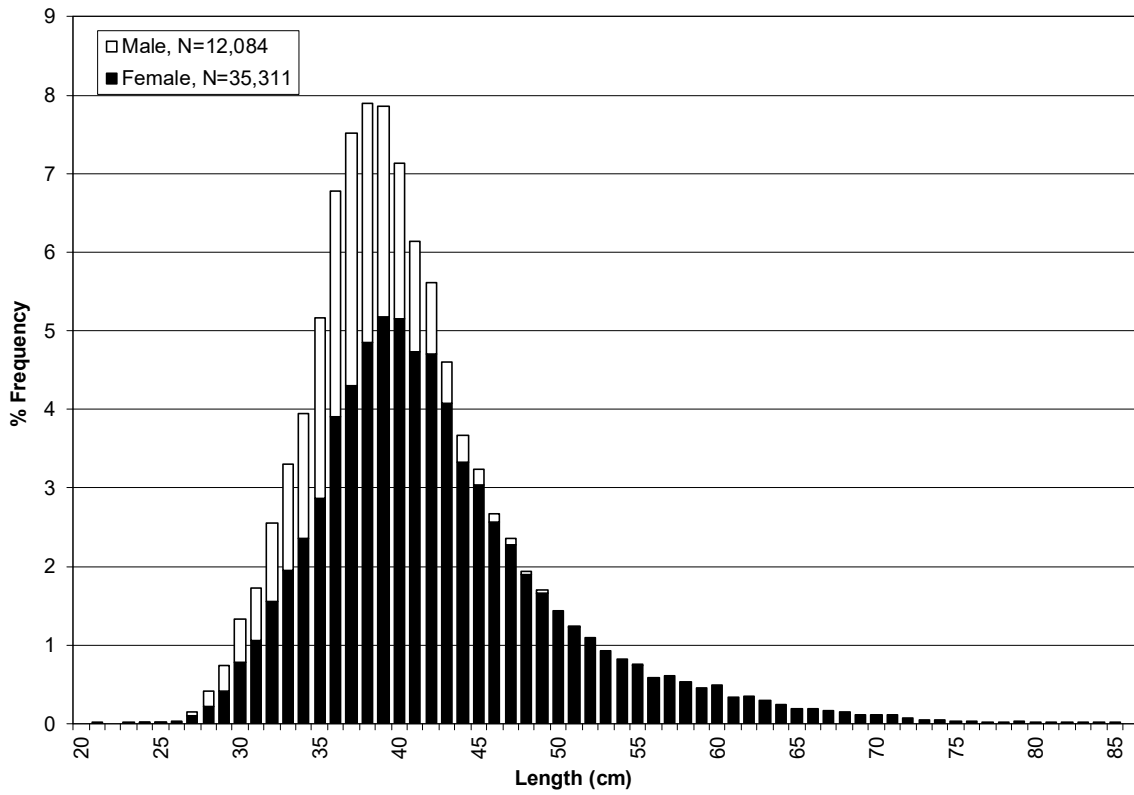


Figure I-3 *Merluccius spp.* Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship in 2025



J *Genypterus blacodes* - Kingclip

Table J-1 Total catch (tonnes) of *Genypterus blacodes* by vessel type and year

TYPE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
TR	1,612	1,632	1,443	1,710	1,625	1,708	1,340	1,456	1,173	1,030
	1,612	1,632	1,443	1,710	1,625	1,708	1,340	1,456	1,173	1,030

Table J-2 Total catch (tonnes) of *Genypterus blacodes* by month and year

MONTH	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	62	12	-	98	27	-	-	11	39	0
February	175	7	22	109	74	5	5	80	22	4
March	52	67	41	147	45	57	84	159	193	90
April	134	110	110	247	157	161	229	177	69	101
May	205	107	276	280	215	372	211	197	86	98
June	78	42	115	268	248	238	118	146	145	96
July	154	168	219	281	257	230	183	207	134	134
August	234	251	156	167	136	156	118	133	149	171
September	142	410	134	68	130	246	140	255	233	256
October	337	310	209	39	257	151	202	48	98	71
November	23	142	106	1	80	73	10	-	-	-
December	15	8	55	5	-	20	39	43	4	10
	1,612	1,632	1,443	1,710	1,625	1,708	1,340	1,456	1,173	1,030

Table J-3 Total catch (tonnes) of *Genypterus blacodes* by fishing fleet and year

NATION	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ES	1,280	1,386	1,069	1,459	1,461	1,422	1,085	1,039	772	577
FK	312	225	353	240	158	282	252	417	401	454
KR	19	10	18	8	2	4	3	-	-	-
UK	1	11	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
	1,612	1,632	1,443	1,710	1,625	1,708	1,340	1,456	1,173	1,030

Table J-4 Total catch (tonnes) of *Genypterus blacodes* by licence used and year

LICENCE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A	518	691	767	629	635	695	940	1,071	849	802
B	-	3	2	8	2	4	3	-	-	-
C	0	6	1	3	2	5	32	1	16	7
E	6	8	5	10	5	5	6	18	14	14
F	13	15	12	5	77	-	-	-	-	-
G	338	238	288	443	328	434	252	290	249	155
W	692	669	368	606	572	563	107	76	45	51
X	46	2	1	7	4	3	0	0	-	0
	1,612	1,632	1,443	1,710	1,625	1,708	1,340	1,456	1,173	1,030

Table J-5 Total catch (tonnes) of *Genypterus blacodes* by gross tonnage (GT) and year

GT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
400-599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
600-799	141	146	186	163	110	119	65	115	116	97
800-999	434	204	347	386	349	360	282	264	238	145
1,000-1,499	543	710	541	711	677	733	489	547	393	269
1,500-1,999	465	552	367	441	455	470	488	527	371	403
2,000-2,999	30	20	2	9	34	26	17	3	55	117
>2,999	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,612	1,632	1,443	1,710	1,625	1,708	1,340	1,456	1,173	1,030

Table J-6 Total catch (tonnes) of *Genypterus blacodes* by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

LOA	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<45	41	-	6	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
45-49	31	23	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-54	260	212	247	267	273	282	179	192	185	129
55-59	328	209	304	430	255	265	168	187	168	112
60-64	251	87	210	301	365	425	340	354	240	132
65-69	313	616	290	377	360	437	249	280	224	181
70-79	336	445	249	313	321	290	393	396	317	436
80-89	52	28	24	19	36	9	12	47	34	40
>89	0	12	1	4	5	1	0	0	4	0
	1,612	1,632	1,443	1,710	1,625	1,708	1,340	1,456	1,173	1,030

Figure J-1 *Genypterus blacodes* First Season 2025 (01 Jan-30 Jun)

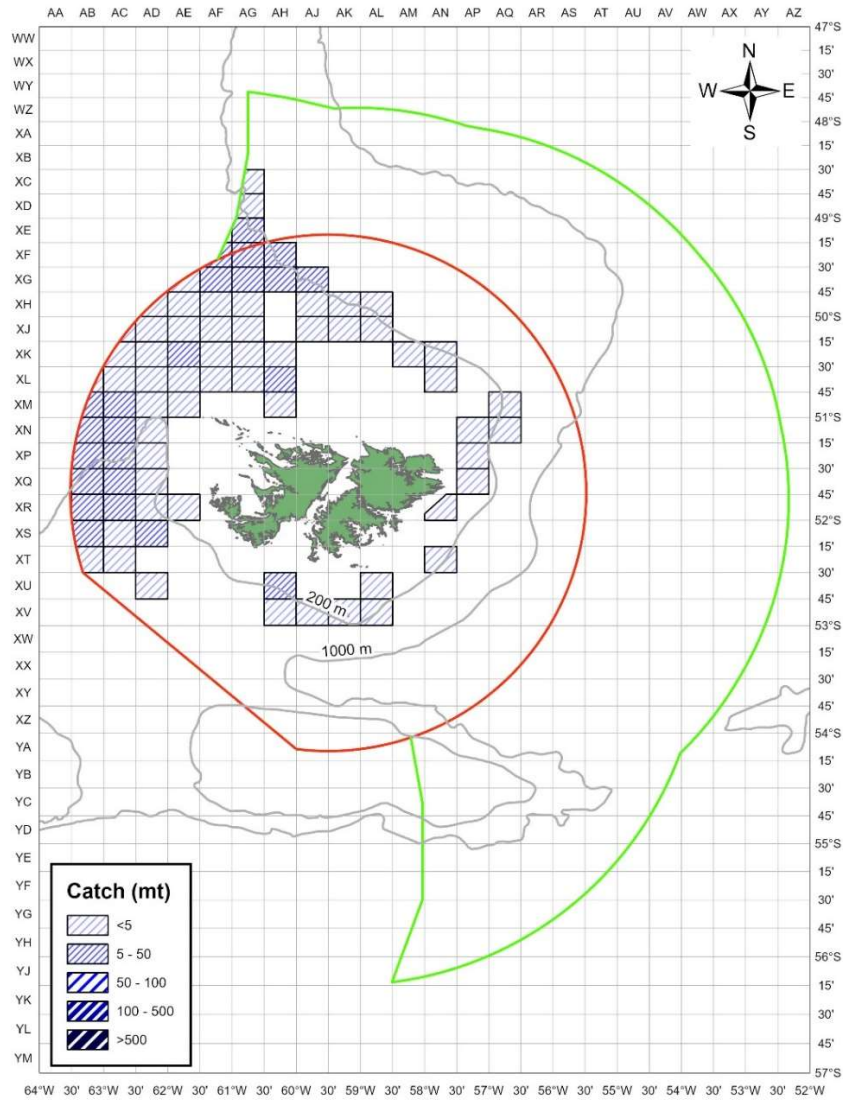


Figure J-2 *Genypterus blacodes* Second Season 2025 (01 Jul-31 Dec)

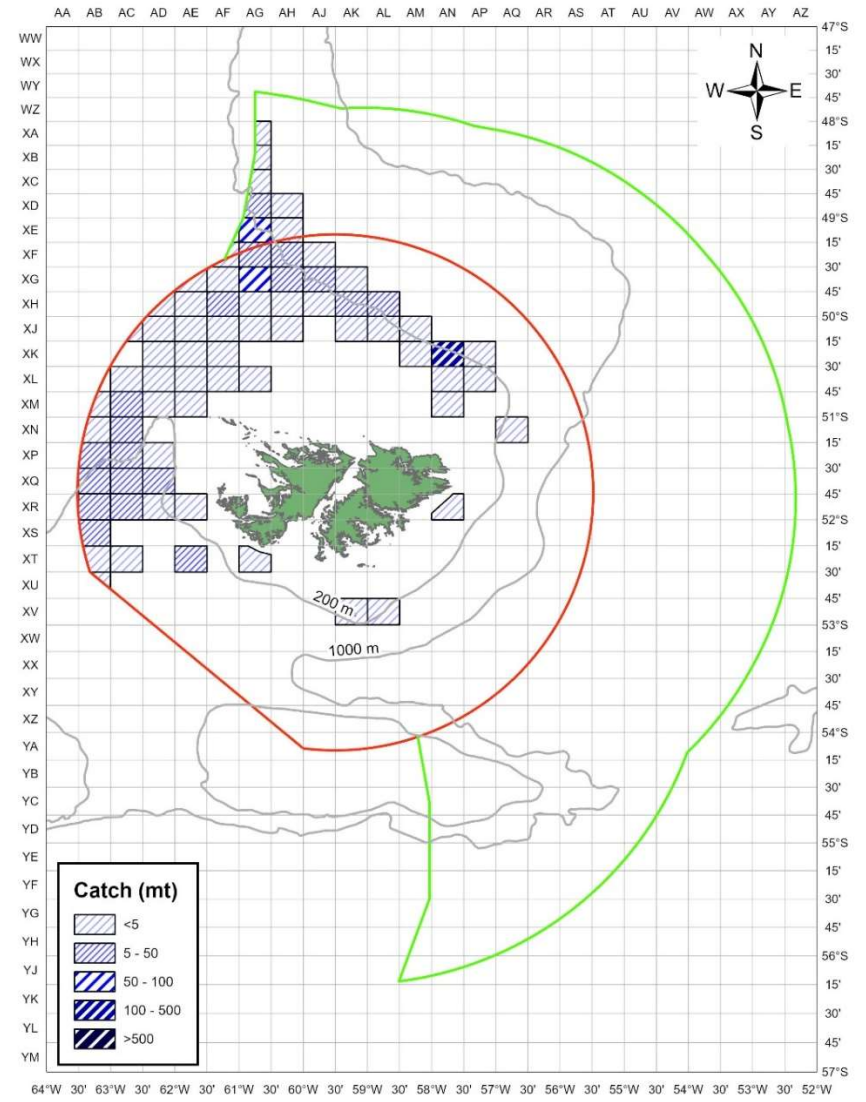
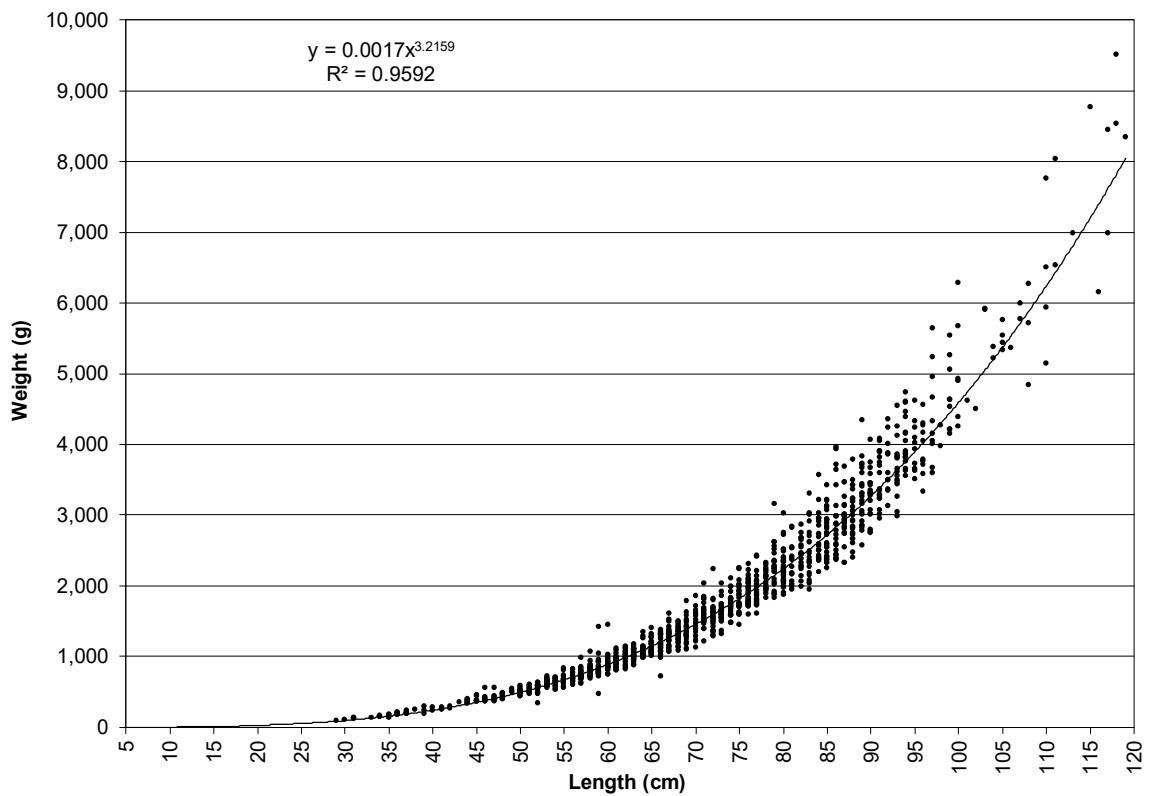
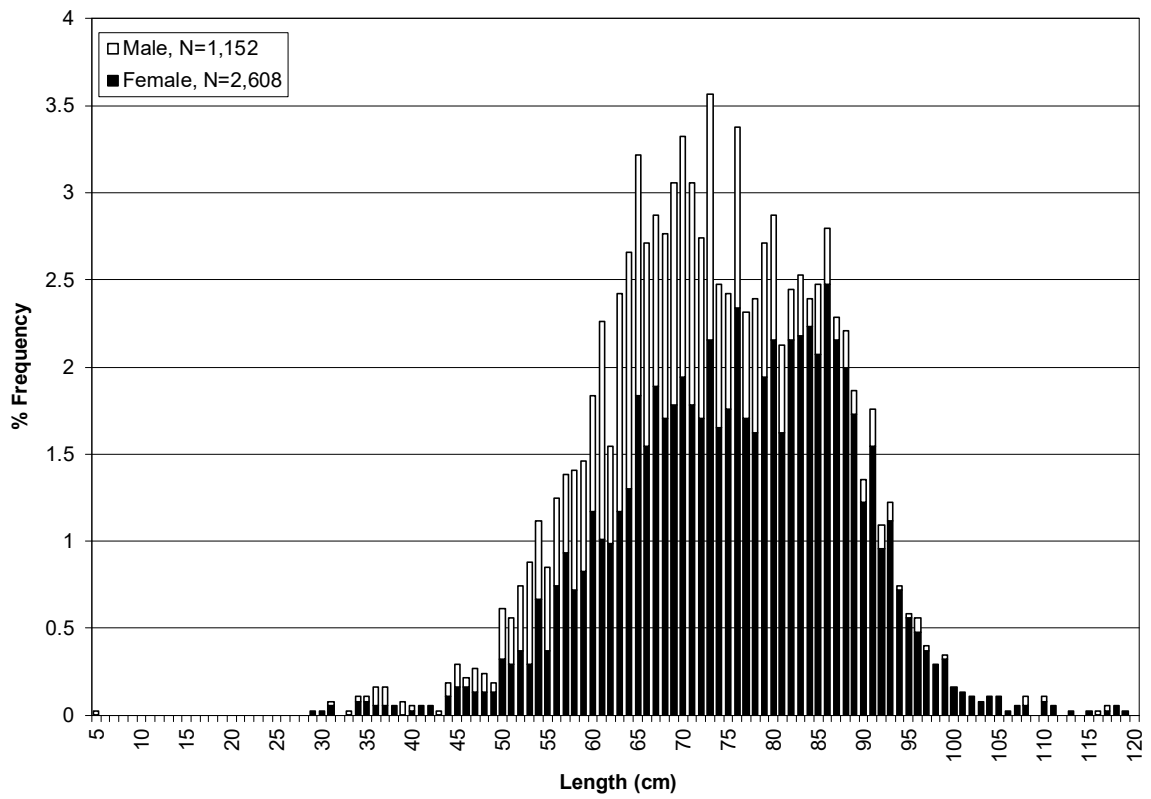


Figure J-3 *Genypterus blacodes* Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship in 2025



K *Dissostichus eleginoides* - Toothfish

Table K-1 Total catch (tonnes) of *Dissostichus eleginoides* by vessel type and year

TYPE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
LO	1,023	1,030	982	1,048	1,044	1,010	1,097	1,071	1,040	1,039
TR	476	489	277	268	203	85	43	95	154	307
	1,499	1,519	1,259	1,316	1,247	1,095	1,140	1,166	1,195	1,346

Table K-2 Total catch (tonnes) of *Dissostichus eleginoides* by month and year

MONTH	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	172	24	116	141	165	134	18	123	286	272
February	146	9	40	130	167	82	102	187	114	144
March	217	23	163	142	173	100	122	165	145	185
April	157	37	161	198	163	5	118	90	74	204
May	156	174	56	44	89	10	0	1	3	32
June	105	72	7	6	9	19	3	2	5	30
July	160	168	30	8	7	61	35	12	2	32
August	217	39	27	50	8	168	154	77	13	61
September	30	115	148	144	33	149	196	162	178	50
October	46	241	200	196	194	87	106	113	177	28
November	36	384	157	103	98	142	129	31	97	136
December	55	233	154	153	139	138	159	203	103	173
	1,499	1,519	1,259	1,316	1,247	1,095	1,140	1,166	1,195	1,346

Table K-3 Total catch (tonnes) of *Dissostichus eleginoides* by fishing fleet and year

NATION	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CL	-	249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ES	367	396	207	205	153	71	36	75	106	198
FK	1,122	833	1,045	1,111	1,092	1,023	1,104	1,091	1,089	1,148
KR	10	40	6	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK	-	1	1	0	2	-	-	-	-	-
	1,499	1,519	1,259	1,316	1,247	1,095	1,140	1,166	1,195	1,346

Table K-4 Total catch (tonnes) of *Dissostichus eleginoides* by licence used and year

LICENCE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A	44	50	77	33	22	17	23	56	94	214
B	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	12	9	5	5	2	4	3	4	12	12
E	5	3	3	2	1	1	1	8	5	6
F	13	42	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
G	114	68	89	45	21	11	5	4	4	46
L	1,020	1,030	982	1,048	1,043	1,009	1,097	1,065	1,040	1,039
S	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	250	300	93	179	153	50	11	29	40	22
X	40	16	5	2	2	3	1	1	-	8
	1,499	1,519	1,259	1,316	1,247	1,095	1,140	1,166	1,195	1,346

Table K-5 Total catch (tonnes) of *Dissostichus eleginoides* by gross tonnage (GT) and year

GT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
400-599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
600-799	35	19	34	20	12	5	2	4	0	27
800-999	1,198	98	61	58	30	16	8	13	28	55
1,000-1,499	77	482	93	122	91	32	13	48	71	85
1,500-1,999	173	909	1,067	1,109	1,109	1,038	1,116	1,098	1,086	1,141
2,000-2,999	16	10	4	8	5	3	2	3	10	39
>2,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,499	1,519	1,259	1,316	1,247	1,095	1,140	1,166	1,195	1,346

Table K-6 Total catch (tonnes) of *D. eleginoides* by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

LOA	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<45	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-49	4	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-54	1,083	66	43	25	17	14	4	4	3	31
55-59	129	840	1,026	1,103	1,069	1,019	1,103	1,084	1,066	1,089
60-64	9	362	54	50	50	18	10	23	40	51
65-69	136	138	66	83	67	31	14	31	37	57
70-79	95	100	46	49	35	10	7	19	35	108
80-89	18	9	9	5	7	2	1	5	11	8
>89	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	1
	1,499	1,519	1,259	1,316	1,247	1,095	1,140	1,166	1,195	1,346

Table K-7 Total catch (tonnes) of *Dissostichus eleginoides* of longliners by gross tonnage (GT) and year

GT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
800-999	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	1,039
	1,023	1,030	982	1,048	1,044	1,010	1,097	1,071	1,040	1,039

Table K-8 Total catch (tonnes) of *D. eleginoides* by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

LOA	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
50-54	1,023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-59	-	781	982	1,048	1,044	1,010	1,097	1,071	1,040	1,039
60-64	-	249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,023	1,030	982	1,048	1,044	1,010	1,097	1,071	1,040	1,039

Table K-9 Total catch (tonnes) of *Dissostichus eleginoides* by trawl licence used and year

LICENCE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A	44	50	77	33	22	17	23	56	94	214
B	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	12	9	5	5	2	4	3	4	12	12
E	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	5	6
F	13	42	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
G	114	68	89	45	21	11	5	4	4	46
S	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	250	300	93	179	153	50	11	29	40	22
X	40	16	5	2	2	3	1	1	-	8
	476	489	277	268	203	85	43	95	154	307

Table K-10 Total trawl catch (tonnes) of *Dissostichus eleginoides* by gross tonnage and year

GT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
600-799	35	19	34	20	12	5	2	4	0	27
800-999	175	98	61	58	30	16	8	13	28	55
1,000-1,499	77	233	93	122	91	32	13	48	71	85
1,500-1,999	173	128	85	61	65	29	18	27	45	102
2,000-2,999	16	10	4	8	5	3	2	3	10	39
	476	489	277	268	203	85	43	95	154	307

Table K-11 Total trawl catch (tonnes) of *D. eleginoides* by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

LOA	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<45	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-49	4	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-54	60	66	43	25	17	14	4	4	3	31
55-59	129	59	44	54	25	9	6	13	25	51
60-64	9	113	54	50	50	18	10	23	40	51
65-69	136	138	66	83	67	31	14	31	37	57
70-79	95	100	46	49	35	10	7	19	35	108
80-89	18	9	9	5	7	2	1	5	11	8
>89	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	1
	476	489	277	268	203	85	43	95	154	307

Figure K-1 *Dissostichus eleginoides* First Season 2025 (01 Jan-30 Jun)

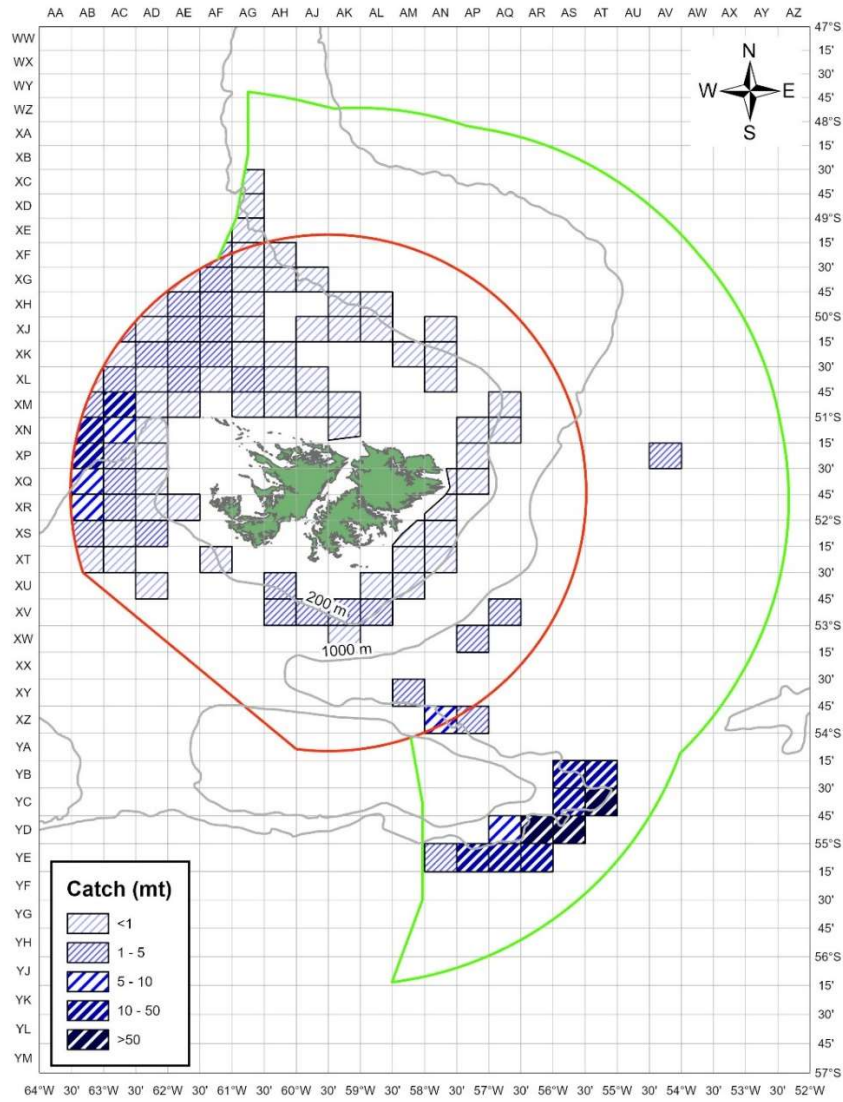


Figure K-2 *D. eleginoides* Second Season 2025 (01 Jul-31 Dec)

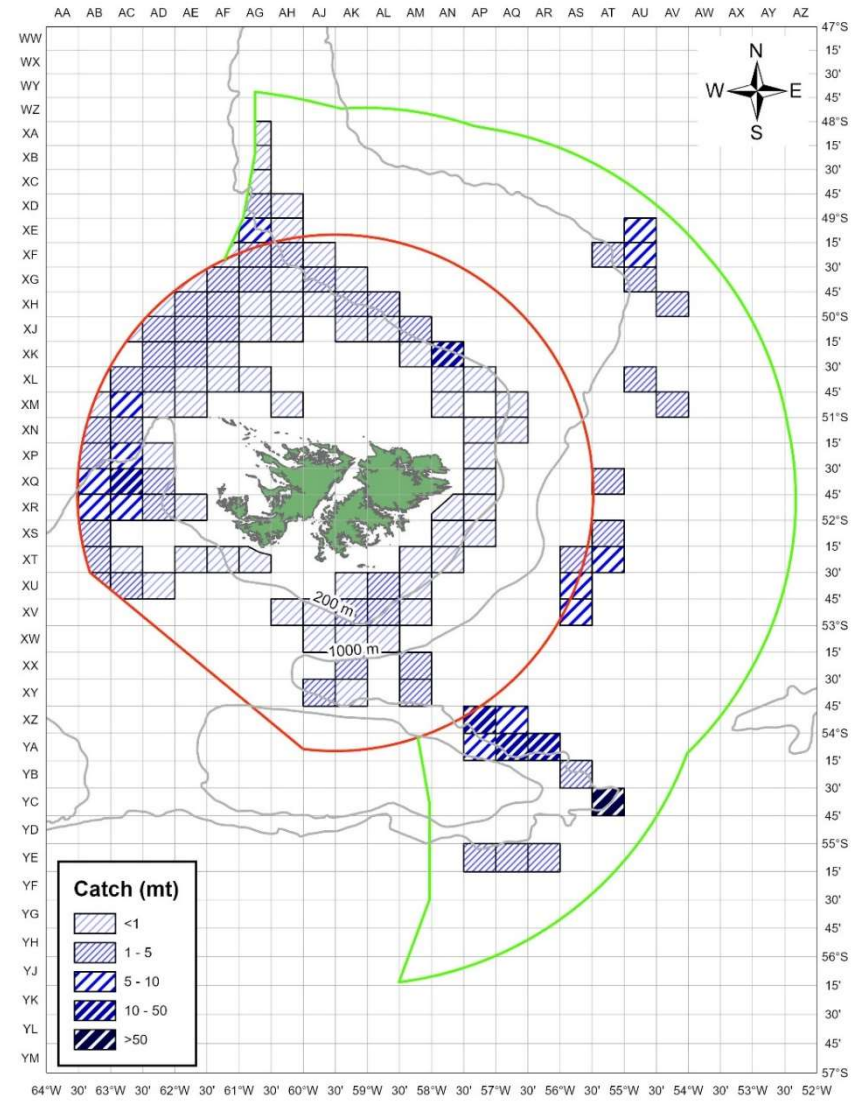


Figure K-3 *Dissostichus eleginoides* Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship on longliners in 2025

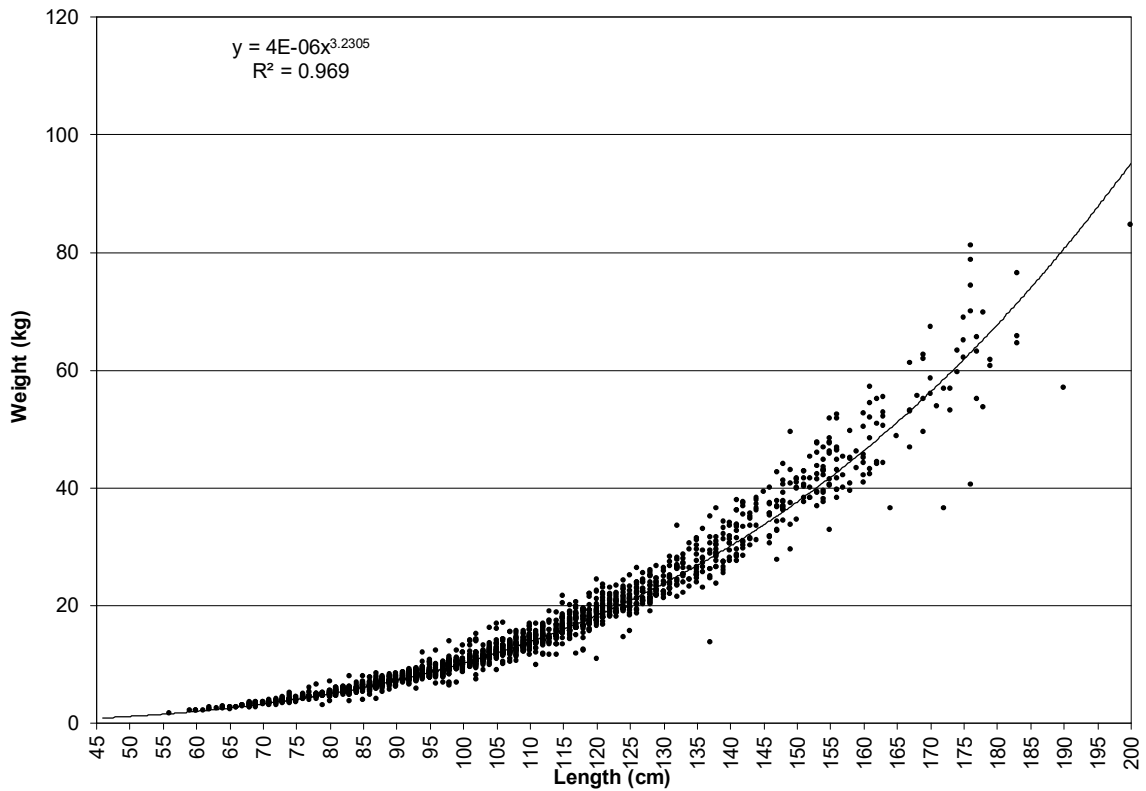
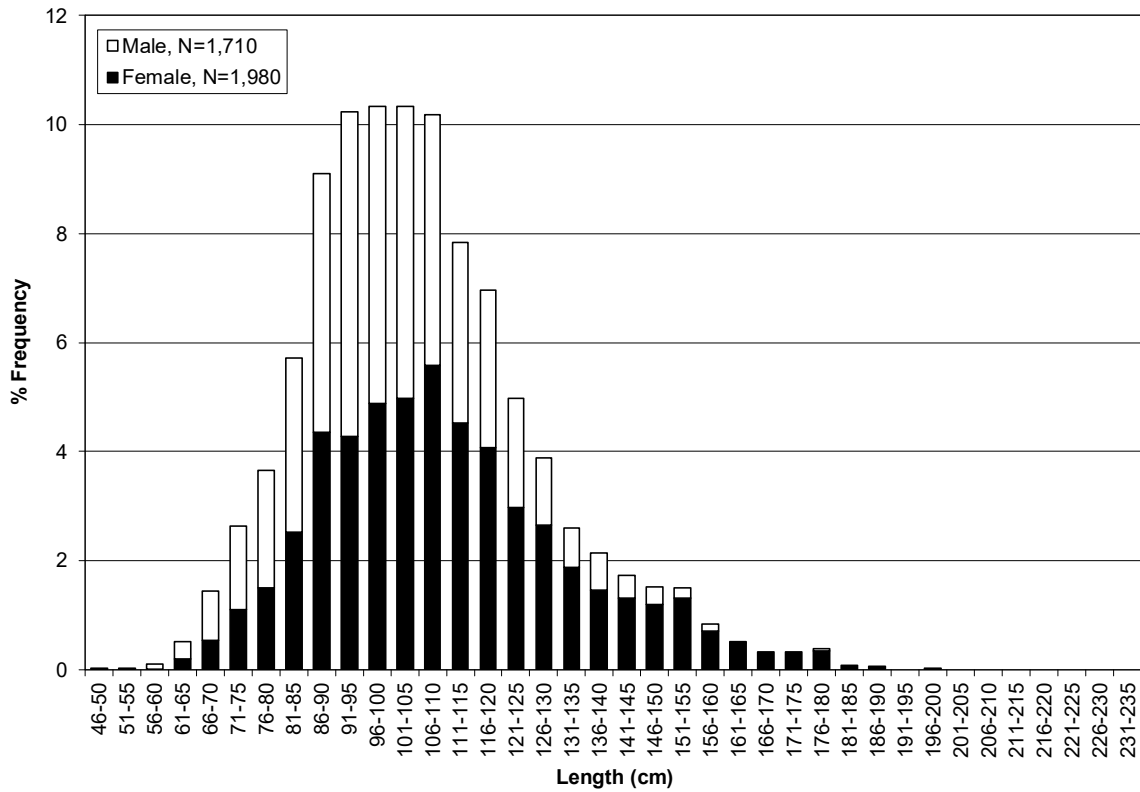
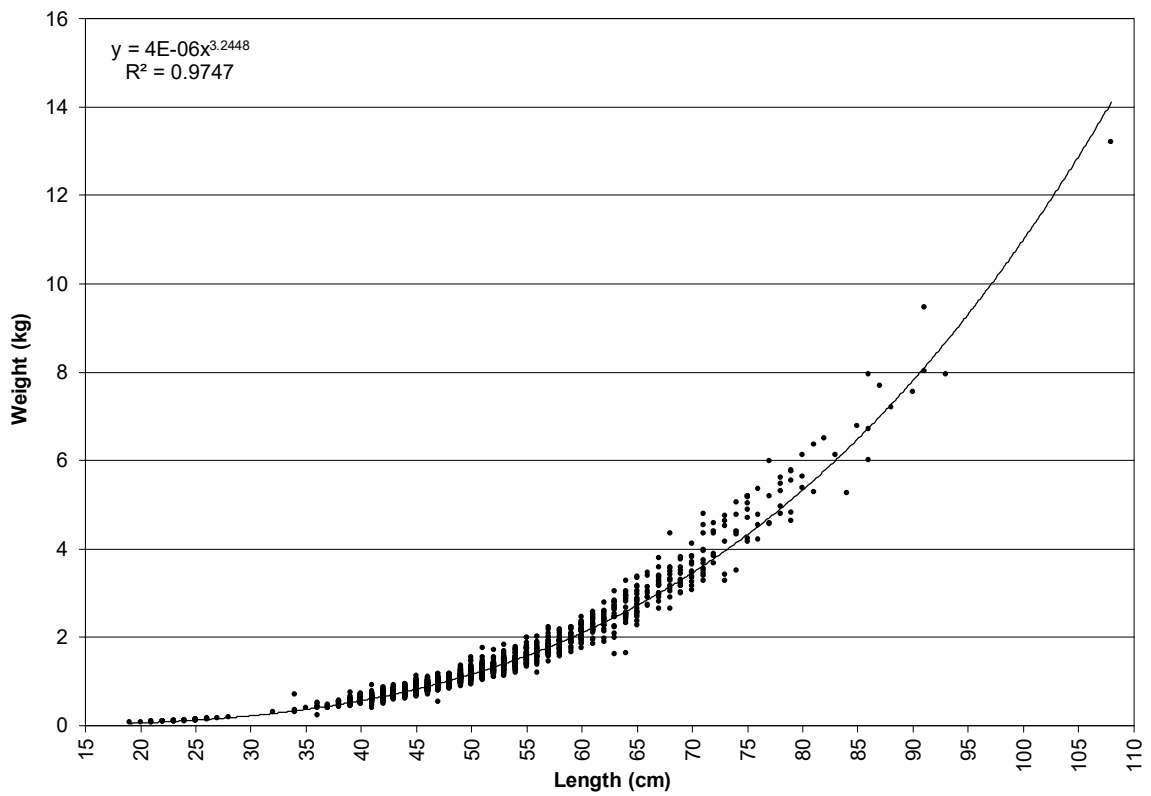
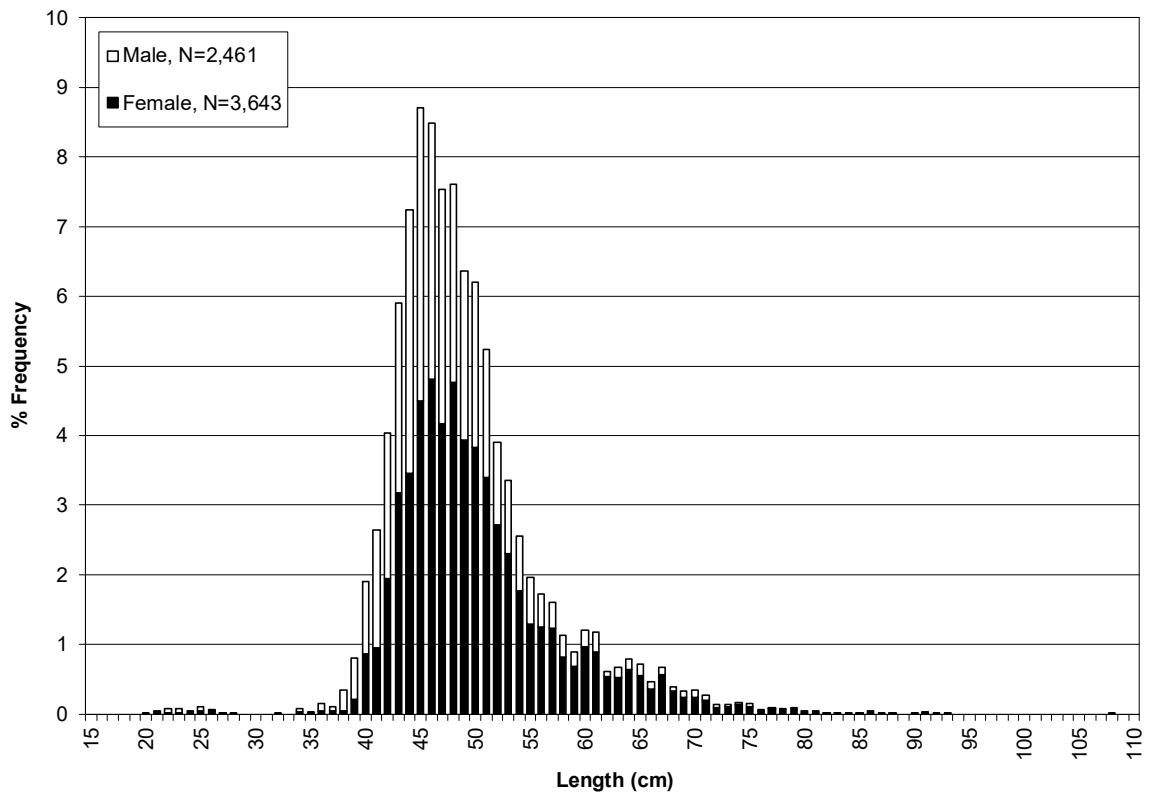


Figure K-4 *Dissostichus eleginoides* Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship on trawlers in 2025



L Rajiformes – Skates and Rays

Table L-1 Total catch (tonnes) of Rajiformes by vessel type and year

TYPE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
LO	29	28	28	26	28	34	35	49	43	19
TR	5,877	3,161	1,969	1,477	1,369	1,539	1,167	1,729	1,896	1,796
	5,906	3,189	1,997	1,504	1,398	1,574	1,202	1,778	1,939	1,815

Table L-2 Total catch (tonnes) of Rajiformes by month and year

MONTH	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	592	27	1	107	42	3	1	13	60	3
February	440	8	27	111	112	4	8	22	9	7
March	129	67	80	124	78	32	38	78	101	49
April	225	205	130	138	86	92	122	157	81	143
May	663	285	398	232	124	241	142	209	144	238
June	669	390	133	220	189	313	104	216	229	343
July	522	466	268	223	225	242	206	242	195	271
August	627	436	130	172	134	139	137	283	399	325
September	585	420	132	110	184	219	192	409	631	276
October	1,201	626	211	57	197	151	177	84	78	141
November	120	96	121	3	18	82	17	4	3	3
December	132	163	366	7	8	54	59	61	10	16
	5,906	3,189	1,997	1,504	1,398	1,574	1,202	1,778	1,939	1,815

Table L-3 Total catch (tonnes) of Rajiformes by fishing fleet and year

NATION	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CL	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ES	3,208	1,487	1,061	1,147	1,125	1,263	951	1,230	1,184	1,096
FK	665	602	457	342	264	307	249	548	754	719
KR	1,995	1,077	478	12	6	3	2	-	-	-
UK	38	8	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
	5,906	3,189	1,997	1,504	1,398	1,574	1,202	1,778	1,939	1,815

Table L-4 Total catch (tonnes) of Rajiformes by licence used and year

LICENCE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A	1,440	1,029	816	543	582	641	912	1,443	1,670	1,510
B	-	7	3	12	6	3	2	-	-	-
C	10	8	2	7	10	8	11	8	9	8
E	6	8	6	24	7	16	3	5	4	4
F	2,128	1,142	515	36	32	-	-	-	-	-
G	738	354	314	323	208	264	140	190	156	165
L	29	28	28	26	24	29	35	47	43	19
S	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	1,384	514	299	514	515	602	81	78	56	99
X	172	98	15	18	14	11	17	7	-	11
	5,906	3,189	1,997	1,504	1,398	1,574	1,202	1,778	1,939	1,815

Table L-5 Total catch (tonnes) of Rajiformes by gross tonnage (GT) and year

GT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
400-599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
600-799	167	324	178	150	135	109	81	81	128	111
800-999	2,865	1,435	915	402	296	391	340	324	345	311
1,000-1,499	1,754	732	597	590	615	604	339	624	562	433
1,500-1,999	987	647	303	333	326	462	420	745	826	826
2,000-2,999	73	51	5	28	26	8	22	5	77	133
>2,999	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5,906	3,189	1,997	1,504	1,398	1,574	1,202	1,778	1,939	1,815

Table L-6 Total catch (tonnes) of Rajiformes by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

LOA	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<45	46	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
45-49	64	63	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-54	2,197	1,438	654	232	225	237	169	152	221	208
55-59	940	390	459	474	313	396	287	302	295	234
60-64	814	188	153	264	335	288	229	401	366	229
65-69	866	484	326	268	263	417	247	429	408	373
70-79	812	516	270	244	231	229	258	451	620	745
80-89	105	91	7	22	22	5	10	42	28	26
>89	63	20	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	1
	5,906	3,189	1,997	1,504	1,398	1,574	1,202	1,778	1,939	1,815

Figure L-1 Rajiformes First Season 2025 (01 Jan-30 Jun)

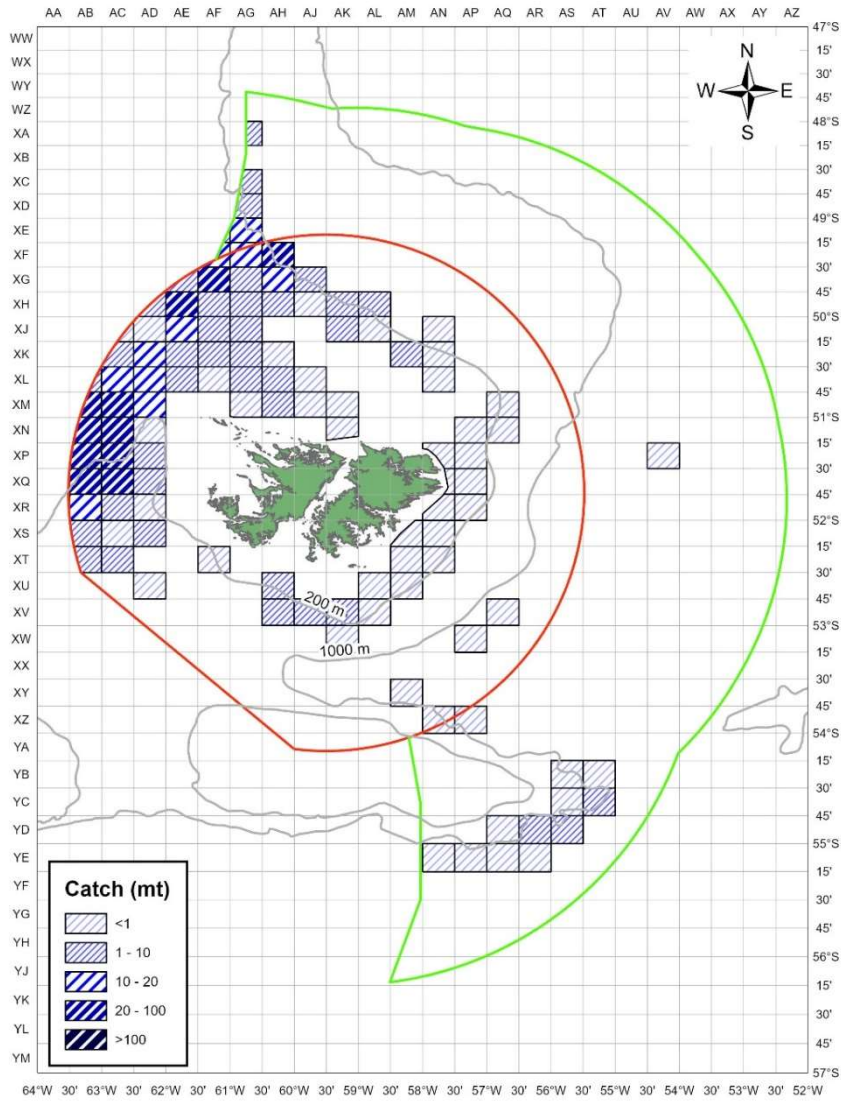
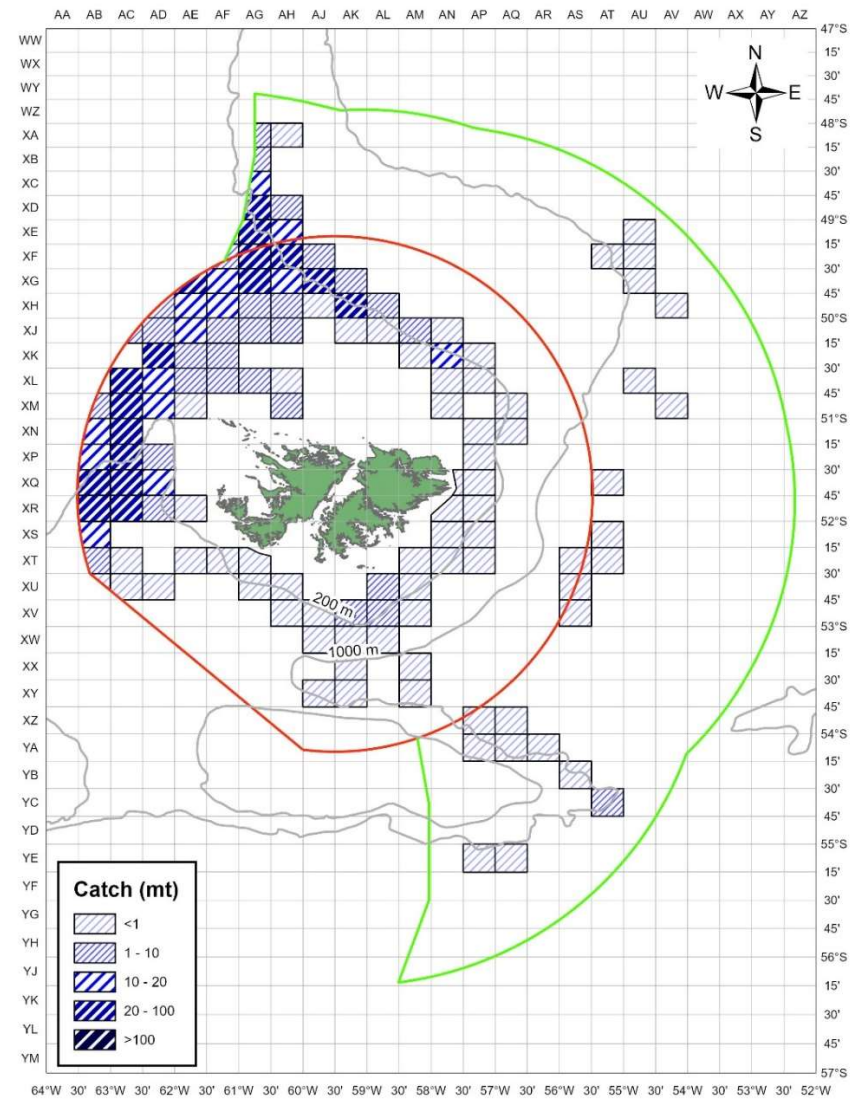


Figure L-2 Rajiformes Second Season 2025 (01 Jul-31 Dec)



M *Patagonotothen ramsayi* - Rock Cod

Table M-1 Total catch (tonnes) of *Patagonotothen ramsayi* by vessel type and year

TYPE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
TR	7,045	2,521	2,216	950	738	1,279	1,246	1,418	2,594	4,450
	7,045	2,521	2,216	950	738	1,279	1,246	1,418	2,594	4,450

Table M-2 Total catch (tonnes) of *Patagonotothen ramsayi* by month and year

MONTH	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	933	40	-	97	51	-	-	6	34	0
February	1,025	141	154	240	234	158	81	109	574	135
March	754	416	472	304	184	308	329	400	1,104	907
April	1,167	434	625	139	86	228	329	280	245	943
May	536	85	173	49	11	33	66	144	132	758
June	131	19	10	20	7	15	25	311	87	627
July	226	109	36	17	8	47	35	80	54	147
August	923	564	234	54	22	173	157	30	61	298
September	992	545	357	24	119	247	191	22	128	239
October	235	127	56	2	14	38	21	17	171	341
November	72	31	70	0	3	24	2	-	-	-
December	51	11	28	3	-	9	10	19	4	55
	7,045	2,521	2,216	950	738	1,279	1,246	1,418	2,594	4,450

Table M-3 Total catch (tonnes) of *Patagonotothen ramsayi* by fishing fleet and year

NATION	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ES	3,585	669	704	444	203	141	160	626	648	1,882
FK	3,208	1,765	1,470	492	521	1,138	1,086	792	1,946	2,568
KR	119	5	6	0	1	0	0	-	-	-
UK	133	82	37	13	14	-	-	-	-	-
	7,045	2,521	2,216	950	738	1,279	1,246	1,418	2,594	4,450

Table M-4 Total catch (tonnes) of *Patagonotothen ramsayi* by licence used and year

LICENCE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A	485	182	198	108	19	58	166	613	535	1,771
B	-	2	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	-
C	1,304	689	817	258	262	582	555	455	1,479	1,070
E	88	115	57	19	12	83	55	49	271	104
F	120	5	5	0	3	-	-	-	-	-
G	1,320	248	361	207	42	56	95	229	202	781
S	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	1,933	150	173	279	255	60	30	45	107	353
X	1,795	1,132	605	78	145	439	344	26	-	370
	7,045	2,521	2,216	950	738	1,279	1,246	1,418	2,594	4,450

Table M-5 Total catch (tonnes) of *Patagonotothen ramsayi* by gross tonnage (GT) and year

GT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
400-599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
600-799	176	66	158	99	32	28	94	115	69	195
800-999	1,142	158	158	50	20	20	13	62	198	481
1,000-1,499	2,372	621	671	403	223	415	246	414	670	1,187
1,500-1,999	1,770	835	667	173	297	398	503	474	639	1,293
2,000-2,999	1,585	841	562	225	167	418	390	352	1,018	1,294
>2,999	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7,045	2,521	2,216	950	738	1,279	1,246	1,418	2,594	4,450

Table M-6 Total catch (tonnes) of *Patagonotothen ramsayi* by length overall (m) (LOA) and year

LOA	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<45	32	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
45-49	285	38	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-54	313	101	178	99	35	32	97	121	155	369
55-59	771	109	61	148	22	24	11	57	112	308
60-64	647	82	150	95	49	153	95	283	343	561
65-69	1,850	569	395	169	160	201	129	259	267	811
70-79	1,365	787	650	291	262	413	467	407	832	1,630
80-89	1,157	683	527	94	166	247	337	174	610	725
>89	624	152	170	53	44	209	111	117	275	48
	7,045	2,521	2,216	950	738	1,279	1,246	1,418	2,594	4,450

Figure M-1 *Patagonotothen ramsayi* First Season 2025 (01 Jan-30 Jun)

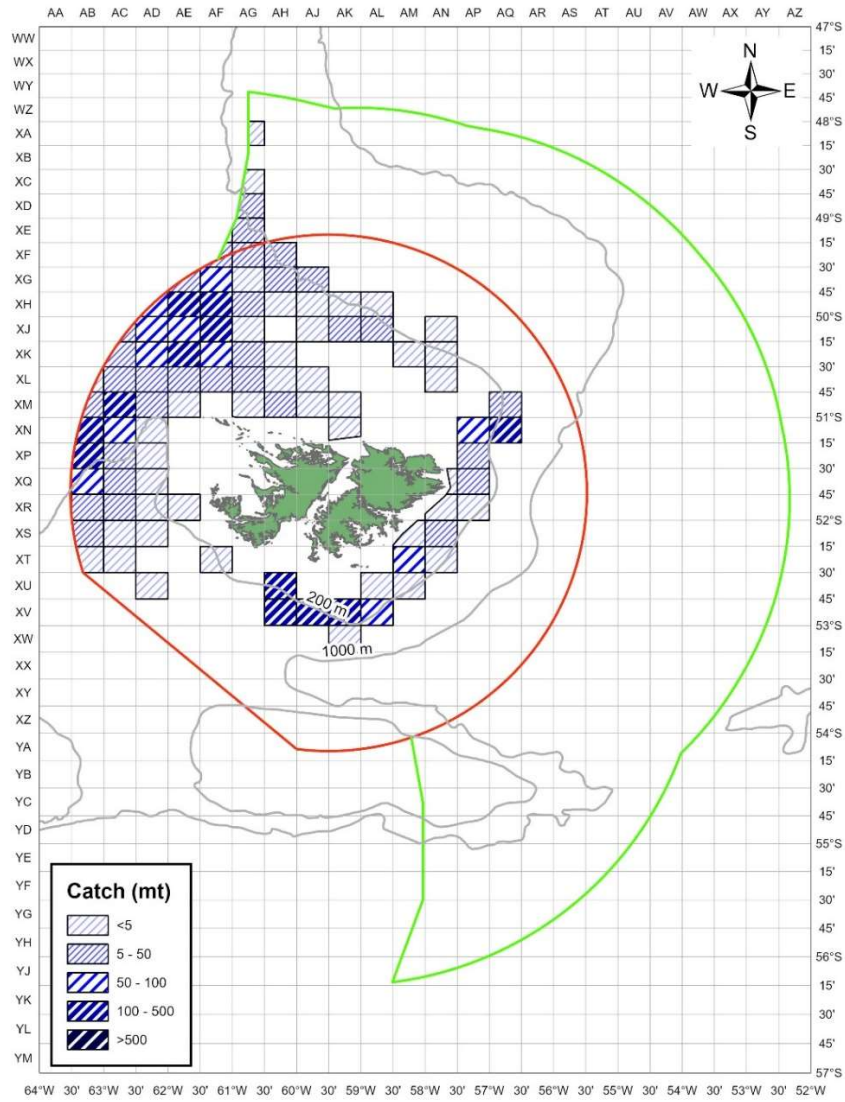


Figure M-2 *P. ramsayi* Second Season 2025 (01 Jul-31 Dec)

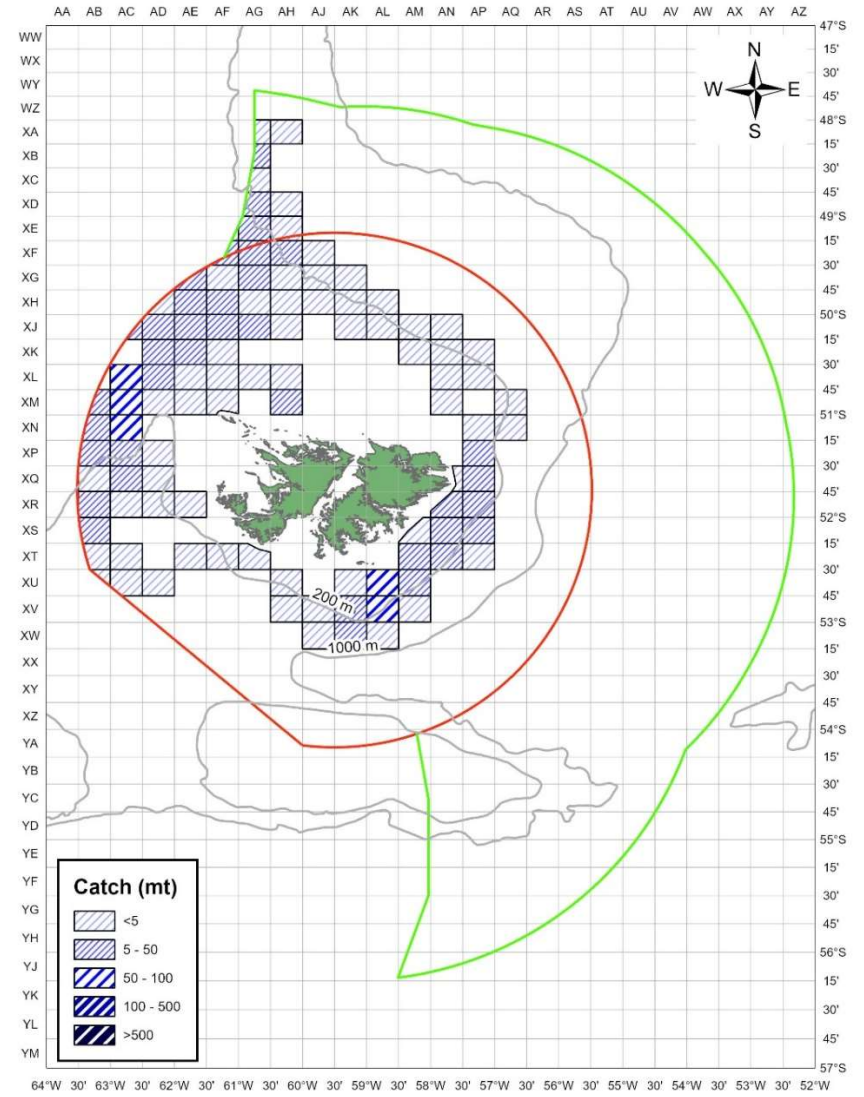
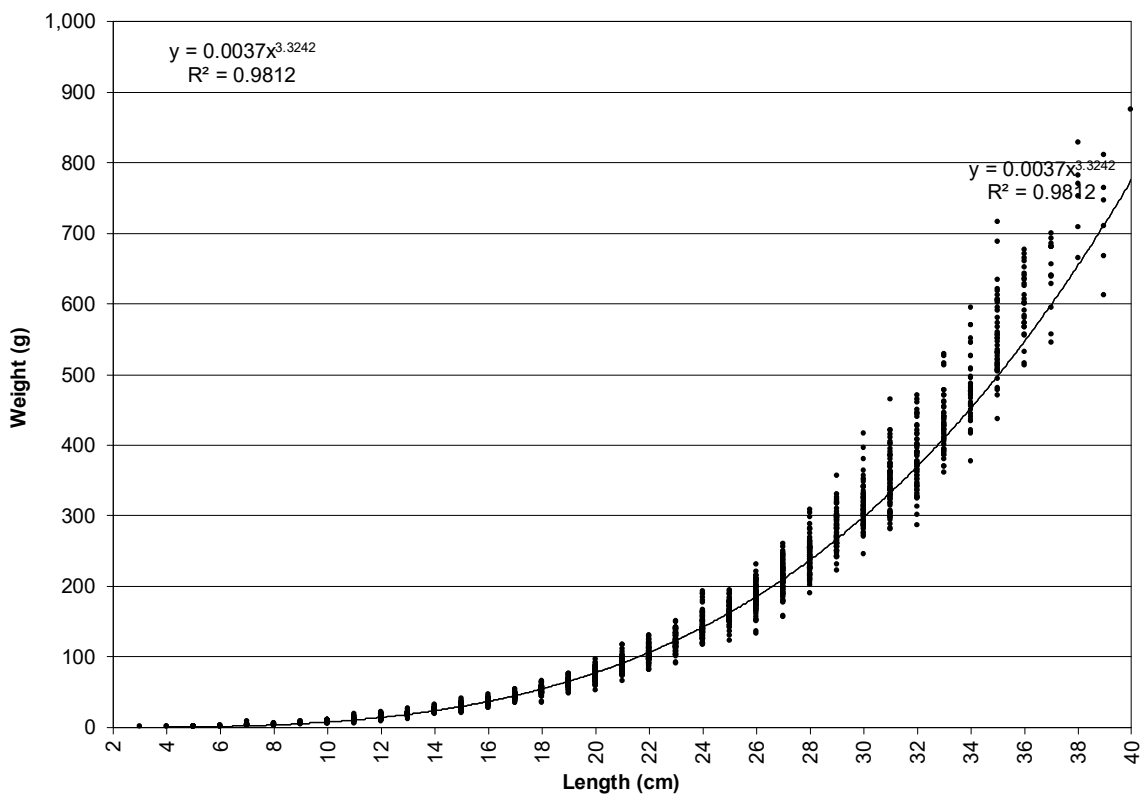
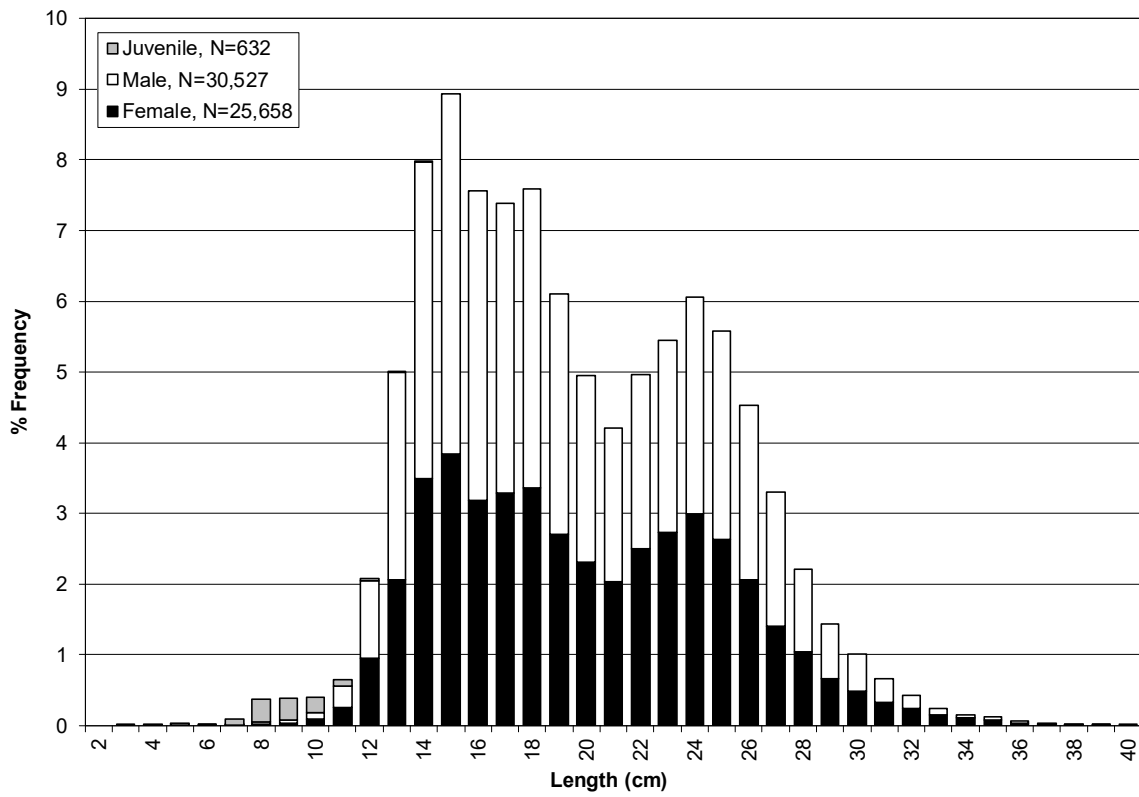


Figure M-3 *Patagonotothen ramsayi* Length– frequency distribution and length-weight relationship in 2025



N Others

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

TYPE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
JI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
LO	109	68	73	87	78	96	105	92	97	68
PO	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TR	2,501	3,624	1,068	2,259	1,556	660	706	878	804	747
	2,610	3,692	1,141	2,346	1,635	756	810	970	901	815

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

MONTH	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
January	93	166	10	117	197	9	2	54	302	9
February	357	40	134	636	947	26	39	74	42	22
March	156	61	109	566	128	69	120	118	104	98
April	260	121	181	784	86	72	258	117	64	78
May	127	65	129	69	46	118	45	71	64	68
June	70	49	9	23	36	93	20	39	82	55
July	46	90	54	21	36	32	24	31	63	94
August	92	186	144	64	58	91	71	139	44	156
September	47	161	181	19	38	79	91	84	84	136
October	51	680	66	26	38	94	30	49	30	30
November	583	1,710	49	9	13	40	13	8	11	13
December	727	363	74	12	10	33	98	187	13	57
	2,610	3,692	1,141	2,346	1,635	756	810	970	901	815

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

NATION	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
CL	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ES	2,271	3,215	512	2,107	1,109	441	354	503	575	321
FK	327	411	574	236	514	314	456	467	326	494
KR	3	34	7	0	2	0	0	-	0	-
UK	9	20	48	2	10	-	-	-	-	-
	2,610	3,692	1,141	2,346	1,635	756	810	970	901	815

Table N-4 Total catch (tonnes) of Others by licence used and year

LICENCE	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A	83	340	80	288	82	150	153	341	419	336
B	-	1	-	0	2	0	0	-	0	-
C	80	121	226	19	43	56	166	109	78	79
E	8	74	30	22	20	22	18	31	25	23
F	5	36	8	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
G	406	89	140	1,069	164	136	152	61	53	56
L	108	68	73	87	78	96	105	87	97	68
S	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W	1,870	2,852	320	851	1,198	197	93	237	229	64
X	49	112	265	10	46	99	124	105	-	190
	2,610	3,692	1,141	2,346	1,635	756	810	970	901	815

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

GT	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<400	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
400-599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
600-799	80	34	33	90	116	12	26	91	46	14
800-999	1,376	292	101	215	151	100	75	113	168	116
1,000-1,499	719	2,043	417	1,553	716	303	213	388	351	227
1,500-1,999	374	1,208	406	473	597	279	373	258	289	251
2,000-2,999	62	115	185	14	55	62	123	120	47	207
>2,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,610	3,692	1,141	2,346	1,635	756	810	970	901	815

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

LOA	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<45	539	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-49	8	15	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-54	297	79	19	92	153	28	30	94	53	21
55-59	627	322	170	631	214	206	175	203	258	177
60-64	369	979	127	674	220	165	135	211	220	117
65-69	545	1,348	230	560	481	174	118	189	151	117
70-79	172	804	343	373	514	131	223	172	186	230
80-89	33	132	149	16	37	32	106	71	26	136
>89	19	13	69	1	15	19	23	31	7	15
	2,610	3,692	1,141	2,346	1,635	756	810	970	901	815

Table N-7 Total catch (tonnes) of others by species in 2025

Common name	Latin Name	Catch mt
Others	<i>Actinopterygii</i>	173.7
Dogfish/Catshark	<i>Schroederichthys bivius</i>	147.4
Grenadier	<i>Macrouridae</i>	119.5
Scallop	<i>Zygochlamys patagonica</i>	118.4
Frogmouth	<i>Cottoperca gobio</i>	80.0
Dogfish, Spurdog	<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	56.7
Notothenid	<i>Patagonotothen tessellata</i>	46.2
Horsefish	<i>Congiopodus peruvianus</i>	17.1
Slender Tuna	<i>Allothunnus fallai</i>	13.6
Blue Antimora	<i>Antimora rostrata</i>	10.8
Grenadier	<i>Coelorinchus fasciatus</i>	10.6
Greater Hooked Squid	<i>Moroteuthopsis ingens</i>	10.5
Crab	<i>Lithodes murrayi</i>	9.8
Octopus	<i>Eledone spp</i>	8.1
Lobster Krill	<i>Grimothea gregaria</i>	7.2
Crab (Lithodes sp.)	<i>Lithodes sp</i>	7.2
Kingcrab	<i>Lithodes turkayi</i>	5.3
Butterfish	<i>Stromateus brasiliensis</i>	4.7
Porbeagle	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	4.3
Eelpout	<i>Iluocoetes fimbriatus</i>	4.0
Driftfish	<i>Seriolella porosa</i>	2.7
Red Fish	<i>Sebastes oculatus</i>	2.4
Hagfish	<i>Myxinidae</i>	1.3
Pomfret Bream	<i>Brama australis</i>	1.1
Southern Sleeper Shark	<i>Somniosus antarcticus</i>	1.0
Icefish	<i>Champscephalus esox</i>	0.8
Stone King Crab	<i>Neolithodes diomedae</i>	0.6
Blobfish	<i>Psychrolutes marmoratus</i>	0.3
Mullet	<i>Eleginops maclovinus</i>	0.3
Moonfish	<i>Lampris immaculatus</i>	0.2
Dwarf Codling	<i>Notophycis marginata</i>	0.2
Falkland Herring	<i>Sprattus fuegensis</i>	0.1
Martialia	<i>Martialia hyadesi</i>	0.1
All Others <0.1 tonnes		0.1
	Grand Total	866.2