REVIEW OF THE STATISTICAL DATA AVAILABLE FOR INDIAN OCEAN BLUE MARLIN (1950-2023)

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Abstract

The document provides an overview of the consolidated knowledge about fisheries catching blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) in the Indian Ocean since the early 1950s based on a range of data sets collected by the Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CPCs) of the IOTC and curated by the IOTC Secretariat. The available fisheries statistics indicate that the catches of blue marlin in industrial longline fisheries have substantially decreased over the last decade when the catches in coastal gillnet and line fisheries have increased, resulting in more than half of the total catch coming form artisanal fisheries (55%) in 2023. Information available on discarding practices of blue marlin in industrial fisheries indicates that discard levels are small in longline fisheries while blue marlins are more often discarded in large-scale purse seine fisheries, but in small quantities and with some variability between fleets. Discarding in coastal fisheries interacting with the species is poorly known but considered to be negligible. Information available on the spatial distribution of catch and effort has substantially improved over the last decade and shows that the longline fishing grounds for blue marlin are mainly located in the western Indian Ocean when catches from gillnet, ringnet, and line fisheries mostly occur along the coasts of Sri Lanka and India. The reporting of size-frequency data has also improved over the last decade but remains very limited for most coastal fisheries.

Keywords: billfish | blue marlin | Indian Ocean | tuna fisheries

Introduction

Blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) is a species of marlin that occurs in tropical and subtropical waters throughout the world oceans. Fisheries statistics available from FAO fisheries statistics show that about half of the global catch of blue marlin comes from the areas of the Western & Central Pacific Fisheries with 63% (**Fig. 1a**). Following a period of general increase between the 1970s and mid-2000s, the global catch reported for blue marlin has shown a major decline since the mid-2010s, from about 62,000 t in 2016 to 33,300 t in 2022, with slight increase in 2023. Between 2019 and 2023, blue marlins caught in the IOTC area contributed to 21% of the global catch of blue marlin (**Fig. 1b**).

Figure 1: Annual time series of cumulative retained catches (metric tonnes; t) of blue marlin by region1950-2023. Source: (https://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics-query/en/capture/capture_quantity)

The overarching objective of this paper is to provide participants at the 23rd session of the IOTC Working Party on Billfish (WPB23) with a review of the status of the information available on Indian Ocean blue marlin through the analysis of temporal and spatial trends in catches and their main recent features, as well as an assessment of the reporting quality of the data sets. A full description of the data collated and curated by the Secretariat is available in (**IOTC2025?**).

Total retained (nominal) catch

Historical trends (1950-2023)

Total retained catch data available at the IOTC Secretariat indicate that until recently blue marlin was generally caught by industrial fisheries (**Fig. 2a**) with an increasing contribution of catches from artisanal fisheries since the 1980s representing over 55% of the total catch in 2023 (**Fig. 2b**). Overall, total reported catches of blue marlin show an increasing trend until the early 2000s, followed by a generalized decrease over the last two decades, although marked by large variability between years, with a peak at 11,000 in 2012.

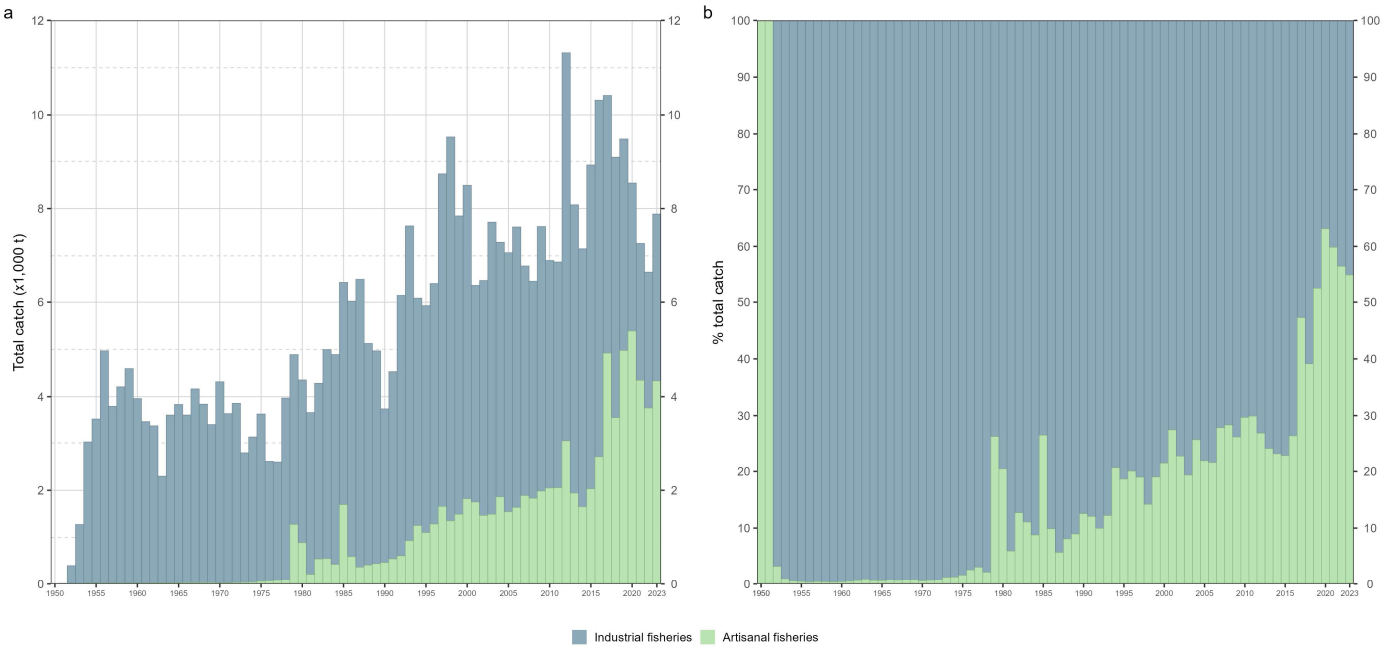

Figure 2: Annual time series of cumulative retained absolute (a) and relative (b) catches (metric tonnes; t) of blue marlin by type of fishery for the period 1950-2023. Data source: best scientific estimates of retained catches

Historically, industrial deep-freezing and fresh longline were the main fisheries catching and reporting blue marlin in the Indian Ocean (**Table 1a**). The number of longline vessels from Asian fleets (notably Taiwan,China, Korea, Japan, and Indonesia) increased from the 1960s, which in turn caused an increase in catches of billfish species, including blue marlin. Nonetheless, several longline fleets have gradually reduced, since 2010, the number of vessels operating in the Indian Ocean which resulted in a decreasing catch over the last decade (**Table 1a**). On the contrary, and in the same timeframe, coastal longline fisheries (from India and Sri Lanka, most notably) have been developing further and catches of blue marlin reported to the Secretariat have increased accordingly. Besides, gillnet and line fisheries have also been increasing their catches of blue marlin over time, and in particular from 2015, to the point that now these contribute to about 45% of the total annual catch of the species on average in recent years (**Fig. 3b**).

Table 1: Mean annual retained catches (metric tonnes; t) of blue marlin by decade and fishery for the period 1950-2019. The background intensity color of each cell is directly proportional to the catch level. Data source: [best scientific estimates of retained catches](https://www.iotc.org/WPB/23/Data/03-NC)

Fishery	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s
Purse seine | Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	93
Longline | Other	0	0	0	10	237	511	341
Longline | Fresh	0	0	0	108	1,033	1,570	2,339
Longline | Deep-freezing	2,567	3,535	3,370	4,329	4,536	3,853	3,435
Line | Coastal longline	6	9	21	58	137	212	686
Line | Trolling	2	4	9	24	59	90	118
Line | Handline	5	9	20	136	245	237	771
Baitboat	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Gillnet	1	1	122	458	406	707	1,053
Other	0	0	1	2	4	7	16
Total	2,581	3,559	3,544	5,125	6,658	7,189	8,854

Table 2: Annual retained catches (metric tonnes; t) of blue marlin by fishery for the period 2014-2023. The background intensity color of each cell is directly proportional to the catch level. Data source: [best scientific estimates of retained catches](https://www.iotc.org/WPB/23/Data/03-NC)

Fishery	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Purse seine | Other	0	8	37	766	35	84	54	222	87	1,554
Longline | Other	43	125	156	95	74	86	79	93	81	79
Longline | Fresh	2,382	2,635	2,922	2,399	2,129	1,870	1,204	1,094	1,117	928
Longline | Deep-freezing	3,023	4,124	4,491	2,858	3,073	2,334	1,759	1,428	1,512	1,618
Line | Coastal longline	547	627	541	1,535	981	1,298	1,326	1,139	1,087	1,654
Line | Trolling	91	60	198	77	82	215	226	202	301	155
Line | Handline	594	745	989	1,219	1,033	1,495	2,474	1,672	1,365	89
Baitboat	3	2	2	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Gillnet	457	578	951	1,434	1,658	2,092	1,397	1,377	1,063	1,806
Other	10	16	25	26	22	19	21	35	42	0
Total	7,149	8,922	10,312	10,412	9,087	9,493	8,540	7,262	6,655	7,884

Reported catches of blue marlin were very low in 1950 but sharply increased from 400 t in 1952 to 1,300 t in 1953 (**Fig. 3**). The catches then gradually increased to reach about 9,000 t in 1997, although with some large interannual variability. Blue marlin was a major billfish species in the Indian Ocean in the early years, contributing to a third of all billfish catches, until the 1980s. Although the catches vary, with peaks in 1998 at 9,500 t and 11,300 t in2012 t, which followed by fluctuation reaching as low as 6,700 t in 2022, mainly due to reduction in catch from Indonesian fresh longliners, and the continuous less operations of other distance water nation with large longline vessels. In 2023 years, blue marlin increased slightly to around 7,900t.

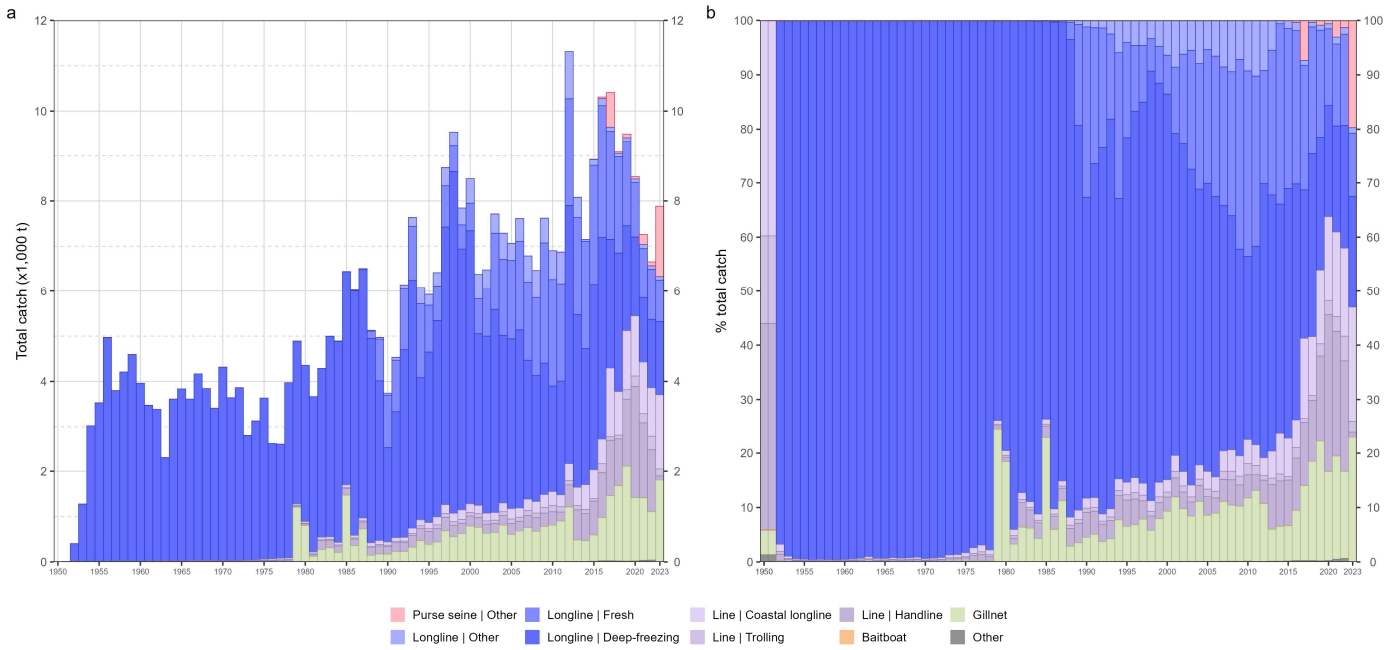

Figure 3: Annual time series of cumulative retained absolute (a) and relative (b) catches (metric tonnes; t) of blue marlin by fishery for the period 1950-2023. Data source: best scientific estimates of retained catches

Very limited catches of blue marlin were reported from coastal fisheries throughout the 1960s and 1970s (**Table 1**). Towards the end of the 1970s, the gillnet fisheries of Pakistan and Sri Lanka, which could operate both in the areas under national jurisdiction and high seas, increased their catches of billfish catch (Herath & Maldeniya 2013, Khan 2017), making the contribution of blue marlin from coastal fisheries to reach 26% in the late 1970s.

Catches from coastal fisheries displayed high fluctuations throughout the 1980s, mainly due to the variability in the catch data reported by Pakistan. In fact, Pakistani fisheries developed throughout the 1980s and 1990s, with some shrimp trawlers being converted into pelagic gillnetters (Moazzam 2013) and this resulted in increased catches of both tuna and billfish species. However, no information was available at species level for the catches of billfish at that time and all catches were reported as aggregate species under the species code “BIL” (Moazzam 2013).

Sri Lanka and Indonesia contributed significantly to increase catches of BUM in the 1990s and 2000s from their coastal fisheries. Catches reduced due in the 2010s, as countries with large gillnet vessels were shifting to longline due to the restriction of the net size, and increasing market demand for fresh tuna from longliners.

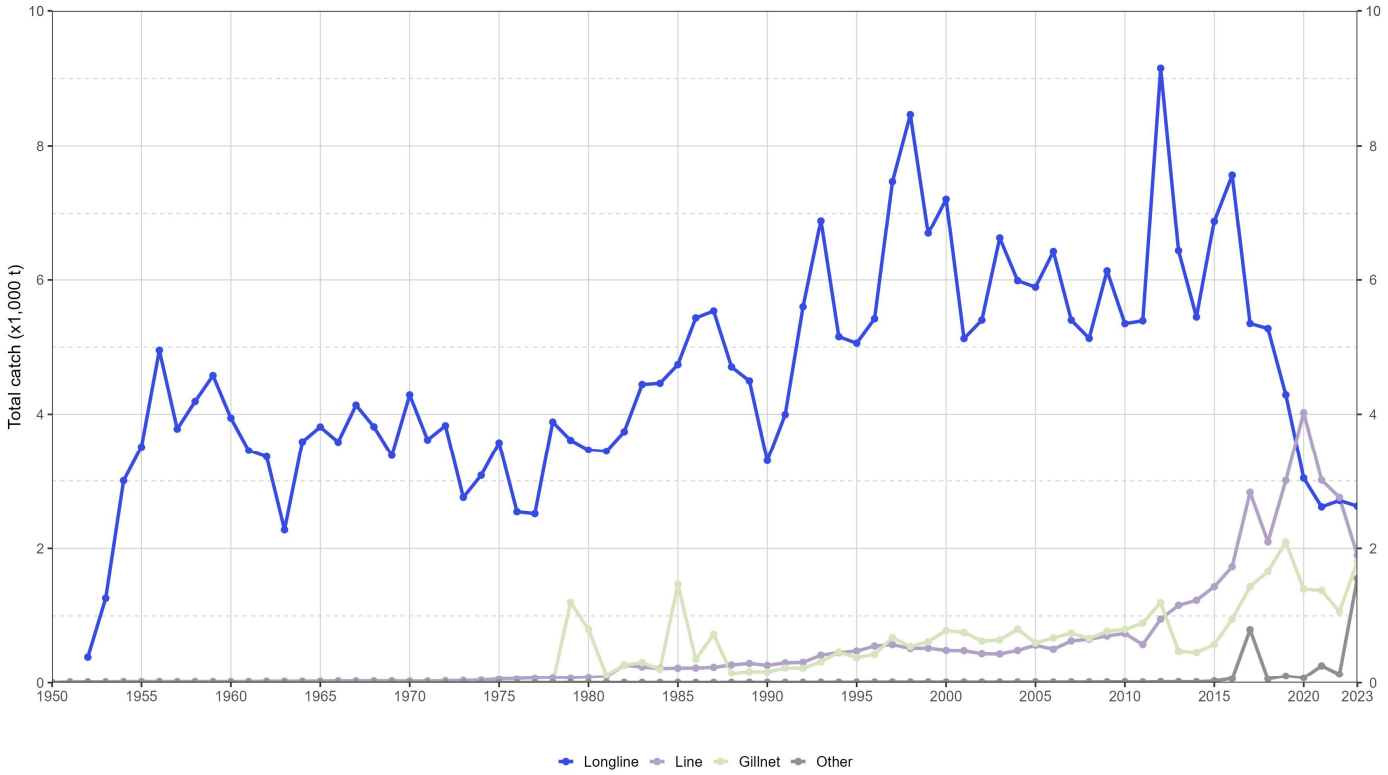

Figure 4: Annual time series of retained catches (metric tonnes; t) of blue marlin by fishery group for the period 1950-2023. Data source: best scientific estimates of retained catches

Blue marlin catches from industrial fisheries have gradually declined in both fresh and deep-freezing longline fisheries during the last decade (**Table 2**). While about 2,200 t of blue marlin were caught by the fresh tuna longline fishery in 2011, the reported catch decreased to about 1,200 t in 2020. The drop in catches could reflect the decline in Indonesian fresh longline vessels as well as some changes in targeted species by the longline vessels from Taiwan,China and China. A similar declining trend in catch was observed for deep-freezing longliners between 2012 and 2020 (**Table 2**).

Main fishery features (2019-2023)

In recent years (2019-2023), deep-freezing longline fisheries contributed to 21.7% , followed by gillnet (19.4%) and fresh longline (15.6%) fisheries (**Table 3**). Coastal *line* fisheries (that combine longline, troll line and handline gears) have contributed to about 36.9% of total catches for the species.

Catches of BUM from purse seine fisheries are very low, with some reported catches from Of industrial purse seine, could mainly be discarded catch (see section Discard levels) and coastal fisheries of Indonesia (5%)

Table 3: Mean annual catches (metric tonnes; t) of blue marlin by fishery between 2019 and 2023. Data source: [best scientific estimates of retained catches](https://www.iotc.org/WPB/23/Data/03-NC)

Fishery	Fishery code	Catch	Percentage
Longline | Deep-freezing	LLD	1,730	21.7
Gillnet	GN	1,547	19.4
Line | Handline	LIH	1,419	17.8
Line | Coastal longline	LIC	1,301	16.3
Longline | Fresh	LLF	1,242	15.6
Purse seine | Other	PSOT	400	5.0
Line | Trolling	LIT	220	2.8
Longline | Other	LLO	83	1.0
Other	OT	24	0.3
Baitboat	BB	1	0.0

Catches of blue marlin are highly concentrated, as four countries contributed around 20% each, 77% of total catch levels between 2019 and 2023 (**Fig. 5**). Sri Lankan, India, and Indonesia are reporting BUM from multi-fisheries, whereas, Taiwan,China catches are from longline fisheries.

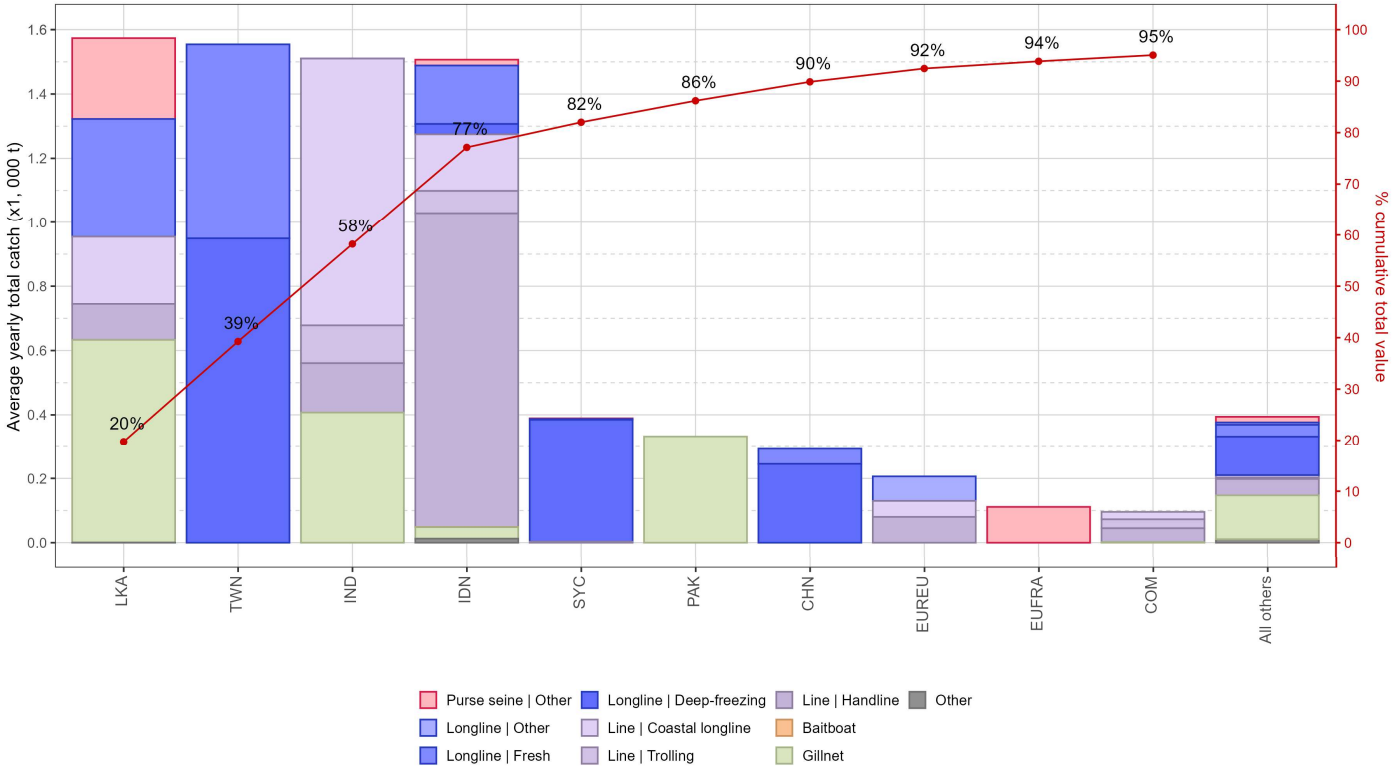

Figure 5: Mean annual catches (metric tonnes; t) of blue marlin by fleet and fishery between 2019 and 2023, with indication of cumulative catches by fleet. Data source: [best scientific estimates of retained catches]

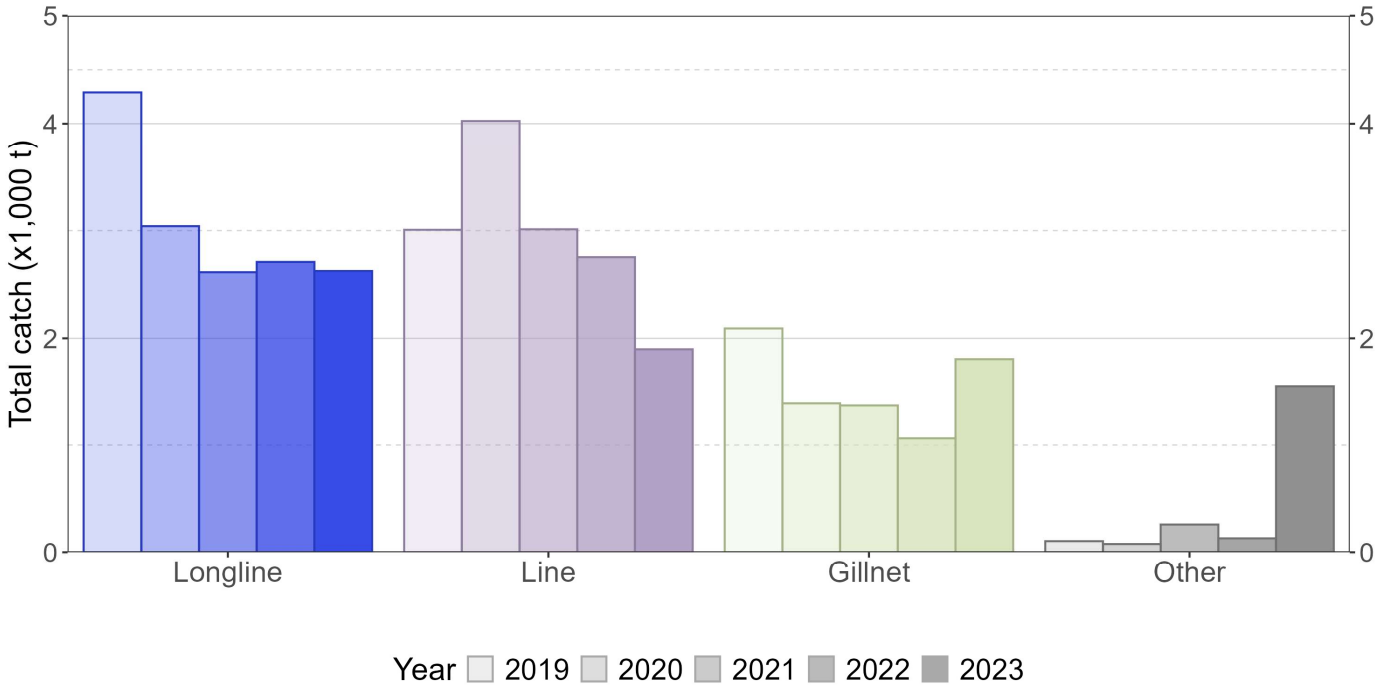

Figure 6: Annual catch (metric tonnes; t) trends of blue marlin by fishery group between 2019 and 2023. Data source: best scientific estimates of retained catches

Annual catches of blue marlin by fishery group show that *longline*, *line* and *other* fisheries reported declining catches since 2016, as opposed to *gillnet* fisheries which recorded an overall increase in recent years (**Fig. 6**). Besides the longline fisheries of Sri Lanka and China, where blue marlin catches increased overall , blue marlin considerably declined in other longline fisheries. In line fisheries, catches onlin increased for India line fisheries in 2023, as opposed to other line fleets. Gillnet fleets, however, catches increased for all major fleets, including new reported catch for Iran in 2023. (**Fig. 7**).

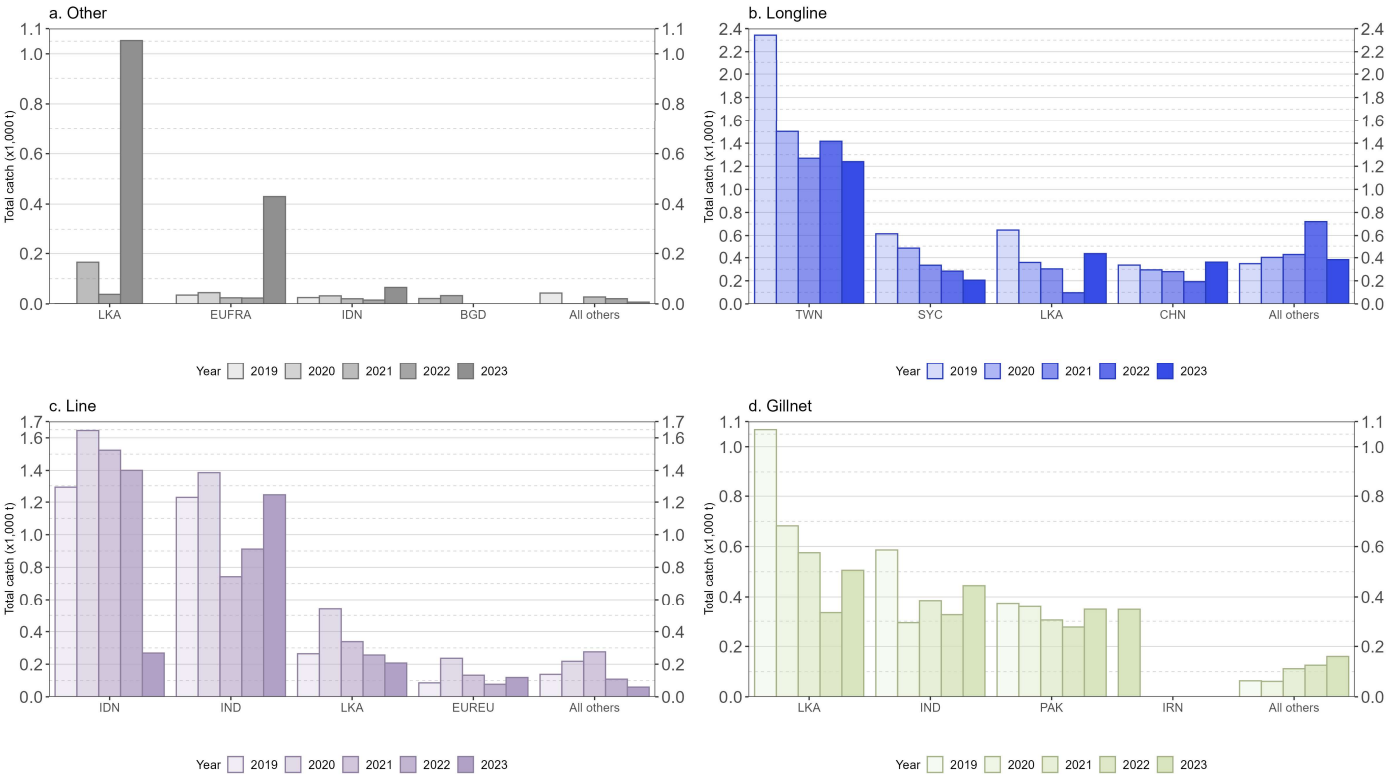

Figure 7: Annual catch (metric tonnes; t) trends of blue marlin by fishery group and fleet between 2019 and 2023. Data source: best scientific estimates of retained catches

Changes from previous Working Party

There was substantial data revision between Working Parties on Billfish held in 2024 (WPB22) and 2025 (WPB23) which impact the historical catch trend of blue marlin. Indonesia revised the historical catches of all fisheries and species from 1950 to 2022. The revision led to declining catches of BUM between the 1990s and early 2000s. From 2014, however, catches show increasing catches compared to previously estimated catch (**Fig. 8**). Asides from the Indonesian revision, the disaggregation of marlin and billfish aggregated catches, which relies on proxy fleets and years, slightly altered the past data estimated for blue marlin (**Fig. 8**). In particular, catches from India changed to reflect the latest catch breakdown of billfish species reported in recent years. furthermore, Japan revised data for the last three years, due to late logbook recovery, and Bangladesh reporting more information by species in recent years. Additional details on the most important changes in retained catches in recent years are given in Appendix II.

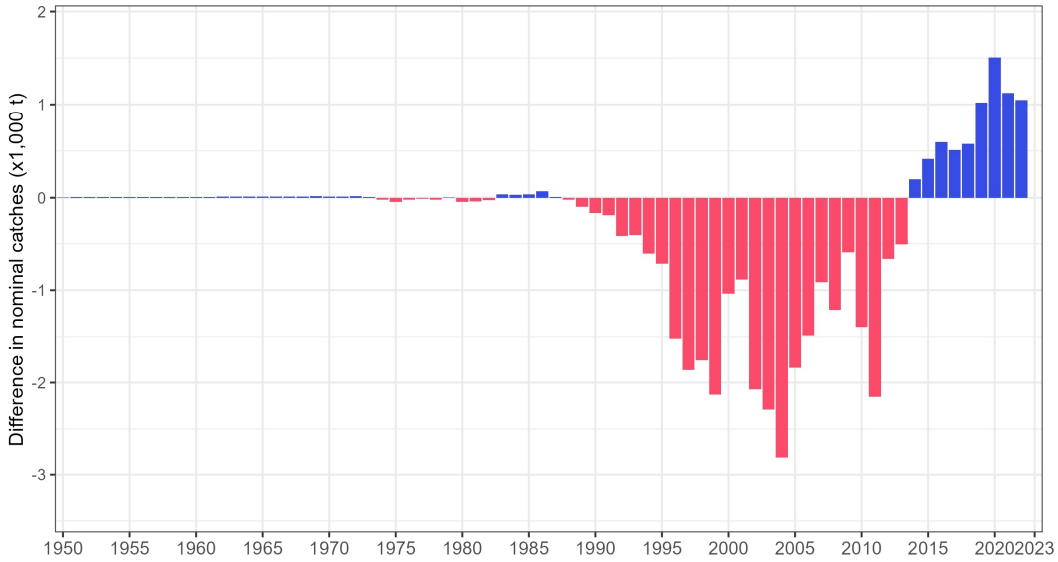

Figure 8: Differences in the available best scientific estimates of retained catches (metric tonnes; t) of blue marlin between this WPB and its previous session (WPB22 meeting held in September 2024)

Uncertainties in retained catch data

It is important to note that the retained catches of blue marlin are highly uncertain in several fisheries, as the species may have been often under-reported or aggregated with other billfish species. As an example, the Secretariat received historical revisions in the past where catches of blue marlin were either fully removed from the gillnet fisheries of I.R. Iran in the past, which are being revised in recent data reporting, which could have been mis-identified and classified as other billfish(**Reza2024?**). Whereas, considerably reduced for the gillnet fisheries of Pakistan (IOTC Secretariat 2019).

Although coastal fisheries caught blue marlin in the past, few information was available and the Secretariat estimated the catches for most of the coastal fisheries. The quality of the blue marlin catch data from coastal fisheries improved from the early 2010s, with detailed catches by species provided for Sri Lankan coastal fisheries. Recently, most fisheries reported detailed catches of blue marlin, which resulted in more accurate catch data.

Overall, there are fewer uncertainties in the catch of industrial fisheries. In the 1990s however, several industrial longline fisheries, mostly the fresh tuna longline of several major fleets, were not reporting catch data to the IOTC Secretariat. Hence, most of the catches were estimated using proxy fleets and recorded as *not elsewhere identified* (NEI) (**Herrera2002?**). Furthermore, the lack of information at species level reduced the accuracy of the data available for blue marlin (**Fig. 9**).

In 2023, 93% of blue marlin catch was considered of good reporting quality, with catches from industrial fisheries fully available while the uncertainty mostly comes from the catches re-estimated for several coastal fisheries (**Fig. 9**).

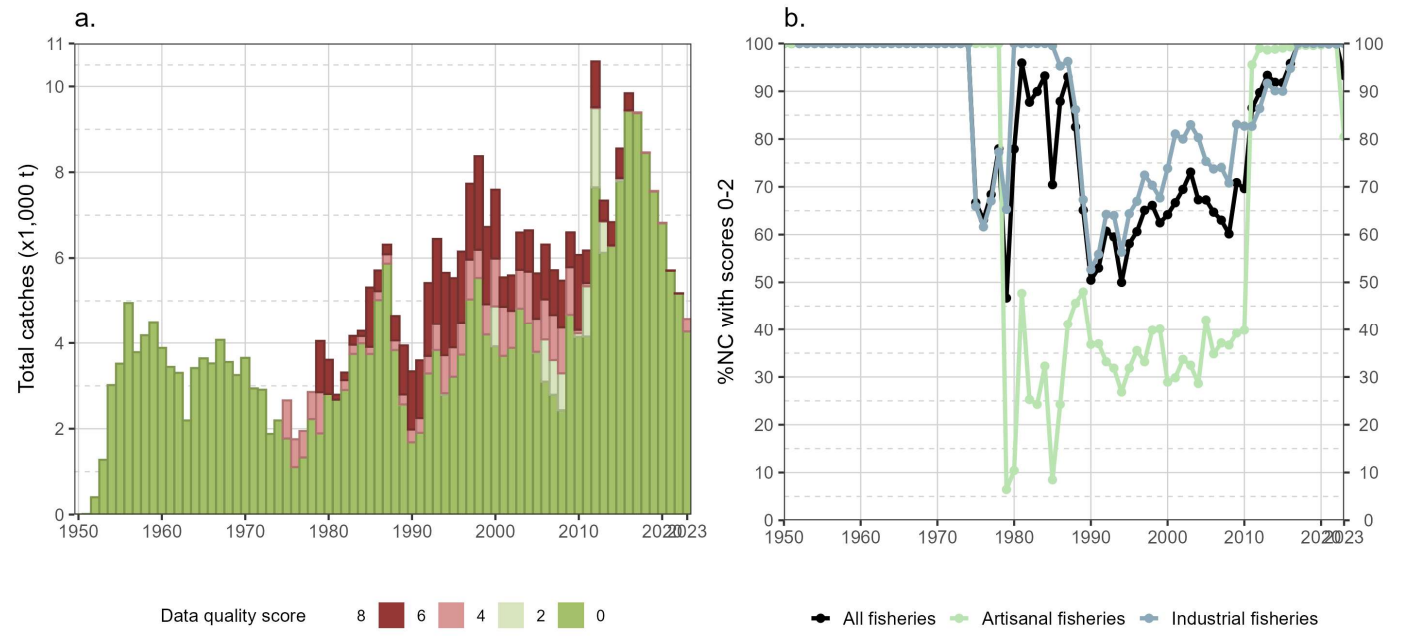

Figure 9: (a) Annual retained catches (metric tonnes; t) of blue marlin estimated by quality score and (b) percentage of total retained catches fully or partially reported to the IOTC Secretariat for all fisheries and by type of fishery, in the period 1950-2023

Discard levels

Information collected from scientific observers at sea through the ROS suggests that blue marlin is more often discarded in large-scale purse seine than longline fisheries. Discarding rates vary between fleets, with higher discarding rates in French purse seiners than in Spanish ones. The size composition of the catch shows that blue marlins may be discarded at all sizes in purse seine fisheries, while no size data for discarded blue marlins are available from longline fisheries (**Fig. 10**).

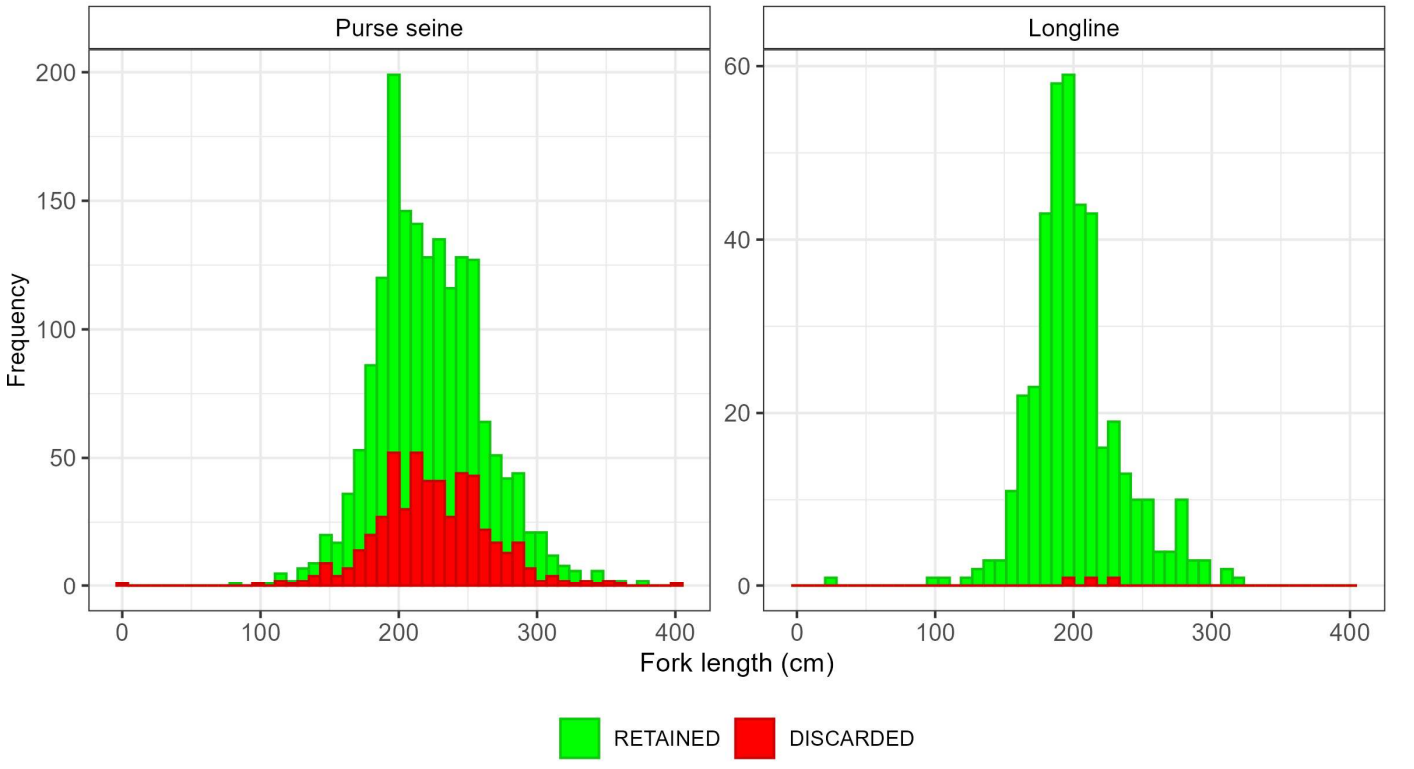

Figure 10: Size (fork length; cm) frequency distribution of blue marlin retained and discarded at sea in purse seine and longline fisheries as available in the ROS regional database

Information collected on the condition (i.e., individual released *dead* or *alive*) suggests that the very large majority of the fish do not survive when discarded at sea, whatever the fishery group or fishing ground (**Figs. 11-12**).

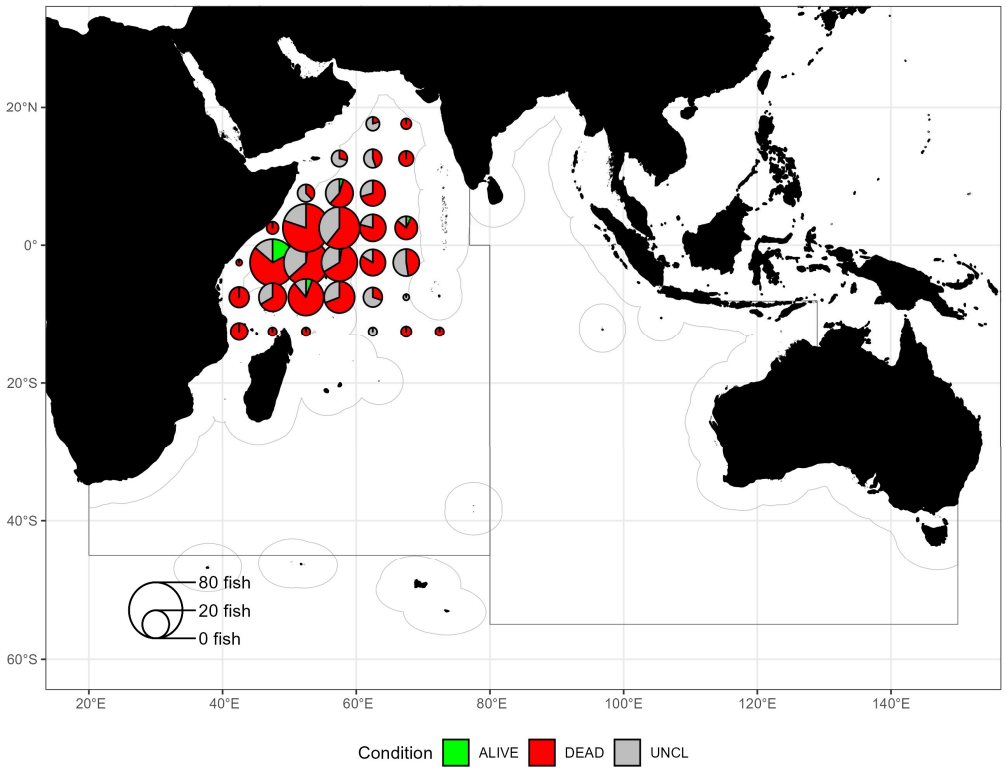

Figure 11: Distribution of blue marlins discarded at sea in the western Indian Ocean purse seine fisheries with information on condition at release as available in the ROS regional database

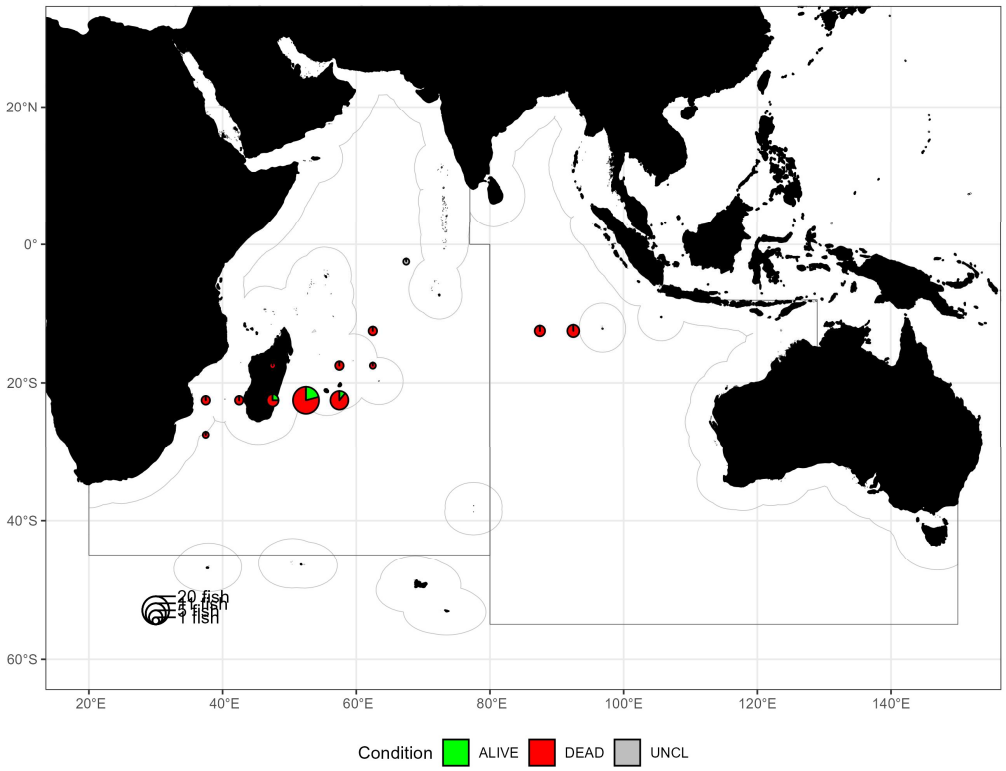

Figure 12: Distribution of blue marlins discarded at sea in the Indian Ocean longline fisheries with information on condition at release as available in the ROS regional database

Geo-referenced catch

Spatial distribution of catches

Geo-referenced catches by fishery and decade (1950-2009)

In the past, geo-referenced catches of blue marlin were generally available for the industrial longline fisheries. The distribution of the catch indicates that these were occurring in both the Western and Eastern Indian Ocean throughout the 1970s and 1980s. In 1990s and 2000s most blue marlin catches were taken by longline vessels from Taiwan,China that operated in the northwestern Indian Ocean (**Figs. 13–14**).

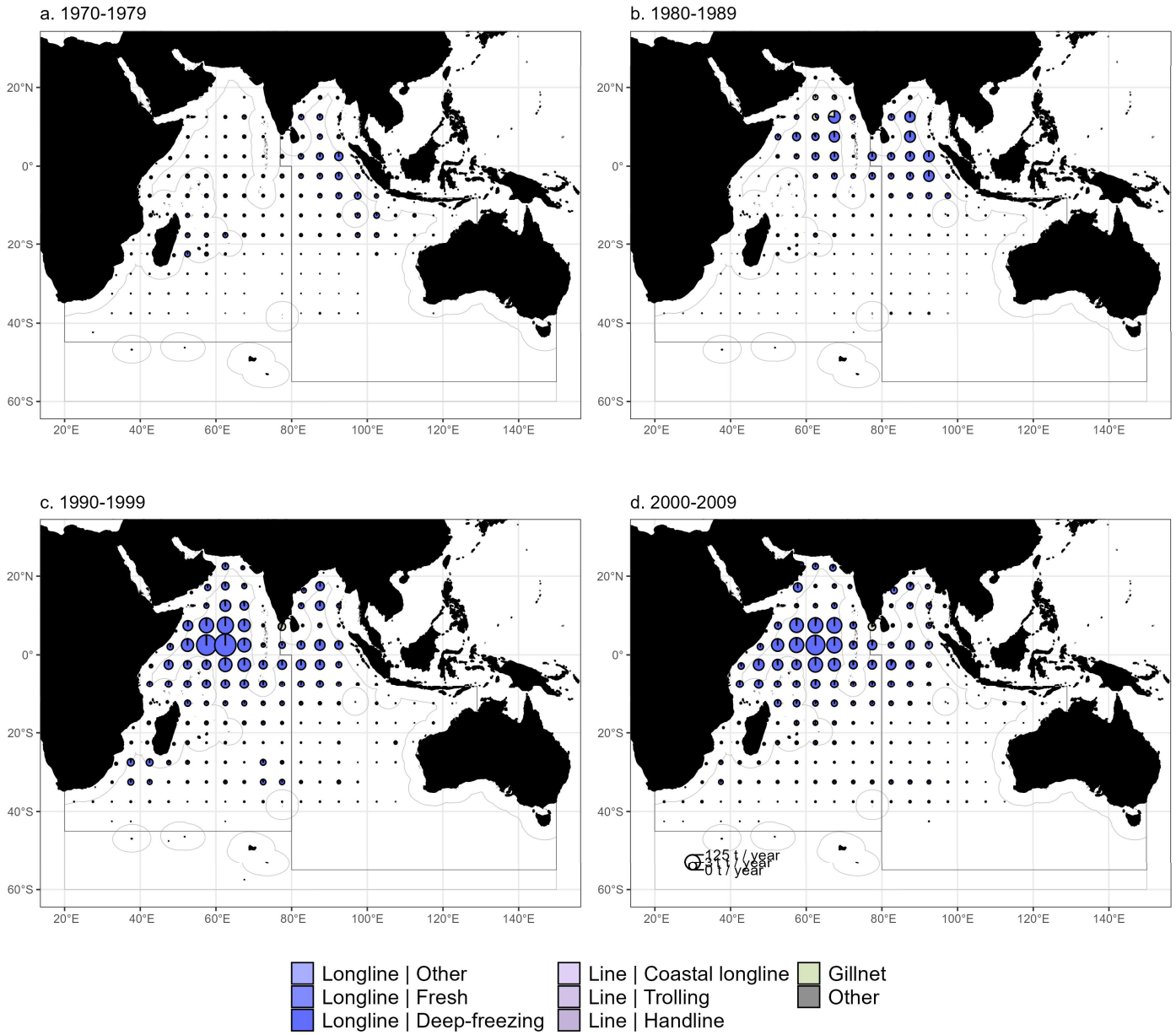

Figure 13: Mean annual time-area catches in weight (metric tonnes; t) of blue marlin, by decade, 5x5 grid, and fishery. Data source: time-area catches

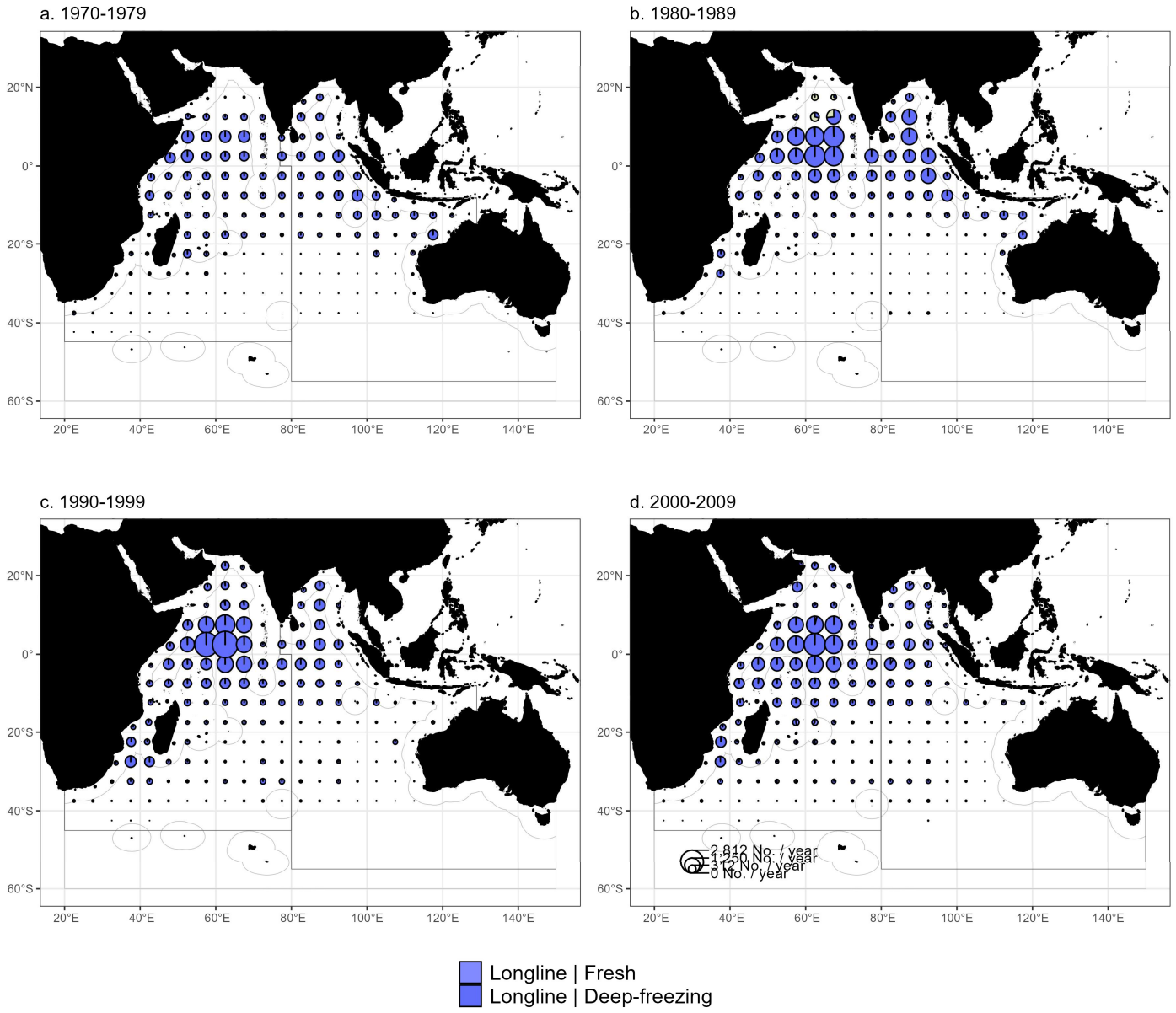

Figure 14: Mean annual time-area catches in numbers of blue marlin, by decade, 5x5 grid, and fishery. Data source: time-area catches

Geo-referenced catches by fishery, last years (2019-2023) and decade (2010-2019)

The quality of the geo-referenced catches reported to the Secretariat has substantially improved in recent years, and spatial information on fishing activities is now available for most industrial and coastal fisheries. In particular, the distributions of catches from Sri Lankan and Indonesian coastal fisheries have become available since 2016 (**Fig 15**). Geo-referenced catches indicate high catch levels in the Bay of Bengal for both line and gillnet fisheries while catches from longline fisheries remained high in the Western Indian Ocean (**Fig 15**).

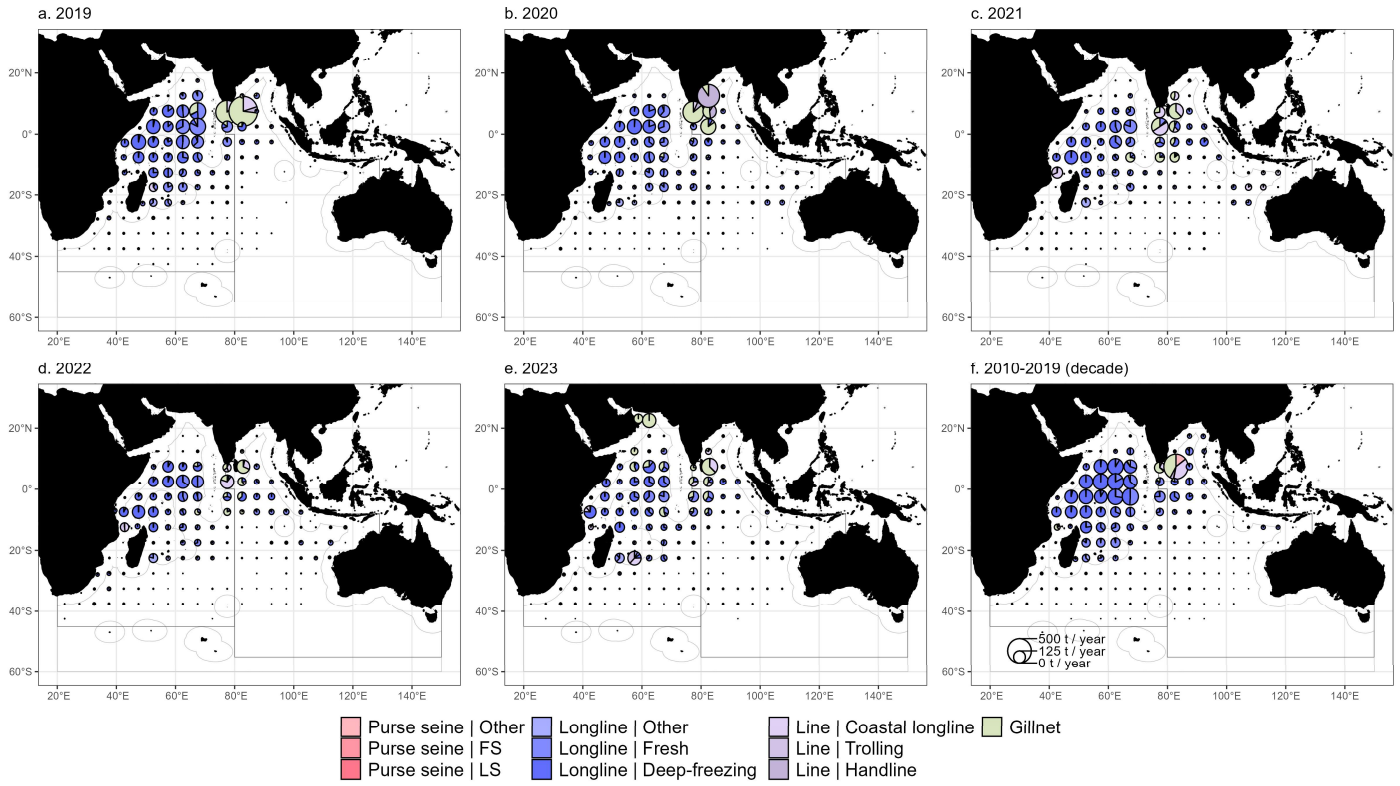

Figure 15: Mean annual time-area catches in weight (metric tonnes; t) of blue marlin, by year / decade, 5x5 grid, and fishery. Data source: time-area catches

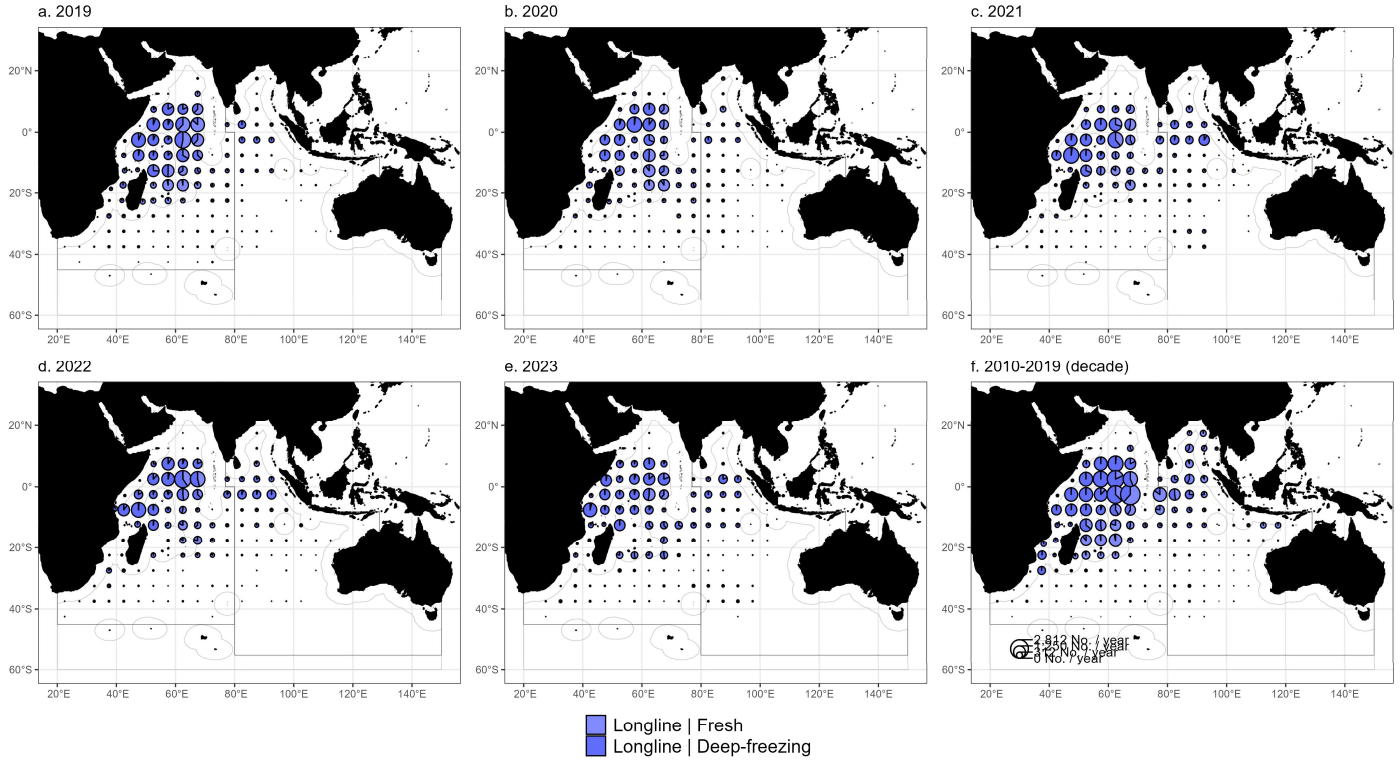

Figure 16: Mean annual time-area catches in numbers of blue marlin, by year / decade, 5x5 grid, and fishery. Data source: time-area catches

Uncertainties in catch and effort data

Uncertainties in geo-referenced catch and effort data of blue marlin are higher than those for total retained catch data, as barely any catch and effort data were available for the artisanal fisheries prior to 2014. Besides the limited extent of the data reported to the Secretariat, additional issues have been identified for the catch and effort:

- data from Sri Lankan fisheries have only become available since 2014 (Maldeniya et al. 1995);
- data for the main fisheries of Indonesia have only become available since 2018 and appear characterized by a low coverage for all fisheries;
- data for the fresh tuna longline of China are not available prior to 2009;
- data for the fresh tuna longline of Taiwan,China are not available prior to 2007.

Catch and effort data of good quality (scores 0-2) vary over time (**Fig. 17**) with the increased reports of catch and effort data complemented by an increase in data estimated as being of "*good quality*" from 2010 onwards.

Overall, catch and effort data are available for strata covering 84% of the retained catches reported for 2023, with specific coverage reaching 98% and 58% of the retained catches reported for the same year by industrial and artisanal fisheries, respectively (**Fig. 17**).

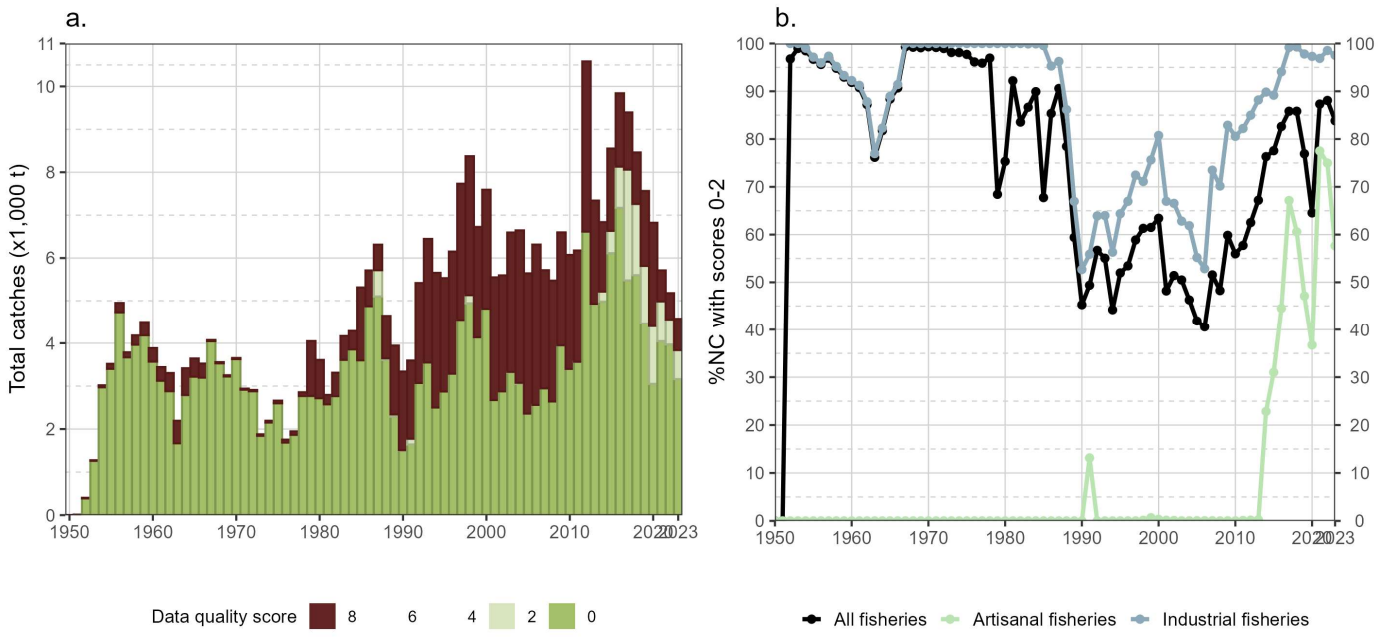

Figure 17: (a) Annual retained catches (metric tonnes; t) of blue marlin estimated by quality score and (b) percentage of total retained catches for which geo-referenced catches were reported to the IOTC Secretariat in agreement with the requirements of Res. 15/02 for all fisheries and by type of fishery, in the period 1950-2023

Size composition of the catch

Samples availability

By fishery group

The availability of size-frequency samples for blue marlin varies over time and between fishery groups and fleets. Most samples are available for longline fisheries, mainly from Japan since 1970 and from Taiwan,China since 1980 (**Fig. 18**). A significant number of size samples for blue marlin were also collected by the gillnet fishery of Sri Lanka through the IPTP sampling programme conducted between 1988 and 1993.

Aside from the coastal fisheries of Sri Lanka, very few samples are available for other coastal fisheries which all combined contribute to less than 0.3% of all blue marlins samples available in the IOTC database. Overall, the availability of size frequency data reduced in 2023, compared to 2022, and less data from coastal fisheries

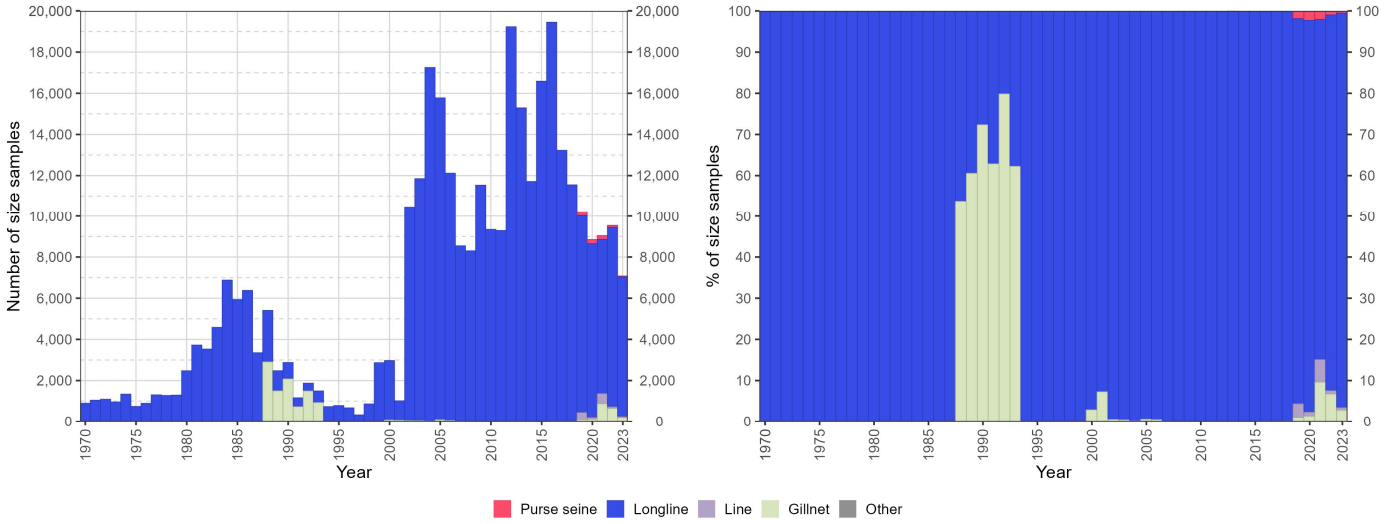

Figure 18: Availability of blue marlin size-frequency data as absolute number of samples (left) and relative number of samples (right) per year and fishery group. Data source: standardized size-frequency dataset

Purse seine fisheries

Overall, only 0.1% of size samples of blue marlins available at the Secretariat have been collected from purse seine fisheries. The spatial extent of the size samples available for these fisheries in recent years is very limited (**Fig. 19**) with some size samples having been collected for both retained and discarded individuals by scientific observers onboard large-scale purse seiners (see section Discards).

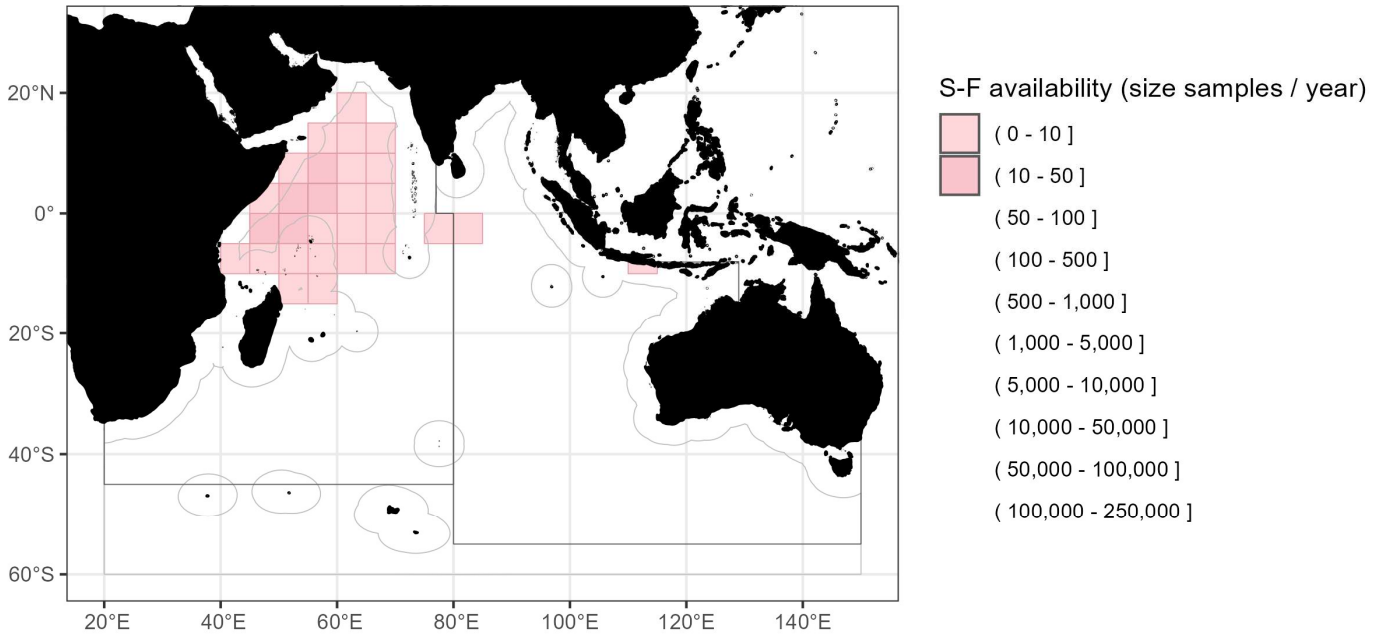

Figure 19: Spatial distribution (average number of samples per grid per year) of available blue marlin size-frequency data for purse seine fisheries in the period 2019-2023. Data source: standardized size-frequency dataset

Gillnet fisheries

Blue marlin samples from gillnet fisheries are available from 1988. As mentioned above, most of the samples were collected through the IPTP sampling programme, with the participation of countries like Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and other coastal countries with intensive sampling programmes implemented by their coastal fisheries at that time. However, only Sri Lanka and Pakistan reported blue marlin samples to the Secretariat.

Furthermore, Sri Lanka had an ongoing sampling programme in 2000 and more recently from 2014, which resulted in an increased quality of the data thanks to the availability of better spatial information (**Fig. 20**).

Overall, the gillnet fisheries contributed about 4% of the total blue marlin samples.

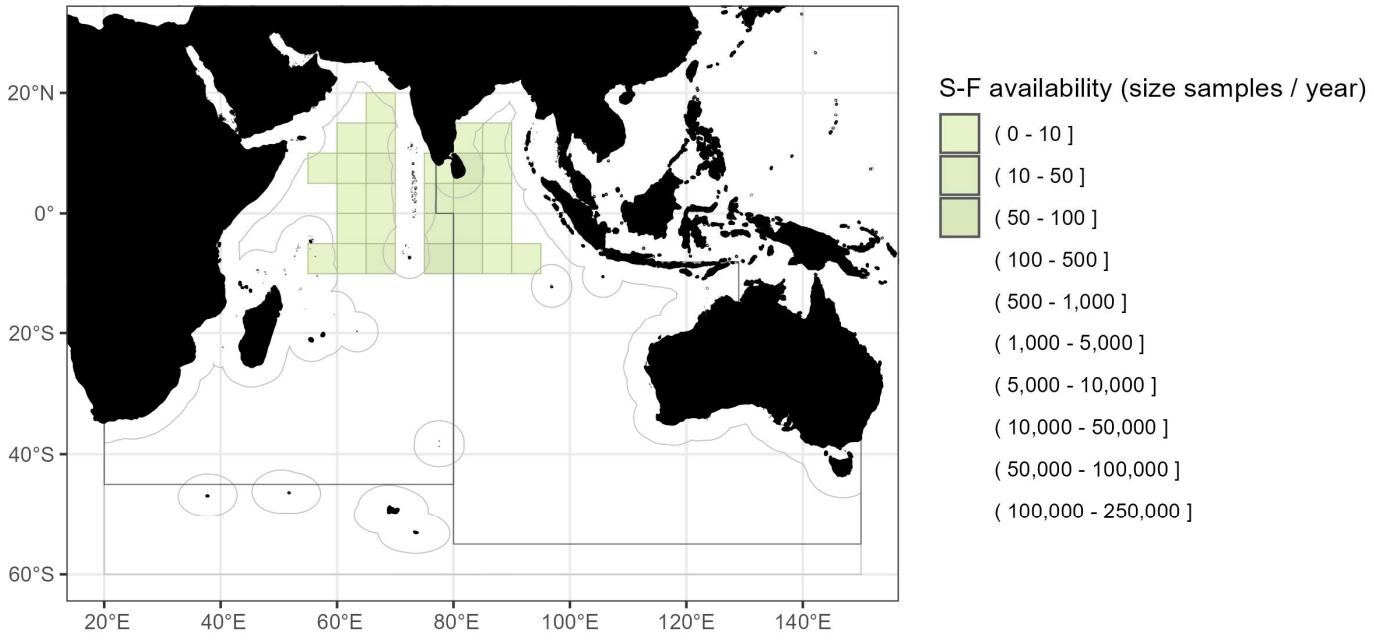

Figure 20: Spatial distribution (average number of samples per grid per year) of available blue marlin size-frequency data for gillnet fisheries in the period 2019-2023. Data source: standardized size-frequency dataset

Line fisheries

Few samples are available from the line fisheries of the coastal States which annually reported only a few hundred tonnes of catch of blue marlin prior to the 2010s (**Fig. 4**). Despite an increase in the reported catches for coastal longline and handline since then, the levels of sampling have remained very low and samples submitted to the Secretariat were generally not compliant by IOTC standards (e.g., missing information on fishing grounds). Some size samples of blue marlin have been available from the handline and coastal longline fisheries of Reunion Island (EU,France) for the last five years (**Fig. 21**).

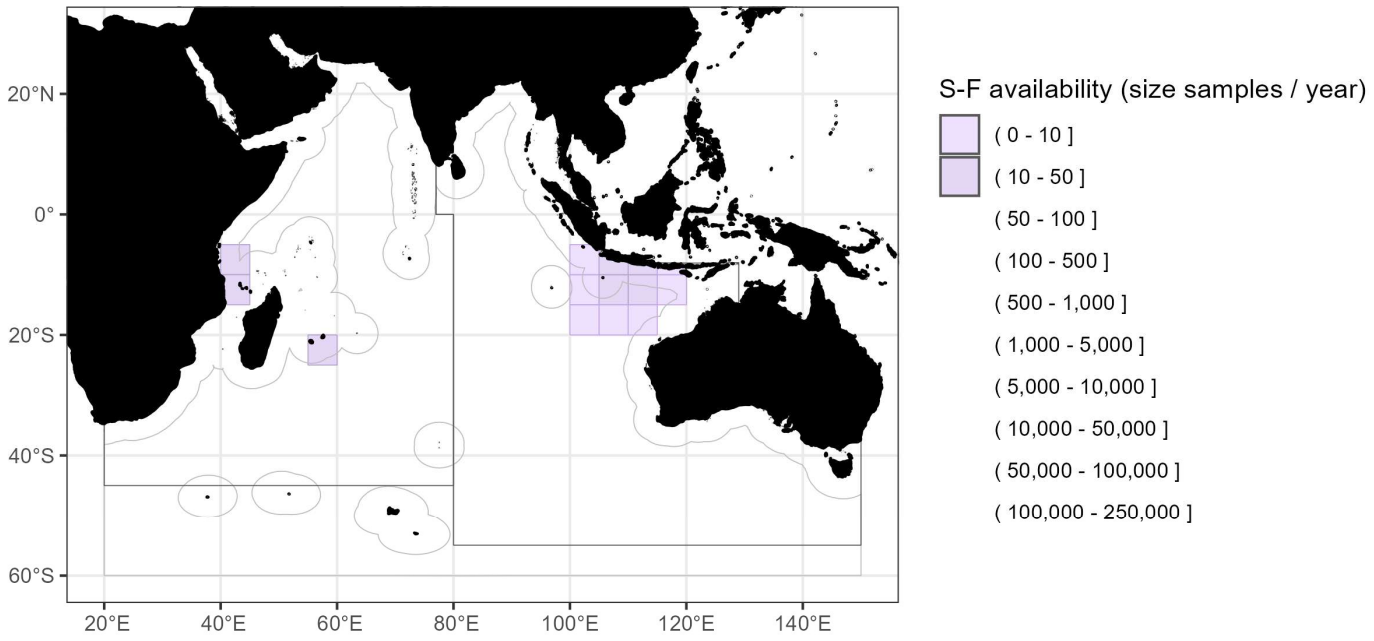

Figure 21: Spatial distribution (average number of samples per grid per year) of available blue marlin size-frequency data for line fisheries in the period 2019-2023. Data source: standardized size-frequency dataset

By fishery

Purse seine fisheries

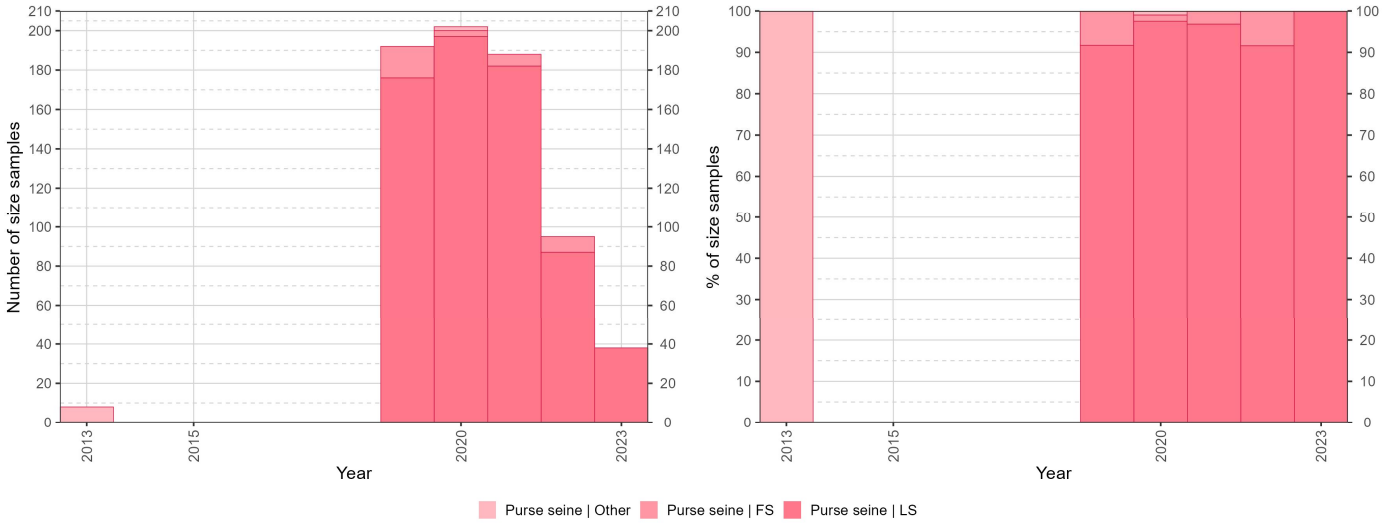

Figure 22: Availability of blue marlin size-frequency data as absolute number of samples per year and purse seine fishery. Data source: standardized size-frequency dataset

Gillnet fisheries

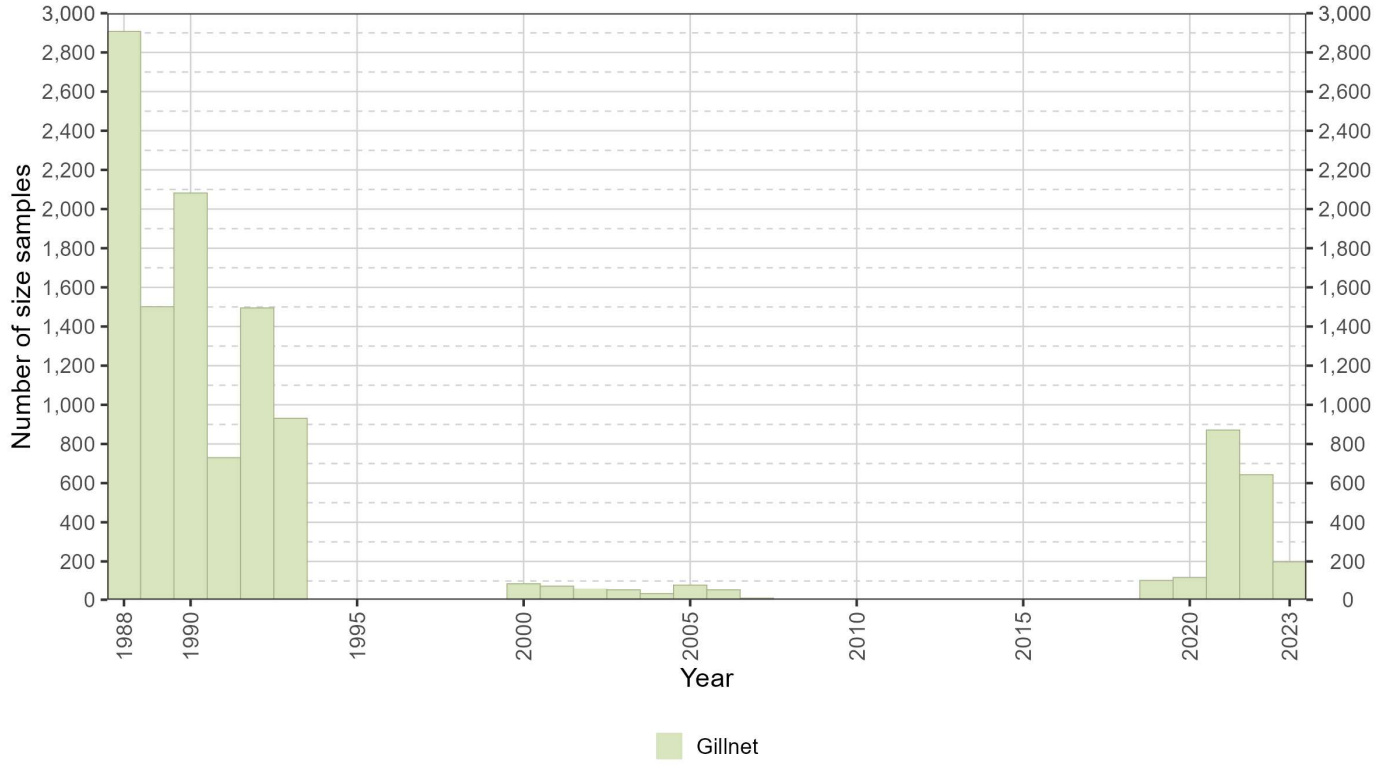

Figure 23: Availability of blue marlin size-frequency data as absolute number of samples per year in gillnet fisheries. Data source: standardized size-frequency dataset

Line fisheries

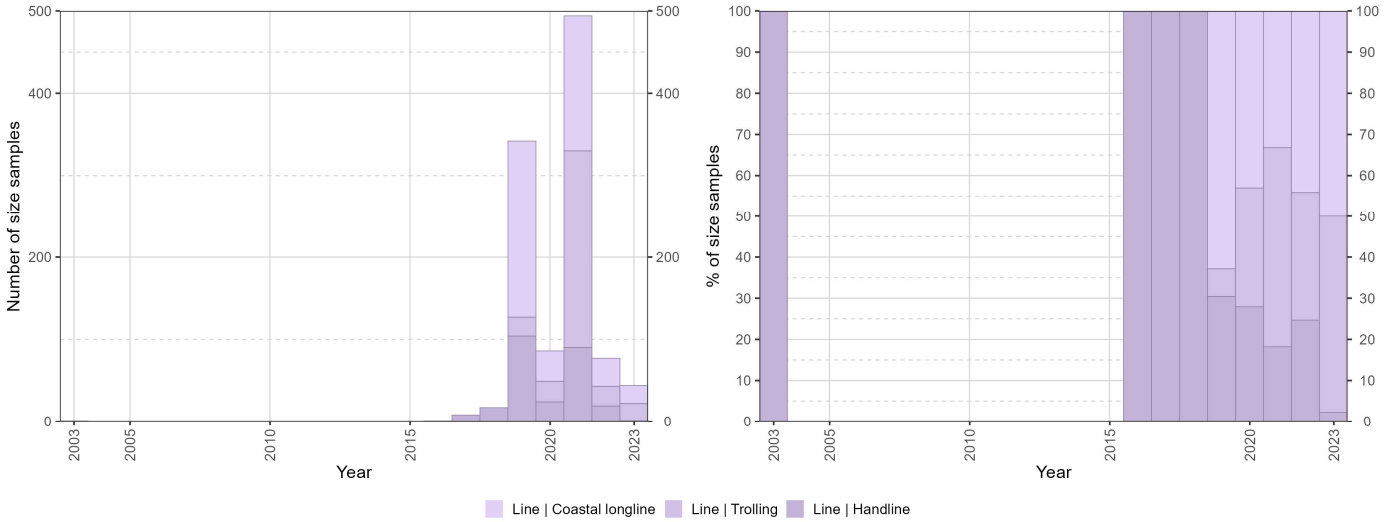

Figure 24: Availability of blue marlin size-frequency data as absolute number of samples (left) and relative number of samples (right) per year and line fishery type. Data source: standardized size-frequency dataset

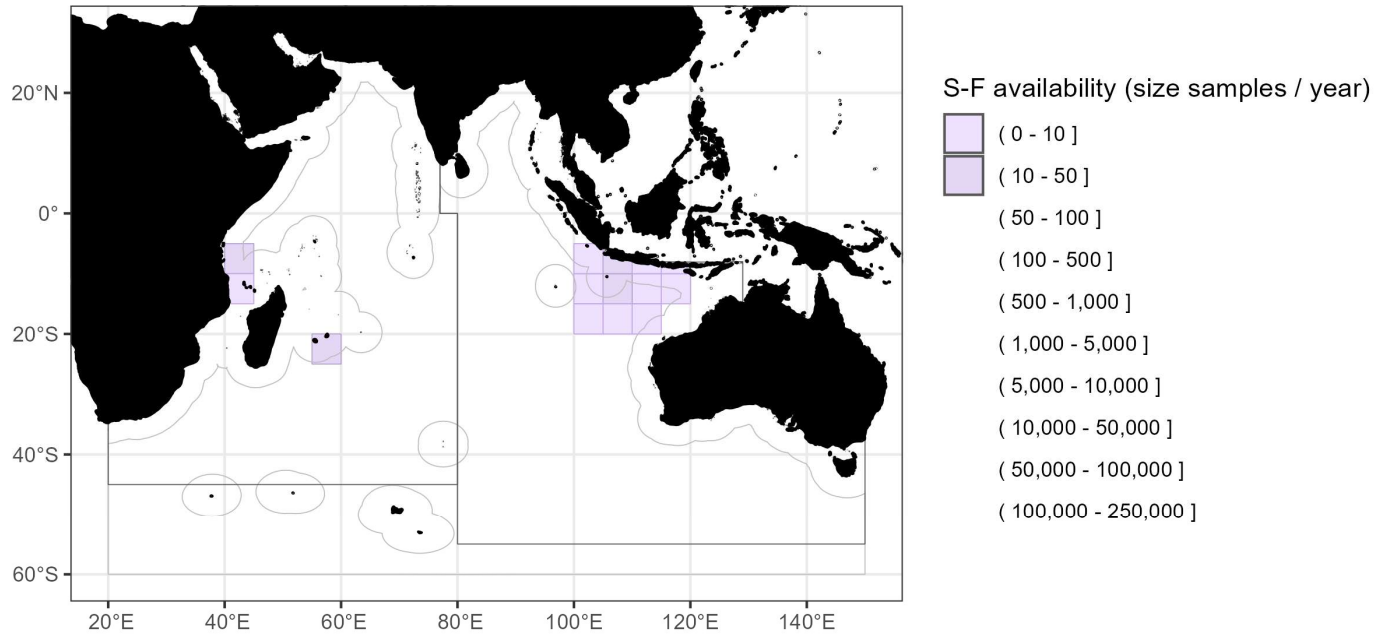

Figure 25: Spatial distribution (average number of samples per grid per year) of available blue marlin size-frequency data by line (coastal longline) fisheries in the period 2019-2023. Data source: standardized size-frequency dataset

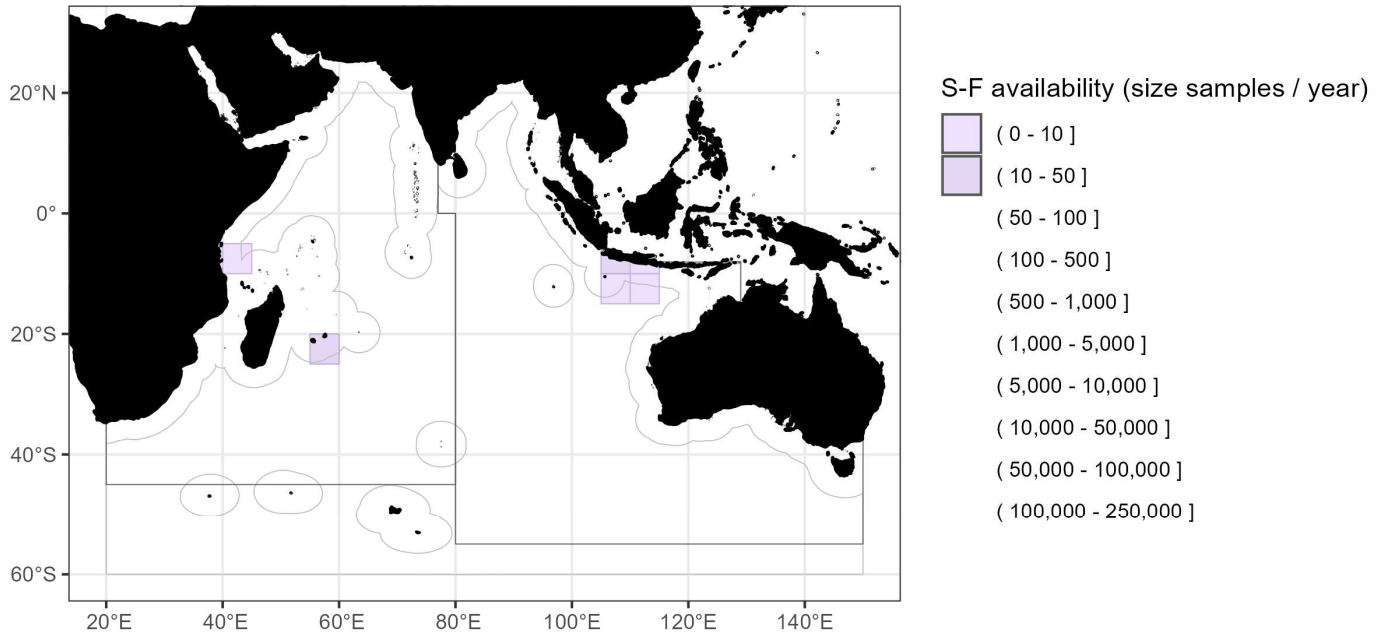

Figure 26: Spatial distribution (average number of samples per grid per year) of available blue marlin size-frequency data by line (handline) fisheries in the period 2019-2023. Data source: standardized size-frequency dataset

Other fisheries

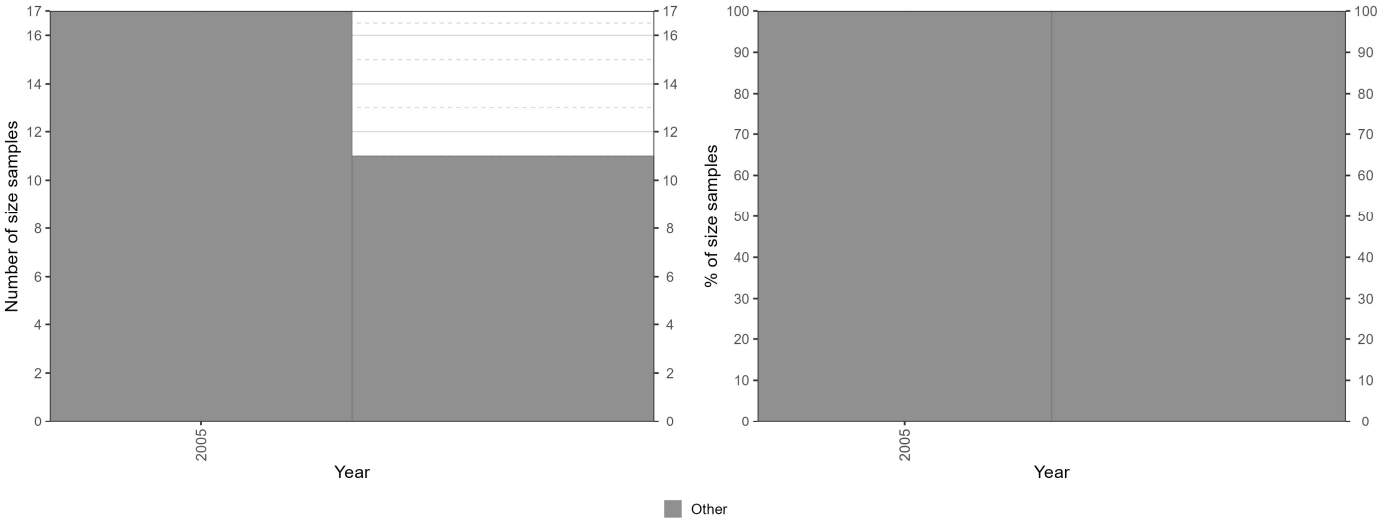

Figure 27: Availability of blue marlin size-frequency data as absolute number of samples (left) and relative number of samples (right) per year and 'other' fishery type. Data source: standardized size-frequency dataset

Temporal patterns and trends in size distributions

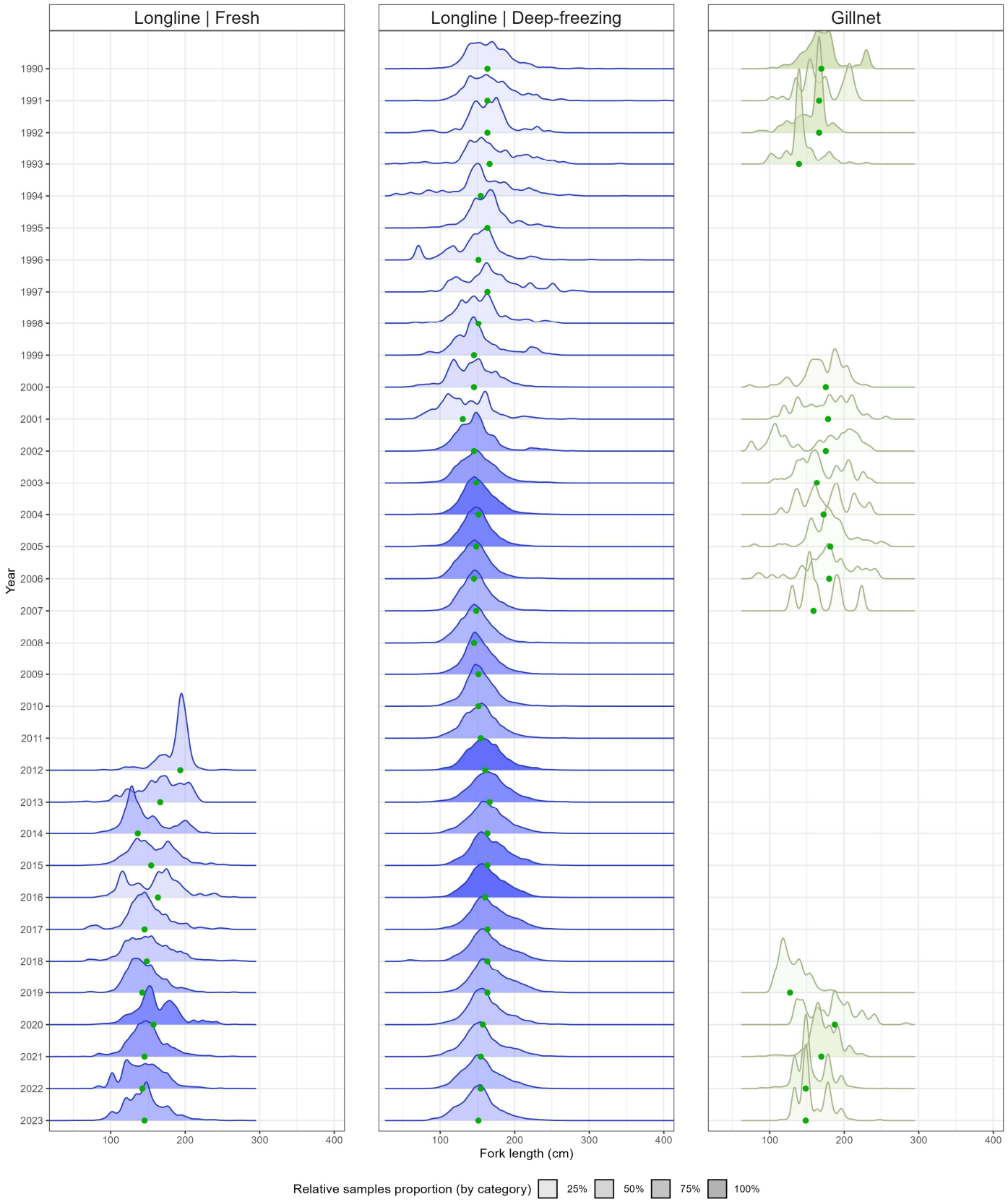

Figure 28: Relative size distribution (fork length; cm) of blue marlin caught by purse seine fishery (Other) and gillnet fishery. Other = no information provided on school association. Fill intensity is proportional to the number of samples recorded for the year, while the green dot corresponds to the median value. Data source: standardized size-frequency dataset

Size distribution by fishery and fleet

Longline fisheries

Deep-freezing longline fisheries

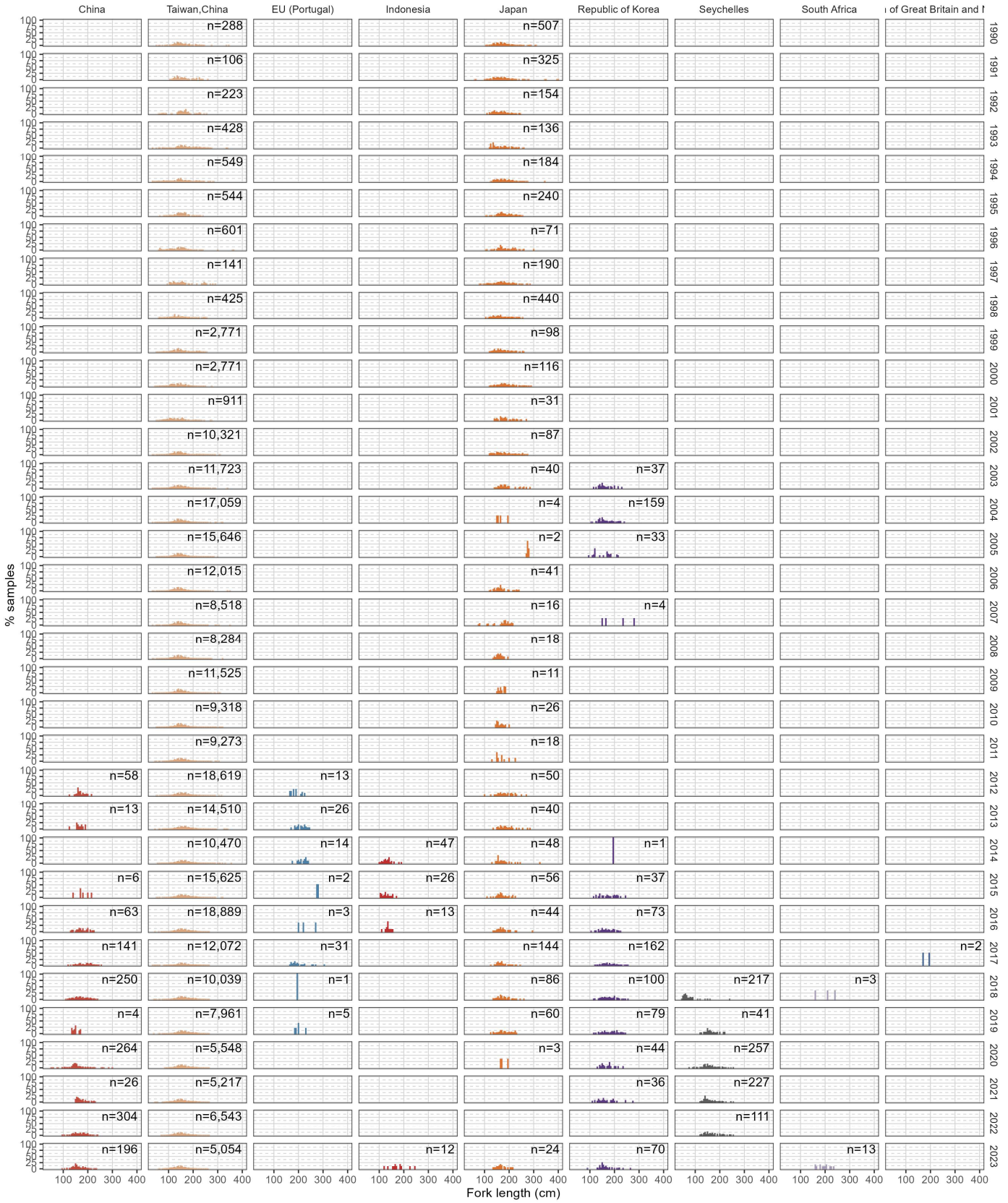

Figure 29: Relative size distribution of blue marlin (fork length; cm) recorded for deep-freezing longline fisheries by year and main fleet. Data source: [standardized size-frequency dataset]

Fresh tuna longline fisheries

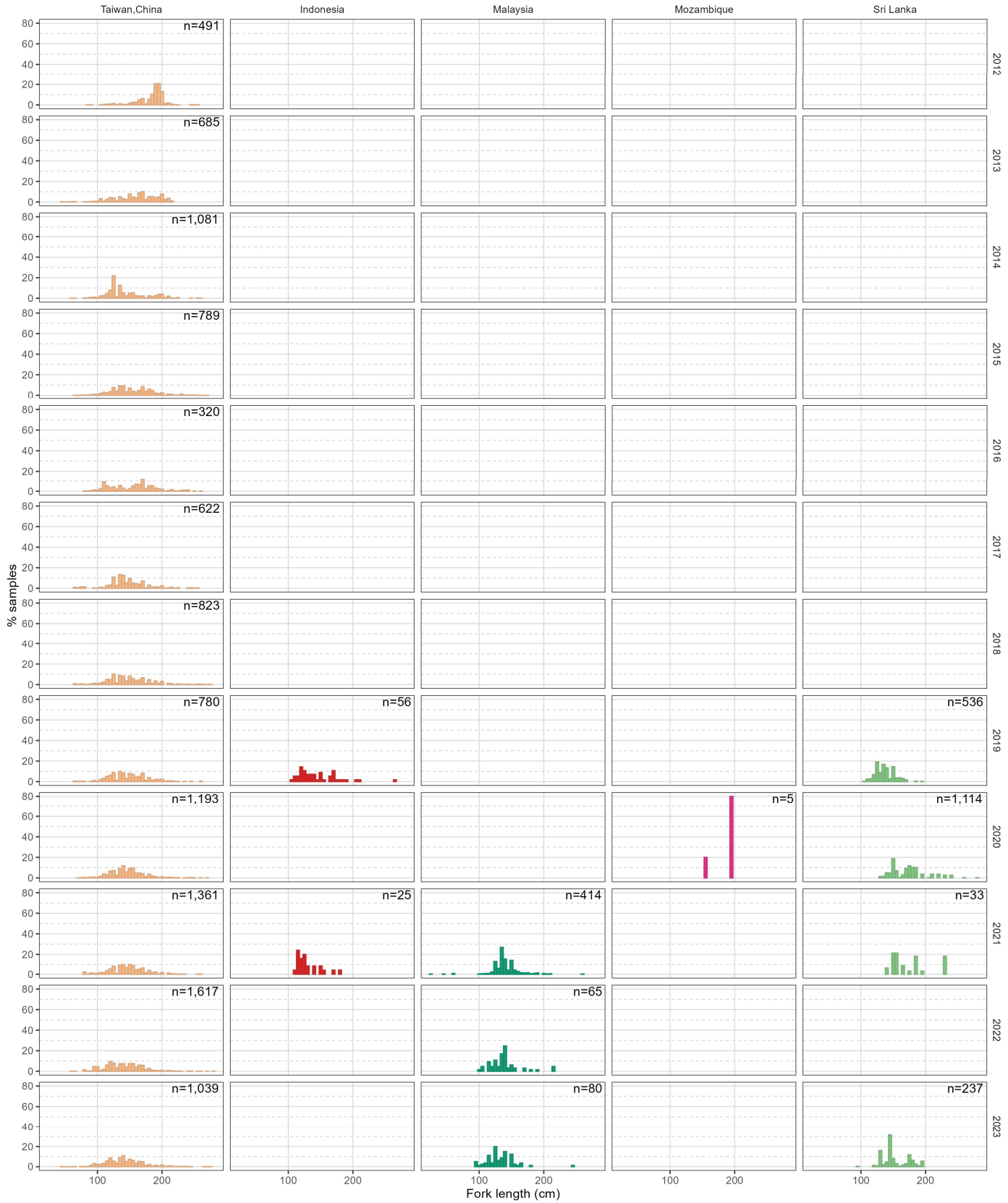

Figure 30: Relative size distribution of blue marlin (fork length; cm) recorded for deep-freezing longline fisheries by year and main fleet. Data source: standardized size-frequency dataset

Gillnet fisheries

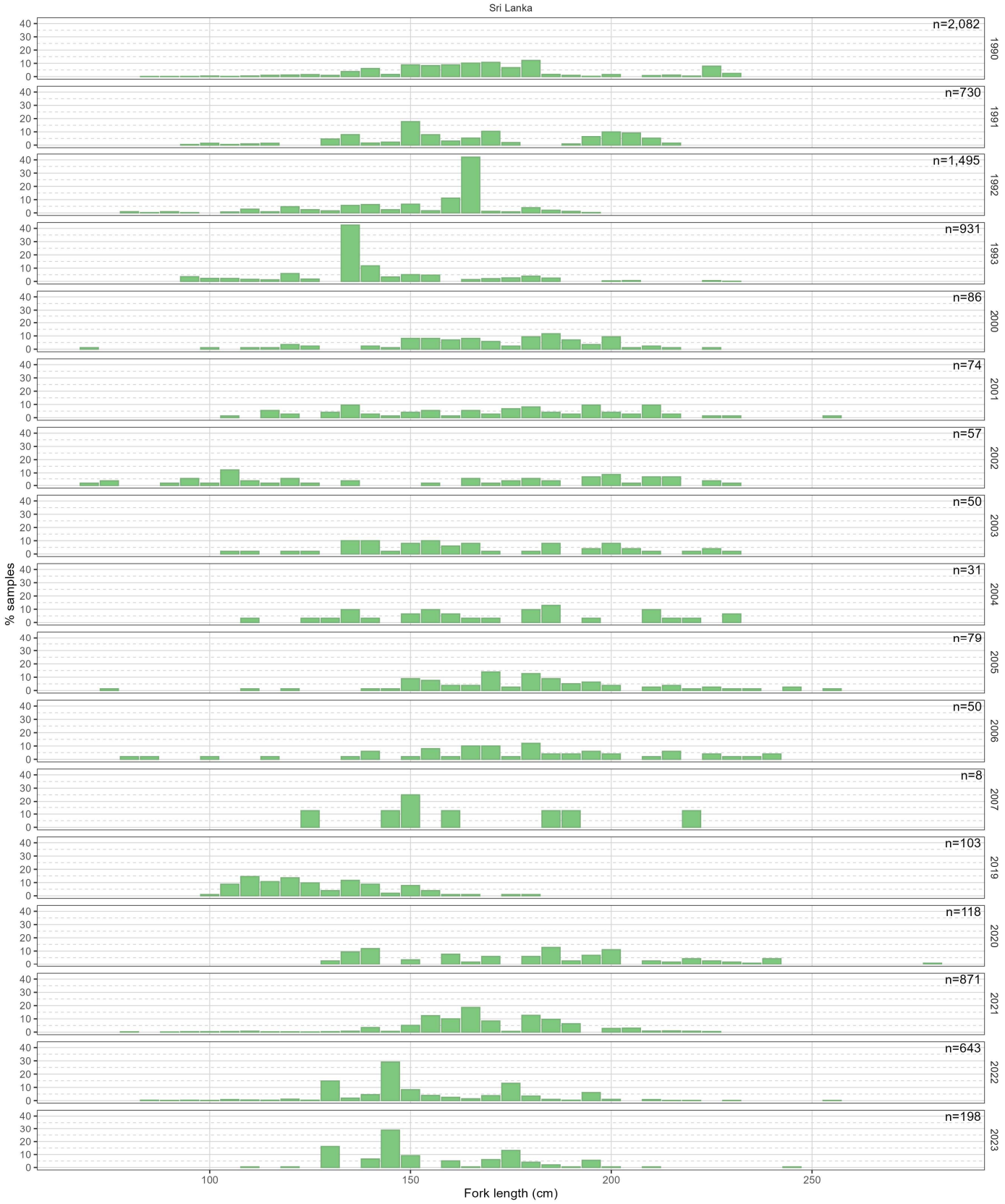

Figure 31: Relative size distribution of blue marlin (fork length; cm) recorded for gillnet fisheries by year and main fleet. Data source: standardized size-frequency dataset

Uncertainties in size-frequency data

Size-frequency data are characterized by the lowest quality among the primary data sets that have to be reported to the Secretariat. As previously indicated (see section Size composition of the catch), few size data are available for blue

marlin overall and while some retained catch data are available since the mid-1950s, size-frequency data have only become available from the 1970s for industrial longline fisheries. Furthermore, the quality of the data is generally not by the recommended standards.

The intensification of the longline fishing activities from the 1980s increased the sampling of size data for blue marlin. Hence between 1980 and 1990, the percentage of retained catch for which size data were available varied between 45% and 70% for all industrial fisheries. The quality of size data from industrial fisheries declined between 1990 and 2007 when some fleets stopped collecting size data, and in particular some non reporting fleets or fleets with both fresh and deep-freezing longline vessels (**Fig. 32**).

On the other hand, size samples collected from coastal fisheries remained generally at low levels, with the exception of the good sampling coverage achieved during the IPTP sampling programme conducted between 1988 and 1992. Recently, the availability of size samples increased, but the coverage remains limited (**Fig. 32**).

The highest numbers of blue marlin sampled for size were in 2012 and 2015, reaching nearly 20,000 samples in each year. The overall quality of blue marlin size data available, as measured against the percentage of retained catches, was only 62% in 2023, with 82% and 24% from the industrial and coastal fisheries respectively (**Fig. 32b**).

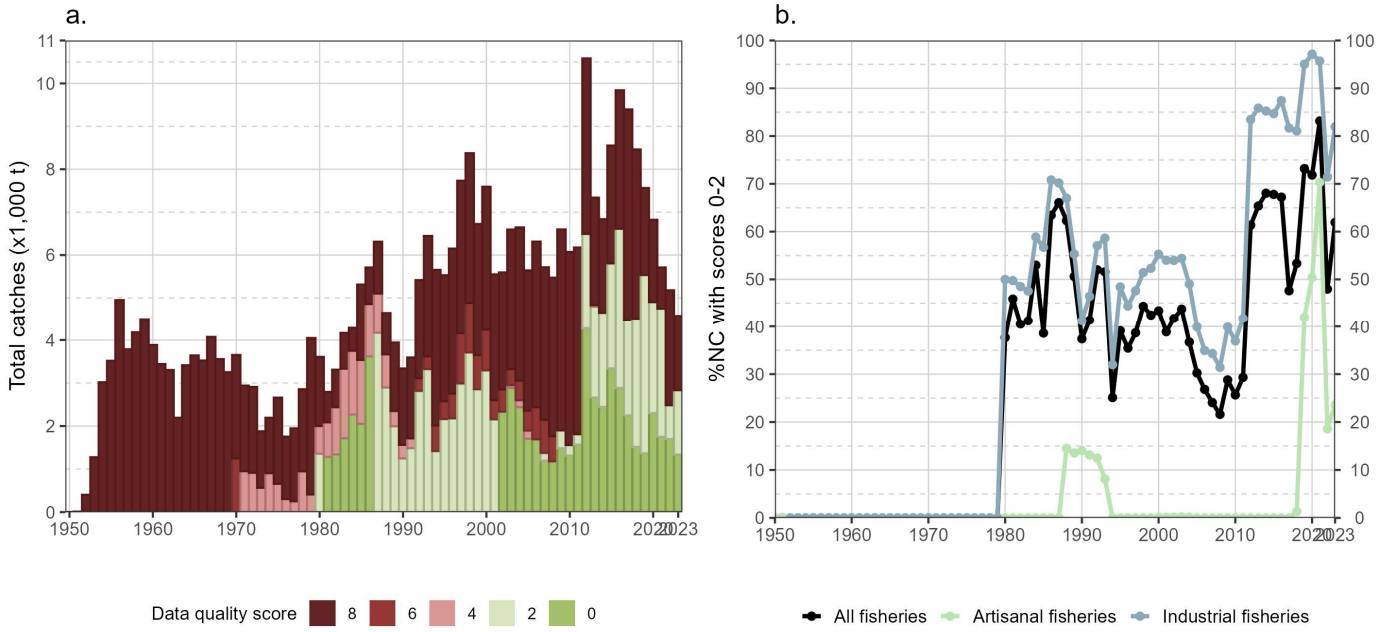

Figure 32: (a) Annual retained catches (metric tonnes; t) of blue marlin estimated by quality score and (b) percentage of total retained catches for which geo-referenced size-frequency data were reported to the IOTC Secretariat in agreement with the requirements of Res. 15/02 for all fisheries and by type of fishery, in the period 1950–2023

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Appendices

Appendix I: Taxonomy

Rank	Taxon
Kingdom	*Animalia*
Subkingdom	*Bilateria*
Infrakingdom	*Deuterostomia*
Phylum	*Chordata*
Subphylum	*Vertebrata*
Infraphylum	*Gnathostomata*
Superclass	*Actinopterygii*
Class	*Teleostei*
Superorder	*Acanthopterygii*
Order	*Perciformes*
Suborder	*Xiphioidei*
Family	*Istiophoridae*
Genus	*Makaira*
Species	*Makaira nigricans*

Appendix II: Changes in best scientific estimates of retained catches from previous WPB

Blue marlin catches show limited variation between WPB21 (2023) and WPB22 (2024) as only minimal updates to past data occurred in the meantime. More specifically, (i) catches from India changed to reflect the latest catch breakdown of billfish species reported in recent years, (ii) Mozambique did not report blue marlin catch from line fisheries in 2020, which was estimated by the Secretariat for previous datasets, and updated its catch from 2017, and (iii) Indonesian 2017 catches by species were re-estimated to reflect the total catch.

Changes recorded for other fleets reflect the consequence of new data affecting the results of catch disaggregation for IOTC species aggregates (e.g., BILL) regularly performed by the IOTC Secretariat as part of the process producing the IOTC best scientific estimates (**Table 4**).

Table 4: Changes in best scientific estimates of annual retained catches (metric tonnes; t) of blue marlin by year, fleet, fishery group and main Indian Ocean area between 2019 and 2022, limited to absolute values higher than 10 t.

Year	Fleet	Fishery group	Area	Current (t)	Previous (t)	Difference (t)
2022	BGD	Gillnet	Eastern Indian Ocean	81	39	42
		Other	Eastern Indian Ocean	33	0	33
	IDN	Gillnet	Eastern Indian Ocean	39	23	17
		Line	Eastern Indian Ocean	1,401	526	875
		Longline	Eastern Indian Ocean	505	229	276
		Purse seine	Eastern Indian Ocean	6	17	-11
	IND	Gillnet	Eastern Indian Ocean	41	73	-32
		Line	Eastern Indian Ocean	731	887	-156
2021	BGD	Other	Eastern Indian Ocean	21	0	21
	IDN	Gillnet	Eastern Indian Ocean	40	22	18
		Line	Eastern Indian Ocean	1,524	262	1,262
		Longline	Eastern Indian Ocean	230	107	123
		Other	Eastern Indian Ocean	14	0	14
		Purse seine	Eastern Indian Ocean	6	17	-12
	IND	Gillnet	Eastern Indian Ocean	132	273	-142
		Line	Eastern Indian Ocean	614	777	-163
2020	IDN	Line	Eastern Indian Ocean	1,645	328	1,317
		Longline	Eastern Indian Ocean	163	428	-265
		Other	Eastern Indian Ocean	21	0	21
		Purse seine	Eastern Indian Ocean	9	20	-11
	IND	Gillnet	Eastern Indian Ocean	183	270	-87
		Line	Eastern Indian Ocean	1,266	756	510

Year	Fleet	Fishery group	Area	Current (t)	Previous (t)	Difference (t)
	TMP	Gillnet	Eastern Indian Ocean	15	0	15
2019	IDN	Gillnet	Eastern Indian Ocean	36	19	18
		Line	Eastern Indian Ocean	1,291	224	1,067
		Longline	Eastern Indian Ocean	51	337	-286
		Other	Eastern Indian Ocean	19	0	19
		Purse seine	Eastern Indian Ocean	6	17	-11
	IND	Gillnet	Eastern Indian Ocean	312	412	-100
		Line	Eastern Indian Ocean	1,153	833	320
	MOZ	Line	Western Indian Ocean	34	50	-16