

9.15 BSH - Blue shark

A stock assessment for blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) was conducted for both Atlantic stocks in 2023 through a process that included the Blue Shark Data Preparatory Meeting (hybrid/Olhão, Portugal, 17-21 April 2023) and the Blue Shark Stock Assessment Meeting (hybrid/Madrid, Spain, 17-21 July 2023). The complete description of the stock assessment process and the development of management advice is found in the Report of the 2023 Blue Shark Data Preparatory Meeting (ICCAT, 2023c) and the Report of the 2023 Blue Shark Stock Assessment Meeting (ICCAT, 2023d). The previous Blue Shark Stock Assessment Session was held in Lisbon, Portugal, 27-31 July 2015 (ICCAT, 2016).

BSH-1. Biology

Blue shark is a large pelagic shark that shows a wide geographic distribution in all oceans, from tropical to temperate waters worldwide, between 62° N and 54° S. It is distributed mainly in waters with temperatures ranging between 12°C and 20°C, although it can be found in a greater temperature range. Temperature preference is related to size and sex, and relative abundance decreases in equatorial waters and increases with latitude.

The blue shark is placental viviparous and has an average litter size of 35 individuals. Although high uncertainty regarding their biology remains, available life history traits (slow growth, late maturity and small litter size compared to teleosts) indicate that they are vulnerable to overfishing. A behavioral characteristic of this species is their tendency to segregate temporally and spatially by size and/or sex, during feeding, mating-reproduction, gestation and birth processes.

Tagging studies have suggested that they exhibit large-scale migratory behaviour and periodic vertical movement, but the lack of information on some components of the populations precludes a complete understanding of their distribution/migration pattern by ontogenetic stage and in some cases identifying their pupping/mating grounds. Although being one of the most well-known species, numerous aspects of its biology (such as natural mortality or steepness) are still poorly understood, particularly for some regions, which contributes to increased uncertainty in quantitative and qualitative assessments.

BSH-2. Fishery indicators

Reviews of the shark database resulted in recommendations to improve data reporting on shark catches. While reported and estimated catches for blue shark are still generally subject to higher levels of uncertainty than the major tuna stocks, they have been considered sufficiently complete for the purpose of stock assessment.

Due to the broad geographical distribution of blue shark in the Atlantic Ocean, in coastal and off-shore areas, this species is available to a large number of fisheries (mainly longline) and fishing countries. Total estimate catches of blue shark for the North and South Atlantic stocks are presented in **BSH-Table 1** and **BSH-Figure 1**. For the 2015 blue shark stock assessment, a reconstruction process of historical catches of blue shark was done by expert scientists from each CPC, using the most appropriate methodology for each case. Considerable differences between reported and reconstructed catches were noted for years prior to 2000 for the northern stock and prior to 2010 for the southern stock. After the years 2000 and 2010 for the northern and southern stocks, respectively, the reconstructed time series matches the reported Task 1 time series reasonably well. The reconstructed time series is still considered the best available estimations of catches for the northern and southern stocks. The Committee agreed during the 2023 blue shark stock assessment to submit those estimates for approval at the Subcommittee on Statistics for the inclusion in the official Task 1 nominal catch data.

Catches of both stocks of blue shark have had an increasing trend since early 1970s (**BSH-Figure 1**). Peak of reported catches for the North Atlantic corresponds to year 2016, with 44,085 t, and for the South Atlantic corresponds to year 2019, with 38,508 t (**BSH-Table 1**). The more recent reported catches in the North have decreased until 2022 (21,999 t) to increase slightly in 2023 (24,773 t), while captures in the South have increased steadily until 2019 (38,508 t) before decreasing every year until 2023 (30,602 t). Reported catches of blue shark in the Mediterranean still remain scarce, with a peak of 737 t in 2016 (**BSH-Table 1**). The Committee encourages CPCs fishing in the Mediterranean to submit their blue shark data.

Multiple standardized CPUE data series for blue shark were presented and evaluated during the 2023 Data Preparatory Meeting. For the North Atlantic stock eight indices of abundance were used (EU-Spain, EU-Portugal, Japan, Morocco, Venezuela, United States early and late, and Chinese Taipei), and six for the South (EU-Spain, Japan time blocks 1 and 2, a combined Brazil and Uruguay index, time blocks 1 and 2, and Chinese Taipei) (**BSH-Figure 2**).

BSH-3. State of the stocks

The 2023 Blue Shark Stock Assessment was conducted for the northern and southern Atlantic stocks only.

The 2023 Blue Shark Stock Assessment was conducted using two modeling approaches, Just Another Bayesian Biomass Assessment (JABBA), and integrated statistical assessment model, Stock Synthesis (SS3). Different model formulations considered to be plausible representations of the stock dynamics were used to characterize stock status. A more detailed description of the assessment is contained in the Report of the 2023 Blue Shark Stock Assessment Meeting (ICCAT, 2023d).

The Committee acknowledged the progress made for the 2023 blue shark assessment, with the improvements on the implementation of SS3 for the North stock, and the implementation for the first time for the South stock.

North Atlantic blue shark

Based on the combined results from the two stock assessment model platforms (SS3 and JABBA), the North Atlantic blue shark stock in 2021 was at the B_{MSY} level ($B_{2021}/B_{MSY} = 1.00$, with 95% confidence interval: 0.75-1.31) and was not experiencing overfishing ($F_{2021}/F_{MSY} = 0.70$, with a 95% confidence interval: 0.50-0.93) (**BSH-Figure 3**). The estimated joint MSY was 32,689 t (the geometric mean of both models, with a 95% confidence interval range of 30,403-36,465 t).

The joint Kobe phase plot indicates that there is a 49.6% probability that the stock currently falls within the yellow quadrant (overfished but not subject to overfishing), a 49.7% probability that the stock falls within the green quadrant (not overfished not subject to overfishing), and less than a 1% chance that it is in the red (overfished and subject to overfishing) or orange quadrants (not overfished but subject to overfishing) (**BSH-Figure 4**).

South Atlantic blue shark

Based on the combined results from the two stock assessment model platforms (SS3 and JABBA), the South Atlantic blue shark stock in 2021 was not overfished ($B_{2021}/B_{MSY} = 1.29$, with 95% confidence interval: 0.89-1.81) but is undergoing overfishing ($F_{2021}/F_{MSY} = 1.03$ with 95% confidence interval: 0.45 – 1.55) (**BSH-Figure 5**). The combined joint MSY was 27,711 t (geometric mean of both models, with 95% confidence interval range of 23,128 – 47,758 t).

The joint Kobe phase plot indicates that there is a 46.5% probability that the stock currently falls within the orange quadrant (not overfished but subject to overfishing), a 44.7% probability that the stock falls within the green quadrant (not overfished not subject to overfishing), and 8.02% probability of being in the red quadrant (overfished and subject to overfishing), with less than 1% chance that it is in the yellow quadrant (overfished but not subject to overfishing) (**BSH-Figure 6**).

BSH-4. Outlook

Based on the results obtained during the 2023 stock assessment, the Committee agreed to conduct stochastic stock status projections based on both the selected JABBA and SS3 Reference cases for both North and South Atlantic blue shark stocks, giving equal weighting to each model platform.

As the official reported blue shark Task 1 nominal catches for 2022 were not available at the time of the stock assessment meeting, the Committee agreed to use the average mean catch value of 2019-2021 in Task 1 nominal catches as the best estimate of the 2022 and 2023 expected catches. The estimated value for catches in 2022 and 2023 for the North Atlantic stock was 23,418 t and for the southern stock it was 34,983 t. These values were reviewed with the official catch reports at the species group meeting in September 2023 to evaluate if the catch assumptions for 2022 for both stock projections need further refinement. As estimated values for both stocks were above, but not much, the reported captures, the Committee considered that there was no need to modify projections.

North Atlantic blue shark

Projections were conducted for a range of fixed catches for the period 2024 to 2033. Eleven catch scenarios were applied, starting in a zero-catch scenario, and in intervals of 2,500 t from 20,000 t to 40,000 t, also including the estimated combined MSY level 32,689 t (**BSH-Table 2**). Additional information on projection settings is described in the Report of the 2023 Blue Shark Stock Assessment Meeting (ICCAT, 2023d).

The annual trends of the relative B/B_{MSY} and F/F_{MSY} stochastic projections of the current combined stock status for North Atlantic blue shark stock are presented in **BSH-Figure 7**. Projections indicated that future constant catches at or above 35,000 t would result in fishing mortality above F_{MSY} .

There is a transition period in the projections (2025-2029) where, the stock's probability of being in the green quadrant will decline and then will begin increasing (**BSH-Table 2**). This transition period may reflect the age structure and recent predicted average recruitment trends.

South Atlantic blue shark

Projections were conducted for a range of fixed catches for the period 2024 to 2033. Ten catch scenarios were applied, starting in a zero-catch scenario, and in intervals of 2,500 t from 15,000 t to 32,500 t, also including the estimated combined MSY level 27,711 t (**BSH-Table 3**). Additional information on projection settings is described in the Report of the 2023 Blue Shark Stock Assessment Meeting (ICCAT, 2023d).

The annual trends of the relative B/B_{MSY} and F/F_{MSY} stochastic projections of the current combined stock status for South Atlantic blue shark stock are presented in **BSH-Figure 8**. If current catch levels (average of 2019-2021) of about 35,000 t are maintained, the stock is expected to rapidly decline in biomass, with a risk of falling below 20% of the estimated B_{MSY} reference level in a few years (**BSH-Table 4**).

BSH-5. Effect of current regulations

For the northern stock, [Rec. 23-10](#) was adopted in 2023 with an annual TAC of 30,000 t. It set annual catch limit for certain CPCs (EU 24,449 t, Japan 3,012 t, Morocco 1,644 t, United Kingdom 25 t). Other CPCs were requested to maintain their catches below the level of their highest annual catches over the last ten years. This Recommendation repeals and replaces [Rec. 21-10](#), and [Rec. 19-07](#).

For the South Atlantic stock of blue shark, the Commission adopted [Rec. 23-11](#), which in paragraph 2 established a catch limit of 27,711 t. It set annual catch limit for certain CPCs (EU 17,405 t, Brazil 3,481 t, Namibia 3,238 t, Japan 1,520 t, Chinese Taipei 867 t). All other CPCs shall endeavour to maintain or reduce their catches. The Committee noted that it appears that since the implementation of a TAC for the North Atlantic stock, catches have increased in the South Atlantic (**BSH-Figure 1**). Since 2018, reported catches for the South Atlantic stock have been over the TAC set by [Rec. 19-08](#), with average catches of 32,917 t for the period 2020-2022. However, trends in catches of the most recent years appear to be decreasing (30,602 t in 2023).

BSH-6. Management recommendations

The results from the 2023 stock assessment showed that while the 2022 realized catch (22,057 t) for the North Atlantic stock will maintain the stock in the green quadrant of the Kobe plot with a high probability, the Committee noted that the current TAC (39,102 t) would have a very low probability (3%) of maintaining the stock in the same quadrant by 2033. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the Commission reduces the current TAC to catch levels that will maintain the stock in the green quadrant of the Kobe plot with a high probability (see **BSH-Table 2**). The Commission established a TAC of 30,000 t for North Atlantic blue shark ([Rec. 23-10](#)).

The results from the 2023 stock assessment showed that the 2021 South Atlantic blue shark stock status was estimated not to be overfished but undergoing overfishing. Recent catches (2019-2021; 34,983 t mean catch) are above the highest catch scenario used in the Kobe II Strategy Matrix and are not sustainable in the long term. Constant catches of 32,500 t (the highest constant catch scenario in the Kobe matrix) only have a 28% probability of being in the green Kobe quadrant by 2033. The Committee indicates that catches of 27,711 t (the estimated 2021 MSY) or less will immediately stop overfishing and will keep in stock in the green quadrant of the Kobe plot with at least a 54% probability (**BSH-Table 3**). The Commission established a TAC of 27,711 t for the South Atlantic blue shark ([Rec. 23-11](#)).

NORTH ATLANTIC BLUE SHARK SUMMARY TABLE

Current Yield (2023)		24,773 t ¹
Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)		32,689 t (30,403 - 36,465 t) ²
Relative Biomass	B_{2021}/B_{MSY}	1.00 (0.75 - 1.30) ³
Relative Fishing Mortality	F_{2021}/F_{MSY}	0.70 (0.50 - 0.93) ⁴
Stock Status (2021)	Overfished	No
	Overfishing ⁵	No
Management measures in effect:		Rec. 23-10
		Rec. 04-10 , Rec. 07-06

¹ Task 1 catch as of 22 September 2024.

² Geometric mean of both models, SS3 and JABBA, with a 95% confidence interval.

³ Median from SS3 and JABBA, with a 95% confidence interval.

⁴ Combined result of SS3 multi-variate lognormal iterations and JABBA posterior. Median and 95% confidence interval in brackets.

⁵ The probability of being overfished is 50%.

SOUTH ATLANTIC BLUE SHARK SUMMARY TABLE

Current Yield (2023)		30,602 t ¹
Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)		27,711 t (23,128 - 47,758 t) ²
Relative Biomass	B_{2021}/B_{MSY}	1.29 (0.89 - 1.81) ³
Relative Fishing Mortality	F_{2021}/F_{MSY}	1.03 (0.45 - 1.55) ⁴
Stock Status (2021)	Overfished	No
	Overfishing	Yes
Management measures in effect:		Rec. 23-11
		Rec. 04-10 , Rec. 07-06

¹ Task 1 catch as of 22 September 2024.

² Geometric mean of both models, SS3 and JABBA, with a 95% confidence interval.

³ Combined results from both models, SS3 and JABBA, with a 95% confidence interval.

⁴ Combined result of SS3 multi-variate lognormal iterations and JABBA posterior. Median and 95% confidence interval in brackets.

		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	Russian Federation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	UK-Bermuda	0	3	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	USA	572	618	44	161	88	41	113	106	88	55	65	66	45	54	130	103	167	206	106	99	122	82	43	42	11	20	24	26	36	19
	NCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	China-Taipei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ATC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Brasul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	EU-España	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	EU-Francia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	EU-Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Korea Rep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Paraguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	USA	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	China-Taipei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	MED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	CP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	EU-España	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	EU-Francia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

BSH-Table 2. Kobe II Strategic Matrices for the North Atlantic blue shark stock combined models: a) the probability that overfishing is not occurring ($F \leq F_{MSY}$); b) the probability that the stock is not overfished ($B \geq B_{MSY}$); and c) the joint probability of being in the green quadrant of the Kobe plot (i.e., $F \leq F_{MSY}$ and $B \geq B_{MSY}$). The constant catch scenario of 32,689 tons corresponds to the estimated MSY.

a) Probability $F \leq F_{MSY}$.

Catch (t)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
0	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
20000	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
22500	99%	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
25000	95%	96%	96%	97%	98%	98%	99%	99%	99%	100%
27500	87%	87%	88%	89%	90%	92%	93%	94%	95%	95%
30000	75%	74%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%
32500	62%	60%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%
32689	61%	59%	58%	57%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	57%
35000	50%	47%	44%	43%	41%	39%	38%	37%	36%	35%
37500	40%	35%	31%	27%	24%	21%	19%	17%	15%	14%
40000	31%	24%	19%	14%	11%	8%	7%	5%	4%	4%

b) Probability $B \geq B_{MSY}$.

Catch (t)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
0	71%	83%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
20000	59%	58%	62%	73%	84%	91%	95%	97%	98%	99%
22500	58%	56%	59%	68%	78%	85%	90%	93%	95%	97%
25000	56%	53%	55%	63%	71%	77%	82%	86%	88%	91%
27500	55%	51%	52%	58%	64%	69%	73%	76%	78%	81%
30000	54%	49%	50%	53%	58%	61%	63%	65%	67%	68%
32500	53%	48%	47%	49%	51%	53%	53%	54%	54%	54%
32689	53%	47%	46%	48%	50%	52%	53%	53%	53%	53%
35000	53%	46%	44%	43%	44%	43%	42%	41%	40%	38%
37500	52%	44%	40%	38%	35%	33%	30%	27%	24%	22%
40000	51%	42%	36%	32%	27%	22%	18%	15%	13%	10%

c) Probability $F \leq F_{MSY}$ and $B \geq B_{MSY}$.

Catch (t)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
0	71%	83%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
20000	59%	58%	62%	73%	84%	91%	95%	97%	98%	99%
22500	58%	56%	59%	68%	78%	85%	90%	93%	95%	97%
25000	56%	53%	55%	63%	71%	77%	82%	86%	88%	91%
27500	55%	51%	52%	58%	64%	69%	73%	76%	78%	80%
30000	53%	49%	50%	53%	57%	60%	63%	65%	66%	67%
32500	51%	47%	46%	47%	49%	51%	51%	52%	52%	53%
32689	50%	46%	46%	47%	49%	50%	51%	51%	51%	51%
35000	46%	42%	40%	39%	38%	37%	36%	35%	34%	33%
37500	38%	33%	29%	26%	23%	21%	19%	17%	15%	14%
40000	30%	23%	18%	14%	11%	8%	7%	5%	4%	3%

BSH-Table 3. Kobe II Strategic Matrices for the South Atlantic blue shark stock combined models: a) the probability that overfishing is not occurring ($F \leq F_{MSY}$); b) the probability that the stock is not overfished ($B \geq B_{MSY}$); and c) the joint probability of being in the green quadrant of the Kobe plot (i.e., $F \leq F_{MSY}$ and $B \geq B_{MSY}$). The constant catch scenario of 27,711 t corresponds to the estimated MSY.

a) Probability $F \leq F_{MSY}$.

Catch (t)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
0	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
15000	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
17500	98%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%
20000	95%	96%	97%	97%	97%	97%	98%	98%	98%	98%
22500	89%	90%	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%	92%	92%	92%
25000	80%	81%	80%	80%	79%	79%	78%	78%	78%	77%
27500	70%	69%	68%	66%	65%	64%	62%	61%	60%	59%
27711	69%	68%	67%	65%	63%	62%	61%	60%	59%	58%
30000	58%	57%	54%	52%	50%	48%	47%	45%	44%	43%
32500	47%	45%	42%	40%	37%	36%	34%	33%	32%	32%

b) Probability $B \geq B_{MSY}$.

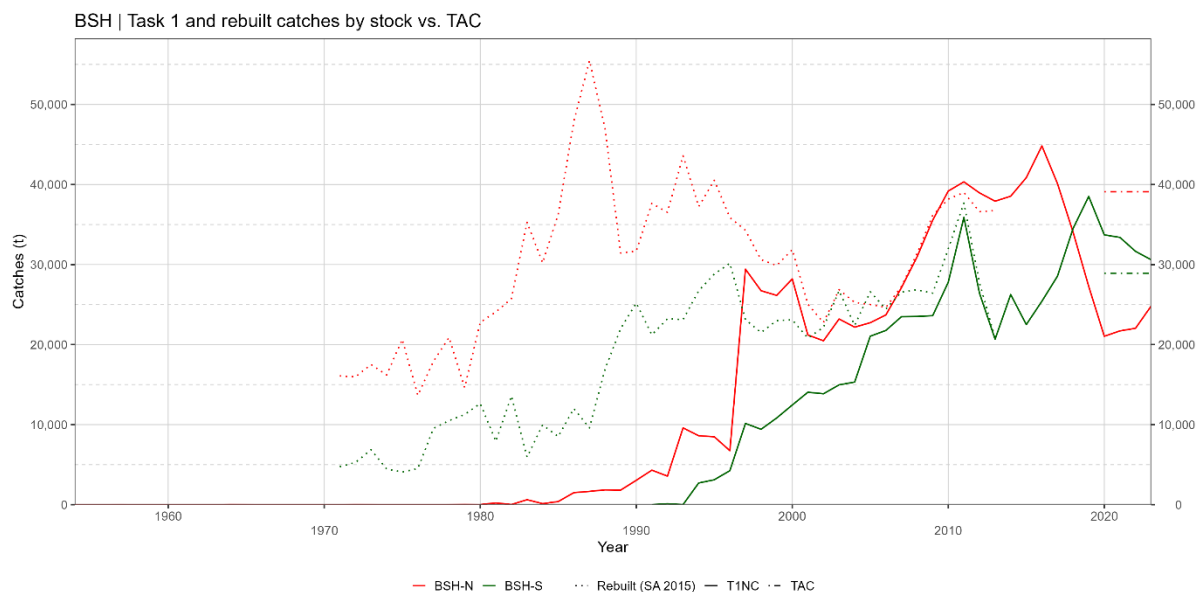
Catch (t)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
0	93%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
15000	83%	89%	93%	95%	97%	98%	99%	99%	99%	99%
17500	81%	86%	90%	92%	94%	95%	96%	97%	97%	98%
20000	79%	83%	86%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%
22500	77%	79%	81%	82%	82%	83%	84%	84%	85%	86%
25000	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	74%	74%	74%	74%	73%
27500	72%	71%	69%	68%	66%	64%	63%	61%	60%	60%
27711	72%	70%	69%	67%	65%	63%	62%	61%	60%	58%
30000	70%	67%	63%	60%	57%	54%	52%	50%	48%	47%
32500	68%	62%	57%	52%	48%	45%	42%	40%	39%	38%

c) Probability $F \leq F_{MSY}$ and $B \geq B_{MSY}$.

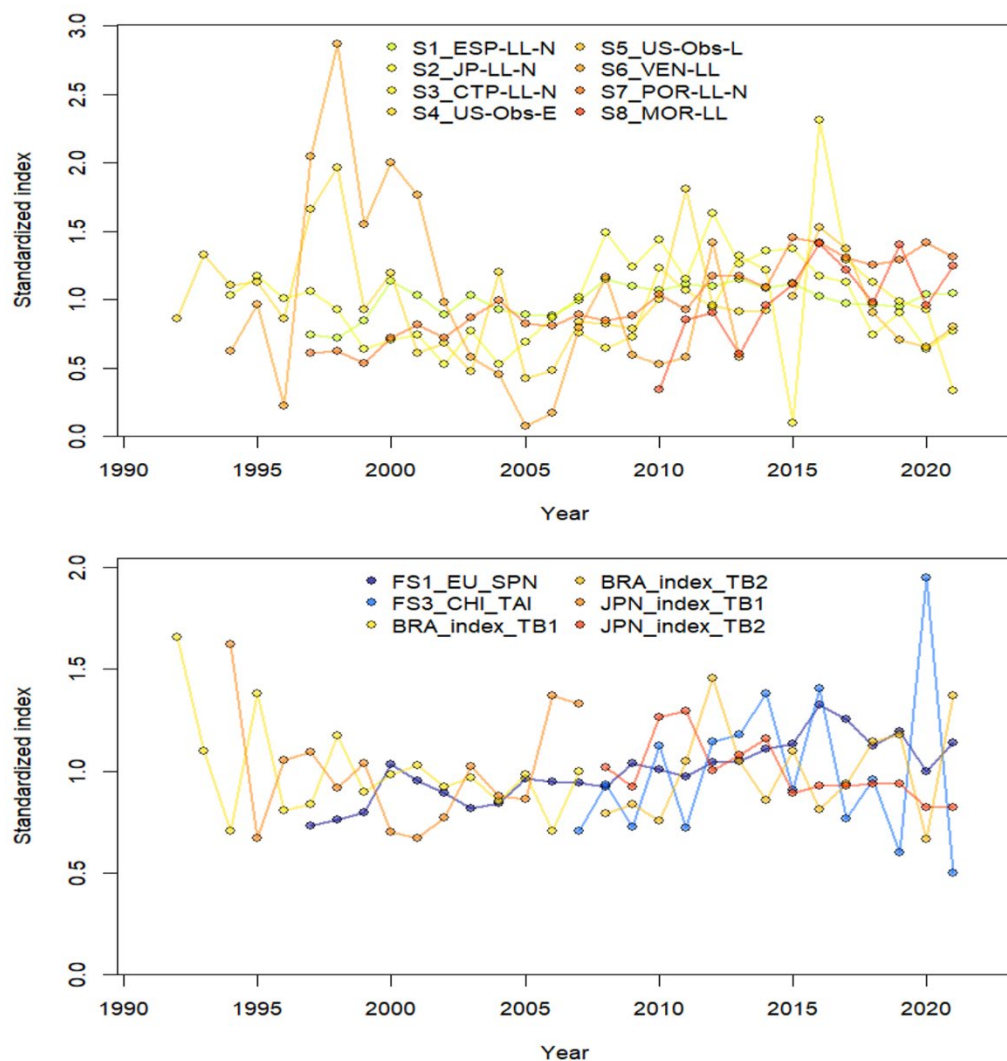
Catch (t)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
0	93%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
15000	83%	89%	93%	95%	97%	98%	99%	99%	99%	99%
17500	81%	86%	90%	92%	94%	95%	96%	97%	97%	98%
20000	79%	83%	86%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%
22500	77%	79%	81%	82%	82%	83%	84%	84%	85%	86%
25000	74%	75%	75%	75%	74%	74%	73%	73%	73%	72%
27500	68%	68%	67%	65%	63%	61%	59%	59%	54%	53%
27711	67%	67%	66%	63%	61%	60%	58%	56%	55%	54%
30000	58%	57%	54%	51%	49%	47%	44%	43%	41%	40%
32500	47%	45%	42%	39%	37%	34%	32%	31%	29%	28%

BSH-Table 4. Table Percent of the model runs that resulted in B levels $\leq 20\%$ of B_{MSY} during the projection period for a given catch level for the South Atlantic blue shark stock.

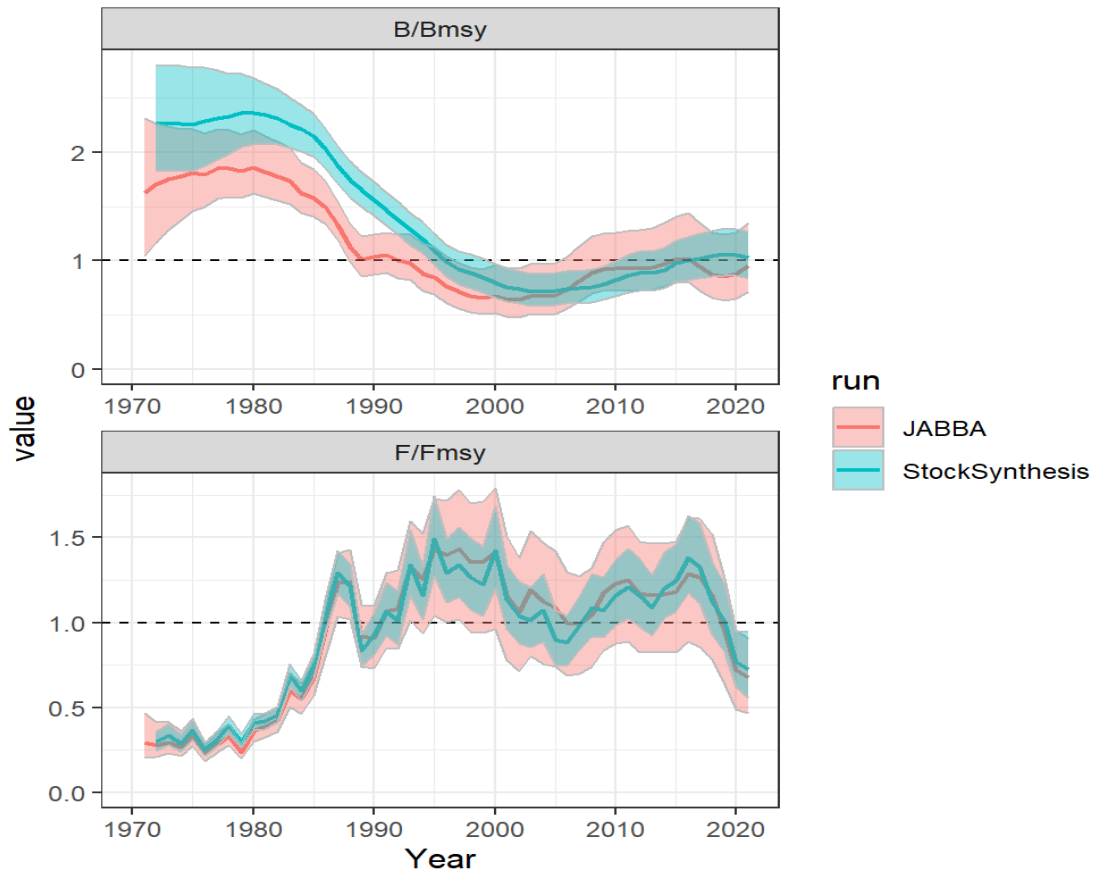
Catch (t)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
15000	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
17500	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
20000	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
22500	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
25000	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
27500	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%
27711	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%
30000	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	5%	6%
32500	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	3%	5%	8%	11%	16%



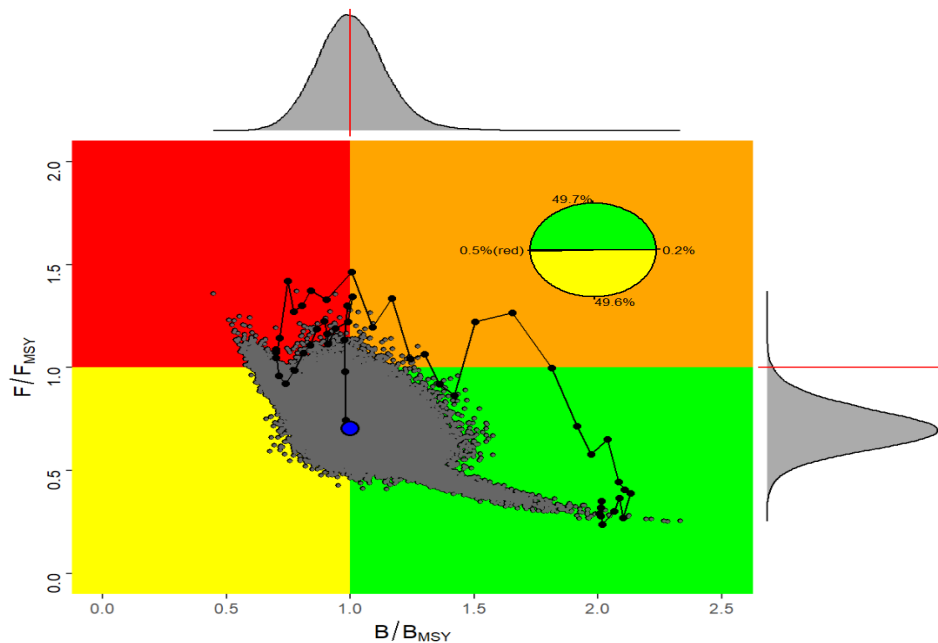
BSH-Figure 1. Blue shark (BSH) catches up to 2023 of both stocks (BSH-N in red, BSH-S in green) reported to ICCAT (Task 1) and the rebuilt catch series estimated by the Committee.



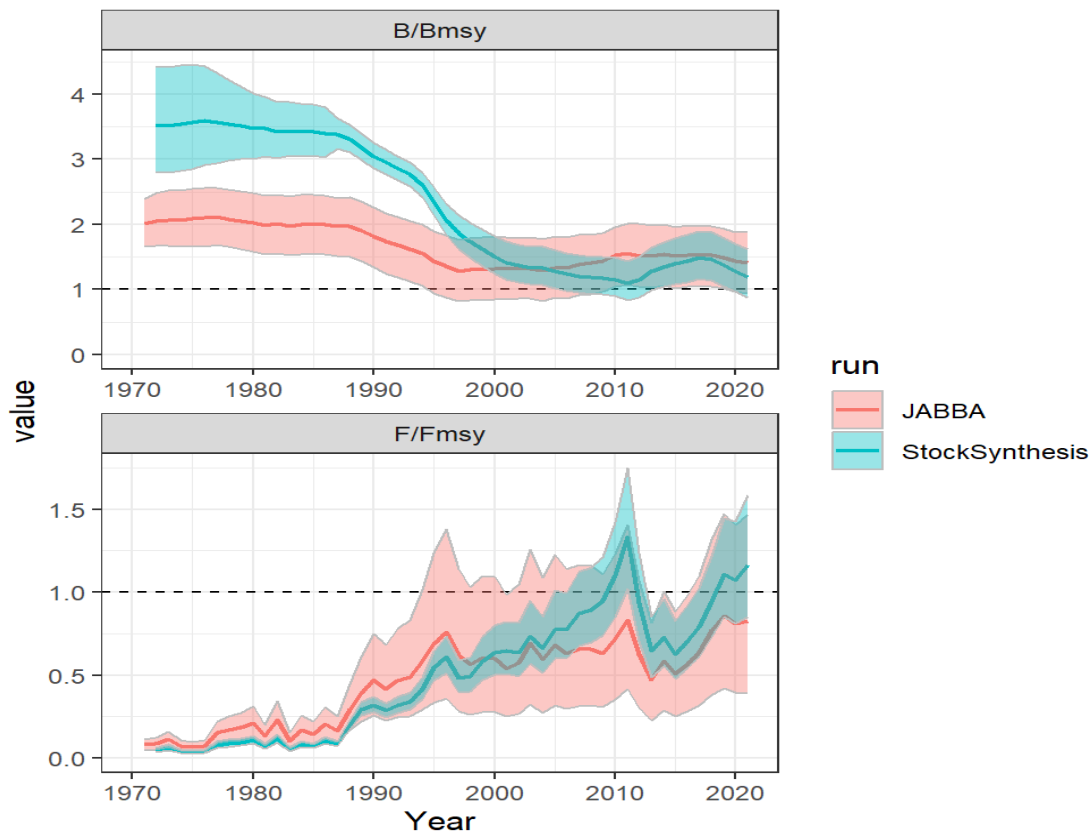
BSH-Figure 2. Standardized indices of abundance of blue shark for the northern stock (upper) and the southern stock (lower). All the indices shown were used in the 2023 stock assessments of North and South Atlantic blue shark (BSH) stocks.



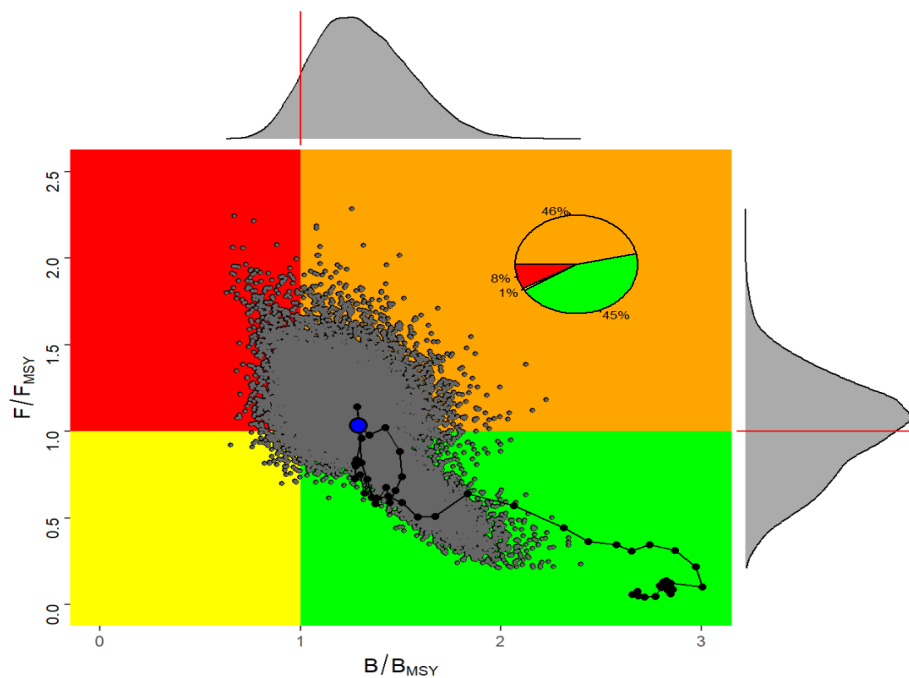
BSH-Figure 3. Estimated annual trends for the northern stock from JABBA (orange lines) and Stock Synthesis (green lines) for B/B_{MSY} (JABBA) or SSB/SSB_{MSY} (Stock Synthesis) (upper panel), and F/F_{MSY} (lower panel) with 95% confidence interval.



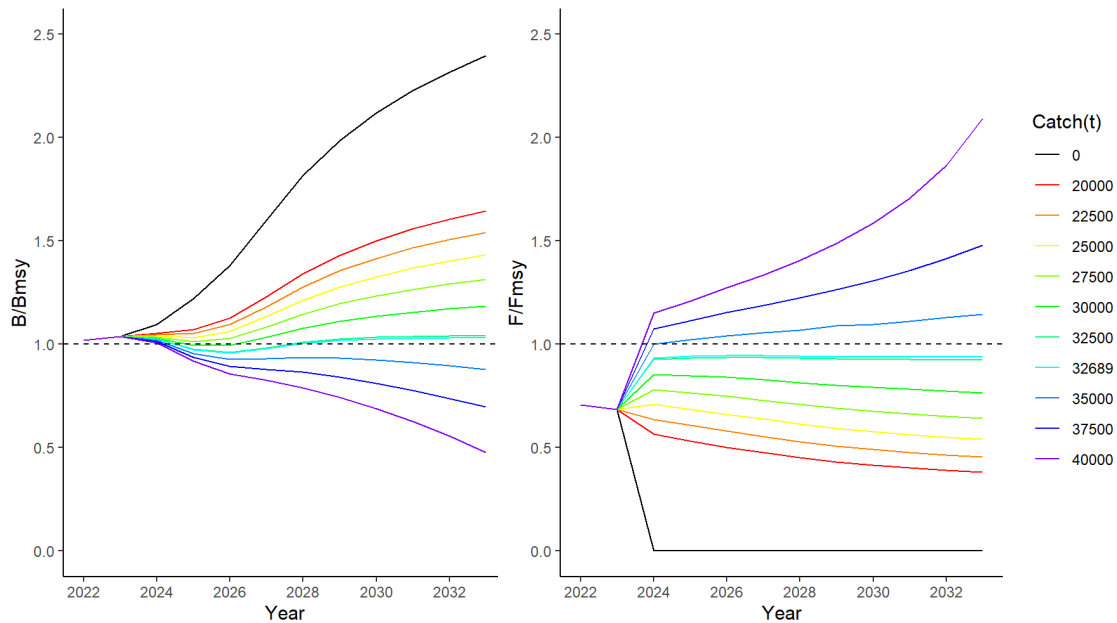
BSH-Figure 4. Joint Kobe phase plot from JABBA and Stock Synthesis for the North Atlantic blue shark stock. Solid black dots and solid line indicate the stock status trajectory, with the blue dot indicating the terminal year (2021), grey dots are the interactions from each model for the terminal year with the marginal distributions plotted in the lateral axis.



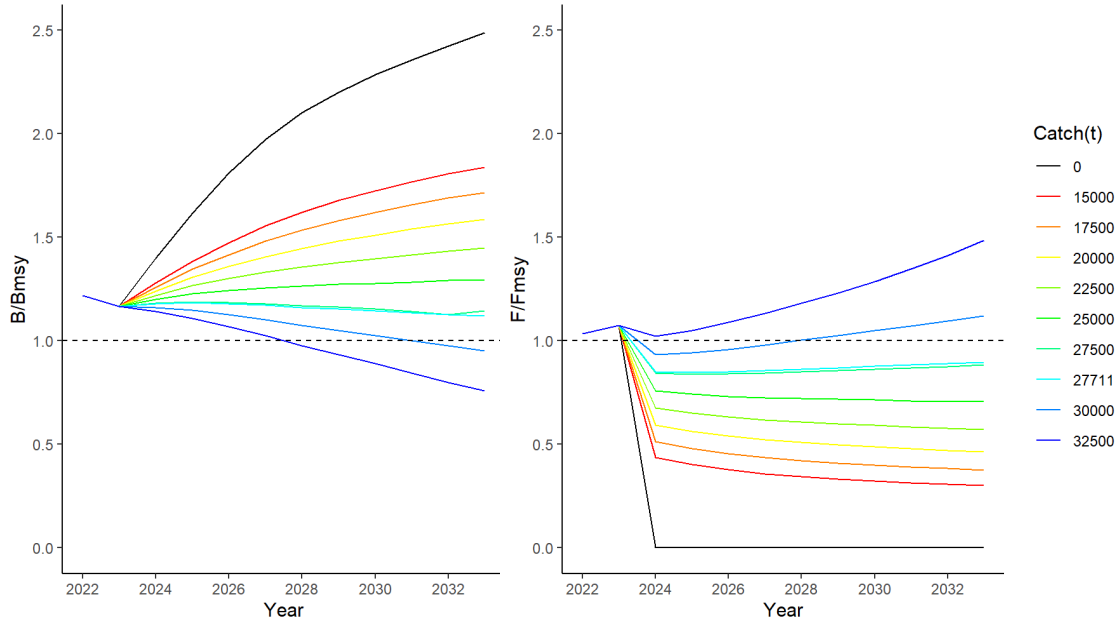
BSH-Figure 5. Estimated annual trends for the southern stock from JABBA (orange lines) and Stock Synthesis (green lines) for B/B_{MSY} (JABBA) or SSB/SSB_{MSY} (Stock Synthesis) (upper panel), and F/F_{MSY} (lower panel) with 95% confidence interval.



BSH-Figure 6. Joint Kobe phase plot from JABBA and Stock Synthesis for the South Atlantic blue shark stock. Solid black dots and solid line indicate the stock status trajectory, with the blue dot indicating the terminal year (2021), grey dots are the interactions from each model for the terminal year with the marginal distributions plotted in the lateral axis.



BSH-Figure 7. Projections for B/B_{MSY} and F/F_{MSY} based on both Stock Synthesis and JABBA reference cases for North Atlantic blue shark stock for various levels of future constant catch ranging from 20,000 – 40,000 t, including a zero-catch scenario starting in 2024. The initial catch for the years 2022-2023 was set to 23,418 t, which is the average catch of the recent three years (2019-2021). The projections were run until 2033 (10 years).



BSH-Figure 8. Projections for B/B_{MSY} and F/F_{MSY} based on both Stock Synthesis and JABBA reference cases for South Atlantic blue shark stock for various levels of future constant catch ranging from 15,000-32,500 t, including a zero-catch scenario starting in 2024. The initial catch for the years 2022-2023 was set to 34,983 t, which is the average catch of the recent three years (2019-2021). The projections were run until 2033 (10 years).