PAKISTAN National Report to the Scientific Committee of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, 2026

TUNA FISHERY IN PAKISTAN

by

Muhammad Farhan Khan

MINISTRY OF MARITIME AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

INFORMATION ON FISHERIES, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

In accordance with IOTC Resolution 15/02 (and other data related CMMs as noted below), final scientific data for the previous year were provided to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 June of the current year, **for all fleets other than longline** [e.g., for a National Report submitted to the IOTC Secretariat in 2026, final data for the 2025 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 June 2026)	YES Communication email dated 17-10-2025.
In accordance with IOTC Resolution 15/02, provisional **longline data** for the previous year was provided to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 June of the current year [e.g., for a National Report submitted to the IOTC Secretariat in 2026, preliminary data for the 2025 calendar year were provided to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 June 2026). **REMINDER:** Final longline data for the previous year are due to the IOTC Secretariat by 30 Dec of the current year [e.g., for a National Report submitted to the IOTC Secretariat in 2026, final data for the 2025 calendar year must be provided to the Secretariat by 30 December 2024).	YES Communication email dated 17-10-2025.
If no, please indicate the reason(s) and intended actions: Not applicable.	

Executive Summary [Mandatory]

Tuna and tuna-like fishes form an important component of Pakistan's large pelagic resources. Based on the 2025 estimates provided in the national data table, the reported catch of tunas and allied large pelagic species (including tunas and bonitos, marlins/billfishes, Spanish mackerel and dolphinfish) totaled 54,765 metric tons across gillnet and hand line/trolling/coastal longline fisheries. Gillnet fisheries accounted for 54,597 tons, while the latter small-gear category accounted for a further 168 tons. Within the gillnet catch, tunas and bonitos accounted for 31,892 tons.

There are no reported instances of sea bird interaction in any of the tuna fishing boat. sea turtles, marine mammals and whale sharks are protected in Pakistan under various national and provincial fisheries and wildlife legislations. Data on tuna production is collected by provincial fisheries departments of maritime provinces of Sindh and Balochistan and compiled by Marine Fisheries Department, Government of Pakistan, Ministry Maritime Affairs.

In 2025, tunas and bonitos represented 58.4% of the gillnet catch of the large pelagic groups tabulated in this report, followed by Spanish mackerel (26.5%), marlins/billfishes (8.2%) and dolphinfish (6.8%). Within the gillnet tuna group, tunas and bonitos nei contributed 27.0%, yellowfin tuna 24.6%, frigate tuna 23.0%, long tail tuna 13.3%, skipjack 6.6% and kawakawa 5.5%; bullet tuna and striped bonito were recorded in negligible quantities. The total catch across the reported gears increased by 6.7%, from 51,311 tons in 2024 to 54,765 tons in 2025.

In addition, there was extremely high sea surface temperature during August to October (possibly oceanic heat wave) in major part of the Arabian sea resulted in poor catches of tuna, therefore, only a few tuna boats remained operated during this period. Unprecedented jellyfish bloom of Crambionella orsini during September and December (and even onward in 2021) forced fishermen to stop fishing operations during this period because of excessive entanglement and choking of fishing net.

Significant progress has been made during the years from 2016-2018, for the conservation of bycatch species which include promulgation of fisheries legislations by both provinces of Sindh and Balochistan and Federation. These legislations prohibited the catching of turtle, cetacean (whales & dolphins), whale shark, silky shark, oceanic whitetip shark, thresher shark, hammerhead sharks, all species of sawfishes of Family Pristidae, all species of guitarfishes and wedgefishes of family Rhinidae, Rhinobatidae or Rhynchobatodae. To monitor the activities of local tuna boat, it is made mandatory to have VMS on all motorized fishing vessel. The contravention of these regulation is punishable with fine and imprisonment.

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1. BACKGROUND/GENERAL FISHERY INFORMATION

Large pelagic being caught in Pakistan consists of tuna, billfishes, dolphinfish, pelagic sharks and barracudas. The fishing fleet engaged in large pelagic species are mainly based mainly in four coastal cities i.e. Karachi, Gwadar, Pasni and Jiwani, although there are more than 60 coastal towns and settlements along the coast of Pakistan. It is estimated that large pelagic contribute more than 20 % in the total landings of fishes from marine origin. A major of catch of large pelagic is transported to Islamic Republic of Iran mainly through boats based in Gwadar area and to a lesser extent through land route. Small quantities are large pelagic (mainly Spanish mackerels) are consumed locally whereas smaller tuna species (kawakawa, frigate and bullet tuna) are also exported in salted dried form to Sri Lanka. Despites their importance large pelagic in Pakistan, there are a number of serious issues being faced by this fisheries mainly being non-compliant to the international instruments such as IOTC.

Neritic tuna gillnet operations are primarily based in coastal villages of Pasni, Gwadar and Jiwani, however, there are few fishing boats based in Karachi, Gaddani and Ormara which are engaged (in some cases during specific fishing seasons). The boats engaged in this fishery have a size ranging between 7 to 11 m in length (locally known as Rachin in Balochistan and Hora in Sindh). Small scale neritic tuna fleet consists entirely of locally made wooden boats. Previously these boats used to undertake one day trip but most of these boats now undertake many day trips (maximum 5 days). Gill nets used in these boats have length ranging between 3 to 5 km with mesh sizes ranging between 5 to 14 cm (stretched). Most of these boats have inboard engine (33 to 200 hp) but a few still have longtail or outboard engines (7 to 33 hp).

Table-I: Types of Tuna Fishing vessels being Operated in Pakistan

Type of Vessel	**Balochistan**	**Sindh**	**Total**
Small scale neritic tuna gillnet fishing vessels	120	80	200
Larger scale offshore tuna fishing vessels	250	400	650
Large scale offshore vessels with onboard freezing facilities	70	0	70
Large scale tuna longlining	Nil	Nil	Nil
	340	480	820

Data is based on estimate as exact information about registration is not available.

These neritic tuna gillnet boats (Fig. 1) may not necessarily be targeting tuna or tuna like species but other demersal and pelagic species such as croakers, queenfish, Spanish mackerels, catfish, barracuda, seabreams and sharks may be targeted, however, still coastal tuna mainly longtail, kawakawa and frigate tuna are also main catch especially during January and February and October and November. No data of their contribution of tuna landings is available, however, it is rough estimate that this fisheries used to contribute about 20 % in total tuna landings, however, during the past 15 years their contribution in total tuna landings has been dropped to about less than 5 % as major part of this fleet is engaged in catching of Indian mackerel using monofilaments. In the recent past (since last two years), there is a recovery in this fishery because of decline in the catches of Indian mackerel and now the some of the boats which were previously engaged in fishery for Indian mackerel has started returning to neritic tuna fishery. The area of operation of these neritic tuna gillnet boats is shown in **Figure 1.**

Figure 1: The area of operation of nertitic tuna gillnet boat.



2. FLEET STRUCTURE

Large scale offshore tuna fleet consists entirely of locally made wooden boats. Majority of these boats are operating from Karachi, Gwadar and Jiwani. These boats are large; exceeding more than 18 m LOA. Almost all tuna fishing boats operating from Karachi have transom at the stern whereas almost all tuna boats of Balochistan are double keeled. A survey of the tuna boats operating from Karachi was carried out in 2005 and again in 2012 which revealed that most tuna boats have an average length of about 12 to 15 m. All tuna boats both operating from Karachi or from Balochistan coast have inboard engine with 50 hp to 500 hp.

The boats are well equipped as these have latest GPS, fish finder and shortwave or VHF radios. Usually these boats have one or two hydraulically operated net hauler. Most of these boats have fish hold consisting of 6 compartments (larger boats have 8) each having capacity to hold about 1 ton of fish. Fish holds in almost all vessels of these categories are now lined with fiberglass sheet and insulated with polyurethane. Ice is carried on fishing trips and prime catch is placed with crushed ice. Previously salt used to be taken and fish catch is eviscerated and cut open and then salt is sprinkled and fish is allowed to drain excess water. Such wet salted catch used to keep in hold and excess is piled on deck. Use of salt as preservatives is now totally discontinued.

Surface gillnetting using nylon and polyamide nets are used by large scale offshore tuna gillnet fleet. The net stretched mesh size of 15 cm with a hanging ratio of 0.5. Length of head rope varies between

5,500 m. to a maximum of 17,000 m (Fig.5). The breadth of the net has about 8 to 20 m. Both stone and lead weights are used as sinkers whereas various types of floats (Styrofoam, plastic, HDP floats as well as recycled plastic cans) are used in the head rope.

Fishing boats engaged in tuna fisheries are mainly based in Karachi but Gwadar is being used as operational base. Tuna fishing boats are also based in Pasni, Ormara and Jiwani. Tuna fishing boats undertake fishing voyage usually of about 10 to 40 days. Gillnets for catching tuna are laid in the afternoon and retrieved in early morning. Nets haulers are used for heaving the nets. Fish is removed from the net and after its complete heaving the catch is stored in the fish holds with ice.

Tuna is harvested throughout the year, however, because of rough seas during southwest monsoon (Mid May to Mid August) tuna fishing activities are totally stopped. Major fishing season for tuna is between November and April with peak season in March.

Table 2: Number of vessels operating in the IOTC area of competence, by gear type and size

Type of fishing boats	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Gillnetters	3,459	3,624	3,935	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3800
Pelagic gillnet	964	977	984	815	815	815	815	815	815	815
Long liners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

3. CATCH AND EFFORT (BY SPECIES AND GEAR)

Table-2a Annual nominal catch of tuna and allied fishes (2021-2025)

(Quantity in m.ton)

English name / group	Scientific name	Gear	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Combined tunas and bonitos		Gillnet	22,075	27,287	28,719	29,760	31,892
Bycatch (marlins, mackerel, dolphinfish)		Gillnet	22,624	17,073	18,850	21,403	22,705
Grand total - gillnet fishery		**Gillnet**	**44,699**	**44,360**	**47,569**	**51,163**	**54,597**
Handline/trolling/coastal longline		Mixed	77	116	146	148	168
Grand total - all reported gears		**Mixed**	**44,776**	**44,476**	**47,715**	**51,311**	**54,765**

Large-scale longline fishery		LL	0	0	0	0	0

Table-2b Species-wise annual catch of tunas and allied fishes (2021-2025)

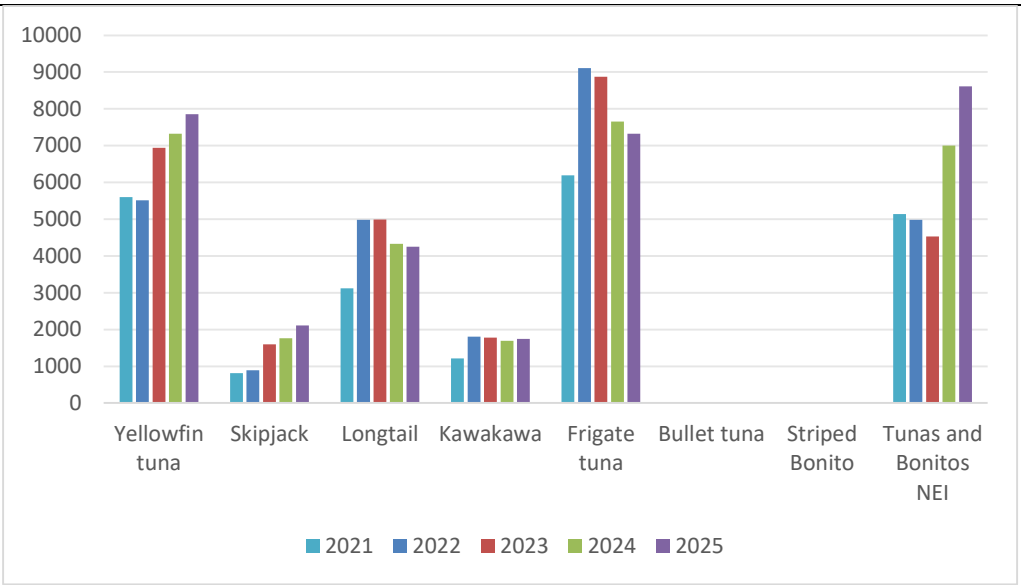
(Quantity in m.ton)

English name	Scientific name	Gear	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Yellowfin tuna	Thunnus albacares	Gillnet	5,598	5,511	6,943	7,321	7,852
Skipjack	Katsuwonus pelamis	Gillnet	810	892	1,597	1,765	2,110
Longtail	Thunnus tonggol	Gillnet	3,120	4,981	4,987	4,328	4,248
Kawakawa	Euthynnus affinis	Gillnet	1,210	1,807	1,782	1,689	1,742
Frigate tuna	Auxis thazard	Gillnet	6,190	9,108	8,873	7,651	7,320
Bullet tuna	Auxis rochei	Gillnet	2	2	2	2	2
Striped bonito	Sarda orientalis	Gillnet	3	3	3	3	3
Tunas and bonitos NEI		Gillnet	5,142	4,983	4,532	7,001	8,615
Subtotal - tunas and bonitos		**Gillnet**	**22,075**	**27,287**	**28,719**	**29,760**	**31,892**

English name / group	Scientific name	Gear	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Billfish (marlins subtotal)		Gillnet	4,025	3,614	4,521	4,438	4,487
Spanish mackerel	Scomberomorus spp.	Gillnet	10,987	8,775	9,651	12,670	14,488
Dolphinfish	Coryphaena hippuerus	Gillnet	7,612	4,684	4,678	4,295	3,730
Subtotal - bycatch incl. billfish		**Gillnet**	**22,624**	**17,073**	**18,850**	**21,403**	**22,705**
Yellowfin tuna	Thunnus albacares	Handline/trolling /coastal longline	16	21	35	41	52
Spanish mackerel	Scomberomorus spp.	Handline/trolling /coastal longline	19	19	27	29	32
Dolphinfish	Coryphaena hippuerus	Handline/trolling /coastal longline	42	76	84	78	84
Subtotal - handline/trolling/coastal longline		**Mixed**	**77**	**116**	**146**	**148**	**168**
Grand total - all reported gears		**Mixed**	**44,776**	**44,476**	**47,715**	**51,311**	**54,765**

Data note: Bycatch totals are calculated from species-level records (marlins, Spanish mackerel and dolphinfish), as the source workbook's aggregate bycatch row excludes the marlin subtotal. The 2025 small-gear total of 168 tonnes includes 52 tonnes of yellowfin tuna, 32 tonnes of Spanish mackerel and 84 tonnes of dolphinfish.

Figure 2. Historical annual catch for national fleet



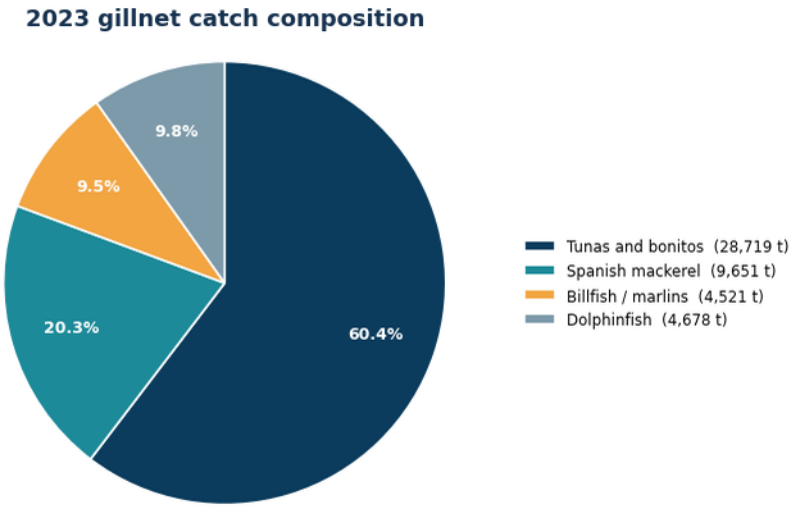


Figure 3. Contribution of tunas and bycatch in percentage (2023; gillnet fishery)

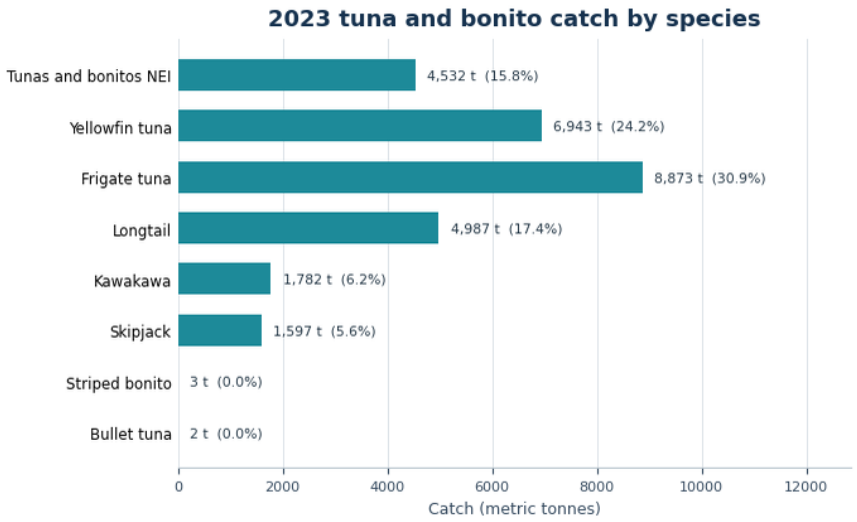


Figure 3a. Species-wise catch composition of tunas and bonitos (2023)

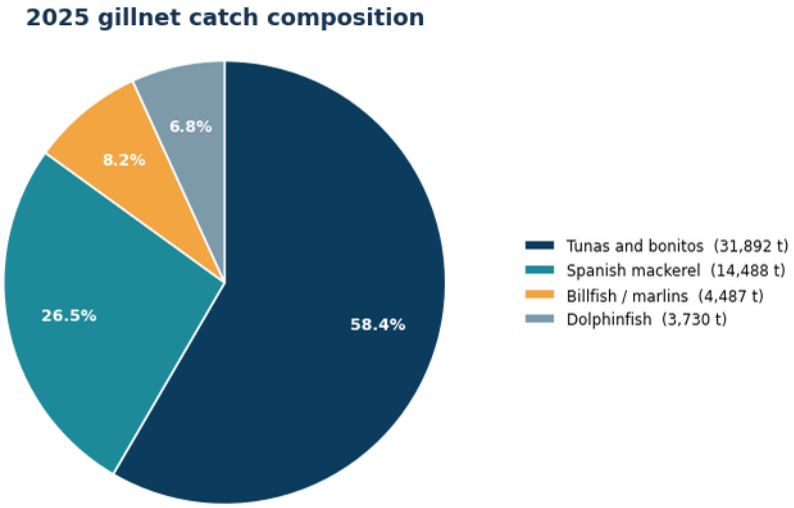


Figure 4. Percentage contribution of tunas and allied large pelagic (2025; gillnet fishery)

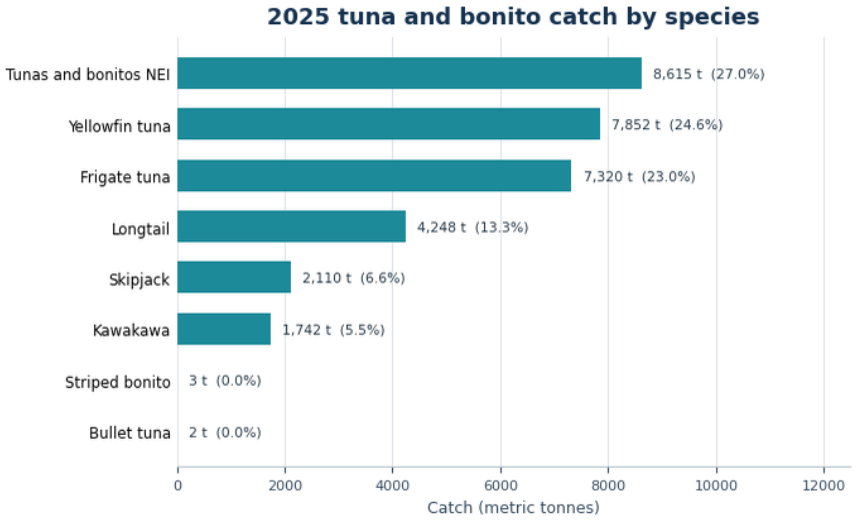


Figure 4a. Species-wise catch composition of tunas and bonitos (2025)

1. RECREATIONAL FISHERY [Mandatory]

In Pakistan recreational fisheries was started in mid-1980's and getting popularity gradually. This activity is under taken by individual as well as group. Generally, this fishing activity is taking place in Zone-I. They are targeting billfishes, tuna and demersal fishes (grouper, barracuda, snappers, trevally, cobia, queen fish & croaker etc.). The rough estimate of the catch by this activity is about 130 metric tons. It has no contribution to the gross production of the fish in the country. The fish caught is being use by the people for their subsistence. So far it has no impact on the resources or other user of these resources. The area of operation is shown as RED Circle in **Figure 5.**

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Figure 5. Geographical location Recreational fishery



2. ECOSYSTEM AND BYCATCH ISSUES [Mandatory]

5.1 Sharks [Mandatory]

1.1 Sharks [Mandatory]

Fishes of Pakistan have been compiled by several workers (Jaleel & Khalil 1972, 1981; Ahmed & Niazi, 1975; Bianchi, 1985; Bilquees, 1985; Hoda, 1985; Majid *et al.* 1992 and Psomadakis, et al., 2015). Sharks are currently used as dried salted products (fin, skin, meet), liver and fins of sharks can be used for highvalueaddedproducts. These are not consumed locally, however, fins are dried for export or consumed in fishmeal production. The oil extracted from liver is used in smearing local fishing boats because of their low quality. Generally, sharks and rays are recorded as a group i.e. sharks, rays, with the support of WWF-Paksitan observer program, catches of sharks and rays have been separated which includes four (04) species of sharks i.e. shortfin mako (*Isurusoxyrinchus*), pelagic thresher shark (*Alopiaspelagicus*), silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*) and shark nei; whereas species of Mobulidae has been identified which includes Spinetailmobula (*Mobula japonica*) and Mobulanei.

For the conservation of shark following steps have been taken by the federal and provincial governments:

a) An act titled "Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act 2012" has been promulgated to ensure implementation the provisions of the Conservation on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. It was an obligation as Pakistan is a party to the United Nations Conservation on International Trade on Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. The Article-3 of this act, prohibting the export, re-export and import of such species of funa and flora included in any Appendix of the Convention.
b) Government of Sindh promulgated regulation Notification NO.5(3)SO(Fish)L&F/16/092 dated 18-05-2016 prohibition of catching of whale sharks, silky shark, Oceanic whitetip shark, thresher sharks, hammerhead sharks, sawfish of family Pristidae and mobulid rays throughout the year. This regulation also restricting the catching of guitarfishes, wedge fishes of families Rhynchobatidae, Rhinidae and Rhinobatidae of less than 30 cm.

c) Government of Balochistan also promulgated regulation Notification Mo.SO(Coord)Fish/2-1/2013/3148-58 dated 08-09-2016 prohibiting the catching, retention, marketing and trade of whale sharks, silky shark, oceanic whitetip shark, thresher sharks, hammerhead sharks, mobulid rays, all species of sawfishes of family Pristidae and all species of guitar fishes and wedge fishes of family Rhinidae, Rhinobatidae or Rhynchobatidae.
d) Balochistan(Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Bill 2014 (Bill No.15 of 2014) published vide No.PAB/Legis: V(15)2014 dated 28-03-2014, prohibiting the catching of turtle, whale, dolphins, sharks etc under Clause 14 (1). The contravention of any provision of this act is also punishable.
e) Gazette SRO notification under the clause of Exclusive Economic Zone (Regulation of fishing) Rule, 1990 No 752(1)2025 prohibit different sharks to catch, land and trade

5.1.1. NPOA sharks [Desirable]

On 8th September, 2026, announced Pakistan's first 10-year national plan of action for the conservation and management of sharks, aimed at promoting sustainable fisheries management.

The National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks (NPOA-Sharks Pakistan 2025-2035) will be implemented in three phases over the next decade under the leadership of the Marine Fisheries Department and oversight of a multi-stakeholder National Advisory Committee.

5.1.2. Blue shark [Mandatory]
The catches of blue shark are not abundant in Pakistani waters

5.2 Seabirds [Mandatory]

There is no longline fishery in Pakistan and no longline is in operation in EEZ of Pakistan since 2009, therefore, this resolution is not applicable to Pakistan. No seabirds are reported to be entangled in tuna gillnets.

5.3 Marine Turtles [Mandatory]

a. Government of Sindh promulgated regulation Notification NO.5(3)SO(Fish)L&F/16/092 dated 18-05-2016 under Sindh Fisheries Ordinance 1980, prohibition of catching of turtle (S.No.17) through the year. Contravention of any provision of the regulation is punishable which include fine as well as imprisonment.
b. Government of Balochistan also promulgated regulation Notification Mo.SO(Coord)Fish/2-1/2013/3148-58 dated 08-09-2016 prohibiting the catching, retention, marketing and trade of turtle (clause 2(a)i).Contravention of any provision of the regulation is punishable which include fine as well as imprisonment.
c. An act titled "Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act 2012" has been promulgated to ensure implementation the provisions of the Conservation on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. It was an obligation as Pakistan is a party to the United Nations Conservation on International Trade on Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. The Article-3 of this act, prohibiting the export, re-export and import of such species of funa and flora included in any Appendix of the Convention.

d. The clause 5(c) of Pakistan Fish Inspection and Quality Control Rules, 1998 notified vide S.R.O. No.739(I)/98 dated 30-06-1998 promulgated under section 18(1) of the Pakistan Fish Inspection and Quality Control Rules, 1997 (XXXV of 1997), prohibiting the export of turtle.

e. Balochistan(Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Bill 2014 (Bill No.15 of 2014) published vide No.PAB/Legis: V(15)2014 dated 28-03-2014, prohibiting the catching of turtle, whale, dolphins, sharks etc under Clause 17 of Schedule-II. The contravention of any provision of this act is also punishable.

f) Gazette SRO notification under the clause of Exclusive Economic Zone (Regulation of fishing) Rule, 1990 No 752(1)2025 prohibit different marine turtles to catch, land and trade

5.4 Other ecologically related species (e.g., cetaceans, mobulid rays, whale sharks) [Desirable]

i. Government of Sindh promulgated regulation Notification NO.5(3)SO(Fish)L&F/16/092 dated 18-05-2016 under Sindh Fisheries Ordinance 1980, prohibition of catching of whale sharks, marine and freshwater cetaceans (whales and dolphins) through the year. Contravention of any provision of the regulation is punishable which include fine as well as imprisonment.

ii. Government of Balochistan also promulgated regulation Notification Mo.SO(Coord)Fish/2-1/2013/3148-58 dated 08-09-2016 prohibiting the catching, retention, marketing and trade of whale sharks, all species of marine cetaceans (dolphins and whales).Contravention of any provision of the regulation is punishable which include fine as well as imprisonment.

iii. An act titled "Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Act 2012" has been promulgated to ensure implementation the provisions of the Conservation onInternational Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. It was an obligation as Pakistan is a party to the United Nations Conservation on International Trade on Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. The Article-3 of this act, prohibiting the export, re-export and import of such species of funa and flora included in any Appendix of the Convention.

iv. The clause 5(c) of Pakistan Fish Inspection and Quality Control Rules, 1998 notified vide S.R.O. No.739(I)/98 dated 30-06-1998 promulgated under section 18(1) of the Pakistan Fish Inspection and Quality Control Rules, 1997 (XXXV of 1997), prohibiting the export of mammals including dugongs, dolphins, porpoises and whales.

v. Balochistan(Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management) Bill 2014 (Bill No.15 of 2014) published vide No.PAB/Legis: V(15)2014 dated 28-03-2014, prohibiting the catching of turtle, whale, dolphins, sharks etc under Clause 14 (1). The contravention of any provision of this act is also punishable.

vi. Because of use of subsurface gear, entanglement of whale sharks in gillnet being operated uin coastal and offshore waters have substantially been reduced. In 2013 a total of 28 whale shark were reported to have entangled in gillnet fisheries. However, during 2018, total number of whale sharks entangled in gillnet was only 16 and all whale sharks that were entangled in gillnets are safely released.

vii. Because of use of subsurface gear, entanglement of dolphins in gillnet being operated uin coastal and offshore waters have substantially been reduced. In 2013 a total of

12,000dolphins were reported to have entangled and died in gillnet fisheries. However, during 2018, total number of sea turtles entangled and died in gillnet was only 183.

viii. No entanglement or mortality of whales (including baleen and toothed whales) was reported during 2018.

3. NATIONAL DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING SYSTEMS [Mandatory]

6.1. Logsheet data collection and verification (including date commenced and status of implementation)

Under Clause 13 of Exclusive Fishery Zone (Regulation of Fishing) Rules, 1990 it is mandatory for the licensed fishing vessel to provide furnish to the licensing authority or the Fishery Officer, in the first week of each month on prescribed form regarding the activities of his fishing craft during the previous month. No log sheet is maintained by tuna gillnetters. However, a plan is made to introduce log sheets since January 2020.

6.2. Vessel Monitoring System (including date commenced and status of implementation)

i) As per Clause 32 of Exclusive Fishery (Regulation of Fishing) Rule, 1990, it is mandatory requirement for the license to have satellite-based VMS on board. Contravention of any provision of the regulation is punishable under Exclusive Fishery Zone (Regulation of Fishing) Act, 1975 (XXXII of 1975) and Exclusive Fishery Zone (Regulation of Fishing) Rules, 1990 notified vide No. S.R.O. DD-60(I)/90 dated 04-02-1991 is punishable.

ii) On experimental basis VMS has been installed on four fishing vessels (With collaboration with WWF-Pakistan and Pakistan Maritime Security Agency). Another four vessels have been installed with satellite based AIS (with Collaboration with WWF- Pakistan). A plan is being developed with the collaboration of Provincial Governments to make it mandatory to install VMS on all vessels longer than 15 m. New Deep Sea Fishing regulation also make it mandatory to have all vessels operating in EEZ of Pakistan to have VMS.

iii) Government of Balochistan also promulgated regulation Notification No.SO (Coord) Fish/2-1/2013/3148-58 dated 08-09-2016 and Clause 2(b, c, d, e, f, g, and h), it is made mandatory that all fishing vessels larger than 15 meters (in length overall) licensed under Balochistan Sea Fisheries Ordinance, 1971 and engaged in catching tuna and tuna like species by any methods/gear operating drift net/ gillnet in territorial waters of Balochistan shall have a satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS) on board. Contravention of any provision of the regulation is punishable which include fine as well as imprisonment.

6.3. Observer programme (including date commenced and status; number of observer, include percentage coverage by gear type)

Table 4. Annual observer coverage by operation

Type of gear	No of vessels monitored in 2016	Coverage in (%)		
		2014	2015	2016
Purse seine	No Purse seine was in operation in Pakistan	Not applicable		
Longline	No long liner was in operation in Pakistan during 2016	Not applicable		

Gillnet	There are estimated 700 tuna gillnetters in operation in Pakistan. No Government observer on any gillnetters.	Government of Pakistan started to adopt and expend the crew based observer program		
		WWF-Pakistan has placed 4 crew based observers in 2014 (0.6%)	35 boats (5%)	85 boats (12.1)
Bait boat	No bait boat was in operation	Not applicable		
Hand line	No tuna hand line fishing in Pakistan	Not applicable		

6.4. Port sampling programme [including date commenced and status of implementation]

Not implemented

6.4. Actions taken to monitor catches & manage fisheries for Striped Marlin, Black Marlin, Blue Marlin and Indo-pacific Sailfish [Mandatory]

Monitoring of the above said sp are regulated and controlled by the catch recording and through regulations given above

6.5. Gillnet observer coverage and monitoring [Desirable]

Given above

6.6 Sampling plans for mobulid rays [Mandatory]

Given above in the date of nominal catches

6.7 Electronic Monitoring Standards [Mandatory for CPC implementing EMS]

Not implemented

4. NATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS [Desirable]

NA

5. IMPLEMENTATION OF SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE IOTC RELEVANT TO THE SC. [Mandatory]

Respond with progress made to recommendations of the SC and specific Resolutions relevant to the work of the Scientific Committee [to be updated annually to include most recent Conservation and Management Measures adopted by the Commission].

Table 9. Scientific requirements contained in Resolutions of the Commission, adopted between 2012 and 2024.

Res. No.	Resolution	Scientific requirement	CPC progress
11/04	On a regional observer scheme	Paragraph 9	Observer program is being implemented in collaboration with WWF-Pakistan, the percentage coverage is 15%.
12/04	On the conservation of marine turtles	Paragraphs 3, 4, 6–10	New regulations are in place for conservation of marine turtle as explain above at relevant paragraph.
12/06	On reducing the incidental bycatch of seabirds in longline fisheries.	Paragraphs 3–7	There is no longline fishery in Pakistan, therefore, this Resolution did not applicable
12/09	On the conservation of thresher sharks (family alopiidae) caught in association with fisheries in the IOTC area of competence	Paragraphs 4–8	New regulations are in place for conservation of thresher sharks as explain above at relevant paragraph.
13/04	On the conservation of cetaceans	Paragraphs 7– 9	New regulations are in place for conservation of thresher sharks as explain above at relevant paragraph.
13/05	On the conservation of whale sharks (*Rhincodon typus*)	Paragraphs 7– 9	New regulations are in place for conservation of thresher sharks as explain above at relevant paragraph.
13/06	On a scientific and management framework on the conservation of	Paragraph 5–6	New regulations are in place for conservation of thresher sharks as explain above at relevant paragraph.

	shark species caught in association with IOTC managed fisheries		
15/01	On the recording of catch and effort by fishing vessels in the IOTC area of competence	Paragraphs 1–10	List of active fishing vessel has been provided to IOTC on time.
15/02	Mandatory statistical reporting requirements for IOTC Contracting Parties and Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties (CPCs)	Paragraphs 1–7	Mandatory statistical data has been provided to IOTC on time.
17/05	On the conservation of sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by IOTC	Paragraphs 6, 9, 11	New regulations are in place for conservation of thresher sharks as explain above at relevant paragraph.
18/02	On management measures for the conservation of blue shark caught in association with IOTC fisheries	Paragraphs 2-5	New regulations are in place for conservation of thresher sharks as explain above at relevant paragraph.

6. LITERATURE CITED [Mandatory]

Annex A:

A fleet level summary of the Vessel Monitoring Plans [Mandatory for CPC implementing EMS]

A.1 The number of CPC flagged vessels implementing EM by gear/fishery type [Mandatory for CPC implementing EMS].

A.2 The range of EMS configurations implemented within the fleet (including the numbers and placements of cameras for each configuration) [Mandatory for CPC implementing EMS].

A.3 A general description of EMS requirements placed upon vessel skippers/crews by the CPC government [Mandatory for CPC implementing EMS].